

name, Sw. *namn*, Goth. *namō*, L. *nomen* (perh. influenced by *noscere*, *gnoſcere*, to learn to know), Gr. *ὄνομα*, Skr. *naman*. **√267.** Cf. **ANONYMOUS**, **IGNOMINY**, **MISNOMER**, **NOMINAL**, **NOVEN**.] 1. The title by which any person or thing is known or designated; a distinctive specific appellation, whether of an individual or a class.

Whatsoever Adam called every living creature, that was the name thereof. Gen. i. 10.

What's in a name? That which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet. *Shak.*

2. A descriptive or qualifying appellation given to a person or thing, on account of character or acts.

His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Is. ix. 6.

3. Reputed character; reputation, good or bad; estimation; fame; especially, illustrious character or fame; honorable estimation; distinction.

What men of name resort to him? *Shak.*

Far above . . . every name that is named, not only in this world, but also in that which is to come. Eph. i. 21.

I will get me a name and honor in the kingdom. *1 Sam. xiii. 14.*

He hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin. *Deut. xxii. 19.*

The king's army . . . had left no good name behind. *Clarendon.*

4. Those of a certain name; a race; a family.

The ministers of the republic, mortal enemies of his name, came every day to pay their feigned civilities. *Molière.*

5. A person; an individual. [*Poetic*]

They list with women each degenerate name. *Dryden.*

Christian name. (a) The name a person receives at baptism, as distinguished from *sacramental* baptismal name.

(b) A given name, whether received at baptism or not.

Given name. See under **GIVEN**. — **In name**, in profession, or by title only; not in reality; as, a friend *in name*.

In the name of, (a) In behalf of; by the authority of.

(b) In the represented or assumed character of. "I'll go to him again *in the name of* *Shak.* — **Name plate**, a plate as of metal, glass, etc., having a name upon it, as a sign; a doorplate. — **Pen name**, a name assumed by an author; a pseudonym or nom de plume. *Bayard Taylor.*

Proper name (*Græc.*), a name applied to a particular person, place, or thing. — **To call names**, to apply opprobrious epithets to; to call by reproachful appellations.

To take a name in vain, to use a name lightly or profanely; to use a name in making flippant or dishonest oaths. *Ex. xx. 7.*

Syn. — Appellation; title; designation; cognomen; denomination; epithet. — **NAME**, **APPELLATION**, **TITLE**, **DEMINUTION**. *Name* is generic, denoting that combination of sounds or letters by which a person or thing is known and distinguished. *Appellation*, although sometimes put for *name* simply, denotes, more properly, a descriptive term, used by way of marking some individual peculiarity or characteristic; as, Charles the Bold, Philip the Stammerer. *Title* is a term employed to point out one's rank, office, etc.; as, the Duke of Bedford, Paul the Apostle, etc. *Denomination* is to particular bodies what appellation is to individuals; thus, the church of Christ is divided into different denominations, as Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, etc.

Name (*nām*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **NAMED** (*nāmd*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **NAMING**.] [*AS.* *namian*. See *NAM*, *n.*]

1. To give a distinctive name or appellation to; to entitle; to denominate; to style; to call.

She named the child *Isa.* *1 Sam. iv. 21.*

This was the building it.
Ridiculous, and the work Confusion. *Milton.*

2. To mention, by name; to utter or of; to refer to by distinctive title; to name.

None named thee but
Old Yew, which grasped
That name the underly. *Shak.*

3. To designate by name or pose; to nominate; to specify a day for the wedding.

Whom else you have

4. (*House of Commons*) To designate a name, as the Speaker does by way of reprimand.

Syn. — To denominate; to style; to term; to call; to mention; to designate; to nominate.

Nameless, *a.* 1. Without a name; not having been given a name; as, a nameless star. *Waller.*

2. Undistinguished; not noted or famous.

A nameless dwelling and an unknown name. *Havte.*

3. Not known or mentioned by name; anonymous; as, a nameless writer. "Nameless pens." *Atterbury.*

4. Unnamable; indescribable; inexpressible.

But what it is, that is not yet known; what I can not name; 'tis nameless woe. *Shak.*

I have a nameless horror of the man. *Hawthorne.*

Nameless-ly, *adv.* In a nameless manner.

Name-ly, *adv.* 1. By name; by particular mention; specifically; especially; expressly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

The solitariness of man . . . God hath namely and principally ordered to prevent by marriage. *Milton.*

2. That is to say; to wit; videlicet; — introducing a particular or specific designation.

For the excellency of the soul, namely, its power of divining dreams; that several such divinations have been made, none can question. *Addison.*

Name-or (*nām'or*), *n.* One who names, or calls by name.

Name-sake (*nām'sāk*), *n.* For name's sake; i. e., one named for the sake of another's name. One that has the same name as another, especially, one called after, or named out of regard to, another.

Ma-mo' (*mā-mō'*), *adv.* No more. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Man (*nām*), *interj.* [*For man.*] *Anan.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Man'dine (*nām'dīn*), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zool.*) An African carnivore (*Nandinia binotata*), allied to the civets. It is spotted with black.

Man'dou (*nām'dōu*), *n.* [*Braz.* *nandou* or *yandou*.]

Man'da (*nām'dō*), *f.* (*Zool.*) Any one of three species of South American ostriches of the genera *Rhea* and *Pterocnemia*. See *RHEA*. [*Written also nandou.*]

Man-keen' (*nām-kēn'*), *n.* [*So called from its being*

originally manufactured at *Nankin*, in China.] [*Written also nankin.*] 1. A species of cloth, of a firm texture, originally brought from China, made of a species of cotton (*Gossypium religiosum*), that is naturally of a brownish yellow color quite indestructible and permanent.

2. An imitation of this cloth by artificial coloring.

3. *pl.* Trousers made of nankeen. *Ld. Lytton.*

Nan-keen (*nān-kēn*), *n.* The Australian night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*); — called also *quaker*.

Nan'ny (*nān'nī*), *n.* A diminutive of *An* or *Anne*, the proper name.

Nanny goat, a female goat. [*Colloq.*]

Nan'ny-ber'ry (*-bēr'ry*), *n.* (*Bot.*) See **SHRUBBERY**.

Nan'pie (*nān'pī*), *n.* (*Zool.*) The magpie.

Na'os (*nā'ōs*), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *ναός*, a temple, the cella.] [*Arch.*] A term used by modern archaeologists instead of *cella*. See **CELLA**.

Nap (*nāp*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **NAPPED** (*nāpt*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **NAPPING** (*-pīng*).] [*OE.* *nappan*, *AS.* *hneppian* to take a nap, to slumber; cf. *AS.* *hneppian* to bend one's self, *lecl. hneppa*, *hneppa*, to droop.] 1. To have a short sleep; to be drowsy; to doze.

2. To be in a careless, secure state.

I took thee napping, unprepared. *Hudibras.*

Nap, *n.* A short sleep; a doze; a siesta. *Cowper.*

Nap, *n.* [*OE.* *noppe*, *AS.* *knoppa*; akin to *D. nop*, *Dan. noppe*, *Lat. nobbe*.] 1. Woolly or villous surface of felt, cloth, plants, etc.; an external covering of down, of short fine hairs or fibers forming part of the substance of anything, and lying smoothly in one direction; the pile; — as, the nap of cotton flannel or of broadcloth.

2. *pl.* The loops which are cut to make the pile, in velvet. *Knight.*

Nap, *v. t.* To raise, or put, a nap on.

Nape (*nāp*), *n.* [*Perh.* akin to *knapp* a knop.] The back part of the neck. *Spenser.*

Nape'-oreat' (*nāp'ōreat'*), *n.* (*Zool.*) An African bird of the genus *Nekotis*, related to the plain eaters.

Nap'-ery (*nāp'ērī*), *n.* *pl.* **NAPPERIES** (*-ērīz*). [*OE.* *naperie*, fr. *nappe* a tablecloth, *F. nappe*, *Li. nappa*, fr. *L. nappa*, See *NAP*, and cf. *ANAP*, *NAPKIN*.] Table linen; also, linen clothing, or linen in general. [*Obs.*] *Gayton.*

Nappa wa'ter (*nāp'wā'tēr*), [*Sp. napa*, from *Ar. napha* odor.] A perfume distilled from orange flowers.

Nap'weh (*nāp'wē*), *n.* (*Bot.*) See **NAPWEH**.

Naph'tha (*nāp'hā* or *nāp'hā*), *n.* [*L. naphtha*, Gr. *νᾶφθα*, fr. *Ar. nāp'hā*, *nyth*.] (*Chem.*) The complex mixture of volatile, liquid, inflammable hydrocarbons, occurring naturally, and usually called *crude petroleum*, *mineral oil*, or *rock oil*. Specifically: That portion of the distillate obtained in the refinement of petroleum which is intermediate between the lighter gasoline and the heavier benzine, and has a specific gravity of about 0.7, — used as a solvent for varnishes, as a carburettant, illuminant, etc.

2. (*Chem.*) One of several volatile inflammable liquids obtained by the distillation of certain carbonaceous materials and resembling the naphtha from petroleum; as, *baghead naphtha*, from *baghead* coal (obtained at *Baghead*, Scotland); *crude naphtha*, or *light oil*, from coal tar; *wood naphtha*, from wood, etc.

3. This term was applied by the earlier chemical writers to a number of volatile, strong smelling, inflammable liquids, chiefly belonging to the ethers, as the sulphate, nitrate, or acetate of ethyl.

Naphtha vitrioli [*NL.*, *naphtha* of vitriol (*Old Chem.*), common ethyl ether; — formerly called *sulphuric ether*. See **ETHER**.]

Naph'tha-late (*-lāt*), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of naphthalic acid. [*Obs.*]

Naph'tha-len' (*-lēn'*), *n.* [*chem.*] A white crystalline substance, analogous to benzene, consisting of certain bituminous heavy oil of coal tar. It is the type name of a number of derivatives among organic compounds. Formerly called *naphthalene*.

Naphthalene (*Chem.*), a dyestuff obtained from certain diazo derivatives of naphthylamine, and called also *indigo* or *indigo*. *Naphthalene yellow* (*Chem.*), a yellow dyestuff obtained from certain nitro derivatives of naphthol.

Naph'tha-len'ic (*nāp'hā-lēn'ik* or *nāp'ic*), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, naphthalene; — used specifically to designate a yellow crystalline substance, called *naphthalenic acid* and also *hydroxy quinone*, and obtained from certain derivatives of naphthol.

Naph'thal'ic (*nāp'hā'lik* or *nāp'ic*), *a.* (*Chem.*) (a) Pertaining to, derived from, or related to, naphthalene; — used specifically to denote any one of a series of acids derived from naphthalene, and called *naphthalic acids*. (b) Formerly designating an acid probably identical with phthalic acid.

Naph'thal'dine (*-dīn* or *-dēn*), *n.* [*Naphthalene* + *toluidine*.] (*Chem.*) Same as **NAPHTHYLAMINE**.

Naph'tha-lin' (*nāp'hā-līn'* or *nāp'ic*), *n.* [*F. naphthalin*.] (*Chem.*) Same as **NAPHTHYLAMINE**.

Naph'thal'ine (*-īn* or *-lēn*), *n.* [*Chem.*]

Naph'thal'ize (*-īz*), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To mingle, saturate, or impregnate, with naphtha.

Naph'tha-ā-rin' (*nāp'hā-ā-rīn'* or *nāp'ic*), *n.* [*Naphthalene* + *alizarin*.] (*Chem.*) A dyestuff, resembling alizarin, obtained from naphthoquinone as a red crystalline substance with a bright green, metallic luster; — called also *naphthalizarin*.

Naph'thene (*nāp'hēn* or *nāp'ic*), *n.* (*Chem.*) A peculiar hydrocarbon occurring as an ingredient of Caucasian petroleum.

Naph'thide (*-thīd* or *-thīd*), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of naphthalene with a radical, as a metallic element; as, *mercuric naphthide*.

Naph'tho'ic (*nāp'hō'ik* or *nāp'ic*), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or related to, naphthalene; — used specifically to designate any one of a series of carboxyl derivatives, called *naphthoic acids*.

Naph'thol (*nāp'hōl* or *nāp'ic*), *n.* [*Naphthalene* + *-ol*.] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of hydroxyl derivatives of naphthalene, analogous to phenol. In general they are crystalline substances with a phenol (carbolic) odor.

Naphthol blue, **Naphthol orange**, **Naphthol yellow** (*Chem.*), brilliant dyestuffs produced from certain complex nitrogenous derivatives of naphthol or naphthoquinone.

Naph'tho-quin'one (*-thō-kwī'nōn*), *n.* [*Naphthalene* + *quinone*.] (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_6O_2$, analogous to quinone, obtained by oxidizing naphthalene with chromic acid.

Naph'thyl (*nāp'hīl* or *nāp'ic*), *n.* [*Naphthalene* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon radical regarded as the essential residue of naphthalene.

Naph'thyl-am'ine (*-ām'in* or *-ēn*), *n.* (*Chem.*) One of two basic amido derivatives of naphthalene, $C_{10}H_7NH_2$, forming crystalline solids.

Nap'-le'ri-an (*nāp'lērī-an*), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or *Nap'-le'ri-an* discovered by *Napier*, or *Napier*.

Napierian logarithms. See under **LOGARITHMS**.

Nap'-le'-er's bones' (*nāp'lēr'ērz bōnz*), **Nap'-le'-er's rods'** (*rōdz*), *a.* A set of rods, made of bone or other material, each divided into nine spaces, and containing the numbers of a column of the multiplication table; — a contrivance of Baron Napier, the inventor of logarithms, for facilitating the operations of multiplication and division.

Nap'-le'-form (*nāp'lēr'fōrm*; 277), *a.* [*L. napus* turnip + *-form*: cf. *F. napiforme*. Cf. **NAPWEH**.] (*Bot.*) Turnip-shaped; large and round in the upper part, and very slender below.

Nap'-kin (*nāp'kīn*), *n.* [*Dim.* of *OF.* *nape* a tablecloth, cloth, *F. nappe*, *L. nappa*. See **NAPERY**.] 1. A little towel, or small cloth, esp. one for wiping the fingers and mouth at table.

2. A handkerchief. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Napkin pattern. See *Linens* scroll, under **LINENS**.

Napkin ring, a ring of metal, ivory, or other material, used to inclose a table napkin.

Nap'less, *a.* Without nap; threadbare. *Shak.*

Nap'les yellow (*nāp'lēz yēl'ō*), *n.* See under **YELLOW**.

Nap'-le-on (*nāp'lēr'ōn*), *n.* [*From the Emperor Napoleon I.*] A French gold coin of twenty francs, or about \$3.86.

Nap'-le-on'ic (*-ōn'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Napoleon I., or his family; resembling, or having the qualities of, Napoleon I.

Nap'-le-on-ist (*nāp'lēr'ōn-ist*), *n.* A supporter of the dynasty of the Napoleons.

Nappe (*nāp*), *n.* [*F. nappe* cloth, sheet. See **NAPERY**.] (*Geom.*) Sheet; surface; all that portion of a surface that is continuous in such a way that it is possible to pass from any one point of the portion to any other point of the portion without leaving the surface. Thus, some hyperboloids have one *nappe*, and some have two.

Nap'pl'-ness (*nāp'pl'-nēs*), *n.* [*From 2d NAPPE*.] The quality of having a nap; abundance of nap, as on cloth.

Nap'pling (*-pīng*), *n.* 1. The act or process of raising a nap, as on cloth.

2. (*At Making*) A sheet of partially felted fur before it is united to the hat body. *Knight.*

Nap'py (*-pī*), *a.* [*From 1st NAP*.] 1. Inclined to sleep; sleepy; as, to feel *nappy*.

2. Tending to cause sleepiness; serving to make sleepy; strong; heady; as, *nappy* ale. [*Obs.*] *Waut.*

Nap'py, *a.* [*From 3d NAP*.] Having a nap or pile; downy; shaggy. *Holland.*

Nap'py, *n.* *pl.* **NAPPIES** (*-pīz*). [*OE.* *nap*, *AS.* *hnap* cup, bowl. See **HANAPER**.] A round earthen dish, with a flat bottom and sloping sides. [*Written also nappie*.]

Nap'-tak'ing (*-tāk'ing*), *n.* A taking by surprise; an unexpected onset or attack. *Cave.*

Nap'-pu' (*nāp'pū'*), *n.* [*Native name.*] (*Zool.*) A very small chevreton (*Tragulus javanicus*), native of Java. It is about the size of a hare, and is noted for its agility in leaping. Called also *Java musk deer*, *pigmy musk deer*, and *deerlet*.

Nap'pus (*nāp'pūs*), *n.* [*Lat.*] (*Bot.*) A kind of turnip. See **NAPWEH**.

Nar'-ce-ine (*nār'sē-in* or *-ēn*), *n.* [*L. narce* numbness, torpor, *Gr. νάρκη* numbness, torpor. See **NARCEIN**.] An alkaloid found in small quantities in opium, and extracted as a white crystalline substance of a bitter astringent taste. It is a narcotic. Called also *narcein*.

Nar'-cis'sino (*nār-sīs'īn*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Narcissus.

Nar'-cis'sus (*nār-sīs'ūs*), *n.* *pl.* **NARCISSUSES** (*-ēs*). [*L. narcissus*, and (personified) *Narcissus*, *Gr. νάρκισσος*, *Nārkissos*, fr. *νάρκη* torpor, in allusion to the narcotic properties of the flower. Cf. **NARCOTIC**.]

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of endogenous bulbous plants with handsome flowers, having a cup-shaped crown within the six-lobed perianth, and comprising the daffodils and jonquills of several kinds.

2. (*Classical Myth.*) A beautiful youth famed to have been enamored of his own image as seen in a fountain, and to have been changed into the flower called *Narcissus*.

Nar'-co-osis (*-kō'sīs*), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. νάρκη* torpor. See **NARCOTIC**.] (*Med.*) Privation of sense or consciousness, due to a narcotic.

Nar'-cot'ic (*-kō't'ik*), *a.* [*F. narcotique*, *Gr. νάρκη* numbness, torpor.] (*Med.*)

idea. ill: mīd. āhev. ārb. kōd:



Napiform Root.



12

Napu (Tragulus javanicus).

Flower of Narcissus (N. tazetta).

Flower of Narcissus (N. tazetta).

Flower of Narcissus (N. tazetta).

Flower of Narcissus (N. tazetta).

Flower of Narcissus (N. tazetta).

Flower of Narcissus (N. tazetta).

Having the properties of a narcotic; operating as a narcotic. — **Nar-cot'ic-ness**, *n.*

Nar-cot'ic (nár-kót'ik), *n.* (*Med.*) A drug which, in medicinal doses, generally allays morbid susceptibility, relieves pain, and produces sleep; but which, in poisonous doses, produces stupor, coma, or convulsions, and, when given in sufficient quantity, causes death. The best examples are opium (with morphine), belladonna (with atropine), and coniun.

Nar-cot'ic-al (nár-kót'ik-al), *a.* Narcotic. — **Nar-cot'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Nar-oo-tine (nár-kót'ín-ōtān), *n.* [*Of F. narcotine. Cf. COTABINE.*] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found in opium, and extracted as a white crystalline substance, tasteless and less poisonous than morphine; — called also *narcotia*.

Nar-oo-tin'io (-tín'io), *a.* Pertaining to narcotine. **Nar-oo-tism** (nár-kót'iz-m), *n.* [*Of F. narcotisme.*] Narcosis; the state of being narcotized. **Nar-oo-tize** (-tíz), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. NARCO-TIZED (-tized); p. pr. & vb. n. NARCO-TIZING (-tizing).*] To imbue with, or subject to the influence of, a narcotic; to put into a state of narcosis.

Nard (nārd), *n.* [*AS, fr. L. nardus, Gr. νάρδος; cf. Heb. nērd, Per. nard, Skr. nalada.*] 1. (*Bot.*) An East Indian plant (*Nardostachys jatamansi*) of the Valerian family, used from remote ages in Oriental perfumery. 2. An ointment prepared partly from this plant. See **SPICE-NARD**.

3. (*Bot.*) A kind of grass (*Nardus stricta*) of little value, found in Europe and Asia.

Nardine (nārd'ín), *a.* [*L. nardinus, Gr. νάρδιος.*] Of or pertaining to nard; having the qualities of nard.

Nar-doo' (nār-dōō'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An Australian name for *Marsilia Drummondii*, a four-leaved cryptogamous plant, sometimes used for food.

Nare (nār), *n.* [*L. naris.*] A nostril. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Nar'es (nār'ēs), *n. pl.* [*L. pl. of naris nostril.*] (*Anat.*) The nostrils or nasal openings, — the anterior nares being the external or proper nostrils, and the posterior nares, the openings of the nasal cavities into the mouth or pharynx.

Nargile (nār'gil), *n.* [*Per. nārgīl, prop., a cocoa-* **Nargi-leh** (-gī-lā), *n.* nut; prob. so called because first made of a coconut.] An apparatus for smoking tobacco. It has a long flexible tube, and the smoke is drawn through water.

Nar-i-ca (nār'ī-kā), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The brown coat. See **COATI**.

Nar-i-form (nār'ī-fōrm), *a.* [*L. naris nostril + form.* See **NOSE**.] Formed like the nose.

Nar'ine (nār'ín), *a.* Of or belonging to the nostrils.

Nar'ra-ble (nār'rā-b'l), *a.* [*L. narrabilis, fr. narrare to narrate.*] Capable of being narrated or told. [*Obs.*]

Nar-ra-gan'setts (nār'rā-gān'setts), *n. pl.; sing. NAR-RAGANSETT (-sett). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians who formerly inhabited the shores of Narragansett Bay.*

Nar-rate (nār-rāt' or nār-rāt; 277), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. NARRATED; p. pr. & vb. n. NARRATING.*] [*L. narratus, p. p. of narrare to narrate, prob. for narrare, fr. gnarus knowing.* See **IGNORUS, KNOW.**] To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story; to relate the particulars of; to go through with in detail, as an incident or transaction; to give an account of.

Syn. — To relate; recount; detail; describe.

Nar-rat'ion (nār-rā't'ion), *n.* [*L. narratio; cf. F. narration.*] 1. The act of telling or relating the particulars of an event; rehearsal; recital.

2. That which is related; the relation in words or writing of the particulars of any transaction or event, or of any series of transactions or events; story; history.

3. (*Rhet.*) That part of a discourse which recites the time, manner, or consequences of an action, or simply states the facts connected with the subject.

Syn. — Account; recital; rehearsal; relation; description; explanation; detail; narrative; story; tale; history. See **ACCOUNT**.

Nar-rat'ive (nār-rā't'iv), *a.* [*Cf. F. narratif.*] 1. Of or pertaining to narration; relating to the particulars of an event or transaction.

2. Apt or inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events; story-telling; garrulous.

But wise through time, and narrative with age. *Pope.*

Nar-rat'ive, *n.* That which is narrated; the recital of a story; a continuous account of the particulars of an event or transaction; a story.

Cynthia was much taken with my narrative. *Tatter.*

Syn. — Account; recital; rehearsal; relation; narration; story; tale. See **ACCOUNT**.

Nar-rat'ive-ly, *adv.* In the style of narration.

Nar-rat'or (nār-rā't'ōr), *n.* [*L.*] One who narrates; one who relates a series of events or transactions.

Nar-ra-to-ry (nār-rā-tō-rī), *a.* Giving an account of events; narrative; as, *narratory letters.* *Howell.*

Narre (nār), *a.* Nearer. [*Obs.*]

Nar-row (nār-rō), *a.* [*Compar. NARROWER (-ēr); superl. NARROWEST.*] [*OE. narwe, naru, AS. nearu; akin to OS. naru, naru.*] 1. Of little breadth; not wide or broad; having little distance from side to side; as, a *narrow board*; a *narrow street*; a *narrow hem*.

Hath passed in safety through the narrow seas. *Shak.*

2. Of little extent; very limited; circumscribed.

The Jews were but a small nation, and confined to a narrow compass in the world. *Bp. Wilkins.*

3. Having but a little margin; having barely sufficient space, time, or number, etc.; close; near; — with special reference to some peril or misfortune; as, a *narrow shot*; a *narrow escape*; a *narrow majority.* *Dryden.*

4. Limited as to means; straitened; pinching; as, *narrow circumstances.*

5. Contracted; of limited scope; illiberal; bigoted;

as, a *narrow mind*; *narrow views.* "A narrow understanding." *Macaulay.*

6. Parsimonious; niggardly; covetous; selfish.

A very narrow and stinted charity. *Smalridge.*

7. Scrutinizing in detail; close; accurate; exact.

But first with narrow search I must walk round This garden, and no corner leave unslept. *Milton.*

8. (*Phon.*) Formed (as a vowel) by a close position of some part of the tongue in relation to the palate; or (according to Bell) by a tense condition of the pharynx; — distinguished from *wide*; as *ē* (ēve) and *ō* (ōod), etc., from *i* (īl) and *o* (ōot), etc. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 13.

9. *Narrow* is not unfrequently prefixed to words, especially to participles and adjectives, forming compounds of obvious signification; as, *narrow-bordered*, *narrow-brimmed*, *narrow-breasted*, *narrow-edged*, *narrow-faced*, *narrow-headed*, *narrow-leaved*, *narrow-pointed*, *narrow-souled*, *narrow-sphered*, etc.

Narrow gauge. (*Railroad*) See **NOTE** under **GAUGE**, *n.*, 6.

Nar-row (nār-rō), *n.; pl. NARROWS* (-rōz). A narrow passage; esp., a contracted part of a stream, lake, or sea; a strait connecting two bodies of water; — usually in the plural; as, *The Narrows* of New York harbor.

Near the island there lay on one side the jaws of a dangerous narrow. *Gladstone.*

Nar-row, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. NARROWED* (-rōd); *p. pr. & vb. n. NARROWING.*] [*AS. nearwian.*] 1. To lessen the breadth of; to contract; to draw into a smaller compass; to reduce the width or extent of. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. To contract the reach or sphere of; to make less liberal or more selfish; to limit; to confine; to restrict; as, to *narrow one's views* or knowledge; to *narrow* a question in discussion.

Our knowledge is much more narrowed if we confine ourselves to our own solitary reasonings. *L. Watts.*

3. (*Knitting*) To contract the size of, as a stocking, by taking two stitches into one.

Nar-row, *v. i.* 1. To become less broad; to contract; to become narrower; as, the sea *narrows* into a strait.

2. (*Man.*) Not to step out enough to the one hand or the other; as, a horse *narrows.* *Farrier's Dict.*

3. (*Knitting*) To contract the size of a stocking or other knit article, by taking two stitches into one.

Nar-row-er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, narrows or contracts. *Hannah More.*

Nar-row-ing, *n.* 1. The act of contracting, or of making or becoming less in breadth or extent.

2. The part of a stocking which is narrowed.

Nar-row-ly, *adv.* [*AS. nearwlice.*] 1. With little breadth; in a narrow manner.

2. Without much extent; contractedly.

3. With minute scrutiny; closely; carefully; as, to look or watch *narrowly*; to search *narrowly*.

4. With a little margin or space; by a small distance; hence, closely; hardly; barely; only just; — often with reference to an avoided danger or misfortune; as, he *narrowly escaped*.

5. Sparingly; parsimoniously.

Nar-row-mind-ed (-mind'ed), *a.* Of narrow mental scope; illiberal; mean.

Nar-row-mind-ed-ness, *n.* [*AS. nearwines.*] The condition or quality of being narrow.

Nar (nār), [*For ne art.*] Art not. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nar-thex (nār'thēks), *n.* [*L., giant fennel, Gr. νάρθηξ.*] 1. (*Bot.*) A tall umbelliferous plant (*Ferula communis*). See *Giant fennel*, under **FENNEL**.

2. (*Arch.*) The portico in front of ancient churches; sometimes, the atrium or outer court surrounded by ambulatories; — used, generally, for any vestibule, lobby, or outer porch, leading to the nave of a church.

Nar-wal (nār-wāl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See **NARWHAL**.

Nar-we (nār-we), *a.* Narrow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nar-whal (-hwāl), *n.* [*Sw. or Dan. narhval; akin to Icel. nárválr, and E. whale.* The first syllable is perh. from Icel. nār corpse, dead body, in allusion to the whitish color of its skin. See **WHALE**.] [*Written also narwhale.*] (*Zoöl.*) An arctic cetacean (*Monodon monoceros*), about twenty feet long. The male usually has one long, twisted, pointed canine tooth, or tusk, projecting forward from the upper jaw like a horn, whence it is called also *sea unicorn*, *unicorn fish*, and *unicorn whale*. Sometimes two horns are developed, side by side.



Narwhal.

Nas (nāz). [*For ne was.*] Was not. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nas. [*Contr. fr. ne has.*] Has not. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Nas'al (nāz'al), *a.* [*F., from L. nasus the nose.* See **NOSE**.] 1. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the nose.

2. (*Phon.*) Having a quality imparted by means of the nose; and specifically, made by lowering the soft palate, in some cases with closure of the oral passage, the voice thus issuing (wholly or partially) through the nose, as in the consonants *m*, *ng* (see *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 207, 208); characterized by resonance in the nasal passage; as, a *nasal vowel*; a *nasal utterance*.

Nasal bones (*Anat.*), two bones of the skull, in front of the frontals. — **Nasal index** (*Anat.*), in the skull, the ratio of the transverse breadth of the anterior nasal aperture to the height from the base of the aperture to the nasion, which latter distance is taken as the standard, equal to 100.

Nas'al, *n.* 1. An elementary sound which is uttered through the nose, or through both the nose and the mouth simultaneously.

2. (*Med.*) A medicine that operates through the nose; an emrhine. [*Archaic.*] *Burton.*

3. (*Anc. Armor*) Part of a helmet projecting to protect the nose; a nose guard.

4. (*Anat.*) One of the nasal bones.

5. (*Zoöl.*) A plate, or scale, on the nose of a fish, etc.

Nas'al-ity (nāz'al'ī-tī), *n.* [*Of F. nasalité.*] The quality or state of being nasal.

Nas'al-i-za-tion (nāz'al-ī-zā'shūn), *n.* The act of nasalizing, or the state of being nasalized.

Nas'al-ize (nāz'al-īz), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. NASALIZED (-ized); p. pr. & vb. n. NASALIZING (-izing).*] To render nasal, as sound; to insert a nasal letter or sound in.

Nas'al-ize, *v. i.* To utter words or letters with a nasal sound; to speak through the nose.

Nas'al-ly, *adv.* In a nasal manner; by the nose.

Nas'al (nāz'al), *n.* [*F. nasale.*] (*Med.*) A kind of urinary of medicated wool or cotton, formerly used.

Nas'o-con-ey (-sen-ēy), *n.* [*L. nascentia.* See **NASCENT**.] State of being nascent; birth; beginning; origin.

Nas'cent (-sent), *a.* [*L. nascent, -entia, p. pr. of nasci to be born.* See **NATION**, and cf. **NASCENT**.] 1. Commencing, or in process of development; beginning to exist or to grow; coming into being; as, a *nascent germ*.

Nascent passions and anxieties. *Berkeley.*

2. (*Chem.*) Evolving; being evolved or produced.

Nascent state (*Chem.*), the supposed instantaneous or momentary state of an uncombined atom or radical just separated from one compound acid, and not yet united with another, — a hypothetical condition implying peculiarly active chemical properties; as, hydrogen in the nascent state is a strong reducer.

Naseb'erry (nāz'bēr-ry), *n.* [*Sp. nispero medlar and naseberry tree, fr. L. nespilus.* See **MEDLAR**.] (*Bot.*) A tropical fruit. See **SAPOVILLA**. [*Written also nisherry.*]

Nash (nāsh), *a.* [*Etymol. uncertain.*] Firm; stiff; hard; also, chilly. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Hallivell.*

Nas't-cor-nous (nāz't-kōrn'ūs), *a.* [*L. nasus nose + cornu horn; cf. F. nasicorné.*] (*Zoöl.*) Bearing a horn, or horns, on the nose, as the rhinoceros.

Nas't-form (nāz't-fōrm), *a.* [*L. nasus nose + form.* See **NOSE**, and cf. **NARIFORM**.] Having the shape of a nose.

Nas'al-on (nāz'al-ōn), *n.* [*NL, fr. L. nasus nose.*] (*Anat.*) The middle point of the mesofrontal suture.

Nas'o (nāz'ō), [*L. nasus nose.*] (*Anat.*) A combining form denoting pertaining to, or connected with, the nose; as, *nasofrontal*.

Nas'o-buc'al (nāz'ō-būk'al), *a.* [*Naso- + buccal.*] (*Anat.*) Connected with both the nose and the mouth; as, the *nasobuccal* groove in the skate.

Nas'o-front'al (-frōn'tal), *a.* [*Naso- + frontal.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the nose and the front of the head; as, the embryonic *nasofrontal* process which forms the anterior boundary of the mouth.

Nas'o-lachry-mal (-lāk'rī-mal), *a.* [*Naso- + lachrymal.*] (*Anat.*) Connected with the lachrymal apparatus and the nose; as, the *nasolachrymal*, *nasal*, or *lachrymal* duct.

Nas'o-pal'a-tal (-pāl'a-tal), *a.* [*Naso- + palatal.*] (*Anat.*) Connected with both the nose and the palate; as, the *nasopalatine*, or incisive, canal connecting the mouth and the nasal chamber in some animals; the *nasopalatine* nerve.

Nas'o-pharyn-g'eal (-fār'īn-jē-al or -fār'īn-jē-al), *a.* [*Naso- + pharyngeal.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to both throat and nose; as, a *nasopharyngeal* polypus.

Nas'o-sept'al (-sēpt'al), *a.* [*Naso- + septal.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the internal septum.

Nas'o-tur'bi-nal (-tūr'bī-nal), *a.* [*Naso- + turbinal.*] (*Anat.*) Connected with, or near, both the turbinal and the nasal bones; as, the *nasoturbinal* bone, made up of the uppermost lamellæ of the ethmoturbinal, and sometimes united with the nasal. — *The nasoturbinal bone.*

Nas'sa (nāz'sā), *n.; pl. E. NASSAS (-sāz), L. NASSÆ (-sæ).* (*From L. nassa a kind of basket, in allusion to the reticulation of some species.*) (*Zoöl.*) Any species of marine gastropods, of the genera *Nassa*, *Tritia*, and other allied genera of the family *Nassidae*; a dog whelk. See *Illustr.* under **GASTROPODA**. — **Nas'soid** (-soid), *a.*

Nas'ti-ly (nās'tī-lī), *adv.* In a nasty manner.

Nas'ti-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being nasty; extreme filthiness; dirtiness; also, indecency; obscenity.

The nastiness of Plautus and Aristophanes. *Dryden.*

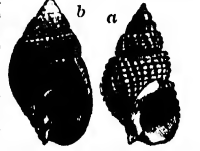
Nas-tur'tion (nās-tūr'shūn), *n.* [*See NASTURTIUM.*] (*Bot.*) Same as **NASTURTIUM**.

Nas-tur'tium (-shūn), *n.* [*L. nasturtium, for nasturtium, fr. nasus nose + torquere, to twist, torture, in allusion to its causing one to make a wry face by its pungent taste.* See **NOSE** of the face, and **TORTURE**.]

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of cruciferous plants, having white or yellowish flowers, including several species of cress. They are found chiefly in wet or damp grounds, and have a pungent biting taste.

2. (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Tropæolum*, geraniaceous herbs, having mostly climbing stems, peltate leaves, and spurred flowers, and including the common Indian cress (*Tropæolum majus*), the canary-bird flower (*T. peregrinum*), and about thirty more species, all natives of South America.

The whole plant has a warm pungent flavor, and the fleshy fruits are used as a substitute for capers, while the leaves and flowers are sometimes used in salads.

American Nasses. a *Nassa*, or *Tritia*, *trivittata*; b *Hyassassa obsoleta*. Nat. size.Nasturtium (*Tropæolum majus*).

Nasty (nās'ty), *a.* [*Compar.* **NASTIER** (-tī-ēr); *superl.* **NASTIEST**.] [For older *nasky*; cf. dial. Sw. *naskup*, *nasket*.] 1. Offensively filthy; very dirty, foul, or defiled; disgusting; nauseous.

2. Hence, loosely: Offensive; disagreeable; unpropitious; wet; drizzling; as, a *nasty* rain, day, sky.

3. Characterized by obscenity; indecent; indelicate; gross; filthy.

Syn.—**NASTY**, **FILTHY**, **FOUL**, **DIRTY**. Anything *nasty* is usually wet or damp as well as filthy or dirty, and suggests by its stickiness or odor; but *filthy* and *foul* imply that a thing is filled or covered with offensive matter, while *dirty* describes it as defiled or sullied with dirt of any kind; as, *filthy* clothing, *foul* vapors, etc.

Na'ute (nā'ūt), *a.* [*L. nasutus*, fr. *nasus* the nose.] 1. Having a nice sense of smell. [*Obs.*] Evelyn.

2. Critically nice; captious. [*Obs.*] Gauden.

Na'ute-ness, *n.* Quickness of scent; hence, nice discernment; acuteness. [*Obs.*] Dr. H. More.

Na't (nāt), *adv.* Not; not at; nor at. [*Obs.*] Chaucer.

Na'tal (nā'tal), *a.* [*L. natalis*, fr. *natus*, p. p. of *nasci* to be born; cf. *F. natal*. See **NATION**, and cf. **NOEL**.] 1. Of or pertaining to one's birth; accompanying or dating from one's birth; native.

Princes' children took names from their *natal* places. Camden.

Propitious star, whose sacred power Presided o'er the monarch's natal hour. Prior.

2. (*Astrol.*) Presiding over nativity; as, *natal* Jove.

Syn.—**NATIVE**; **NATURAL**. See **NATIVE**.

Na'ta-lit'ial (nā'ta-lī'ah'al), *a.* [*L. natalitius*, from *Na'ta-lit'ious* (-lī'ah'ūs).] *natalia*. See **NATAL**.

Of or pertaining to one's birth or birthday, or one's nativity. [*Obs.*] "Natalitia poplar." Evelyn. "Natalitia fire." W. Cartwright.

Na'ta-l'o-in (nā'tā-lō'īn), *n.* [*From Natal aloes*.] (*Chem.*) A bitter crystalline substance constituting the essential principle of *Natal aloes*. Cf. **ALOIN**.

Na'tal-plum (nā'tāl-plūm), (*Bot.*) The drupaceous fruit of two South African shrubs of the genus *Arduina* (*A. bispinosa* and *A. grandiflora*).

Na'tala (nā'tā), *n. pl.* One's birth, or the circumstances attending it. [*Obs.*] Fitz-Geffrey.

Na'tant (nā'tant), *a.* [*L. natans*, *antis*, from *natus* to swim, v. *intens.* fr. *nare* to swim; cf. *F. natant*.] 1. (*Bot.*) Floating in water, as the leaves of water lilies, or submerged, as those of many aquatic plants.

2. (*Herp.*) Placed horizontally across the field, as if swimming toward the dexter side;—said of all sorts of fishes except the flying fish.

Na'tant-ly (nā'tant-lī), *adv.* In a floating manner; swimmingly.

Na'ta-tion (nā'tā-shūn), *n.* [*L. natatio*, fr. *natus* to swim; cf. *F. natation*. See **NATANT**.] The act of floating on the water; swimming.

Sir T. Browne.

Na'ta-to-res (nā'tā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [*L. natator a swimmer*.] (*Zool.*) The swimming birds.

They were formerly united into one order, which is now considered an artificial group.

Na'ta-to-ri-al (nā'tā-tō'rī-al), *a.* Inclined or adapted to swim; swimming; as, *natatorial* birds.

Na'ta-to-ri-ous (-iūs), *a.* (*Zool.*) Adapted for swimming;—said of the legs of certain insects.

Na'ta-to-ri-um (-i-um), *n.* [*L.*] A swimming bath.

Na'ta-to-ry (nā'tā-tō'rī), *a.* [*L. natatorius*.] Adapted for swimming or floating; as, *natatory* organs.

Natch (nāch), *n.* [*OF. nache* fesse, *LL. natica*, from *L. natis* the rump, buttocks. Cf. **ARCHBONE**.] The rump of beef; esp., the lower and back part of the rump.

Natch bone, the edgebone, or aitchbone, in beef.

Natch'ez (nāch'ēz), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians who formerly lived near the site of the city of Natchez, Mississippi. In 1729 they were subdued by the French; the survivors joined the Creek Confederacy.

Natch'nee (-nē), *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual grass (*Eleusine coracana*), cultivated in India as a food plant.

Na'tees (nā'tēz), *n. pl.* [*L.* the buttocks.] 1. (*Anat.*) (a) The buttocks. (b) The two anterior of the four lobes on the dorsal side of the midbrain of most mammals; the anterior optic lobes.

2. (*Zool.*) The unbones of a bivalve shell.

Nath (nāth), [*Contr. fr. ne hath*.] Hath not. [*Obs.*]

Nath'less (nāth'lēs'), *adv.* [*OE. nathles*, *na the les*, not the less, AS. *na* never. See **NA**, **THE**, **CONJ.**, and cf. **NEVERTHELESS**.] Nevertheless. [*Archaic*]

Nath'more (-mōr'), *adv.* [*OE. na the more*.] Not the more; never the more. [*Obs.*] Spenser.

Nat'l-ca (nāt'l-kā), *n.* [*pl. E. NATICAS* (-kāz), *L. NATICA* (-kē).] (*Zool.*) Any one of numerous species of marine gastropods belonging to *Natica*, *Lunatia*, *Neverita*, and other allied genera (family *Naticidae*). They burrow beneath the sand, or mud, and drill other shells.

Nat'l-cold (-kold), *a.* [*Natica* + *-oid*.] (*Zool.*) Like or belonging to *Natica*, or the family *Naticidae*.

Nat'ion (nā'shūn), *n.* [*F. nation*, *L. natio* nation, race, orig., a being born, fr. *natus*, p. p. of *nasci* to be born, for *gnatus*, *gnasci*, from the same root as *F. kin*.

344. See **KIN** kindred, and cf. **COGNATE**, **NATAL**, **NATIVE**.] 1. (*Ethnol.*) A part, or division, of the people of the earth, distinguished from the rest by common descent, language, or institutions; a race; a stock.

All nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues. Rev. vii. 9.

2. The body of inhabitants of a country, united under an independent government of their own.

A nation is the unity of a people. Colveridge.

Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation. F. S. Key.

3. Family; lineage. [*Obs.*] Chaucer.

4. (a) One of the divisions of university students in a classification according to nativity, formerly common in Europe. (b) (*Scotch Universities*) One of the four divisions (named from the parts of Scotland) in which students were classified according to their nativity.

5. A great number; a great deal;—by way of emphasis; as, a nation of herbs. Sterne.

Five nations. See under **FIVE**.—**LAW of Nations**. See **INTERNATIONAL LAW**, under **INTERNATIONAL**, and **LAW**.

Syn.—**PEOPLE**; **RACE**. See **PEOPLE**.

Nat'ion-al (nā'shūn-al), *a.* [*Cf. F. national*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a nation; common to a whole people or race; public; general; as, a *national* government, language, dress, custom, calamity, etc.

2. Attached to one's own country or nation.

National anthem, a popular song or hymn which has become by general acceptance the recognized musical expression of the patriotic sentiment of a nation; as, "God save the King" is called the *national anthem* of England.

National bank, the official common name of a class of banking corporations established under the laws of the United States.—**National flag**. See under **FLAG**.—**National guard**, a body of militia, or a local military organization, as in Paris during the French Revolution, or as certain bodies of militia in other European countries and in the United States.—**National salute**, a salute consisting of as many guns as there are States in the Union. [*U. S.*]

Nat'ion-al-ism (-iz'm), *n.* 1. The state of being national; national attachment; nationality.

2. An idiom, trait, or character peculiar to any nation.

3. National independence; the principles of the Nationalists.

Nat'ion-al-ist, *n.* One who advocates national unity and independence; one of a party favoring Irish independence.

Nat'ion-al-ity (nā'shūn-al-ī-tī), *n.* [*pl. NATIONALITIES* (-itēz).] [*Cf. F. nationalité*.] 1. The quality of being national, or strongly attached to one's own nation; patriotism.

2. The sum of the qualities which distinguish a nation; national character.

3. A race or people, as determined by common language and character, and not by political bias or divisions; a nation.

The fulfillment of his mission is to be looked for in the condition of *nationalities* and the character of peoples. H. W. Beecher.

4. Existence as a distinct or individual nation; national unity and integrity.

5. The state or quality of belonging to or being connected with a nation or government by nativity, character, ownership, allegiance, etc.

Nat'ion-al-i-za-tion (nā'shūn-al-ī-zā'shūn), *n.* The act of nationalizing, or the state of being nationalized.

Nat'ion-al-ize (nā'shūn-al-ī-z), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. NATIONALIZED* (-īz-d); *p. pr. & vb. n. NATIONALIZING* (-ī-zīng).] [*Cf. F. nationaliser*.] To make national; to make a nation of; to endow with the character and habits of a nation, or the peculiar sentiments and attachments of citizens of a nation.

Nat'ion-al-ly, *adv.* In a national manner or way; as a nation. "The Jews . . . being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant." South.

Nat'ion-al-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being national; nationality. Johnson.

Nat'ive (nā'tiv), *a.* [*F. natif*, *L. natus*, fr. *nasci*, p. p. *natus*. See **NATION**, and cf. *NAÏVE*, *NAÏF* a serf.] 1. Arising by birth; having an origin; born. [*Obs.*]

Anaximander's opinion is, that the gods are *native*, rising and vanishing again in long periods of time. Cudworth.

2. Of or pertaining to one's birth; natal; belonging to the place or the circumstances in which one is born;—opposed to *foreign*; as, *native* land, language, color, etc.

3. Born in the region in which one lives; as, a *native* inhabitant, race; grown or originating in the region where used or sold; not foreign or imported; as, *native* oysters, or strawberries.

4. Original; constituting the original substance of anything; as, *native* dust. Milton.

5. Conferred by birth; derived from origin; born with one; inherent; inborn; not acquired; as, *native* genius, cheerfulness, simplicity, rights, etc.

Courage is *native* to you. Jowett (*Thucyd.*).

6. Naturally related; cognate; connected (with). [*R.*]

The head is not more *native* to the heart, Than is the throne to Denmark's icy fane. Shak.

7. (*Min.*) (a) Found in nature uncombined with other elements; as, *native* silver. (b) Found in nature; not artificial; as, *native* sodium chloride.

Native American party. See under **AMERICAN**, *a.*—**Native bear** (*Zool.*), the koala. **Native bread** (*Bot.*), a large underground fungus, of Australia (*Mylitta australis*), somewhat resembling a truffle, but much larger.—**Native devil** (*Zool.*). Same as *Tasmanian devil*, under **DEVIL**.—**Native hen** (*Zool.*), an Australian rail (*Tringoides mortierii*).—**Native pheasant**. (*Zool.*) See **LURPA**.—**Native rabbit** (*Zool.*), an Australian marsupial (*Peromyscus lagotis*), resembling a rabbit in size and form.—**Native sloth** (*Zool.*), the koala.—**Native thrush** (*Zool.*), an Australian singing bird (*Pachycephala olivacea*);—called also *thick-head*.—**Native turkey** (*Zool.*), the Australian bustard (*Charitopsis australis*);—called also *bebilva*.

Syn.—**NATURAL**; **NATAL**; **ORIGINAL**; **CONGENITAL**.—**NATIVE**, **NATURAL**, **NATAL**. *Natural* refers to the nature of a

thing, or that which springs therefrom; *native*, to one's birth or origin; as, a *native* country, language, etc.; *natal*, to the circumstances of one's birth; as, a *natal* day, or star. *Native* talent is that which is inherent; *natural* talent is that which springs from the structure of the mind. *Native* eloquence is the result of strong innate emotion; *natural* eloquence is opposed to that which is studied or artificial.

Na'tive (nā'tiv), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, is born in a place or country referred to; a denizen by birth; an animal, a fruit, or vegetable, produced in a certain region; as, a *native* of France.

2. (*Stock Breeding*) Any of the live stock found in a region, as distinguished from such as belong to pure and distinct imported breeds. [*U. S.*]

Na'tive-ly, *adv.* By natural or original condition; naturally; originally.

Na'tive-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being native.

Na'tiv-ism (-iz'm), *n.* 1. The disposition to favor the native inhabitants of a country, in preference to immigrants from foreign countries.

2. (*Physics*) Conformity with the principles or tendencies of nature;—opposed to *empiricism*.

Na'tiv-is'tic (-is'tik), *a.* (*Physics*) Derived from, or in accordance with, native qualities or tendencies; naturalistic;—opposed to *empiristic*.

Na'tiv-i-ty (nā'tiv-ī-tī), *n.* [*pl. NATIVITIES* (-itēz).] (*F. nativité*, *L. nativitas*. See **NATIVE**, and cf. **NAÏVETÉ**.) 1. The coming into life or into the world; birth; also, the circumstances attending birth, as time, place, manner, etc. Chaucer.

I have served him from the hour of my nativity. Shak.

Thou hast left . . . the land of thy nativity. Ruth ii. 11.

These in their dark nativity the deep Shall yield us, pregnant with infernal flame. Milton.

2. (*Fine Arts*) A picture representing or symbolizing the early infancy of Christ. The simplest form is the babe in a rude cradle, and the heads of an ox and an ass to express the stable in which he was born.

3. (*Astrol.*) A representation of the positions of the heavenly bodies at the moment of one's birth, supposed to indicate his future destinies; a horoscope.

The Nativity, the birth or birthday of Christ; Christmas day.—To cast, or calculate, one's nativity (*Astrol.*), to find out and represent the position of the heavenly bodies at the time of one's birth.

Nat'ka (nāt'kā), *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of shrike.

Nat'ri-um (nā'trī-ūm), *n.* [*NL*. See **NATRON**.] (*Chem.*) The technical name for sodium.

Nat'ro-lite (nā'trō-līt), *n.* [*Natron* + *-lite*; cf. *F. natrolithe*.] (*Min.*) A zeolite occurring in groups of glassy acicular crystals, and in masses which often have a radiated structure. It is a hydrous silicate of alumina and soda.

Nat'ron (nā'trōn), *n.* [*F. fr. Sp. natron*, *Ar. natrūn*, *nitrūn*. Cf. **NITER**, **ANATRON**.] (*Alm.*) Native sodium carbonate. [*Written also anatron*.]

Nat'ter (nāt'tēr), *v. t.* [*Cf. Icel. knetta* to grumble.] To find fault; to be peevish. [*Prov. Eng. or Scot.*]

Nat'ter-jack (-jāk'), *n.* (*Zool.*) A European toad (*Bufo calamita*), having a yellow line along its back.

Nat'ty (nāt'tī), *a.* [*Cf. NEAT* clean.] Neat; tidy; spruce. [*Collog.*]

Nat'ty-ly, *adv.*—**Nat'ti-ness**, *n.*

Nat'u-ral (nā'tū-ral), *a.* [*OE. naturel*, *F. naturel*, fr. *L. naturalis*, fr. *natura*. See **NATURE**.] 1. Fixed or determined by nature; pertaining to the constitution of a thing; belonging to native character; according to nature; essential; characteristic; not artificial, foreign, assumed, put on, or acquired; as, the *natural* growth of animals or plants; the *natural* motion of a gravitating body; *natural* strength or disposition; the *natural* heat of the body; *natural* color.

With strong natural sense, and rare force of will. Macanlay.

2. Conformed to the order, laws, or actual facts, of nature; consonant to the methods of nature; according to the stated course of things, or in accordance with the laws which govern events, actions, feelings, etc.; not exceptional or violent; legitimate; normal; regular; as, the *natural* consequences of crime; a *natural* death.

What can be more *natural* than the circumstances in the behavior of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day? Addison.

3. Having to do with the existing system of things; dealing with, or derived from, the creation, or the world of matter and mind, as known by man; within the scope of human reason or experience; not supernatural; as, a *natural* law; *natural* science, history, theology.

I call that *natural* religion which men might know . . . by the mere principles of reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the help of revelation. H. P. Wilkins.

4. Conformed to truth or reality; as, (a) Springing from true sentiment; not artificial or exaggerated;—said of action, delivery, etc.; as, a *natural* gesture, tone, etc. (b) Resembling the object imitated; true to nature; according to the life;—said of anything copied or imitated; as, a portrait is *natural*.

5. Having the character or sentiments properly belonging to one's position; not unnatural in feelings.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes, . . . He wants the *natural* touch. Shak.

6. Connected by the ties of consanguinity. "Natural friends." J. H. Newman.

7. Begotten without the sanction of law; born out of wedlock; illegitimate; bastard; as, a *natural* child.

8. Of or pertaining to the lower or animal nature, as contrasted with the higher or moral powers, or that which is spiritual; being in a state of nature; unregenerate.

The *natural* man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God. 1 Cor. ii. 14.

9. (*Math.*) Belonging to, to be taken in, or referred to, some system, in which the base is 1;—said of certain functions or numbers; as, *natural* sines, cosines, etc., those taken in arcs whose radii are 1.



Natica (*Lunatia heros*, var. *triseriata*). a Shell, nat. size; b Shell with the animal extended as in crawling, dorsal view, nat. size.

Nat'l-cold (-kold), *a.* [*Natica* + *-oid*.] (*Zool.*) Like or belonging to *Natica*, or the family *Naticidae*.

Nat'ion (nā'shūn), *n.* [*F. nation*, *L. natio* nation, race, orig., a being born, fr. *natus*, p. p. of *nasci* to be born, for *gnatus*, *gnasci*, from the same root as *F. kin*.

Sile, senáto, cáre, áni, árm, ásk, ánal, áll; éve, évent, énd, férn, recent; íce, ídea, íll; óla, óbey, órb, ódd;

10. (*Mus.*) (a) Produced by natural organs, as those of the human throat, in distinction from instrumental music. (b) Of or pertaining to a key which has neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature, as the key of C major. (c) Applied to an air or modulation of harmony which moves by easy and smooth transitions, digressing but little from the original key. *Moore (Encyc. of Music).*

Natural day, the space of twenty-four hours. *Chaucer.*
Natural fete, **Natural gas**, etc. See under **FAT**, **GAS**, etc.
Natural harmony (*Mus.*), the harmony of the triad or common chord.
Natural history, in its broadest sense, a history or description of nature as a whole, including the sciences of *botany, zoology, geology, mineralogy, paleontology, chemistry, and physics.* In recent usage the term is often restricted to the sciences of botany and zoology collectively, and sometimes to the science of zoology alone. — **Natural law**, that instinctive sense of justice and of right and wrong, which is native in mankind, as distinguished from specifically revealed divine law, and formulated human law. — **Natural modulation** (*Mus.*), transition from one key to its relative keys. — **Natural order** (*Nat. Hist.*). See under **ORDER**. — **Natural person**. (*Law*) See under **PERSON**, *n.* — **Natural philosophy**, originally, the study of nature in general; in modern usage, that branch of physical science, commonly called *physics*, which treats of the phenomena and laws of matter and considers those effects only which are unaccompanied by any change of a chemical nature; — contrasted with *mental and moral philosophy*. — **Natural scale** (*Mus.*), a scale which is written without flats or sharps. *Model* would be a preferable term, as less likely to mislead, the so-called *artificial* scales (scales represented by the use of flats and sharps) being equally natural with the so-called *natural* scale. — **Natural science**, **natural history**, in its broadest sense; — used especially in contradistinction to *mental or moral science*. — **Natural selection** (*Biol.*), a supposed operation of natural laws analogous, in its operation and results, to designed selection in breeding plants and animals, and resulting in the *survival of the fittest*. The theory of natural selection supposes that this has been brought about mainly by gradual changes of environment which have led to corresponding changes of structure, and that those forms which have become so modified as to be best adapted to the changed environment have tended to survive and leave similarly adapted descendants, while those less perfectly adapted have tended to die out through lack of fitness for the environment, thus resulting in the *survival of the fittest*. See **DARWINISM**. — **Natural system** (*Bot. & Zool.*), a classification based upon real affinities, as shown in the structure of all parts of the organisms, and by their embryology.

It should be borne in mind that the *natural system* of botany is natural only in the constitution of its genera, tribes, orders, etc., and in its grand divisions.

Natural theology, or **Natural religion**, that part of theological science which treats of those evidences of the existence and attributes of the Supreme Being which are exhibited in nature; — distinguished from *revealed religion*. See **Quotation** under **NATURAL**, *a.*, 3. — **Natural vowel**, the vowel sound heard in *urn, fur, sir, her*, etc.; — so called as being uttered in the easiest open position of the mouth organs. See **Neutral vowel**, under **NEUTRAL**, and **Guide to Pronunciation**, § 17.

Syn. — See **NATIVE**.

Nat'u-ral (nāt'ū-rāl; 135), *n.* 1. A native; an aboriginal. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. *pl.* Natural gifts, impulses, etc. [*Obs.*] *Palmer.*
 3. One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding; an idiot. "The minds of *naturals*." *Locke.*
 4. (*Mus.*) A character [*Obs.*] used to contradict, or to remove the effect of, a sharp or flat which has preceded it, and to restore the unaltered note.

Nat'u-ral-ism (-īz'm), *n.* [*cf.* *F. naturalisme.*] 1. A state of nature; conformity to nature.

2. (*Metaph.*) The doctrine of those who deny a supernatural agency in the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, and in spiritual influences; also, any system of philosophy which refers the phenomena of nature to a blind force or forces acting necessarily or according to fixed laws, excluding origination or direction by one intelligent will.

Nat'u-ral-ist, *n.* [*cf.* *F. naturaliste.*] 1. One versed in natural science; a student of natural history, esp. of the natural history of animals.

2. One who holds or maintains the doctrine of naturalism in religion. *H. Bushnell.*

Nat'u-ral-ist-ic (-īst'ik), *a.* 1. Belonging to the doctrines of naturalism.
 2. Closely resembling nature; realistic. "Naturalistic bit of pantomime." *W. D. Howells.*

Nat'u-ral-ist-y (-rāl'ist'ī), *n.* [*L. naturalitas*; *cf.* *F. naturalité.*] Nature; naturalness. [*R.*]

Nat'u-ral-iz-a-tion (-rāl'ī-zā'shūn), *n.* [*cf.* *F. naturalization.*] The act or process of naturalizing, esp. of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native or citizen; also, the state of being naturalized.

Nat'u-ral-ize (nāt'ū-rāl-īz; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. NATURALIZED* (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n. NATURALIZING* (-īz'ing).] [*cf.* *F. naturaliser.*] See **NATURAL**. 1. To make natural; to render easy and familiar by custom and habit; as, custom *naturalizes* labor or study.

2. To confer the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen on; to make as if native; to adopt, as a foreigner into a nation or state, and place in the condition of a native subject.

3. To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular; to make one's own; as, to *naturalize* foreign words.

4. To adapt; to accustom; to habituate; to accustom; to cause to grow as under natural conditions.

Its wearer suggested that peaches and peaches might yet be naturalized in the New England climate. *Howthorne.*

Nat'u-ral-ize, *v. i.* 1. To become as if native.
 2. To explain phenomena by natural agencies or laws, to the exclusion of the supernatural.

Infected by this naturalizing tendency. *H. Bushnell.*

Nat'u-ral-ly, *adv.* In a natural manner or way; according to the usual course of things; spontaneously.

Nat'u-ral-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being natural; conformity to nature.

Na'ture (nā'tūr; 135), *n.* [*F. fr. L. natura, fr. natus* born, produced, *p. p. of nasci* to be born. See **NATION**.] 1. The existing system of things; the world of matter, or of matter and mind; the creation; the universe.

But looks through nature up to nature's God. *Pope.*
 Nature has caprices which art can not imitate. *Macaulay.*

2. The personified sum and order of causes and effects; the powers which produce existing phenomena, whether in the total or in detail; the agencies which carry on the processes of creation or of being; — often conceived of as a single and separate entity, embodying the total of all finite agencies and forces as disconnected from a creating or ordering intelligence.

I oft admire
 How Nature, wise and frugal, could commit
 Such disproportions. *Milton.*

3. The established or regular course of things; usual order of events; connection of cause and effect.

4. Conformity to that which is natural, as distinguished from that which is artificial, or forced, or remote from actual experience.

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin. *Shak.*

5. The sum of qualities and attributes which make a person or thing what it is, as distinct from others; native character; inherent or essential qualities or attributes; peculiar constitution or quality of being.

Thou, therefore, whom thou only canst redeem,
 Their nature also to thy nature join,
 And be thyself man among men on earth. *Milton.*

6. Hence: Kind; sort; character; quality.

A dispute of this nature caused mischief. *Dryden.*

7. Physical constitution or existence; the vital powers; the natural life. "My days of nature." *Shak.*

Oppressed nature sleeps. *Shak.*

8. Natural affection or reverence.

Have we not seen
 The murdering son ascend his parent's bed,
 Through violated nature force his way? *Pope.*

9. Constitution or quality of mind or character.

A born devil, on whose nature
 Nurture can never stick. *Shak.*
 That reverence which is due to a superior nature. *Addison.*

Good nature, ill nature. See under **GOOD** and **ILL**. — In a state of nature. (a) Naked as when born; nude. (b) In a condition of sin; unregenerate. (c) Untamed; uncivilized. — **Nature printing**, a process of printing from metallic or other plates which have received an impression, as by heavy pressure, of an object such as a leaf, lace, or the like. — **Nature worship**, the worship of the personified powers of nature. — To pay the debt of nature, to die.

Na'ture, *v. t.* To endow with natural qualities. [*Obs.*] *He [God] which natureth every kind.* *Chaucer.*

Nat'ured (nā'tūrd; 135), *a.* Having (such) a nature, temper, or disposition; disposed; — used in composition; as, good-natured, ill-natured, etc.

Nat'ure-less (nā'tūr-lēs), *a.* Not in accordance with nature; unnatural. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Nat'ur-ism (-īz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) The belief or doctrine that attributes everything to nature as a sensitive agent.

Nat'ur-ist, *n.* One who believes in, or conforms to, the theory of naturalism.

Nat'ur-ist-y (nā'tūr'ist'ī), *n.* The quality or state of being produced by nature. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Nat'ur-ize (nā'tūr-īz), *v. t.* To endow with a nature or qualities; to refer to nature. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Nat'ur-ize (nā'tūr-īz), *v. t.* [*F. fr. L. naturifragum*; *naturis* + *frangere*.] Shipwreck; ruin. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Nat'ur-ize (-īz-āz), *a.* [*L. naturifragus*. See **NAT'UR-IZING**.] Causing shipwreck. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Naught (nāgt), *n.* [*OE. naught, nought, naht, nauht, AS. nāwht, nāht, nāht; ne not + wēht thing, with; hence, not ever a whit. See NO, adv., WHIT, and cf. AUGHT, NOT.*] 1. Nothing. [Written also *nought*.] *Doth Job fear God for naught?* *Job i. 9.*

2. The arithmetical character 0; a cipher. See **CIPHER**.

To set at naught, to treat as of no account; to disregard; to despise; to defy; to treat with ignominy. "Ye have set at naught all my counsel." *Prov. i. 25.*

Naught, *adv.* In no degree; not at all. *Chaucer.*

To wealth or sovereign power he naught applied. *Fairfax.*

Naught, *a.* 1. Of no value or account; worthless; bad; useless.

If it is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer. *Prov. xx. 14.*
 Go, get you to your house; begone, away!
 All will be naught else. *Shak.*

Things naught and things indifferent. *Hooker.*

2. Hence, vile; base; naughty. [*Obs.*]

No man can be stark naught at once. *Fuller.*

Naught-ty (nāgt'ī), *adv.* In a naughty manner; wickedly; perversely.

Naught-ty-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being naughty; perverseness; badness; wickedness.

I know thy pride, and the naughtiness of thine heart. *1 Sam. xvii. 28.*

Naught-ly (nāgt'ī), *adv.* Naughtily; wrongly. [*Obs.*]

Because my parents naughtily brought me up. *Mir. for Mag.*

Naught-ty (nāgt'ī), *a.* [*Compar. NAUGHTIER* (-tī-er); *superl. NAUGHTIEST*.] 1. Having little or nothing. [*Obs.*]

[Mean] that needy be and naughtily, help them with thy goods. *Piers Plowman.*

2. Worthless; bad; good for nothing. [*Obs.*]

The other basket had very naughty figs. *Jer. xxiv. 2.*

3. Hence, corrupt; wicked. [*Archaic.*]

So shines a good deed in a naughty world. *Shak.*

4. Mischievous; perverse; froward; guilty of disobedient or improper conduct; as, a naughty child.

This word is now seldom used except in the latter sense, as applied to children, or in sportive censure.

Naum-a-cha (nā-mā-kā), *n.* [*L. naumachia, Gr. ναυμαχία; ναυς ship + μάχη fight, battle, μάχη battle to fight.*] 1. A naval battle; esp., a mock sea fight.

2. (*Rom. Antig.*) A show or spectacle representing a sea fight; also, a place for such exhibitions.

Naup'li-us (nāp'li-ūs), *n.*; *pl.* **NAUPLII** (-ī). [*L., a*

kind of shellfish, *fr. Gr. ναυς ship + πλιω to sail.*] (*Zool.*) A crustacean larva having

three pairs of locomotive organs (corresponding to the antennules, antennae, and mandibles), a median eye, and little or no segmentation of the body.

Naup'o-m'e-ter (nāp'ō-m'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. ναυς ship + πορρ inclination + -meter.*] (*Naut.*) An instrument for measuring the amount which a ship heels at sea.

Naup'o-py (nāp'ō-pī), *n.* [*Gr. ναυς ship + σκόπη: cf. F. nauscope.*] (*Naut.*) The power or act of discovering ships or land at considerable distances.

Naup'se-a (nāp'shē-ā or -shā), *n.* [*L. fr. Gr. ναυσία, fr. ναυς ship. See NAVY of a church, and cf. NOISE.*] Seasickness; hence, any similar sickness of the stomach accompanied with a propensity to vomit; qualm; squeamishness of the stomach; loathing.

Naup'se-ant (nāp'shē-ant), *n.* [*L. nauseans, p. pr. of nauseare.*] (*Med.*) A substance which produces nausea.

Naup'se-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. NAUSEATED* (-āt-ed); *p. pr. & vb. n. NAUSEATING.*] [*L. nauseare, nauseatum, fr. nausae. See NAUSEA.*] To become squeamish; to feel nausea; to turn away with disgust.

Naup'se-ate, *v. t.* 1. To affect with nausea; to sicken; to cause to feel loathing or disgust.

2. To sicken at; to reject with disgust; to loathe.

The patient *nauseates* and loathes wholesome foods. *Blackmore.*

Naup'se-ation (-ā'shūn), *n.* The act of nauseating, or the state of being nauseated.

Naup'se-a-tive (nāp'shē-āt'iv or -shāt'iv), *a.* Causing nausea; nauseous.

Naup'se-ous (nāp'shūs; 277), *a.* [*L. nauseosus.*] Causing, or fitted to cause, nausea; sickening; loathsome; disgusting; exciting abhorrence; as, a *nauseous* drug or medicine. — **Naup'se-ous-ly**, *adv.* **Naup'se-ous-ness**, *n.*

The *nauseousness* of such company disgusts a reasonable man. *Dryden.*

Naught (nāgt), *n.* [*Ind. nāch, fr. Skr. nrya dance.*] An entertainment consisting chiefly of dancing by professional dancing (or Naught) girls. [*India.*]

Naught (nāgt), *n.* [*See NAUGHTICAL.*] Naughtical.

Naught-ic (nāgt'ik), *a.* [*L. naughticus, fr. ναυτικός, fr. ναυς a seaman, sailor, fr. ναυς ship: cf. F. nautique.*] Of or pertaining to seamen, to the art of navigation, or to ships; as, *nautical* skill.

Syn. — **Naval**; **marine**; **maritime**. See **NAVAL**.

Nautical almanac. See under **ALMANAC**. — **Nautical distance**, the length in nautical miles of the rhumb line joining any two places on the earth's surface. — **Nautical mile**. See under **MILE**.

Naught-ic-ally, *adv.* In a nautical manner; with reference to nautical affairs.

Naught-form (nāgt'fōrm), *a.* [*Gr. ναυς ship + -form.*] Shaped like the hull of a ship.

Naught-lite (-lit), *n.* (*Paleon.*) A fossil nautilus.

Naught-oid (-oid), *a.* [*Nautilus* + *-oid*: *cf.* *F. nautiloïde.*] (*Zool.*) Like or pertaining to the nautilus; shaped like a nautilus shell. — *n.* A mollusk, or shell, of the genus *Nautilus* or family *Nautilidae*.

Naught-ine (-īn), *n.*; *pl.* **NAUTILUSES** (-ēz), *L. NAUTILI (-ī). [*L. fr. Gr. ναυτίλος a seaman, sailor, a kind of shellfish which was supposed to be furnished with a membrane which served as a sail, fr. ναυς ship. See NAVY of a church.*] 1. (*Zool.*) The only existing genus of tetrabranchiate cephalopods. About four species are found living in the tropical Pacific, but many other species are found fossil.*

The shell is spiral, symmetrical, and chambered, or divided into several cavities by simple curved partitions, which are traversed and connected together by a continuous and nearly central tube or siphuncle. See **TETRABRANCHIATA**.

2. The head of the animal bears numerous simple tapered arms, or tentacles, arranged in groups, but not furnished with suckers. The siphon, unlike that of ordinary cephalopods, is not a closed tube, and is not used as a locomotive organ, but merely serves to conduct water to and from the gill cavity, which contains two pairs of gills. The animal occupies only the outer chamber of the shell; the others are filled with gas. It creeps over the bottom of the sea, not coming to the surface to swim or sail, as was formerly imagined.

3. The argonaut; — also called *paper nautilus*. See **ARGONAUTA**, and **Paper nautilus**, under **PAPER**.

4. A variety of diving bell, the lateral as well as vertical motions of which are controlled by the occupants.

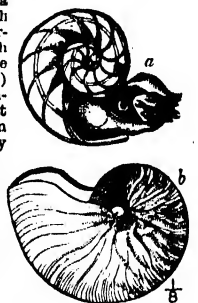
Na'va-joes (nā-vā-jōz), *n. pl.*; *sing. NAVAJO* (-lō). (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians inhabiting New Mexico and Arizona, allied to the Apaches. They are now largely engaged in agriculture.

Na'val (nāval), *a.* [*L. navalis, fr. navis ship: cf. F. naval.*] See **NAVY** of a church. Having to do with shipping; of or pertaining to ships or a navy; consisting of ships; as, *naval* forces, successes, stores, etc.

Naval brigade, a body of seamen or marines organized for military service on land. — **Naval officer**. (a) An officer in the navy. (b) A high officer in some United States



a Nauplius of a Phylloped (Artemia); b Nauplius of a Barnacle. Enlarged.



Pearly Nautilus. a Section of Animal and Shell; b Shell, side view.

customhouses. — Naval tactics, the science of managing or maneuvering vessels sailing in squadrons or fleets.

Syn. — Nautical; maritime; maritime. — NAVAL NAUTICAL. *Naval* is applied to vessels, or a navy, or the things which pertain to them or in which they participate; *nautical*, to seamen and the art of navigation. Hence we speak of a *naval*, as opposed to a *military*, engagement; *naval* equipments or stores, a *naval* triumph, a *naval* officer, etc., and of *nautical* pursuits or instruction, *nautical* calculations, a *nautical* almanac, etc.

Navals (nāv'z), *n. pl.* Naval affairs. [Obs.]
Navarch (nāv'ark), *n.* [*L. navarchus*, Gr. *ναυαρχος*; *nav* ship + *arch* chief.] (*Dr. Antiq.*) The commander of a fleet.

Navaroh-y (-y), *n.* [Gr. *ναυαρχία*.] Nautical skill or experience. [Obs.]

Navarose (nāv'rōs' or -rēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Navarre; the people of Navarre.

Nave (nāv), *n.* [AS. *nafo*; akin to D. *naaf*, G. *nabe*, OHG. *naba*, Icel. *náf*, Dan. *nav*, Sw. *nav*, Skr. *nābhi* navel and *nab* cf. L. *umbo* boss of a shield. √280. Cf. NAVEL.] 1. The block in the center of a wheel, from which the spokes radiate, and through which the axle passes; — called also *hub* or *hob*.

2. The navel. [Obs.]

Nave, *n.* [F. *nef*, fr. *L. navis* ship, to which the church was often likened; akin to Gr. *ναῦς*, Skr. *nāus*, and perh. to AS. *naca* boat, G. *nachen*, Icel. *nökkri*; cf. L. *nare* to swim, float. Cf. NAUSEA, NAUTICAL, NAVAL.] (*Arch.*) The middle or body of a church, extending from the transepts to the principal entrances, or, if there are no transepts, from the choir to the principal entrance, but not including the aisles.

Navel (nāv'v), *n.* [AS. *nafela*, fr. *nafu* navel; akin to D. *navel*, G. *nabel*, OHG. *nabulo*, Icel. *náf*, Dan. *nav*, Sw. *navle*, L. *umbilicus*, Gr. *ομφαλός*, Skr. *nābhīla*. √280. See NAVE hub, and cf. OMPHALIC, NOMBILIC, UMBILICAL.] 1. (*Anat.*) A mark or depression in the middle of the abdomen; the umbilicus. See UMBILICUS.

2. The central part or point of anything; the middle. Within the navel of this hideous wood, Immured in cypress shades, a sorcerer dwells. *Milton*.

3. (*Gun.*) An eye on the under side of a carronade for securing it to a carriage.

Navel gall, a bruise on the top of the chine of the back of a horse, behind the saddle. *Johnson*. — **Navel point**. (*Her.*) Same as NOMBILIC.

Navel-string (-strīng'), *n.* The umbilical cord.

Navel-wort (-wūrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A European perennial succulent herb (*Cotyledon umbilicus*), having round, petiole leaves with a central depression; — also called pennywort, and kidneywort.

Navew (nāv'v), *n.* [OF. *naveu*, *naveau*, a dim. fr. L. *navis* navel. Cf. NAVIFORM.] (*Hot.*) A kind of small turnip, a variety of *Brassica campestris*. See BRASSICA. [Written also *navew*.]

Navicular (nāv'ik'ul-ār), *a.* [*L. navicularius*, fr. *navis*, dim. of *navis* ship; cf. F. *naviculaire*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a boat or ship.

2. Shaped like a boat; cymbiform; scaphoid; as, the *navicular* glumes of most grasses; the *navicular* bone.

Navicular bone. (*Anat.*) (a) One of the middle bones of the tarsus, corresponding to the centrale; — called also *scaphoid*. (b) A proximal bone on the radial side of the carpus; the *scaphoid*. — **Navicular disease** (*Vet.*), a disease affecting the navicular bone, or the adjacent parts, in a horse's foot.

Navicular, *n.* (*Anat.*) The navicular bone.

Nav'ga-bil'ity (nāv'gā-bil'it-ē), *n.* [Cf. F. *navigabilité*.] The quality or condition of being navigable; navigableness.

Nav'ga-ble (nāv'gā-b'l), *a.* [*L. navigabilis*; cf. F. *navigable*. See NAVIGATE.] Capable of being navigated; deep enough and wide enough to afford passage to vessels; as, a *navigable* river.

By the common law, a river is considered as navigable only so far as the tide ebbs and flows in it. This is also the doctrine in several of the United States. In other States, the doctrine of the civil law prevails, which is, that a navigable river is a river capable of being navigated, in the common sense of the term. *Kent*. *Burrill*.

— **Nav'ga-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Nav'ga-bly**, *adv.*

Nav'gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. NAVIGATED (-gāt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NAVIGATING.] [*L. navigatus*, *p. p.* of *navigare*, *v. t.* & *i.*; *navis* ship + *agere* to move, direct. See NAVE, and AGENT.] To journey by water; to go in a vessel or ship; to perform the duties of a navigator; to use the waters as a highway or channel for commerce or communication; to sail.

The Phenicians navigated to the extremities of the Western Ocean. *Arbutnot*.

Nav'gate, *v. t.* 1. To pass over in ships; to sail over or on; as, to *navigate* the Atlantic.

2. To steer, direct, or manage in sailing; to conduct (ships) upon the water by the art or skill of seamen; as, to *navigate* a ship.

Nav'gation (-gāshūn), *n.* [*L. navigatio*; cf. F. *navigatio*.] 1. The act of navigating; the act of passing over water in ships or other vessels; the state of being navigable.

2. (a) The science or art of conducting ships or vessels from one place to another, including, more especially, the method of determining a ship's position, course, distance passed over, etc., on the surface of the globe, by the principles of geometry and astronomy. (b) The management of sails, rudder, etc.; the mechanics of traveling by water; seamanship.

3. Ships in general. [*Poetic*] *Shak*.

Aerial navigation, the act or art of sailing or floating in the air, as by means of balloons; aeronautics. — **Inland navigation**, internal navigation, navigation on rivers, inland lakes, etc.

Nav'ga-tor (nāv'gā-tēr), *n.* [*L. Cf. NAVY.*] One

who navigates or sails; esp., one who directs the course of a ship, or one who is skillful in the art of navigation; also, a book which teaches the art of navigation; as, Bowditch's *Navigator*.

Nav'ig-er-ous (nāv'jēr-ūs), *a.* [*L. naviger*; *navis* ship + *gerere* to bear.] Bearing ships; capable of floating vessels. [*R.*] *Blount*.

Nav'vy (nāv'vī), *n.*; *pl.* NAVVIES (-vīz). [Abbreviated fr. *navigator*.] Originally, a laborer on canals for internal navigation; hence, a laborer on other public works, as in building railroads, embankments, etc. [*Eng.*]

Nav'y (nāv'yī), *n.*; *pl.* NAVIES (-vīz). [OF. *navie*, fr. *L. navis* ship. See NAVY of a church.] 1. A fleet of ships; an assemblage of merchantmen, or so many as sail in company. "The navy also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir." 1 *Kings* x. 11.

2. The whole of the war vessels belonging to a nation or ruler, considered collectively; as, the navy of Italy.

3. The officers and men attached to the war vessels of a nation; as, he belongs to the navy.

Navy bean. See BEAN. — **Navy yard**, a place set apart as a shore station for the use of the navy. It often contains all the mechanical and other appliances for building and equipping war vessels and training their crews.

Nav'wab' (nāv-wāb'), *n.* [See NABOB.] A deputy ruler or viceroy in India; also, a title given by courtesy to other persons of high rank in the East.

Nav'l (nāv'l), *n.* [See NALL.] An awl. [Obs.] *Tusser*.
Nay (nā), *adv.* [Icel. *nei*; akin to E. *no*. See *NO*, *adv.*] 1. No; — a negative answer to a question asked, or a request made, now superseded by *no*. See YES.

And eke when I say "ye," ne say not "nay." *Chaucer*.
I tell you when; but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. *Luke* xiii. 3.

And now do they thrust us out privily? nay, verily; but let them come themselves and fetch us out. *Acts* xvi. 37.

He that will not when he may, When he would he shall have nay. *Old Prov.*

Before the time of Henry VIII. *nay* was used to answer simple questions, and *no* was used when the form of the question involved a negative expression; *nay* was the simple form, *no* the emphatic.

2. Not this merely, but also; not only so, but; — used to mark the addition or substitution of a more explicit or more emphatic phrase.

Nay in this sense may be interchanged with *yea*. "Were he my brother, nay, my kinsman's heir." *Shak*.

Nay, *n.*; *pl.* NAYS (nāz). 1. Denial; refusal.

2. A negative vote; one who votes in the negative.

It is no nay, there is no denying it. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

Nay, *v. t.* & *i.* To refuse. [Obs.] *Holinshead*.

Nav'yar' (nāv-yār'), *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of wild sheep (*Ovis Hodgsonii*), native of Nepal and Tibet. It has a dorsal mane and a white ruff beneath the neck.

Nay't (nā't), *v. t.* [Icel. *neita*.] To refuse; to deny. [Obs.] "He shall not nay't no deny his sin." *Chaucer*.

Nay'ward (nāv'wārd), *n.* The negative side. [*R.*]

How'er you lean to the nayward. *Shak*.

Nay'word' (nāv'wūrd'), *n.* A byword; a proverb; also, a watchword. [Obs.] *Shak*.

Naz'a-rene' (nāz'ā-rēn'), *n.* [*L. Nazarenus*, Gr. *Ναζαρενός*, fr. *Ναζαρέθ* Nazareth.] 1. A native or inhabitant of Nazareth; — a term of contempt applied to Christ and the early Christians.

2. (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of a sect of Judaizing Christians in the first and second centuries, who observed the laws of Moses, and held to certain heresies.

Naz'a-rite (nāz'ā-rīt), *n.* A Jew bound by a vow to leave the hair uncut, to abstain from wine and strong drink, and to practice extraordinary purity of life and devotion, the obligation being for life, or for a certain time. The word is also used adjectively.

Naz'a-rite-ship, *n.* The state of a Nazarite.

Naz'a-rit'ic (-rit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a Nazarite, or to Nazarites.

Naz'a-ri-tism (nāz'ā-rī-tīz'm; 277), *n.* The vow and practice of a Nazarite.

Naze (nāz), *n.* [See NESS.] A promontory or headland.

Naz'rite (nāz'rīt), *n.* A Nazarite.

Ne (nē), *adv.* [AS. *ne*. See *NO*.] Not; never. [Obs.]

He never yet to villany ne said. *Chaucer*.

Ne was formerly used as the universal adverb of negation, and survives in certain compounds, as *never* (= *ne* ever), and *none* (= *ne* one). Other combinations, now obsolete, will be found in the Vocabulary, as *nad*, *nam*, *nil*. See NEGATIVE, 2.

Ne, *conj.* [See *NE*, *adv.*] *Nor*. [Obs.] *Shak*.

No niggard ne no fool. *Chaucer*.

Ne . . . **ne**, neither . . . **nor**. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

Neaf (nēf), *n.* See 2d NEIF.

Neal (nēl), *v. t.* To amaze. [*R.*] *Boyle*.

Neal, *v. t.* To be tempered by heat. [*R.*] *Bacon*.

Neap (nēp), *n.* [Cf. NEB, NAPE.] The tongue or pole of a cart or other vehicle drawn by two animals. [*U. S.*]

Neap (nēp), *a.* [AS. *nēpōd* neap flood; cf. *hūpian* to bend, incline.] Low.

Neap tides, the lowest tides of the lunar month, which occur in the second and fourth quarters of the moon; — opposed to *spring tides*.

Neap, *n.* A neap tide.

High springs and dead neaps. *Hakewill*.

Neaped (nēpt), *a.* (*Naut.*) Left aground on the height of a spring tide, so that it will not float till the next spring tide; — called also *beneaped*.

Ne-a-pol'i-tan (nē'ā-pōl'i-tm), *a.* [*L. Neapolitanus*, fr. *Neapolis* Naples, Gr. *Νεάπολις*, lit. New town.] Of or pertaining to Naples in Italy. — *n.* A native or citizen of Naples.

Near (nēr), *adv.* [AS. *neār*, compar. of *neāh* high. See NIGH.] 1. At a little distance, in place, time, manner, or degree; not remote; nigh.

My wife! my mistress! let her not come near me. *Milton*.

2. Nearly; almost; well-nigh. "Near twenty years ago." *Shak*. "Near a fortnight ago." *Addison*.

Near about the yearly value of the land. *Locke*.

3. Closely; intimately. *Shak*.

Far and near, at a distance and close by; throughout the whole region. — To come near to, To go near to, To want but little of; to approximate to. "Such a sum he found would go near to ruin him." *Addison*. — Near the wind (*Naut.*), close to the wind; closehauled.

Near (nēr), *a.* [Compar. NEARER (-ēr); superl. NEAREST.] [See NEAR, *adv.*] 1. Not far distant in time, place, or degree; not remote; close at hand; adjacent; neighboring; nigh. "As one near death." *Shak*.

He served great Hector, and was ever near, Not with his trumpet only, but his spear. *Dryden*.

2. Closely connected or related.

She is thy father's near kinswoman. *Lev* xviii. 12.

3. Close to one's interests, affection, etc.; touching, or affecting intimately; intimate; dear; as, a near friend.

4. Close to anything followed or imitated; not free, loose, or rambling; as, a version near to the original.

5. So as barely to avoid or pass injury or loss; close; narrow; as, a near escape.

6. Next to the driver, when he is on foot; in the United States, on the left of an animal or a team; as, the near ox; the near leg. See *Off side*, under *OFF*, *a.*

7. Immediate; direct; close; short. "The nearest way." *Milton*.

8. Close-fisted; parsimonious. [Obs. or Low, *Eng.*]

Near may properly be followed by *to* before the thing approached; but more frequently *to* is omitted, and the adjective or the adverb is regarded as a preposition. The same is also true of the word *nigh*.

Syn. — Nigh; close; adjacent; proximate; contiguous; present; ready; intimate; familiar; dear.

Near, *prep.* Adjacent to; close by; not far from; nigh; as, the ship sailed near the land. See the Note under NEAR, *a.*

Near, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. NEARED (nērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NEARING.] [See NEAR, *adv.*] To approach; to come nearer; as, the ship neared the land.

Near, *v. t.* To draw near; to approach.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist! And still it neared, and neared. *Coleridge*.

Ne-a-ro'tic (nē'ār-ō'tik), *a.* [*Neo-* + *arctic*.] Of or pertaining to a region of the earth's surface including all of temperate and arctic North America and Greenland. In the geographical distribution of animals, this region is marked off as the habitat of certain species.

Near-hand' (nēr'hānd'), *a.* & *adv.* Near; near at hand; closely. [Obs. or Scot.] *Bacon*.

Near-legged (-lēgd'), *a.* Having the feet so near together that they interfere in traveling. *Shak*.

Near'ly, *adv.* In a near manner; not remotely; closely; intimately; almost.

Near'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being near; — used in the various senses of the adjective.

Near'sighted (-sit'ēd'), *a.* Seeing distinctly at short distances only; shortsighted. — **Near'sighted-ness**, *n.* See MYOPIA, and MYOPIA.

Neat (nēt), *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* [AS. *neat*; akin to OHG. *nēz*, Icel. *naut*, Sw. *nūt*, Dan. *nød*, and to AS. *neātan* to make use of, G. *genießen*, Goth. *nūtan* to have a share in, have joy of, Lith. *nauda* use, profit.] (*Zool.*) Cat-tle of the genus *Bos*, as distinguished from horses, sheep, and goats; an animal of the genus *Bos*; as, a *neat's* tongue; a *neat's* foot.

Wherein the herdsmen were keeping of their neat. *Spenser*.

The steer, the heifer, and the calf Are all called neat. *Shak*.

A neat and a sheep of his own. *Tusser*.

Neat's-foot oil, an oil obtained by boiling the feet of neat cattle. It is used to render leather soft and pliable.

Neat, *a.* [See NEAT, *n.*] Of or pertaining to the genus *Bos*, or to cattle of that genus; as, neat cattle.

Neat, *a.* [Compar. NEATER (-ēr); superl. NEATEST.] [OE. *neat*, F. *net*, fr. *L. nitidus*, fr. *nitere* to shine. Cf. NITID, NET, *a.*, NATTY.] 1. Free from that which soils, defiles, or disorders; clean; cleanly; tidy.

If you were to see her, you would wonder what poor body it was that was so surprisingly neat and clean. *Low*.

2. Free from what is unbecoming, inappropriate, or tawdry; simple and becoming; pleasing with simplicity; tasteful; trim; chaste; as, a neat style; a neat dress.

3. Free from admixture or adulteration; good of its kind; as, neat brandy. "Our old wine neat." *Chapman*.

4. Excellent in character, skill, or performance, etc.; nice; finished; adroit; as, a neat design; a neat thief.

5. With all deductions or allowances made; net. [In this sense usually written *net*. See NET, *a.*, 3.]

Neat line (*Civil Engin.*), a line to which work is to be built or formed. — **Neat work**, work built or formed to neat lines.

Syn. — Nice; pure; cleanly; tidy; trim; spruce.

Neath (nēth or nēth), *prep.* & *adv.* An abbreviation of BENEATH. [*Poetic*]

Neat'herd' (nēth'ērd'), *n.* A person who has the care of neat cattle; a cowherd. *Dryden*.

Neat'house (-house'), *n.* A building for the shelter of neat cattle. [Obs. or Prov. *Eng.*] *Massinger*.

Neat'ly (-fy), *v. t.* [Neat, *a.* + *-fy*.] To make neat. [Obs.] *Holland*.

Neat'ly, *adv.* In a neat manner; tidily; tastefully.

Neat'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being neat.

Neat'ness (-rēs), *n.* [From neat cattle.] A woman who takes care of cattle. [*R.*] *Warner*.

Neb (nēb), *n.* [AS. *nēbb* head, face; akin to D. *neb*, Icel. *nef*, beak of a bird, nose, Dan. *neb* beak, bill, Sw. *näbb*, *näff*, and prob. also to D. *nebb*, *nevel*, bill, beak, G. *schnabel*, Dan. & Sw. *sabel*, and E. *snap*. Cf. NIB, SNAP, SNAPPLE.] The nose; the snout; the mouth; the beak of a bird; the bill; a nib, as of a pen. [Also written *nib*.] *Shak*.

2. (Bot.) A disease of trees, in which the branches gradually dry up from the bark to the center.

Ne-cro'ti-o (nē-kro'ti-ō), *n.* [*Med.*] Affected with necrosis; as, *necrotic tissue*; characterized by, or producing, necrosis; as, a *necrotic process*.

Ne-cro'tar (nē-kro'tār), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. nekrotar.*] 1. *Myth. & Poetic.* The drink of the gods (as ambrosia was their food); hence, any delicious or inspiring beverage.

2. (Bot.) A sweetish secretion of blossoms from which bees make honey.

Ne-cro'tar-e-al (nē-kro'tār-ē-al), *a.* 1. Nectarous.

2. (Bot.) Of or pertaining to a nectary.

Ne-cro'tar-e-an (-an), *a.* [*L. nectarous: cf. F. nectaréen.*] Resembling nectar; very sweet and pleasant.

Ne-cro'tar-e-ous (nē-kro'tār-ē-ōs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or resembling nectar; sweet as nectar; delicious; nectarous. *Pope.* — **Ne-cro'tar-e-ous-ly**, *adv.*

— **Ne-cro'tar-e-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ne-cro'tar-i-al (-rī-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

Ne-cro'tar-ize (nē-kro'tār-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

Ne-cro'tar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECROTARIZED (-ized); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECROTARIZING (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockerham.*

2. Necessary for supply or relief; requisite.

All things needful for defense abound. *Dryden.*

Need'ful-ly, *adv.* — **Need'ful-ness**, *n.*

Need'ly (nēd'li), *adv.* [*From NEEDY.*] In a needy condition; in manner; necessarily. *Chaucer.*

Need'ly-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being needy; want; poverty; indigence.

Needle (nēd'l), *n.* [*OE. needle, AS. nēdli; akin to D. needl, OS. nādla, G. nadel, OHG. nādla, nādala, Icel. nāl, Sw. nāl, Dan. naal, and also to G. nāhen to sew, OHG. nājan, L. nere to spin, Gr. nēw, and perh. to E. snare: cf. Gael. & Ir. snath needle, Gael. snath thread, G. schnur string, cord.*] 1. A small instrument of steel, sharply pointed at one end, with an eye to receive a thread, — used in sewing. *Chaucer.*

2. In some needles (as for sewing machines) the eye is at the pointed end, but in ordinary needles it is at the blunt end.

3. A slender rod or wire used in knitting; a knitting needle; also, a hooked instrument which carries the thread or twine, and by means of which knots or loops are formed in the process of netting, knitting, or crocheting.

4. (Bot.) One of the needle-shaped secondary leaves of pine trees. See PINUS.

5. Any slender, pointed object, like a needle, as a pointed crystal, a sharp pinnacle of rock, an obelisk, etc.

Dipping needle. See under DIPPING. — **Needle bar,** the reciprocating bar to which the needle of a sewing machine is attached. — **Needle beam** (Arch.), in shoring, the horizontal cross timber which goes through the wall or a pier, and upon which the weight of the wall rests, when a building is shored up to allow of alterations in the lower part. — **Needle furze** (Bot.), a prickly leguminous plant of Western Europe; the petty whin (*Genista Anglica*).

Needle gun, a firearm loaded at the breech with a cartridge carrying its own fulminate, which is exploded by driving a slender needle, or pin, into it. — **Needle loom** (Weaving), a loom in which the warp thread is carried through the shed by a long eye-pointed needle instead of by a shuttle.

— **Needle ore** (Min.), acicular bismuth; a sulphide of bismuth, lead, and copper occurring in acicular crystals; — called also *nikinite*. — **Needle shell** (Zool.), a sea urchin.

— **Needle spar** (Min.), aragonite. — **Needle telegraph,** a telegraph in which the signals are given by the deflections of a magnetic needle to the right or to the left of a certain position. — See **needle** (Zool.), the garfish.

Needle, v. t. To form in the shape of a needle; as, to *needle crystals*.

Needle, v. t. To form needles; to crystallize in the form of needles.

Needle-book (-bōk'), *n.* A book-shaped needlecase, having leaves of cloth into which the needles are stuck.

Needle-case (-kāz'), *n.* A case to keep needles.

Needle-fish (-fīsh'), *n.* (Zool.) (a) The European great pipefish (*Siphonotus*, or *Symphodus*, *acus*); — called also *carl*, and *tanglefish*. (b) The garfish.

Needle-ful (-fūl), *n.*; *p. NEEDLEFULS* (-fūlz). As much thread as is used in a needle at one time.

Needle-pointed (-pōint'ēd), *a.* Pointed as needles.

Needler (nēd'lēr), *n.* One who makes or uses needles; also, a dealer in needles. *Piers Plouman.*

Needless (nēd'lēs), *a.* 1. Having no need. [*Obs.*]

Weeping into the needless stream. *Shak.*

2. Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite; as, *needless labor*; *needless expenses*.

3. Without sufficient cause; groundless; causeless. "Needless jealousy." *Shak.*

Needless-ly, *adv.* — **Needless-ness**, *n.*

Needle-stone (nēd'l-stōn'), *n.* (Min.) Natrolite; — called also *needle zeolite*.

Needle-woman (-wōm'ān), *n.*; *p.* NEEDLEWOMEN (-wōm'ēn). A woman who does needlework; a seamstress.

Needle-work (-wōrk'), *n.* 1. Work executed with a needle; sewed work; sewing; embroidery; also, the business of a seamstress.

2. The combination of timber and plaster making the outside framework of some houses.

Needly (nēd'li), *a.* Like a needle or needles; as, a *needly thorn*; a *needly beard*. *R. D. Blackmore.*

Needly (nēd'li), *adv.* [*AS. nēdlice. See NEED.*] Necessarily; of necessity. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Needment (-ment), *n.* Something needed or wanted. *pl. Outfit*; necessary luggage. [*Archaic.*] *Spenser.*

Carrying each his needments. *Wordsworth.*

Needs (nēdz), *adv.* [*Orig. gen. of need, used as an adverb. Cf. -WARDS.*] Of necessity; necessarily; indispensably; — often with *must*, and equivalent to *of need*.

A man must needs love murther his head. *Chaucer.*

And he must needs go through Samaria. *John iv. 4.*

He would needs know the cause of his repulse. *Sir J. Davies.*

Needs'om't (-kōst'), *adv.* Of necessity. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Needs'ly, *adv.* Of necessity. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Need'y (nēd'i), *a.* [*Compar. NEEDIER* (-i-ār); *superl. NEEDIEST*.] 1. Distressed by want of the means of living; very poor; indigent; necessitous.

Thou shalt open thy hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy needy in thy land. *Lev. xv. 11.*

Spare the blushes of needy merit. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

2. Necessary; requisite. [*Obs.*]

Corn to make your needy bread. *Shak.*

Needl (nēdl), *n.* [*See NEEDLE.*] A needle. [*Obs.*]

Neel (nēl), *n.* [*See NEEDLE.*] A needle. [*Obs.*]

Neel'ghau (-ghā), *n.* (Zool.) See NYLGHAV.

in some opaque material (usually reduced silver), and the dark portions by the uncovered and transparent or semitransparent ground of the picture.

Neg. A negative is chiefly used for producing photographs by means of the sun's light passing through it and acting upon sensitized paper, thus producing on the paper a positive picture.

6. (Elec.) The negative plate of a voltaic or electrolytic cell.

Negative pregnant (Law), a negation which implies an affirmation.

Neg'a-tive (nég'á-tív), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **NEGATIVED** (-tív); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **NEGATIVING**.] **1.** To prove unreal or untrue; to disprove.

The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not *negate* the existence of miracles. *Paley.*

2. To reject by vote; to refuse to enact or sanction; as, the Senate *negated* the bill.

3. To neutralize the force of; to counteract.

Neg'a-tive-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a negative manner; with or by denial. "He answered *negatively*." *Boyle.*

2. In the form of speech implying the absence of something; — opposed to *positively*.

I shall show what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by showing wherein it does not consist, and positively, by showing wherein it does consist. *South.*

Negatively charged or electrified (Elec.), having a charge of the kind of electricity called *negative*.

Neg'a-tive-ness, *n.* The quality or state of *negating*; being *negative*.

Neg'a-tiv-ty (-tív'ty), *n.* [L. *negativus*; cf. F. *negativité*.] Expressing denial; belonging to negation; negative.

Neg'i-th (nég'í-th), *n. pl.* [Heb. *negínôth*.] (*Script.*) Stringed instruments.

To the chief musician on *Neginoth*. *Ps. iv. (heading).*

Neg-lect (nég-lékt), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **NEGLECTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **NEGLECTING**.] [L. *neglectus*, *p. p.* of *negligere* (*negligere*) to disregard, neglect, the literal sense prob. being, not to pick up; *neg* not + *legere* to pick up, gather. See *No*, *adv.*, *LEGEND*, *WHO*.] **1.** Not to attend to with due care or attention; to forgo one's duty in regard to; to suffer to pass unimproved, unheeded, undone, etc.; to omit; to disregard; to slight; as, to *neglect* duty or business; to *neglect* to pay debts.

I hope
My absence doth *neglect* no great designs. *Shak.*

This, my long suffering and my day of grace,
Those who *neglect* and scorn shall never taste. *Milton.*

2. To omit to notice; to forgo to treat with attention or respect; to slight; as, to *neglect* strangers.

Syn. — To slight; overlook; omit; disregard; disesteem; contemn. See *SLIGHT*.

Neg-lect', n. [L. *neglectus*. See *NEGLECT*, *v.*] **1.** Omission of proper attention; avoidance or disregard of duty, from heedlessness, indifference, or willfulness; failure to do, use, or heed anything; culpable disregard; as, *neglect* of business, of health, of economy.

To tell these sadly, shepherd, without blame,
Or our *neglect*, we lost her as we came. *Milton.*

2. Omission of attention or civilities; slight; as, *neglect* of strangers.

3. Habitual carelessness; negligence.

Age breeds *neglect* in all. *Denham.*

4. The state of being disregarded, slighted, or neglected.

Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect*. *Prior.*

Syn. — Negligence; inattention; disregard; disesteem; heedlessness; indifference. See *NEGLECTANCE*.

Neg-lect-ed-ness, *n.* The state of being neglected.

Neg-lect'er (-ér), *n.* One who neglects. *South.*

Neg-lect'ful (-fúl), *a.* Full of neglect; heedless; careless; negligent; inattentive; indifferent. *Pope.*

A cold and *neglectful* countenance. *Locke.*

Though the Romans had no great genius for trade, yet they were not entirely *neglectful* of it. *Arbuthnot.*

Neg-lect'ful-ly, *adv.* — **Neg-lect'ful-ness**, *n.*

Neg-lect'ing-ly, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly. *Shak.*

Neg-lect'ion (-lék'shún), *n.* [L. *neglectio*.] The state of being neglected; negligence. *[Obs.] Shak.*

Neg-lect'ive (-lékt'ív), *a.* Neglectful. *[R.]* "Neglective of their own children." *Fuller.*

Neg-li-ge' (nég'í-zhâ; F. *nég'í-zhâ*), *n.* [F. *négligé*, fr. *négliger* to neglect, L. *negligere*. See *NEGLECT*.] An easy, unceremonious attire; undress; also, a kind of easy robe or dressing gown worn by women.

Neg-li-gence (nég'í-jens), *n.* [F. *négligence*, L. *negligentia*.] **1.** The quality or state of being negligent; lack of due diligence or care; omission of duty; habitual neglect; heedlessness.

2. An act or instance of negligence or carelessness.

Remark his beauties, . . . I must also point out his *negligences* and defects. *Blair.*

3. (Law) The omission of the care usual under the circumstances, being convertible with the Roman *culpa*. A specialist is bound to higher skill and diligence in his specialty than one who is not a specialist, and liability for negligence varies accordingly.

Contributory negligence. See under *CONTRIBUTORY*.

Syn. — Neglect; inattention; heedlessness; disregard; slight; negligence; *NEGLECT*. These two words are freely interchanged in our older writers; but a distinction has gradually sprung up between them. As now generally used, *negligence* is the habit, and *neglect* the act, of leaving things undone or unattended to. We are *negligent* as a general trait of character; we are guilty of *neglect* in particular cases, or in reference to individuals who had a right to our attentions.

Neg-li-gent (-jént), *a.* [F. *négligent*, L. *negligens*, *p. p.* of *negligere*. See *NEGLECT*.] Apt to neglect; customarily neglectful; characterized by negligence; care-

less; heedless; culpably careless; showing lack of attention; as, disposed in *negligent* order. "Be thou *negligent* of fame." *Swift.*

He that thinks he can afford to be *negligent* is not far from being poor. *Rambler.*

Syn. — Careless; heedless; neglectful; regardless; thoughtless; indifferent; inattentive; remiss.

Neg-li-gent-ly (nég'í-jént-ly), *adv.* In a negligent manner.

Neg-li-gi-ble (-jí-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *négligible*, *négligeable*.] That may be neglected, disregarded, or left out of consideration.

Within very *negligible* limits of error. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Neg-oo' (nég-gôw; F. *nég'ô*), *n.* [F. *négoce*. See *NEGOTIATE*.] Business; occupation. *[Obs.] Bentley.*

Neg-o-ti-a-ble (nég'ô-ti-á-b'l), *a.* [F. *negociable*.] *1.* The quality of being negotiable or transferable by indorsement.

Neg-o-ti-a-ble (nég'ô-ti-á-b'l or -shá-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *negociable*. See *NEGOTIATE*.] Capable of being negotiated; transferable by assignment or indorsement to another person; as, a *negotiable* note or bill of exchange.

Negotiable paper, any commercial paper transferable by sale or delivery and indorsement, as bills of exchange, drafts, checks, and promissory notes.

Neg-o-ti-ant (-shí-út-ant or -shant), *n.* [L. *negotians*, *prop. p. pr.* of *negotari*; cf. F. *négoceant*.] A negotiator. *[R.]* *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Neg-o-ti-ate (-shí-út), *v. t.* [L. *negotiatum*, *p. p.* of *negotari*, fr. *negotium* business; *neg* not + *otium* leisure. Cf. *NEGLECT*.] **1.** To transact business; to carry on trade. *[Obs.] Hammond.*

2. To treat with another respecting purchase and sale or some business affair; to bargain or trade; as, to *negotiate* with a man for the purchase of goods or a farm.

3. To hold intercourse respecting a treaty, league, or convention; to treat with, respecting peace or commerce; to conduct communications or conferences.

He that *negotiates* between God and man
Is God's ambassador. *Cowper.*

4. To intrigue; to scheme. *[Obs.] Bacon.*

Neg-o-ti-ate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. **NEGOTIATED** (-tí-téd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **NEGOTIATING** (-tí-ting).] **1.** To carry on negotiations concerning; to procure or arrange for by negotiation; as, to *negotiate* peace, or an exchange.

Constantinople had *negotiated* in the isles of the Archipelago . . . the most indispensable supplies. *Gibbon.*

2. To transfer for a valuable consideration under rules of commercial law; to sell; to pass.

The notes were not *negotiated* to them in the usual course of business or trade. *Kent.*

Neg-o-ti-a-tion (-shí-út'shún), *n.* [L. *negotatio*; cf. F. *negociation*.] **1.** The act or process of negotiating; a treating with another respecting sale or purchase, etc.

2. Hence, mercantile business; trading. *[Obs.]*

Who had lost, with these prizes, forty thousand pounds, after twenty years' *negotiation* in the East Indies. *Evelyn.*

3. The transaction of business between nations; the mutual intercourse of governments by diplomatic agents, in making treaties, composing differences, etc.; as, the *negotiations* at Ghent.

An important negotiation with foreign powers. *Macaulay.*

Neg-o-ti-a-tor (nég'ô-ti-á-tér), *n.* [L. cf. F. *négoceur*.] One who negotiates; a person who treats with others, either as principal or agent, in respect to purchase and sale, or public contracts.

Neg-o-ti-a-to-ry (-shí-út-tó-rí or -shá-tó-rí), *a.* Of or pertaining to negotiation.

Neg-o-ti-a-trix (-shí-út'ríks), *n.* [L.] A woman who negotiates. *Miss Edgeworth.*

Neg-o-ti-ous-ty (-shí-út-ty), *n.* [L. *negotiosus*.] The state of being busy; multitude of business. *[Obs.]*

Neg-o-tious (-shí-út), *a.* [L. *negotiosus*.] Very busy; attentive to business; active. *[R.]* *D. Rogers.*

Neg-o-tious-ness, *n.* The state of being busily occupied; activity. *[R.]* *D. Rogers.*

Neg-ress (nég'grés), *n.*; *pl.* **NEGRESSES** (-zéz). [Cf. F. *négresse*, fem. of *négre* a negro. See *NEGRO*.] A black woman; a female negro.

Neg-ri'ta (nég'grí-tá), *n.* [Sp., blackish, fem. of *negrito*, dim. of negro black.] (*Zool.*) A blackish fish (*Hypoplectrus nigricans*), of the Sea-bass family. It is a native of the West Indies and Florida.

Neg-rit'o (nég'grí-tó), *a.* Of or pertaining to negroes; composed of negroes. *Keary.*

Neg-rit'os (nég'grí-tós), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **NEGRIITO** (-tít). [Sp., dim. of negro black.] (*Ethnol.*) A degraded Papuan race, inhabiting Luzon and some of the other East Indian Islands. They resemble negroes, but are smaller in size. They are mostly nomads.

Neg-ro (nég'gró), *n.*; *pl.* **NEGROES** (-grós). [Sp. or Pg. *negro*, fr. *negro* black, L. *niger*; perh. akin to E. *night*.] A black man; especially, one of a race of black or very dark persons who inhabit the greater part of tropical Africa, and are distinguished by crisped or curly hair, flat noses, and thick protruding lips; also, any black person of unmixed African blood, wherever found.

Neg-ro, a. Of or pertaining to negroes; black.

Negro bug (*Zool.*), a minute black bug common on the raspberry and blackberry. It produces a very disagreeable flavor. — **Negro corn**, the Indian millet or durra; — so called in the West Indies. See *DURRA*. *McElrath.*

Negro fly (*Zool.*), a black dipterous fly (*Phaenicia*) which, in the larval state, is injurious to carrots; — called also *carrot fly*. — **Negro head** (*Com.*), Cavendish tobacco. *[Can.] McElrath.* — **Negro monkey** (*Zool.*), the moor monkey.

Neg-roid (nég'gróid), *a.* [Negro + -oid.] **1.** Characteristic of the negro.

2. Resembling the negro or negroes; of or pertaining to those who resemble the negro.

Neg-ro-loid (nég'gró-lóid), *a.* See *NEGROID*.

Neg-us (nég'gús), *n.* A beverage made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice; — so called, it is said, from its first maker, Colonel *Negus*.

Né-hi-loth (nég'hí-lóth), *n. pl.* [Heb. (*Script.*) A term supposed to mean, perforated wind instruments of music, as pipes or flutes. *Ps. v. (heading).*

Né-hush-tan (nég'húsh'tán), *n.* [Heb. (*Script.*) A thing of brass; — the name under which the Israelites worshipped the brazen serpent made by Moses. *2 Kings* xviii. 4.

Néif (néif), *n.* [OF. *neif*, *neif*, a born serf, fr. L. *neif* *nativus* born, imparted by birth. See *NATIVE*.] A woman born in the state of villinage; a female serf. *Blackstone.*

Néif, Neaf (néif), *n.* [Icel. *nefi*; akin to Dan. *næve*, Sw. *näve*.] The flat. *[Obs.]* "I kiss thy *neif*." "Give me your *neaf*." *Shak.*

Néigh (néigh), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **NEIGHED** (néid); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **NEIGHING**.] [OE. *neian*, AS. *neigian*, prob. of imitative origin; cf. MHG. *neien*, Icel. *neigja*, *neigja*, Sw. *gnäga*. Cf. Nao a horse.] **1.** To utter the cry of the horse; to whinny.

2. To scoff or sneer; to jeer. *[Obs.]*

Neighed at his unkindness. *Beau. & Fl.*

Neigh, n. The cry of a horse; a whinny.

Neigh'bor (néigh'bör), *n.* [OE. *neighbour*, AS. *neahgæbir*; *neah* nigh + *gæbir* a dweller, farmer; akin to D. *nabuur*, G. *nachbar*, OHG. *nahgibür*. See *Near*, and *Boor*.] [Spelt also *neighbour*.] **1.** A person who lives near another; one whose abode is not far off. *Chaucer.*

Masters, my good friends, mine honest *neighbors*. *Shak.*

2. One who is near in sympathy or confidence.

No more shall be the *neighbor* to my counsel. *Shak.*

3. One entitled to, or exhibiting, neighborly kindness; hence, one of the human race; a fellow being.

Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was *neighbor* unto him that fell among the thieves? *Luke x. 36.*

The gospel allows no such term as "stranger," makes every man my *neighbor*. *South.*

Neigh'bor, a. Near to another; adjoining; adjacent; next; neighboring. "The *neighbor* cities." *Jer. l. 40.*

"The *neighbor* room." *Shak.*

Neigh'bor, v. t. [imp. & p. p. **NEIGHORED** (-bör'd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **NEIGHORING**.] **1.** To adjoin; to border on; to be near to.

Leisurely ascending hills that *neighor* the shore. *Sandys.*

2. To associate intimately with. *[Obs.]* *Shak.*

Neigh'bor, v. t. To dwell in the vicinity; to be a neighbor, or in the neighborhood; to be near. *[Obs.]*

A copse that *neighors* by. *Shak.*

Neigh'bor-hood (-bör'd), *n.* [Written also *neighbourhood*.] **1.** The quality or condition of being a neighbor; the state of being or dwelling near; proximity.

Then the prison and the palace were in awful *neighborhood*. *Ld. Lytton.*

2. A place near; vicinity; adjoining district; a region the inhabitants of which may be counted as neighbors; as, he lives in my *neighborhood*.

3. The inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other; as, the fire alarmed all the *neighborhood*.

4. The disposition becoming a neighbor; neighborly kindness or good will. *[Obs.]* *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — Vicinity; vicinage; proximity. — **NEIGHBORHOOD**, *VICINITY*. *Neighborhood* is Anglo-Saxon, and *vicinity* is Latin. *Vicinity* does not commonly denote so close a connection as *neighborhood*. A *neighborhood* is a more immediate vicinity. The houses immediately adjoining a square are in the *neighborhood* of that square; those which are somewhat further removed are also in the vicinity of the square.

Neigh'bor-ing, a. Living or being near; adjacent; as, the *neighboring* nations or countries.

Neigh'bor-li-ness (-lí-nés), *n.* The quality or state of being neighborly.

Neigh'bor-ly, a. [Also written *neighbourly*.] Appropriate to the relation of neighbors; having frequent or familiar intercourse; kind; civil; social; friendly. — *adv.* In a neighborly manner.

Judge if this be *neighborly* dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

Neigh'bor-ship, n. The state of being neighbors. *[R.]* *J. Baillie.*

Néis'hout (néish'out), *n.* [From D. *niesen* to sneeze + *hout* wood.] (*Bot.*) The mahogany-like wood of the South African tree *Pterocarya utile*, the sawdust of which causes violent sneezing (whence the name). Also called *sneezewood*.

Nei'ther (néith'ér or nî'; 277), *a.* [OE. *neither*, *nothor*, AS. *nāwðer*, *nāwðer*; *nā* never, not + *hwæðer* whether. The word has followed the form of either. See *No*, and *WHETHER*, and cf. *NEUTER*, *NOR*.] Not either; not the one or the other.

Which of them shall I take?
Both? one? or neither? *Neither* can be enjoyed,
If both remain alive. *Shak.*

Nor either cares for him. *Shak.*

Nei'ther, conj. Not either; — generally used to introduce the first of two or more coordinate clauses of which those that follow begin with *nor*.

Fight *neither* with small nor great, save only with the king. *1 Kings* xxii. 31.

Hadst thou been firm and fixed in thy dissent,
Neither had I transgressed, nor thou with me. *Milton.*

When she put it on, she made me vow
That I should *neither* sell, nor give, nor lose it. *Shak.*

Neither was formerly often used where we now use *nor*. "For *neither* circumlocution, *neither* uncircumlocution is anything at all." *Tyndale.* "Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it." *Gen. iii. 3.* *Neither* is sometimes used colloquially at the end of a clause to enforce a foregoing negative (*nor*, *not*, *no*). "He is very tall, but not too tall *neither*." *Addison.* "I care not for his thrust." "No, nor I *neither*." *Shak.*

Not so *neither*, by no means. *[Obs.]* *Shak.*

Ne-lum'bo (né-lím'bó), *n.* [Ceylonese word.] (*Bot.*) A genus of great water lilies. The North American species is *Nelumbo lutea*, the Asiatic is the sacred lotus, *N. speciosa*. [Written also *Nelumbium*.]

Nem'a-line (nēm'a-līn), *a.* [L. *nema* thread, Gr. *vīva*, fr. *vēvō* to spin.] (*Min.*) Having the form of threads; fibrous.

Nem'a-lite (-līt), *n.* [Gr. *vīva* thread + *-lite*: cf. F. *nématite*.] (*Min.*) A fibrous variety of brucite.

Nem'a-to-lī-mī-a (-tēl'mī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as NEMATHELMINTHES.

Nem'a-the-ol-um (-thē'ol-ūm or -ā-ūm), *n.; pl.* NEMATHELOIA (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. *vīva* a thread + *thēolōgō* a box.] (*Bot.*) A peculiar kind of fructification in certain red algae, consisting of an external mass of filaments at length separating into tetraspores.

Nem'a-thel-min'thes (-thēl'mīn'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] **Nem'a-thel-min'thes** (nēm'a-thēl'mīn'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] See NEMATHELMINTHES. (*Zoöl.*) An order of helminths, including the Nematodea and Gordiacea; the roundworms. [Written also *Nematelminthes*.]

Nem'a-to (nēm'a-tō), *a.* A combining form from Gr. *vīva*, *vīvatos*, *a thread*.

Nem'a-to-blast (-blāst), *n.* [*Nemato* + *-blast*.] (*Bot.*) A spermatocyte or spermatoblast.

Nem'a-to-cal-yx (-kāl'yks), *n.; pl.* NL. NEMATOCALYCES (-kāl'yēz), E. CALYCES (-ēz). [NL. See NEMATOCALYX.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a peculiar kind of cups, or calicles, found upon hydroids of the family Plumularidae. They contain nematocysts. See PLUMULARIA.

Nem'a-toe-ra (nēm'a-tōē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *vīva*, *vīvatos*, a thread + *kepos* horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of dipterous insects, having long antennae, as the mosquito, gnat, and crane fly; — called also *Nemocera*.

Nem'a-to-cyst (nēm'a-tō-sīst), *n.* [*Nemato* + *cyst*.] (*Zoöl.*) A lasso cell, or thread cell. See *Lasso cell*, under LASSO.

Nem'a-tode (-tōd), *a. & n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as NEMATODE.

Nem'a-to-gene (-tō-jēn), *n.* [*Nemato* + root of Gr. *gignōskai* to be born.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the dimorphic forms of the species of Dicyema, which produces vermiform embryos; — opposed to *rhombogene*.

Nem'a-tog'nath (nēm'a-tōg'nāth), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Nematognathi.

Nem'a-tog'na-thi (-nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL. See NEMATOGNATHIC.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes having barbels on the jaws. It includes the catfishes, or silurids. See SILURID.

Nem'a-toid (nēm'a-tōid), *a.* [*Nemato* + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Nematoides. — *n.* One of the Nematoides. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Nem'a-toid-e-a (-tōid-ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *vīva*, *vīvatos*, thread + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of worms, having a long, round, and generally smooth body; the roundworms. They are mostly parasites. Called also *Nematodea*, and *Nematoda*.

Nem'a-toid-e-an (-tōid-ē-ān), *a. & n.* (*Zoöl.*) Nematoid.

Nem'a-toph'o-ra (-tōf'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *vīva*, *vīvatos*, a thread + *phēvō* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as CELESTRIATA.

Nem'e-an (nēm'e-an), *a. & n.* [L. *Nemus*, fr. *Nema*, Gr. *Nēma*.] Of or pertaining to Nemes, in Argolis, where the ancient Greeks celebrated games, and Hercules killed a lion.

Nem'er-te-an (nēm'ēr-tē-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Nemertina. — *n.* One of the Nemertina.

Nem'er'tes (nēm'ēr-tēs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nēmer'tēs* unerring.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Nemertina.

Nem'er'ti-an (-tī-an), *a. & n.* (*Zoöl.*) Nemertean.

Nem'er'tid (-tīd), *a. & n.* (*Zoöl.*) Nemertean.

Nem'er'ti-da (-tī-dā), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Nemertina.

Nem'er'ti-na (nēm'ēr-tī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL. See NEMERTES.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of helminths usually having a long, slender, smooth, often brightly-colored body, covered with minute vibrating cilia; — called also *Nemertea*, *Nemertida*, and *Rhynchocela*.



One of the Nemertina (*Tetrastemma elegans*).

The mouth is beneath the head, and the straight intestine terminates at the posterior end. They have a very singular long tubular proboscis, which can be everted from a pore in the front of the head. Their nervous system and blood vessels are well developed. Some of the species become over one hundred feet long. They are mostly marine and seldom parasitic; a few inhabit fresh water. The two principal divisions are Anopla and Euploa.

Nem'e-als (nēm'e-āls), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Némeis*, orig., distribution, fr. *vēvō* to distribute. See NOMAD.] (*Class. Myth.*) The goddess of retribution or vengeance; hence, retributive justice personified; divine vengeance.

This is that ancient doctrine of *Nemesis* who keeps watch in the universe, and lets no offense go unchecked. *Emerson.*

Nemoph'ilist (nēm'ōf'il-ist), *n.* [See NEMOPHILY.] One who is fond of forests or forest scenery; a haunter of the woods. [*R.*]

Nemoph'il-y (-l-y), *n.* [Gr. *vīvos* wooded pasture, glade + *phileō* to love. Fondness for forests or forest scenery; love of the woods. [*R.*]

Nem'o-ral (nēm'ō-rāl), *a.* [L. *nemorialis*, fr. *nemus*, *nemoris*, a wood or grove: cf. F. *némoral*.] Of or pertaining to a wood or grove. [*R.*]

Nem'o-rous (-rūs), *a.* [L. *nemorosus*.] Woody. [*R.*]

Paradise itself was but a kind of *nemorous* temple. *Evelyn.*

Nem'p-ne (nēm'p-ne), *v. t.* [AS. *nemnan* to name or call. See NAME, *v.*] To name or call. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nem'p (nēm'p), *p. p.* of NEMPE. Called; named. [*Obs.*]

Nem's (nēm's), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The ichneumon.

Nem'i-a (nēm'i-ā), *n.* [L. *nenia*, *naenia*.] A funeral song; an elegy.

Nem'u-phar (nēm'ū-fār), *n.* [F. *nénufar*: cf. Sp. *nénufar*, It. *nénufar*; all fr. Per. *nūfār*.] (*Bot.*) The great white water lily of Europe; the *Nymphaea alba*.

Ne'o- (nē'ō-), [Gr. *vīvos* youthful, new. See NEW.] A prefix meaning *new, recent, late*; and in chemistry designating specifically that variety of metameric hydrocarbons which, when the name was applied, had been recently classified, and in which at least one carbon atom is connected directly with four other carbon atoms; — contrasted with *normal* and *iso-*, as, *isopentane*; the *neopentane*. Also used adjectively.

Ne'o-car'i-da (-kār'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *vīvos* new + *caris*, *crab*, a kind of crustacean.] (*Zoöl.*) The modern, or true, Crustacea, as distinguished from the Mesozoic.

Ne'o-cene (nē'ō-sēn), *a.* [*Neo* + Gr. *saivō* new.] (*Geol.*) More recent than the Eocene, that is, including both the Miocene and Pliocene divisions of the Tertiary.

Ne'o-chris-tian'i-ty (-krī-sch'n-ī-tē or -krī-sch'n-ī-tē), *n.* [*Neo* + *Christianity*.] Rationalism.

Ne'o-co'mi-an (-kōm'i-an), *n.* [From *Neocomium*, the Latin name of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, where these rocks occur.] (*Geol.*) A term applied to the lowest deposits of the Cretaceous or chalk formation of Europe, being the lower greensand.

Ne'o-co'mi-an, *a.* (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to the lower greensand.

Ne'o-cos'mic (-kōz'mīk), *a.* [*Neo* + *cosmic*.] Of or pertaining to the universe in its present state; specifically, pertaining to the races of men known to history.

Ne'o-cr'a-oy (nē'ō-k'rā-ōy), *n.* [*Neo* + *cracy*, as in *aristocracy*.] Government by new or inexperienced hands; upstart rule; raw or untried officials.

Ne'o-da-mōde (nē'ō-dā-mōd), *n.* [Gr. *neodamōs*; *vīvos* new + *daemos*, *demus*, the people + *ēdōs* *áwōnē*] In ancient Sparta, one of those Helots who were freed by the state in reward for military service.

Ne'o-dym'i-um (nē'ō-dīm'i-ūm), *n.* [NL. See NEO- and DYMIUM.] (*Chem.*) A supposed metallic element regarded (by some chemists) as one of the constituents of didymium. Symbol Nd.

Ne'o-gē'an (nē'ō-jē'an), *a.* [*Neo* + Gr. *gēa* earth.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the New World, or Western Hemisphere.

Ne'o-ga-mist (nē'ō-gā-mīst), *n.* [Gr. *neogamos* newly married.] A person recently married.

Ne'o-gen (nē'ō-jēn), *a.* [*Neo* + *gen*.] (*Chem.*) An alloy resembling silver, and consisting chiefly of copper, zinc, and nickel, with small proportions of tin, aluminum, and bismuth.

Ne'o-gra-phy (nē'ō-g'rā-fē), *n.* [*Neo* + *-graphy*.] A new method or system of writing.

Ne'o-lat'in (nē'ō-lāt'in), *a.* [*Neo* + *Latin*.] Applied to the Romance languages, as being mostly of Latin origin.

Ne'o-lith'ic (nē'ō-līth'ik), *a.* [*Neo* + *lith* + *-ic*.] (*Archaeol. & Geol.*) Of or pertaining to, or designating, an era characterized by late remains in stone.

The *Neolithic* era includes the latter half of the "Stone age"; the human relics which belong to it are associated with the remains of animals not yet extinct. The kitchen middens of Denmark, the lake dwellings of Switzerland, and the stockaded islands, or "crannogs," of the British Isles, belong to this era. *Lubbock.*

Ne'o-log'i-an (-lōj'i-an), *a.* Neologic; neological.

Ne'o-log'i-an, *n.* A neologist.

Ne'o-log'i-an-ism (-īz'm), *n.* Neologism.

Ne'o-log'ic (-lōj'ik), *a.* [Cf. F. *néologique*.] Of

Ne'o-log'ic-al (-lōj'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to neology; employing new words; of the nature of, or containing, new words or new doctrines.

A gentled neological dictionary. *Chesterfield.*

Ne'o-log'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a neological manner.

Ne'o-log'ic-al-ism (-lōj'ik-īz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *néologisme*.] 1. The introduction of new words, or the use of old words in a new sense. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. A new word, phrase, or expression.

3. A new doctrine; specifically, rationalism.

Ne'o-log'ist (-lōj'ist), *n.* [Cf. F. *néologiste*.] 1. One who introduces new words or new senses of old words into a language.

2. An innovator in any doctrine or system of belief, especially in theology; one who introduces or holds doctrines subversive of supernatural or revealed religion; a rationalist, or called.

Ne'o-log'ist'ic (-lōj'ist'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to

Ne'o-log'ist'ic-al (-lōj'ist'ik-al), *a.* Neology; neological.

Ne'o-log'ist'ion (-lōj'ist'ish'n), *n.* The act or process of neologizing.

Ne'o-log'ize (nē'ō-lōj'īz), *v. t.* 1. To introduce or use new words or terms or new uses of old words.

2. To introduce innovations in doctrine, esp. in theological doctrine.

Ne'o-log'y (-lōj'y), *n.* [*Neo* + *logy*: cf. F. *néologie*.] 1. The introduction of a new word, or of new words or significations, into a language; as, the present nomenclature of chemistry is a remarkable instance of *neology*.

2. A new doctrine; esp. (*Theol.*), a doctrine at variance with the received interpretation of revealed truth; a new method of theological interpretation; rationalism.

Ne'o-mē-ni-a (nē'ō-mē-nī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *neomēnia*; *vīvos* new + *μήν* month.] The time of the new moon; the beginning of the month in the lunar calendar.

Ne'o-mē-ni-de-a (nē'ō-mē-nī-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Neomenia*, a representative genus (see NEMENIA) + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of vermiform gastropod mollusks, without a shell, belonging to the Isopora.

Ne'o-morph (nē'ō-mōrf), *n.* [*Neo* + Gr. *morphē* form.] (*Biol.*) A structure, part, or organ developed independently, that is, not de-

rived from a similar structure, part, or organ, in a pre-existing form.

Ne'o-niam (nē'ō-nī-ān), *n.* Neologism.

Ne'o-ni-an (nē'ō-nī-an), *n.* [*Neo* + Gr. *vīvos* law.] One who advocates or adheres to new laws; esp. one who holds or believes that the gospel is a new law.

Ne'o-no'mi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Neonomians, or in accordance with their doctrines.

Ne'o-no'mi-an-ism (-īz'm), *n.* The doctrines or belief of the Neonomians.

Ne'o-ph'yte (nē'ō-fīt), *n.* [L. *neophytus*, Gr. *neophytos*, prop., newly planted; *vīvos* new + *phōs* grown, *phōvō* that which has grown, a plant, fr. *phōvō* to grow: cf. F. *neophyte*.] See NEW, and BZ. 1. A new convert or proselyte; — a name given by the early Christians, and still given by the Roman Catholics, to such as have recently embraced the Christian faith, and been admitted to baptism, esp. to converts from heathenism or Judaism.

2. A novice; a tyro; a beginner in anything.

Ne'o-pla'si-a (nē'ō-plā'sī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *vīvos* new + *plasis* to form, mold.] (*Physiol. & Med.*) Growth or development of new material; neoplasty.

Ne'o-plasm (nē'ō-plāz'm), *n.* [See NEOPLASIA.] (*Physiol. & Med.*) A new formation or tissue, the product of morbid action.

Ne'o-plas'tic (nē'ō-plāst'ik), *a.* (*Physiol. & Med.*) Of or pertaining to neoplasty, or neoplasia.

Ne'o-plas'ty (nē'ō-plāst'y), *n.* [See NEOPLASIA.] (*Physiol. & Med.*) Restoration of a part by granulation, adhesive inflammation, or autoplasty.

Ne'o-pla-ton'ic (nē'ō-plā-tōn'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Neoplatonism or the Neoplatonists.

Ne'o-pla-to'n'ic (nē'ō-plā-tōn'ik), *n.* A Neoplatonist.

Ne'o-pla'to-nism (-plā'tō-nīz'm), *n.* [*Neo* + *Platonism*.] A pantheistic eclectic school of philosophy, of which Plotinus was the chief (A. D. 205-270), and which sought to reconcile the Platonic and Aristotelian systems with Oriental theosophy. It tended to mysticism and theurgy, and was the last product of Greek philosophy.

Ne'o-pla'to-nist (-nīst), *n.* One who held to Neoplatonism; a member of the Neoplatonic school.

Ne'o-ra'ma (-rāmā or -rīmā), *n.* [Gr. *neōs* temple + *rama* a view.] A panorama of the interior of a building, seen from within.

Ne'o-saine (nē'ō-sāin), *n.* [Gr. *neossai* a bird's nest.] The substance constituting the edible bird's nest.

Ne'o-sai'cy (nē'ō-sāi-sē), *n.* [Gr. *neossai* a young bird + *-cy*.] (*Zoöl.*) The study of young birds.

Ne'o-ter'ic (nē'ō-tēr'ik), *a.* [L. *neotericus*, Gr. *neoterikos*, fr. *neō* young, new.] Recent in origin; modern; new. "Our neoteric verba." *Fitzed. Hall.*

Some being ancient, others neoteric. *Bacon.*

Ne'o-ter'ic, *n.* One of modern times; a modern.

Ne'o-ter'ic-al-ly (-lōj'ik-al-ly), *adv.* Recently; newly.

Ne'o-ter'ic-ism (nē'ō-tēr'ik-īz'm), *n.* [Gr. *neoterismos* innovation.] An innovation or novelty; a neoteric word or phrase.

Ne'o-ter'ist, *n.* One who introduces new words or phrases.

Ne'o-ter'ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NEOTERIZING; *p. pr.* & *vb.* NEOTERIZING.] [Gr. *neoterizein* to innovate.] To innovate; to coin or introduce new words. Freely as one of the nineteenth century neoterize. *Fitzed. Hall.*

Ne'o-trop'ic-al (nē'ō-trōp'ik-al), *a.* [*Neo* + *tropical*.] (*Geog. & Zoöl.*) Belonging to, or designating, a region of the earth's surface which comprises most of South America, the Antilles, and tropical North America.

Ne'o-zo'ic (-zō'ik), *a.* [*Neo* + Gr. *zōō* life.] (*Geol.*) More recent than the Paleozoic, — that is, including the Mesozoic and Cenozoic.

Nep (nēp), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *Nepeta*.] (*Bot.*) Catnip.

Nep'a (nēp'ā), *n.* [L. *nepa* scorpion.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of aquatic hemipterous insects. The species feed upon other insects and are noted for their voracity; — called also *scorpion bug* and *water scorpion*.

Nep'au-les'se (nēp'ā-lēs' or -lē's'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Nepal, a kingdom in Northern Hindostan. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Nepal.

Nep'en'the (nē-pēn'thē), *n.* [Fr. Gr. *nepeanthos* removing all sorrow; hence, an epithet of an Egyptian drug which lulled sorrow for the day; *nepe* not + *nepeanthos* sorrow, grief.] A drug used by the ancients to give relief from pain and sorrow; — by some supposed to have been opium or hashish. Hence, anything soothing and comforting. Lulled with the sweet *nepeanthos* of a court. *Pope.*

Quaff, O quaff this kind *nepeanthos*. *Poe.*

Nep'en'thes (-thēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nepeanthos*.] See NEPENTHE. 1. Same as NEPENTHE.

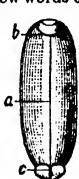
2. (*Bot.*) A genus of climbing plants found in India, Malaya, etc., which have the leaves prolonged into a kind of stout tendril terminating in a pitcherlike appendage, whence the plants are often called *pitcher plants* and *monkey-cups*. There are about thirty species, of which the best known is *Nepenthes distillatoria*. See PITCHER PLANT.

Nep'e-tā (nēp'e-tā), *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) Leaves of *Nepenthes*, much catnip and ground ivy.

Neph'a-lism (nēf'ā-līz'm), *n.* [Gr. *nephalos* sober-



Nepa (*N. apiculata*). Somewhat enlarged.



One of the Nepenthes (*Nepenthes distillatoria*). a Rudimentary foot; b Anterior extremity; c Posterior extremity. X2



One of the Nepenthes (*Nepenthes distillatoria*). a Rudimentary foot; b Anterior extremity; c Posterior extremity. X2

ālo, senāte, cāre, ām, ārm, āsk,

ānāl, āll; āve, ēvent, ēnd, fārm, recent; īce, īdea, īll; īld, ībey, īrb, īdd;

ness, fr. *νῆφαλος* sober, *νῆφειν* to drink no wine: cf. F. *néphalisme*.] Total abstinence from spirituous liquor.

Neph-a-list (nĕf'ă-lĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *néphaliste*.] One who advocates or practices nephalism.

Neph-e-line (nĕf'ē-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. *νεφέλη* cloud: cf. F. *népheline*.] A mineral occurring at Vesuvius, in glassy hexagonal crystals; also elsewhere, in grayish or greenish masses having a greasy luster, as the variety *alsolite*. It is a silicate of alumina, soda, and potash.

Neph-e-lo-dom's-ter (nĕf'ē-lō-dŏm's-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *νεφέλη* a cloud + *δός* way + *μετρίω*.] (Meteorol.) An instrument for reckoning the distances or velocities of clouds.

Neph-e-lom's-ter (nĕf'ē-lŏm's-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *νεφέλη* a cloud + *μετρίω*.] (Meteorol.) An instrument for measuring or registering the amount of cloudiness.

Neph-ow (nĕf'ŏ; in England nĕf'ŏ; 277), *n.* [OE. *neveu*, *neveu*, *nevi*, fr. F. *neveu*, OF. also, *neveu*, L. *nepos*; akin to AS. *nefa*, D. *neef*, G. *neffe*, OHG. *nevo*, Icel. *nefi* a kinsman, Gr. *νέπος*, pl., brood, young, Skr. *nepāt* grandson, descendant. √282. Cf. NISCE, NEROTISM.] 1. A grandson or grandchild, or remoter lineal descendant. [Obs.]

But if any widow have children or nephews [Rev. Ver. grand-children.] 1 Tim. v. 4.

If naturalists say true that nephews are often like to their grandfathers than to their fathers. Jer. Taylor.

2. A cousin. [Obs.] Shak.

3. The son of a brother or a sister, or of a brother-in-law or sister-in-law. Chaucer.

Neph-yl-um (nĕf'ŭl-ŭm), *n.* pl. [Hob. *nephylum*.] Giants. Gen. vi. 4. Num. xiii. 33.

Neph-o-scope (nĕf'ŏ-skŏp), *n.* [Gr. *νέφος* a cloud + *σκοπεῖν*.] (Meteorol.) An instrument for observing the clouds and their velocity.

Neph-ral-gi-a (nĕf'răl-gĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. *nephralgia*, Gr. *νέφρος* kidney + *αλγία* pain: cf. F. *néphralgie*.] (Med.) Neuralgia of the kidneys; a disease characterized by pain in the region of the kidneys without any structural lesion of the latter.

Neph-ral-ge (nĕf'răl-jĕ), *n.* [Gr. *νέφρος* kidney + *αλγία* pain: cf. F. *néphralgie*.] (Med.) Neuralgia of the kidneys; a disease characterized by pain in the region of the kidneys without any structural lesion of the latter.

Neph-ral-ia (nĕf'răl-ĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. *νέφρος* kidney + *αλγία* pain: cf. F. *néphralgie*.] (Med.) Neuralgia of the kidneys; a disease characterized by pain in the region of the kidneys without any structural lesion of the latter.

Neph-ral-um (nĕf'răl-ŭm), *n.* pl. [NL. *nephridia* (-a).] (Zool., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* of the kidneys.) (Zool. & Anat.) A segmental tubule; one of the tubules of the primitive urinogenital organs; a segmental organ. See *Illustr.* under LOEVEN'S LARVA.

Neph-rite (nĕf'rĭt; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *néphrite*. See Nephritis.] A hard compact mineral, of a dark green color, formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, whence its name; kidney stone; a kind of jade. See JADE.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *a.* [L. *nephriticus*, Gr. *νεφρικός*: cf. F. *néphritique*.] See NEPHRITIS. 1. Of or pertaining to the kidneys or urinary organs; renal; as, a *nephritic disease*.

2. (Med.) (a) Affected with a disease of the kidneys; as, a *nephritic patient*. (b) Relieving disorders of the kidneys; affecting the kidneys; as, a *nephritic medicine*.

Nephritic stone (Min.), nephrite; jade. See NEPHRITE.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Neph-rit-ic (nĕf'rĭt-ĭk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέφρος* (sc. *νέφρος*), fr. *νέφρος* a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidney.

Nep-tu-ni-an (nĕp-tŭ-nĭ-ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *neptunien*, *neptunist* (nĕp-tŭ-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *neptunisme*.] (Geol.) One who adopts the Neptunian theory.

Nep-tu-ni-centric (nĕp-tŭ-nĭ-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [Neptune + *centric*.] (Astron.) As seen from Neptune, or having Neptune as a center; as, *Neptunocentric longitude* or force.

Nep-tu-ni-um (nĕp-tŭ-nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] (Chem.) A new metallic element, of doubtful genuineness and uncertain identification, said to exist in certain minerals, as columbite. Hermann.

Ner (nĕr), *adv.* & *a.* Nearer. [Obs.] See NERRE.

Nere (nĕr). [Contr. fr. *ne were*.] Were not. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Nere-id (nĕr'ĭd), *n.* pl. E. NEREIDS (-ids), L. NEREIDES (-ides) (nĕr'ĭd-ĭd-ĕz). [L. *Nereis*, -idis, Gr. *Νηρηΐς*, *Νηρηΐς*, -idos, a daughter of Nereus, a nymph of the sea, fr. *Νηρεὺς* Nereus, an ancient sea god; akin to *νῆρος* wet, Skr. *nāru* water, cf. Gr. *ναῦς* to flow.] 1. (Class. Myth.) A sea nymph, one of the daughters of Nereus, who were attendants upon Neptune, and were represented as riding on sea horses, sometimes with the human form entire, and sometimes with the tail of a fish.

2. (Zool.) Any species of Nereis. The word is sometimes used for similar annelids of other families.

Nere-id-i-an (nĕr'ĭd-ĭ-ăn), *n.* (Zool.) Any annelid resembling Nereis, or of the family *Lycoridæ* or allied families.

Nere-is (nĕr'ĭs or nĕr'ĭn), *n.* pl. NEREIDES (nĕr'ĭd-ĭd-ĕz). [L.] 1. (Class. Myth.) A Nereid. See NEREID.

2. (Zool.) A genus, including numerous species, of marine chetopod annelids, having a well-formed head, with two pairs of eyes, antennae, four pairs of tentacles, and a protrusile pharynx, armed with a pair of hooked jaws.

Nere-is (nĕr'ĭs), *n.* pl. (Paleont.) Fossil tracks of annelids.

Nere-o-cystis (nĕr'ĕ-ŏ-sĭs'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See NEREID, and CYST.] (Bot.) A genus of gigantic seaweeds.

Nereocystis lutea, *n.* (Bot.) A genus of gigantic seaweeds, which is crowned with a tuft of long leaves. The stem is used by the Alaskans for fishing lines.

Ner-ling (nĕr'ĭng), *n.* (Zool.) The id.

Ner-rit-a (nĕr'ĭt-ă), *n.* [L., a sort of sea mussel, Gr. *νηρηΐς*, *νηρηΐς*.] (Zool.) A genus of nautilus gastropods, mostly natives of warm climates.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (nĕr'ĭt or nĕr'ĭt; 277), *n.* (Zool.) Any mollusk of the genus *Nerita* (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

Ner-rit-e (

bird or a fowl for holding her eggs and for hatching and rearing her young.

The birds of the air have nests. *Matt. viii. 20.*

2. Hence: The place in which the eggs of other animals, as insects, turtles, etc., are laid and hatched; a snug place in which young animals are reared. *Bentley.*

3. A snug, comfortable, or cozy residence or situation; a retreat, or place of habitual resort; hence, those who occupy a nest, frequent a haunt, or are associated in the same pursuit; as, a nest of traitors; a nest of bugs.

A little cottage, like some poor man's nest. *Spenser.*

4. (Geol.) An aggregated mass of any ore or mineral, in an isolated state, within a rock.

5. A collection of boxes, cases, or the like, of graduated size, each put within the one next larger.

6. (Mech.) A compact group of pulleys, gears, springs, etc., working together or collectively.

Nest egg, an egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it, and to induce her to lay more in the same place; hence, figuratively, something laid up as the beginning of a fund or collection. *Hudibras.*

Nest (nĕst), *v. t.* To build and occupy a nest.

The king of birds nested within his leaves. *Hawell.*

Nest, *v. t.* To put into a nest; to form a nest for.

From him who nested himself into the chief power. *South.*

Nestful (-fŭl), *n.*; *pl.* NESTFULS (-fŭlz). As much or many as will fill a nest.

Nestle (nĕst'ĭ), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. NESTLED (-'lĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb.* n. NESTLING (-'lĭng).] [AS. *nestlian.*] 1. To make and occupy a nest; to nest. [Obs.]

The kingfisher . . . nestles in hollow banks. *L'Estrange.*

2. To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest; to cuddle up; to settle, as in a nest; to harbor; to take shelter.

Their purpose was to fortify in some strong place of the wild country, and there *nestle* till success came. *Bacon.*

3. To move about in one's place, like a bird when shaping the interior of her nest or a young bird getting close to the parent; as, a child nestles.

Nestle, *v. t.* 1. To house, as in a nest.

2. To cherish, as a bird her young.

Nestling (nĕst'ĭng), *n.* 1. A young bird which has not abandoned the nest. *Piers l'Overman.*

2. A nest; a receptacle. [Obs.] *Bacon.*

Nestling, *n.* Newly hatched; being yet in the nest.

Nestor (nĕst'ŏr), *n.* (Zool.) A genus of parrots with gray heads, of New Zealand and Papua, allied to the cockatoos. See KAKA.

Nestorian (nĕs'tŏr'ĭ-an), *n.* (Ecc. Hist.) An adherent of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople in the fifth century, who was condemned as a heretic for maintaining that the divine and the human natures were not merged into one nature in Christ (who was God in man), and hence, that it was improper to call Mary the mother of God, though she might be called the mother of Christ; also, one of the sect established by the followers of Nestorius in Persia, India, and other Oriental countries, and still in existence. Opposed to Eutychian.

Nestorian, *a.* 1. Of or relating to the Nestorians.

2. Relating to, or resembling, Nestor, the aged warrior and counselor mentioned by Homer; hence, wise; experienced; aged; as, a Nestorian caution.

Nestorianism (nĕs'tŏr'ĭ-an-iz-m), *n.* The doctrines of the Nestorian Christians, or of Nestorius.

Net (nĕt), *n.* [AS. *net*; akin to D. *net*, OS. *net*, *netti*, OHG. *nezzī*, G. *netz*, Icel. *dan*, *net*, Sw. *nät*, Goth. *nati*; of uncertain origin.] 1. A fabric of twine, thread, or the like, wrought or woven into meshes, and used for catching fish, birds, butterflies, etc.

2. Anything designed or fitted to entrap or catch; a snare; any device for catching and holding.

A man that flattereth his neighbor spreadeth a net for his feet. *Prov. xxix. 5.*

In the church's net there are fishes good or bad. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Anything wrought or woven in meshes; as, a net for the hair; a mosquito net; a tennis net.

4. (Geom.) A figure made up of a large number of straight lines or curves, which are connected at certain points and related to each other by some specified law.

Net, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. NETTED (-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb.* n. NETTING.] 1. To make into a net; to make in the style of network; as, to net silk.

2. To take in a net; to capture by stratagem or wile.

And now I am here, netted and in the toils. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To inclose or cover with a net; as, to net a tree.

Net, *n. i.* To form network or netting; to knit.

Net, *a.* [F. See NET clean.] 1. Without spot; pure; shining. [Obs.]

Her breast all naked as net ivory. *Spenser.*

2. Free from extraneous substances; pure; unadulterated; neat; as, net wine, etc. [R.]

3. Not including superfluous, incidental, or foreign matter, as boxes, coverings, wraps, etc.; free from charges, deductions, etc.; as, net profit; net income; net weight, etc. [Less properly written *nett*.]

Net tonnage (Naut.), the tonnage of a vessel after a deduction from the gross tonnage has been made, to allow space for crew, machinery, etc.

Net, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. NETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb.* n. NETTING.] To produce or gain as clear profit; as, he netted a thousand dollars by the operation.

Netfish (nĕt'fĭsh), *n.* (Zool.) An astrophyton.

Nether (nĕth'ĕr), *a.* [OE. *neðere*, *nithere*, AS. *nīðera*, fr. the adv. *nīðer* downward; akin to *neðan* below, beneath, D. *neder* down, G. *nieder*, Sw. *nedre* below, nether, *a.* adv., and also to Skr. *nī* down. *Y201.* Cf. BENEATH.] Situated down or below; lying beneath, or in the lower part; having a lower position; belonging to the region below; lower; under; — opposed to upper.

'Twixt upper, nether, and surrounding fires. *Milton.*

This darksome nether world her light
Doth dim with horror and deformity. *Spenser.*

All my nether shape thus grew transformed. *Milton.*

Nether-moore' (nĕth'ĕr-mŏr'), *a.* Lower; nether. [Obs.] *Holland.*

Nether-most' (-mŏst'), *a.* [AS. *nīðemost*. See NETHER, and cf. APTERMOST.] Lowest; as, the nethermost hell; the nethermost abyss. *Milton.*

Nett'ing (-tĭng), *n.* [From NET, *n.*] 1. The act or process of making nets or network, or of forming meshes, as for fancywork, fishing nets, etc.

2. A piece of network; any fabric, made of cords, threads, wires, or the like, crossing one another with open spaces between.

3. (Naut.) A network of ropes used for various purposes, as for holding the hammocks when not in use, also for stowing sails, and for hoisting from the gunwale to the rigging to hinder an enemy from boarding. *Totten.*

Netting needle, a kind of slender shuttle used in netting. See NEEDLE, *n.* 3.

Netting, *n.* Urine. [Prov. Eng.] *Halliwel.*

Nettle (nĕt'ĭl), *n.* [AS. *netele*; akin to D. *netel*, G. *nessel*, OHG. *nezzila*, *nezza*, Dan. *nele*, *nælde*, Sw. *näslä*; cf. Lith. *netere*.] (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Urtica*, covered with minute sharp hairs containing a poison that produces a stinging sensation. *Urtica gracilis* is common in the Northern, and *U. chamaedryoides* in the Southern, United States. The common European species, *U. urens* and *U. dioica*, are also found in the Eastern United States. *U. pilulifera* is the Roman nettle of England.

The term nettle has been given to many plants related to, or in some way resembling, the true nettle; as, Australian nettle, a stinging tree or shrub of the genus *Laportea* (as *L. divaga* and *L. moroides*) — also called nettle tree. — See nettle, Hemp nettle, a species of *Galeopsis*. See under HEMP. — Blind nettle, Dead nettle, a harmless species of *Lanum*. — False nettle (*Dachmeria cylindrica*), a plant common in the United States, and related to the true nettle. Hedge nettle, a species of *Stachys*. See under HEDGE. — Horse nettle (*Solanum Carolinense*). See under HONSE. — Nettle tree. (a) Same as HACKBERRY. (b) See Australian nettle (above). — Spurge nettle, a stinging American herb of the Spurge family (*Jatropha urtica*). — Wood nettle, a plant (*Laportea Canadensis*) which stings severely, and is related to the true nettles.

Nettle cloth, a kind of thick cotton stuff, japanned, and used as a substitute for leather for various purposes. — Nettle rash (Med.), an eruptive disease resembling the effects of whipping with nettles. — See nettle (Zool.), a medusa.

Nettle, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. NETTLED (-'lĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb.* n. NETTLING (-'lĭng).] To fret or sting; to irritate or vex; to cause to experience sensations of displeasure or uneasiness not amounting to violent anger.

The princes were so nettled at the scandal of this affront, that every man took it to himself. *L'Estrange.*

Nettle-bird' (-bĕrd'), *n.* (Zool.) The European whitethroat. [Prov. Eng.]

Nettle-ſtir' (-tĭr'), *n.* One who nettles. [R.] *Milton.*

Nettles (nĕt'ĭlz), *n. pl.* [See KNITTING.] (Naut.) (a) The halves of yarns in the unlaid end of a rope twisted for pointing or grating. (b) Small lines used to sling hammocks under the deck beams. (c) Reef points.

Nettling (-tĭng), *n.* (Rope Making) (a) A process (resembling splicing) by which two ropes are joined end to end so as to form one rope. (b) The process of tying together the ends of yarns in pairs, to prevent tangling.

Nettling, *p. pr.* & *a.* Stinging; irritating.

Nettling cell (Zool.), a lasso cell. See under LASSO.

Netty (-tĭ), *a.* Like a net, or network; netted. [R.]

Net-veined' (-vĕind'), *a.* Having veins, or nerves, reticulated or netted; as, a net-veined wing or leaf.

Network' (-wĕrk'), *n.* 1. A fabric of threads, cords, or wires crossing each other at certain intervals, and knotted or secured at the crossings, thus leaving spaces or meshes between them.

2. Any system of lines or channels interlacing or crossing like the fabric of a net; as, a network of veins; a network of railroads.

Netward (Naut.), adv. [Gr. *veipov* nerve + L. *ad* to.] (Anat.) Toward the neural side; — opposed to hemad.

Neural (nū'rāl), *a.* [Gr. *veipov* nerve.] (Anat. & Zool.) Relating to the nerves or nervous system; pertaining to, situated in the region of, or on the side with, the neural, or cerebro-spinal, axis; — opposed to hemal.

As applied to vertebrates, neural is the same as dorsal; as applied to invertebrates it is usually the same as ventral. Cf. HEMAL.

Neural arch (Anat.), the cartilaginous or bony arch on the dorsal side of the centrum of the vertebra in a segment of the spinal skeleton, usually inclosing a segment of the spinal cord.

Neuralgia (nū'rāl-jĭ-a), *n.* [NL, from Gr. *veipov* nerve + *algos* pain. See NERVE.] (Med.) A disease, the chief symptom of which is a very acute pain, exacerbating or intermitting, which follows the course of a nervous branch, extends to its ramifications, and seems therefore to be seated in the nerve. It seems to be independent of any structural lesion. *Dungham.*

Neuralgic (-jĭk'), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or having the character of, neuralgia; as, a neuralgic headache.

Neuralgy (-jĭ), *n.* Neuralgia.

Neuro-physi'al (nū'rŏ-fĭz'ĭ-al), *a.* (Anat.) Of or pertaining to a neuropophys.

Neuro-phosph'y-nis (nū'rŏ-fŏf'ĭt'ĭ-s), *n.*; *pl.* NEUROPHOSPHES (-sĕz). [See NERVO, and APOPHYSIS.] (Anat.) (a) One of the two lateral processes or elements which form the neural arch. (b) The dorsal process of the neural arch; neural spine; spinous process.

Neuro-ras'the-ni'a (nū'rŏ-s'tĕ-nĭ-a), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *veipov* nerve + *asthēna* weakness.] (Med.) A condition of nervous debility supposed to be dependent upon impairment in the functions of the spinal cord.

Neu-ra'tion (nū'rŏ-shŭn), *n.* (Biol.) The arrangement or distribution of nerves, as in the leaves of a plant or the wings of an insect; nervation.

Neu-rax'is (nū'rŏk'sĭs), *n.* [Neuro + axis.] (Anat.) See Axis cylindar, under AXIS.

Neu-ren-ter'ic (nū'rĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Neuro + enteric.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to both the neuron and the enteron; as, the *neurenteric* canal, which, in embryos of many vertebrates, connects the medullary tube and the primitive intestine. See *Illustr.* of ECTODERM.

Neu-ri-din (nū'rĭ-dĭn), *n.* [From NEURINE.] (Physiol. Chem.) A nontoxic base, C₁₂H₁₅N₃, found in the putrescent matters of flesh, fish, decaying cheese, etc.

Neu-ri-lem'ma (nū'rĭ-lĕm'mā), *n.* [NL, from Gr. *veipov* nerve + *lemma* peel, skin.] (Anat.) (a) The delicate outer sheath of a nerve fiber; the primitive sheath. (b) The perineurium.

Neu-ri'ty (nū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Gr. *veipov* nerve.] (Physiol.) The special properties and functions of the nerves; that capacity for transmitting a stimulus which belongs to nerves. *G. H. Lewes.*

Neurine (nū'rĭn or -rĕn), *n.* [Gr. *veipov* a nerve.] (Physiol. Chem.) A poisonous organic base (a ptomaine) formed in the decomposition of protogen with boiling baryta water, and in the putrefaction of proteid matter. It was for a long time considered identical with choline, a crystalline body originally obtained from bile. Chemically, however, choline is oxetyl-trimethyl-ammonium hydroxide, while neurine is vinyl-trimethyl-ammonium hydroxide. [Written also *neurin*.]

Neurism (nū'rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *veipov* nerve.] (Biol.) Nerve force. See Vital force, under VITAL.

Neu-rĭ'tis (nū'rĭ-tĭs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *veipov* nerve + *-itis*.] (Med.) Inflammation of a nerve.

Neuro- (nū'rŏ-), [Gr. *veipov* nerve.] (Anat.) A combining form denoting a nerve, or of pertaining to a nerve or the nervous system.

Neuro-cent'ral (-sĕn'trāl), *a.* [Neuro + central.] (Anat.) Between the neural arch and the centrum of a vertebra; as, the *neurocentral* suture. *Huxley.*

Neuro-chord (nū'rŏ-kŏrd), *n.*, Neuro-chor'dal, (-kŏrd'al), *a.* (Zool.) See NEUROCORD.

Neu-roc'ŭ'ty (nū'rŏf'ŭtĭ), *n.* (Physiol.) Nerve force.

Neu-ro-cŭ'te (nū'rŏ-sŭ'tĕ), *n.* [Neuro + Gr. *κοῖλον* a hollow.] (Anat.) The central canal and ventricles of the spinal cord and brain; the myelencephalic cavity.

Neu-ro-cord (nū'rŏ-kŏrd), *n.* [Neuro + cord.] (Zool.) A cordlike organ composed of elastic fibers situated above the ventral nervous cord of annelids, like the earthworm. — Neu-ro-cord'al (-kŏrd'al), *a.*

Neu-ro-ep'i-der'mal (-ĕp'ĭ-der'māl), *a.* [Neuro + epidermal.] (Anat.) Pertaining to, or giving rise to, the central nervous system and epidermis; as, the *neuroepidermal*, or epiblastic, layer of the blastoderm.

Neu-ro-g'lĭ-a (nū'rŏ-g'ĭ-a), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *veipov* ligament + *glia* glue.] (Anat.) The delicate connective tissue framework which supports the nervous matter and blood vessels of the brain and spinal cord.

Neu-ro-graphy (-rŏ-g'fĭ), *n.* [Neuro + -graphy.] (Anat.) A description of the nerves. *Dungham.*

Neu-ro-ker-a'tin (nū'rŏ-kĕr'ŏ-tĭn), *n.* [Neuro + keratin.] (Physiol. Chem.) A substance, resembling keratin, present in nerve tissue, as in the sheath of the axis cylinder of medullated nerve fibers. Like keratin it resists the action of most chemical agents, and by decomposition with sulphuric acid yields leucin and tyrosin.

Neu-ro-log'ic-al (-lŏg'ĭ-kāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to neurology.

Neu-ro-lŏ-gist (nū'rŏ-lŏ-g'ĭst), *n.* One who is versed in neurology; also, one skilled in the treatment of nervous diseases.

Neu-ro-lŏ-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Neuro + -logy.] The branch of science which treats of the nervous system.

Neu-ro-ma (nū'rŏ-mā), *n.* [NL. See NEURO, and -OMA.] (Med.) A tumor developed on, or connected with, a nerve, esp. one consisting of new-formed nerve fibers.

Neu-ro-mere (nū'rŏ-mĕr), *n.* [Neuro + -mere.] (Anat.) A metameric segment of the cerebro-spinal nervous system.

Neu-ro-mus-cu-lar (nū'rŏ-mŭs'ŭ-lĕr), *a.* [Neuro + muscular.] (Physiol.) Nervomuscular.

Neu-ron (nū'rŏn), *n.*; *pl.* NEURON (-rŏ). [NL, from Gr. *veipov* nerve.] (Anat.) The brain and spinal cord; the cerebro-spinal axis; myelencephalon. *B. G. Wilder.*

Neu-ro-path'ic (nū'rŏ-pŏth'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to neuropathy; of the nature of, or suffering from, nervous disease.

Neu-ro-pa-thy (nū'rŏ-pŏ-thĭ), *n.* [Neuro + Gr. *πάθος*, *pathos*, to suffer.] (Med.) An affection of the nervous system or of a nerve.

Neu-ro-pod (nū'rŏ-pŏd), *n.* [Neuro + -pod.] (Zool.) A neuropodous animal. *G. Rolleston.*

Neu-ro-pŏ'di-um (-pŏ'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL, from Gr. *veipov* a nerve + *ποδῖον*, *dim.* of *ποῦς*, *podēs*, the foot.] (Zool.) The ventral lobe or branch of a parapodium.

Neu-ro-pŏ-dous (nū'rŏ-pŏ-dŭs), *a.* [Neuro + -pod + -ous.] (Zool.) Having the limbs on, or directed toward, the neural side, as in most invertebrates; — opposed to hemapodous. *G. Rolleston.*

Neu-ro-pore (nū'rŏ-pŏr), *n.* [Neuro + pore.] (Anat.) An opening at either end of the embryonic neural canal.

Neu-ro-pter (nū'rŏ-ptĕr), *n.* (Zool.) One of the Neuroptera.

Neu-ro-p'ŭ'te-rĭ-a (nū'rŏ-pŭ'tĕr'ĭ-a), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *veipov* nerve + *τερά*, *terā*, a wing, fr. *τεράω* to fly.] (Zool.) An order of hexapod insects having two pairs of



One of the Neuroptera (*Mantodea interrupta*): a Young Larva; b Mature Larva. Both enlarged. c Mature Insect. Nat. size.

large, membranous, net-veined wings. The mouth organs are adapted for chewing. They feed upon other insects, and undergo a complete metamorphosis. The ant-lion, hellgramite, and lacewing fly are examples. Formerly, the name was given to a much more extensive group, including the true Neuroptera and the Pseudoneuroptera.

Neuropter-al (nū-rōp'tēr-əl), *a.* (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Neuroptera.

Neuropter-an (-an), *n.* (Zool.) A neuropter. **Neuropter-ic** (-tēr-īk), *n.* (NL, fr. Gr. νευπτερ + ικ a kind of fern.) (Paleon.) An extensive genus of fossil ferns, of which species have been found from the Devonian to the Triassic formation.

Neuropter-ous (-tēr-ūs), *a.* (Zool.) Neuropter. **Neuro-sen-si-fer-ous** (nū-rō-sen-sī'fēr-ūs), *a.* [Neuro + sensiferous.] (Zool.) Pertaining to, or forming, both nerves and sense organs.

Neuro-sis (nū-rō'sis), *n.*; *pl.* Neuroses (-sēs). [NL, fr. Gr. νευρ nerve.] (Med.) A functional nervous affection or disease, that is, a disease of the nerves without any appreciable change of nerve structure.

Neuro-skel-e-tal (nū-rō-skē'lē-tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the neuroskeleton. [R.]

Neuro-skel-e-ton (-tūn), *n.* [Neuro + skeleton.] (Anat.) The deep-seated parts of the vertebrate skeleton which are in relation with the nervous axis and locomotion.

Neuro-spast (nū-rō-spāst), *n.* [L. neurospaston, Gr. νευροσπαστος, fr. νευροσπαστος drawn by strings.] A puppet. [R.]

Neuro-tic (nū-rō'tīk), *a.* [Gr. νευρ nerve.] 1. Of or pertaining to the nerves; seated in the nerves; nervous; as, a *neurotic disease*. 2. Useful in disorders of, or affecting, the nerves.

Neuro-tic, n. 1. A disease seated in the nerves. 2. (Med.) Any toxic agent whose action is mainly directed to the great nerve centers.

Neurotics as a class include all those poisons whose main action is upon the brain and spinal cord. They may be divided into three orders: (a) *Cerebral neurotics*, or those which affect the brain only. (b) *Spinal neurotics*, or *leptanics*, those which affect the spinal cord. (c) *Cerebro-spinal neurotics*, or those which affect both brain and spinal cord.

Neuro-tome (nū-rō-tōm), *n.* [See NEUROTOMY.] 1. An instrument for cutting or dissecting nerves. 2. (Anat.) A neuromere.

Neuro-tom-i-cal (-tōm'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to neurotomy.

Neuro-tom-ist (nū-rōt'ō-mīst), *n.* One who is skilled in or practices neurotomy.

Neuro-tom-y (-mī), *n.* [Neuro- + Gr. τέμνω to cut.] 1. The dissection, or anatomy, of the nervous system. 2. (Med.) The division of a nerve, for the relief of neuralgia, or for other purposes. [Dunglison.]

Neuro-tic (nū-rō'tīk), *n.* [NL, dim. of Gr. νευρ nerve.] (Zool.) An embryo of certain invertebrates in the stage when the primitive band is first developed.

Neuter (nū'tēr), *a.* [L, fr. ne not + uter whether; akin to E. whether. See No, and WHETHER, and cf. NEUTRAL.] 1. Neither the one thing nor the other; on neither side; impartial; neutral. [Archaic.]

In all our undertakings God will be either our friend or our enemy; for Providence never stands neuter. South.

2. (Gram.) (a) Having a form belonging more especially to words which are not appellations of males or females; expressing or designating that which is of neither sex; as, a *neuter noun*; a *neuter termination*; the *neuter gender*. (b) Intransitive; as, a *neuter verb*.

3. (Biol.) Having no generative organs, or imperfectly developed ones; sexless. See NEUTER, n., 3.

Neuter, n. 1. A person who takes no part in a contest; one who is either indifferent to a cause or forbears to interfere; a *neutral*.

The world's no neuter; it will wound or save. Young.

2. (Gram.) (a) A noun of the neuter gender; any one of those words which have the terminations usually found in neuter words. (b) An intransitive verb.

3. (Biol.) An organism, either vegetable or animal, which at its maturity has no generative organs, or but imperfectly developed ones, as a plant without stamens or pistils, as the garden Hydrangea; esp., one of the imperfectly developed females of certain social insects, as of the ant and the common honeybee, which perform the labors of the community, and are called *workers*.

Neutral (nū'trāl), *a.* [L. neutralis, fr. neuter. See NEUTER.] 1. Not engaged on either side; not taking part with or assisting either of two or more contending parties; neuter; indifferent.

The heart can not possibly remain neutral, but constantly takes part one way or the other. Shaftesbury.

2. Neither good nor bad; of medium quality; middling; not decided or pronounced.

Some things good, and some things ill, do seem. And neutral some, in her fantastic eye. Sir J. Davies.

3. (Biol.) Neuter. See NEUTER, n., 3.

4. (Chem.) Having neither acid nor basic properties; unable to turn red litmus blue or blue litmus red; — said of certain salts or other compounds. Contrasted with *acid*, and *alkaline*.

Neutral axis, Neutral surface (Mech.), that line or plane, in a beam under transverse pressure, at which the fibers are neither stretched nor compressed, or where the longitudinal stress is zero. See AXIS. — **Neutral equilibrium** (Mech.), the kind of equilibrium of a body so placed that when moved slightly it neither tends to return to its former position nor depart more widely from it, as a perfect sphere or cylinder on a horizontal plane. — **Neutral salt** (Chem.), a salt formed by the complete replacement of the hydrogen in an acid or base; in the former case by a positive or basic, in the latter by a negative or acid, element or radical. — **Neutral tint**, a bluish gray pigment, used in water colors, made by mixing indigo or other blue with some warm color. The shades vary greatly.

— **Neutral vowel**, the vowel element having an obscure

and indefinite quality, such as is commonly taken by the vowel in many unaccented syllables. It is regarded by some as identical with the *u* in *up*, and is called also the *neutral vowel*, as unformed by art and effort. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 17.

Neu'tral (nū'trāl), *n.* A person or a nation that takes no part in a contest between others; one who is neutral. The neutral, as far as his commerce extends, becomes a party in the war. R. G. Harper.

Neu'tral-ist, n. A neutral; one who professes or practices neutrality. Milman.

Neu'tral-ty (nū'trāl-ty), *n.* [Cf. F. *neutralité*.] 1. The state or quality of being neutral; the condition of being unengaged in contests between others; state of taking no part on either side; indifference.

Men who possess a state of neutrality in times of public danger, desert the interest of their fellow subjects. Addison.

2. Indifference in quality; a state neither very good nor bad. [Obs.] Donne.

3. (Chem.) The quality or state of being neutral. See NEUTRAL, a., 4.

4. (International Law) The condition of a nation or government which refrains from taking part, directly or indirectly, in a war between other powers.

5. Those who are neutral; a combination of neutral powers or states.

Armed neutrality, the condition of a neutral power, in time of war, which holds itself ready to resist by force any aggression of either belligerent.

Neu'tral-i-za-tion (nū'trāl-i-zā'shūn), *n.* [Cf. F. *neutralisation*.] 1. The act or process of neutralizing, or the state of being neutralized.

2. (Chem.) The act or process by which an acid and a base are combined in such proportions that the resulting compound is neutral. See NEUTRAL, a., 4.

Neu'tral-ize (nū'trāl-iz), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. NEUTRALIZED (-izd), p. pr. & vb. n. NEUTRALIZING (-iz'ing).] [Cf. F. *neutraliser*.] 1. To render neutral; to reduce to a state of neutrality.

So here I am neutralized again. Sir W. Scott.

2. (Chem.) To render inert or imperceptible the peculiar affinities of, as a chemical substance; to destroy the effect of; as, to *neutralize* an acid with a base.

3. To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of; to reduce to a state of indifference or inefficiency; to counteract; as, to *neutralize* parties in government; to *neutralize* efforts, opposition, etc.

Counter citations that neutralize each other. E. Everett.

Neu'tral-izer (-iz'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, neutralizes; that which destroys, disguises, or renders inert the peculiar properties of a body.

Neu'tral-ly, adv. In a neutral manner; without taking part with either side; indifferently.

Neu'trals (nū'trālz), *n. pl.* [F. *neutrine*, fr. LL. *novena*, fr. L. *novem*. See NOON.] (R. C. Ch.) Prayers offered up for nine successive days.

Ne-va-dite (nū-vā'dīt), *n.* (Min.) A granitoid variety of rhyolite, common in Nevada.

Né-ve (nū-vā), *n.* [F., fr. L. *nix*, *nivis*, snow.] (Geol.) The upper part of a glacier, above the limit of perpetual snow. See GLACIER.

Ne-ven (nēv'n), *v. t.* [Ice. *nefna*.] 267.] To name; to mention; to utter. [Obs.]

As oft I heard my lord then neven. Chaucer.

Ne-ver (nēv'ēr), *adv.* [AS. *nēfre*; ne not, no + *ēfre* ever.] 1. Not ever; not at any time; at no time, whether past, present, or future.

Death still draws nearer, never seeming near. Pope.

2. In no degree; not in the least; not.

Whosoever has a friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see never the worse. South.

And he answered him to never a word. Matt. xxvii. 14.

Never is much used in composition with present participles to form adjectives, as in *never-ceasing*, *never-dying*, *never-ending*, *never-fading*, *never-failing*, etc., retaining its usual signification.

Never a deal, not a bit. [Obs.] Chaucer. — **Never so**, as never before; more than at any other time, or in any other circumstances; especially; particularly; — now often expressed or replaced by *ever so*.

Ask me never so much dower and gift. Gen. xxiv. 12.

A fear of battery, . . . though never so well grounded, is no durance. Blackstone.

Ne-ver-more (-mōr'), *adv.* Never again; at no time hereafter. Testament of Love. Tyndale.

Where springtime of the Hesperides Begins, but endeth nevermore. Longfellow.

Ne-ver-the-less (-lē's), *adv. or conj.* Nevertheless. [Obs.]

Ne-ver-the-less (-lē's), *adv. or conj.* [Never + the (see THE by that) + less.] Not the less; notwithstanding; in spite of that; yet.

No chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; nevertheless, afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness. Heb. xii. 11.

Syn. — However; at least; yet; still. See HOWEVER.

Ne-ve-er (nēv'ēr), *n.* Nephew. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Ne-w (nū), *a.* [Compar. NEWER (-ēr); superl. NEWEST.] [OE. *neve*, AS. *niwe*, *neowe*; akin to D. *nieuw*, OS. *niwō*, OHG. *niwō*, G. *neu*, Ice. *nýr*, Dan. & Sw. *ny*, Goth. *niufis*, Lith. *naufas*, Russ. *novii*, Ir. *nua*, *nuadh*, Gael. *nuadh*, W. *newydd*, Armor. *nevez*, L. *novus*, Gr. *neos*, Skr. *nava*, and prob. to E. *nov*.] 263. See NOW, and cf. ANNOUNCE, INNOVATE, NEOPHYTE, NOVEL.]

1. Having existed, or having been made, but a short time; having originated or occurred lately; having recently come into existence, or into one's possession; not early or long in being; of late origin; recent; fresh; modern; — opposed to *old*; as, a *new coat*; a *new house*; a *new book*; a *new fashion*. "Your new wife." Chaucer.

2. Not before seen or known, although existing before; lately manifested; recently discovered; as, a *new metal*; a *new planet*; *new sciences*.

3. Newly beginning or recurring; starting anew; now

commencing; different from what has been; as, a *new year*; a *new course* or direction.

4. As if lately begun or made; having the state or quality of original freshness; also, changed for the better; renovated; unworn; untried; unspent; as, *rest* and *travel* made him a *new man*.

Steadfastly purposing to lead a new life. Bk. of Com. Prayer.

Men after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost new. Bacon.

5. Not of ancient extraction, or of a family of ancient descent; not previously known or famous. Addison.

6. Not habituated; not familiar; unaccustomed. Pope.

7. Fresh from anything; newly come.

New from her sickness to that northern air. Dryden.

New birth. See under BIRTH. — **New Church**, or **New Jerusalem Church**, the church holding the doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg. See SWEDENBORGIAN. — **New heart** (Zool.), a heart or character changed by the power of God, so as to be governed by new and holy motives. — **New land**, land cleared and cultivated for the first time. — **New light** (Zool.) See CRAPPIE. — **New moon.** (a) The moon in its first quarter, or when it first appears after being invisible. (b) The day when the new moon is first seen; the first day of the lunar month, which was a holy day among the Jews. 2 Kings iv. 23. — **New Red Sandstone** (Geol.), an old name for the formation immediately above the coal measures or strata, now divided into the Permian and Trias. See SANDSTONE. — **New style.** See STYLE. — **New Testament.** See under TESTAMENT. — **New world**, the land of the Western Hemisphere; — so called because not known to the inhabitants of the Eastern Hemisphere until recent times.

Syn. — Novel; recent; fresh; modern. See NOVEL.

New (nū), *adv.* Newly; recently. Chaucer.

New is much used in composition, adverbially, in the sense of *newly*, *recently*, to qualify other words, as in *new-born*, *new-formed*, *new-found*, *new-mown*.

Of new, anew. [Obs.] Chaucer.

New, v. t. & t. To make new; to renew. [Obs.]

New-born (nū'bōrn), *a.* Recently born. Shak.

New-come (nū'kōm'), *a.* Recently come.

New-comer (-kōm'ēr), *n.* One who has lately come.

New-el (nū'el), *n.* [From New. Cf. NOVEL.] A novelty; a new thing. [Obs.]

New-el (nū'el), *n.* [OF. *neval*, F. *noyau* stone, of fruit, *noyau d'escallier* newel, fr. L. *nucalis* like a nut, fr. *nux*, *nucis*, nut. Cf. NOVEL, the inner wall of a mold, *nuculus*.] (Arch.) The upright post about which the steps of a circular staircase wind; hence, in stairs having straight flights, the principal post at the foot of a staircase, or the secondary ones at the landings. See *Hollow newel*, under HOLLOW.

New-fan-gle (nū'fāng'l), *a.* [New + fangle.] Eager for novelties; desirous of changing. [Obs.]

So newfangled be they of their meat. Chaucer.

New-fan-gle, v. t. To change by introducing novelties. [Obs.]

New-fan-gled (-g'ld), *a.* 1. New-made; formed with the affection of novelty. "A newfangled nomenclature." Sir W. Hamilton.

2. Disposed to change; inclined to novelties; given to new theories or fashions. "Newfangled teachers." 1 Tim. vi. (heading). "Newfangled men." Latimer.

New-fan-gled-ness, n. Affection of, or fondness for, novelty; vain or affected fashion or form.

New-fan-gle-ness (-g'lē-nēs), *n.* [OF. *neuefangelness*. See FANGLE.] Newfangledness. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Proud newfangelness in their apparel. Robinson (More's Utopia).

New-fan-glist (-glīst), *n.* One who is eager for novelties or desirous of change. [Obs.]

New-fan-gly (-glī), *adv.* In a newfangled manner; with eagerness for novelty. [Obs.] Sir T. More.

New-fash-ioned (nū'fāsh'und), *a.* Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion.

New-found-land (nū'fāund-lānd), *a.* 1. An island on the coast of British North America, famed for the fishing grounds in its vicinity.

2. A Newfoundland dog. Tennyson.

Newfoundland dog (Zool.), a breed of large dogs, with shaggy hair, which originated in Newfoundland, noted for intelligence, docility, and swimming powers.

New-ling (nū'ling), *n.* [From New, v. t.] Yeast; barn. [Prov. Eng.]

New-ish, a. Somewhat new; nearly new. Bacon.

New-ly, a. d. v. 1. Lately; recently.

He rubbed it o'er with newly gathered mint. Dryden.

2. Anew; afresh; freshly.

And the refined mind doth newly fashion Into a fairer form. Spenser.

New-mar-ket (nū'mārk'kēt), *n.* [From *Neumarket*, England.] A long, closely fitting cloak.

New-mod-el (nū'mōd'el), *v. t.* To remodel.

New-ness (nū'nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being new; as, the *newness* of a system; the *newness* of a scene; *newness* of life.



News (nūz), *n.* [From New: cf. *F. nouvelles*. *News* is plural in form, but is commonly used with a singular verb.] 1. A report of recent occurrences; information of something that has lately taken place, or of something before unknown; fresh tidings; recent intelligence.

Evil news rides post, while good news waits. *Milton*.

2. Something strange or newly happened. It is no news for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich. *L'Estrange*.

3. A bearer of news; a courier; a newspaper. [Obs.] There cometh a news thither with his horse. *Pepys*.

News-book' (-bōōk'), *n.* A newspaper. [Obs.] **News-boy'** (-bōi'), *n.* A boy who distributes or sells newspapers.

News-letter (-lēt'ēr), *n.* A circular letter, written or printed for the purpose of disseminating news. This was the name given to the earliest English newspapers.

News-man (-mān), *n.* *pl.* **News-men** (-mēn). 1. One who brings news. [Obs.] *Spenser*.

2. A man who distributes or sells newspapers. **News-mon'ger** (-mūn'gēr), *n.* One who deals in news; one who is active in hearing and telling news.

News-paper (-pā'pēr), *n.* A sheet of paper printed and distributed, at stated intervals, for conveying intelligence of passing events, advocating opinions, etc.; a public print that circulates news, advertisements, proceedings of legislative bodies, public announcements, etc.

News-room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room where news is collected and disseminated, or periodicals are sold; a reading room supplied with newspapers, magazines, etc.

News-vendor (-vēnd'ēr), *n.* A seller of newspapers. **News-writer** (-rit'ēr), *n.* One who gathered news for, and wrote, news-letters. *Macaulay*.

News-y' (-y), *a.* Full of news; abounding in information as to current events. [Collog.]

Nest (nūt), *n.* [OE. *nest*, *cf.* AS. *nest*, with *n* prefixed, an *ew* being understood as a *nest*. Cf. *ERT*.] (Zool.) Any one of several species of small aquatic salamanders. The common British species are the crested newt (*Triton cristatus*) and the smooth newt (*Lophium punctatus*). In America, *Diemictylus viridescens* is one of the most abundant species.



American Newt (*Diemictylus viridescens*). (X)

New-to-ni-an (nū-tō'nī-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton, or his discoveries.

Newtonian philosophy, the philosophy of Sir Isaac Newton;—applied to the doctrine of the universe as expounded in Newton's "Principia," to the modern or experimental philosophy (as opposed to the theories of Descartes and others), and most frequently, to the mathematical theory of universal gravitation. — **Newtonian telescope** (*As-trō-n.*), *a.* A reflecting telescope, in which rays from the large speculum are received by a plane mirror placed diagonally in the axis, and near the open end of the tube, and thrown at right angles toward one side of the tube, where the image is formed and viewed through the eyepiece. — **Newtonian theory of light**. See the Note under LIGHT.

New-to-ni-an, *n.* A follower of Newton.

New-year' (nū'yēr'), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or suitable for, the commencement of the year; as, *New-year gifts* or *oases*.

New Year's Day' (nū'yēr' dā'), *n.* The first day of a calendar year; the first day of January. Often colloquially abbreviated to *New Year's* or *New Year*.

New Zealand (nū'zē'land), *a.* A group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean.

New Zealand flax, (*v.* Bot.) A tall, lilaceous herb (*Phormium tenax*), having very long, sword-shaped, very fleshy leaves which furnish a fine, strong fiber very valuable for cordage and the like. (b) The fiber itself. — **New Zealand tea** (Bot.), a myrtaceous shrub (*Leptospermum scoparium*) of New Zealand and Australia, the leaves of which are used as a substitute for tea.

Nix't-ble (nīks't-b'l), *a.* [L. *nectibilis*, from *nectere*, *nectum*, to bind.] That may be knit together. [R.]

Next (nēkst), *a.* *superl.* of *Near*. [AS. *nēhst*, *nēhst*, *nēhst*, *superl.* of *nēah* high. See *Near*.] 1. Nearest in place; having no similar object intervening. *Chaucer*.

Her princely guest

Was next her side; in order sat the rest. *Dryden*.

Fear followed me so hard, that I fled the next way. *Bunyan*.

2. Nearest in time; as, the *next* day or hour.

3. Adjoining in a series; immediately preceding or following in order.

None could tell whose turn should be the next. *Gay*.

4. Nearest in degree, quality, rank, right, or relation; as, the *next* heir was an infant.

The man is near of kin unto us, one of our next kinsmen. *Ruth* ii. 20.

Next is usually followed by *to* before an object, but *to* is sometimes omitted. In such cases *next* is considered by many grammarians as a preposition.

Next friend (*Law*), one who represents an infant, a married woman, or any person who can not appear *sui juris*, in a suit at law.

Next, *adv.* In the time, place, or order nearest or immediately succeeding; as, this man follows *next*.

Nextus (nēks'tis), *n.* [L.] Connection; tie.

Man is doubtless one by some subtle *nextus* . . . extending from the new-born infant to the superannuated dotard. *De Quincey*.

Nez' Per'cés (F. nā' pēr'sē; E. nā' pēr'sēz'), *pl.*; *sing.* *Nez' Per'cés* (-sēz'). [F., pierced noses.] (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians, mostly inhabiting Idaho.

Nig'na (nīg'nā), *n.* [Native name.] The gorilla.

Ni-ag'a-ra pē'r-i-od (nī-āg'ā-rā pēr'i-ōd). (*Geol.*) A

subdivision of the American Upper Silurian system, embracing the Medina, Clinton, and Niagara epochs. The rocks of the Niagara epoch, mostly limestones, are extensively distributed, and at Niagara Falls consist of about eighty feet of shale supporting a greater thickness of limestone, which is gradually undermined by the removal of the shale. See *Chart of Geology*.

Nias (nīas), *n.* [F. *nias*. See *EXAS*.] A young hawk; an *eyas*; hence, an unsophisticated person. [Obs.]

Nib (nīb), *n.* [A variant of *neb*.] 1. A small and pointed thing or part; a point; a prong. "The little nib or fructifying principle." *Str T. Browne*.

2. (Zool.) The bill or beak of a bird; the neb. 3. The points of a pen; also, the pointed part of a pen; a short pen adapted for insertion in a holder.

4. One of the handles which project from a scythe smath; also [*Prov. Eng.*], the shaft of a wagon.

Nib, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **NIBBING** (nīb'd); *p. pr.* & *vb.* **NIBBING**.] To furnish with a nib; to point; to mend the point of; as, to nib a pen.

Nibbed (nīb'd), *a.* Having a nib or point.

Nib'ble (nīb'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **NIBBLED** (-b'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb.* **NIBBLING** (-b'ling).] [*Cf.* *NIP*.] To bite by little at a time; to selow gently with the mouth; to eat slowly or in small bits.

Thy turfy mountains, where live nibbling sheep. *Shak.*

Nib'ble, *v. i.* To bite upon something gently or cautiously; to eat a little of a thing, as by taking small bits cautiously; as, fishes nibble at the bait.

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly falls nibbling at one single passage. *Tillotson*.

Nib'ble, *n.* A small or cautious bite.

Nib'bler (-b'ler), *n.* One who, or that which, nibbles. You tell me what the wits say of your book. . . . But these are nibblers at the outside. *Jp. Warburton*.

Nibbling-ly (-b'ling-lī), *adv.* In a nibbling manner; cautiously.

Ni-co-gua (nī-kī-gwā), *n.* (Zool.) The laughing falcon. See under *LATHING*.

Ni-o-ra-gua wood' (nī-kā-rā-gwā wōōd'). Brazil wood.

Ni-co-lite (nī-kā-lit), *n.* [From NL. *nicellum* nickel.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a copper-red color and metallic luster; an arsenide of nickel;—called also *copper-nickel*, *kupfernickel*.

Nice (nis), *a.* [*Compar.* **NICER** (nī'sēr); *superl.* **NICEST**.] [OE., foolish, fr. OF. *nice* ignorant, fool, fr. L. *nescius* ignorant; *ne* not + *scius* knowing, *scire* to know. Perhaps influenced by E. *nish* delicate, soft. See *No*, and *SCIENCE*.] 1. Foolish; silly; simple; ignorant; also, weak; effeminate. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

But say that we be wise and nothing nice. *Chaucer*.

2. Of trifling moment; unimportant; trivial. [Obs.] The letter was not nice, but full of charge. *Shak.*

3. Overscrupulous or exacting; hard to please or satisfy; fastidious in small matters. Curious not knowing, not exact but nice. *Pope*.

4. Delicate; refined; dainty; pure. Think not I shall be nice. *Milton*.

5. Apprehending slight differences or delicate distinctions; distinguishing accurately or minutely; carefully discriminating; as, a nice taste or judgment. "Our author happy in a judge so nice." *Pope*. "Nice verbal criticism." *Coleridge*.

6. Done or made with careful labor; suited to excite admiration on account of exactness; evidencing great skill; exact; fine; finished; as, nice proportions, nice workmanship, a nice application; exactly or fastidiously discriminated; requiring close discrimination; as, a nice point of law, a nice distinction in philosophy.

7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

To make nice of, to be scrupulous about. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Nice, *adv.* In a nice manner. The difference is too nice. *Pope*.

Nice, *n.* A nice manner. 7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

Nice, *n.* A nice manner. 7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

Nice, *n.* A nice manner. 7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

Nice, *n.* A nice manner. 7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

Nice, *n.* A nice manner. 7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

Nice, *n.* A nice manner. 7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

Nice, *n.* A nice manner. 7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

Nice, *n.* A nice manner. 7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

Nice, *n.* A nice manner. 7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

Nice, *n.* A nice manner. 7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

Nice, *n.* A nice manner. 7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

Nice, *n.* A nice manner. 7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

Nice, *n.* A nice manner. 7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

Nice, *n.* A nice manner. 7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

Nice, *n.* A nice manner. 7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

Nice, *n.* A nice manner. 7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

Nice, *n.* A nice manner. 7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

Nice, *n.* A nice manner. 7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

Nice, *n.* A nice manner. 7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

Nice, *n.* A nice manner. 7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

Nice, *n.* A nice manner. 7. Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; good; as, a nice party; a nice excursion; a nice person; a nice day; a nice sauce, etc. [*Loosely & Colloquially*]

or other erect ornament. Hence, any similar position, literal or figurative.

Images defended from the injuries of the weather by niches of stone wherein they are placed. *Evelyn*.

Niched (nīcht), *a.* Placed in a niche. "Those niched shapes of noble mold." *Tennyson*.

Nick (nīk), *n.* [AS. *nicor* a marine monster; akin to D. *nikker* a water sprite, Icel. *nykr*, OHG. *nīhūs* a crocodile, G. *nix* a water sprite; cf. Gr. *νύκτωρ* to wash, *Skrt. nīj*. Cf. *Nix*.] (*Northern Myth.*) An evil spirit of the waters.

Old Nick, the evil one; the devil. [*Collog.*]

Nick, *n.* [Akin to *Nock*.] 1. A notch cut into something; as: (a) A score for keeping an account; a reckoning. [Obs.] (b) (*Print.*) A notch cut crosswise in the shank of a type, to assist a compositor in placing it properly in the stick, and in distribution. W. *Savage*. (c) A broken or indented place in any edge or surface; as, *nicks* in china.

2. A particular point or place considered as marked by a nick; the exact point or critical moment.

To cut it off in the very nick. *Howell*. This nick of time is the critical occasion for the gaining of a point. *L'Estrange*.

Nick, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **NICKED** (nīkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **NICKING**.] 1. To make a nick or nicks in; to notch; to keep count of or upon by nicks; as, to *nick* a stick, tally, etc.

2. To mar; to deface; to make ragged, as by cutting nicks or notches in.

And thence proceed to nicking ashes. *Prior*. The itch of his affection should not then Have nicked his captainship. *Shak.*

3. To suit or fit into, as by a correspondence of nicks; to tally with.

Words nicking and resembling one another are applicable to different significations. *Candlen*.

4. To hit at, or in, the nick; to touch rightly; to strike at the precise point or time.

The just season of doing things must be nicked, and all accidents improved. *L'Estrange*.

5. To make a cross cut or cuts on the under side of (the tail of a horse, in order to make him carry it higher).

Nick, *v. t.* To nickname; to style. [Obs.]

For Warbeck, as you *nick* him, came to us. *Floyd*.

Nick'ar nut' (nīk'ār nūt), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as **NICKER NUT**, **NICKER TREE**.

Nick'el (nīk'el), *n.* [G., fr. Sw. *nickel*, abbrev. from Sw. *kopparnickel* copper-nickel, a name given in derision, as it was thought to be a base ore of copper. The origin of the second part of the word is uncertain. Cf. *KUPFER-NICKEL*, *COPPER-NICKEL*.] 1. (*Chem.*) A bright silver-white metallic element. It is of the iron group, and is hard, malleable, and ductile. It occurs combined with sulphur in millerite, with arsenic in the mineral niccolite, and with arsenic and sulphur in nickel glance. Symbol Ni. Atomic weight 58.6.

2. A small coin made of or containing nickel; esp., a five-cent piece. [*Collog.* U. S.]

Nickel silver, an alloy of nickel, copper, and zinc;—usually called *German silver*; called also *argentan*.

Nick-el-ic (nīk-el'ik), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, nickel; specifically, designating compounds in which, as contrasted with the *nickelous* compounds, the metal has a higher valence; as, *nickelic* oxide.

Nick-el-ifer-ous (nīk-el'if-ēr-ūs), *a.* [*Nickel* + *-ferous*.] Containing nickel; as, *nickeliforous* iron.

Nick-el-ine (nīk-el'in or -ēn), *n.* 1. (*Chem.*) An alloy of nickel, a variety of German silver.

2. (*Min.*) Niccolite.

Nick-el-ous (-ūs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, those compounds of nickel in which, as contrasted with the *nickelic* compounds, the metal has a lower valence; as, *nickelous* oxide.

Nick'er (-ēr), *n.* [From *Nick*, *v. t.*] 1. One of the night brawlers of London formerly noted for breaking windows with half-pence. [*Can't*] *Arbuthnot*.

2. The cutting lip which projects downward at the edge of a boring bit and cuts a circular groove in the wood to limit the size of the hole that is bored.

Nick'er nut' (nūt'), *n.* A rounded seed, rather smaller than a nutmeg, having a hard smooth shell, and a yellowish or bluish color. The seeds grow in the prickly pods of tropical, woody climbers of the genus *Cuscuta*.

Nick'er tree' (trē'), (*Bot.*) The plant producing nick'er nuts. [Written also *necker tree* and *nickar tree*.]

Nick'ing, *n.* [From *Nick*, *v. t.*] (*Coal Mining*) (*n*) The cutting made by the hewer at the side of the face. (b) *pl.* Small coal produced in making the nicking.

Nick'le (nīk'lē), *n.* (*Zool.*) The European green woodpecker, or yaffle;—called also *nick'er pecker*.

Nick'nack (nīk'nāk), *n.* See **KNICKNACK**.

Nick'nack'ery (-ēr-ē), *n.* See **KNICKNACKERY**.

Nick'name (nīk'nām), *n.* [OE. *ekename* surname, hence, a nickname, an *ekename* being understood as a *nekename*, influenced also by E. *nick*, *v.* See *EKK*, and *NAMK*.] A name given in contempt, derision, or sportive familiarity; a familiar or an opprobrious appellation.

Nick'name, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **NICKNAMED** (-nēm'd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **NICKNAMING**.] To give a nickname to; to call by a nickname.

You *nickname* virtue; vice you should have spoke. *Shak.* I altogether disclaim what has been nicknamed the doctrine of finality. *Macaulay*.

Nick'ing, *n.* [From *Nick*, *v. t.*] (*Coal Mining*) (*n*) The cutting made by the hewer at the side of the face. (b) *pl.* Small coal produced in making the nicking.

Nick'le (nīk'lē), *n.* (*Zool.*) The European green woodpecker, or yaffle;—called also *nick'er pecker*.

Nick'nack (nīk'nāk), *n.* See **KNICKNACK**.

Nick'nack'ery (-ēr-ē), *n.* See **KNICKNACKERY**.

Nick'name (nīk'nām), *n.* [OE. *ekename* surname, hence, a nickname, an *ekename* being understood as a *nekename*, influenced also by E. *nick*, *v.* See *EKK*, and *NAMK*.] A name given in contempt, derision, or sportive familiarity; a familiar or an opprobrious appellation.

Nick'name, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **NICKNAMED** (-nēm'd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **NICKNAMING**.] To give a nickname to; to call by a nickname.

You *nickname* virtue; vice you should have spoke. *Shak.* I altogether disclaim what has been nicknamed the doctrine of finality. *Macaulay*.

Nick'ing, *n.* [From *Nick*, *v. t.*] (*Coal Mining*) (*n*) The cutting made by the hewer at the side

Ni-o-lai-tan (nī-kō-lē-tan), *n.* [So called from *Nicolas* of Antioch, mentioned in Acts vi. 5.] (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of certain corrupt persons in the early church at Ephesus, who are censured in Rev. ii. 6, 15.

Ni-co-tian (nī-kō-shān), *n.* [*F. nicotiane*]; — so called from *Nicot*, who first introduced it into France, A. D. 1560.] Tobacco. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ni-co-tian, *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, tobacco. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Ni-co-ti-a-na (shī-tē-nā), *n.* [*NL. See Nicotian.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of American and Asiatic solanaceous herbs, with viscid foliage and funnel-shaped blossoms. Several species yield tobacco. See *Tobacco*.

Ni-co-ti-a-nine (nī-kō-shī-nē or -nēn), *n.* [*F. nicotianine*. See *Nicotian*.] (*Chem.*) A white waxy substance having a hot, bitter taste, extracted from tobacco leaves and called also *tobacco camphor*.

Ni-cot'ic (nī-kō'tik), *a.* (*Chem.*) Nicotinic.

Ni-cot'idine (-tīdīn or -dēn), *n.* [*Nicotine + pyridine*.] (*Chem.*) A complex, oily, nitrogenous base, isomeric with nicotine, and obtained by the reduction of certain derivatives of the pyridine group.

Ni-co'tine (nī-kō'tīn or -tēn), *n.* [*F. nicotine*. See *Nicotian*.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid which is the active principle of tobacco. It is a colorless, transparent, oily liquid, having an acrid odor, and an acrid burning taste. It is intensely poisonous. [*Ure.*]

Ni-co'tinic (nī-kō'tīnīk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, nicotine; nicotic; — used specifically to designate an acid related to pyridine, obtained by the oxidation of nicotine, and called *nicotinic acid*.

Ni-co'tate (nī-kō'tāt), *v. i.* [*L. nicotine, nictum*, from *niceo* to be weak.] To wink; to nictitate.

Ni-co'tatio (nī-kō'tāshūn), *n.* [*L. nictatio*: cf. *F. nictation*.] The act of winking; nictitation.

Ni-co'tate (nī-kō'tāt), *v. i.* [*See NICTATE.*] To wink; to nictitate.

Nictitating membrane (*Anat.*), a thin membrane, found in many animals, at the inner angle, or beneath the lower lid, of the eye, and capable of being drawn across the eyeball; the third eyelid; the haw.

Ni-co'tation (-tāshūn), *n.* The act of winking.

Ni-da-men'tal (nī-dā-mēn'tal), *a.* [*L. nidamentum* materials for a nest, fr. *nidus* nest. See *Nest*.] (*Zool.*) Of, pertaining to, or bearing, eggs or egg capsules; as, the *nidamental* capsules of certain gastropods; *nidamental* glands. See *Illustr.* of *DIBRANCHIATA*.

Ni-da-ry (nī-dā-rī), *n.* [*L. nidus* a nest.] A collection of nests. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

Nide (nīd), *n.* [*L. nidus* a nest: cf. *F. nid*.] A nestful; a brood; as, a *nide* of pheasants. [*Obs.*]

Ni-der-ing (nī-dēr-īng), *a.* [*See NIDING.*] Infamous; dastardly. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Ni-der-y (nī-dēr-y), *n.* [*See NIDERY.*] A trifle; a piece of foolery. [*Obs.*] *Skinner.*

Ni-der (nī-dēr), *n.* [*Written also niget, niget*.] [*Cf. F. nigard* a booby, fool, *OF. niger* to play the fool.] A fool; an idiot; a coward. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

Ni-di-a-ate (nī-dī-ā-tāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. NIDIFICATED* (-kātēd); *p. pr. & vb. n. NIDIFICATING*.] [*L. nidificare, nidificatum; nidus* nest + *ficare* (in comp.) to make. See *-FY*, and cf. *NEST*.] To make a nest.

Where are the fishes which *nidificat* in trees? *Lowell.*

Ni-di-fi-ca'tion (nī-dī-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* [*Cf. F. nidification*.] The act or process of building a nest.

Ni-ding (nī-dīng), *n.* [*Written also nothing*.] [*AS. niding*, fr. *nīð* wickedness, malice, hatred.] A coward; a dastard; — a term of utmost opprobrium. [*Obs.*]

He is worthy to be called a *niding*. *Howell.*

Ni-dor (nī-dōr), *n.* [*L. sicut* or savor of meat or food, cooked or cooking. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Ni-dor-ose (-ōsē), *a.* *Nidorous*. [*R.*] *Arbutnot.*

Ni-dor-ous (-ūs), *a.* [*L. nidorous* steaming, reeking; cf. *F. nidoreux*. See *NIDOR*.] Resembling the smell or taste of roast meat, or of corrupt animal matter. [*R.*]

Ni-du-lant (nī-dū-lānt), *a.* [*L. nidulans*, *p. pr.*: cf. *F. nidulant*.] 1. Nestling, as a bird in its nest. 2. (*Bot.*) Lying loose in pulp or cotton within a berry or pericarp, as in a nest.

Ni-du-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. NIDULATED* (-lātēd); *p. pr. & vb. n. NIDULATING*.] [*L. niduluri*, fr. *nidulus*, dim. of *nidus* a nest.] To make a nest, as a bird. [*R.*] *Cockeram.*

Ni-du-la'tion (-lā'shūn), *n.* The time of remaining in the nest. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ni-du-lite (nī-dū-līt), *n.* [*L. nidulus* a little nest.] (*Paleon.*) A Silurian fossil, formerly supposed to consist of eggs.

Ni-dus (nī-dūs), *n.*; *pl. NIDI* (-dī). [*L. See NIDE, NEST.*] A nest; a repository for the eggs of birds, insects, etc.; a breeding place; esp., the place or substance where parasites or the germs of a disease effect lodgment or are developed.

Nice (nās), *n.* [*OE. nece, F. nièce, LL. nepitia*, for *L. nepitis* a granddaughter, niece, akin to *nepos*. See *NEPHEW*.] 1. A relative, in general; especially, a descendant, whether male or female; a granddaughter or a grandson. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson. Wyckl. Shak.*

2. A daughter of one's brother or sister, or of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

Ni-el (nī), *n.* See *NIE*, the fist.

Ni-el'ist (nī-ēl'ist), *n.* One who practices the style of ornamentation called *niello*.

Ni-el'io (-iō), *n.* [*It. niello, LL. nigellum* a black or blackish enamel, fr. *L. nigellus*, dim. of *niger* black. See *NEGRIO*, and cf. *ANNEAL*.] 1. A metallic alloy of a deep black color. 2. The art, process, or method of decorating metal with incised designs filled with the black alloy. 3. A piece of metal, or any other object, so decorated. 4. An impression on paper taken from an ancient incised decoration or metal plate.

Ni'fle (nī'flē), *n.* [*OF.*] A trifle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nig'gard (nīg'gārd), *n.* [*Icel. hniggr* niggardly, stingy + *-ard*; cf. *Sw. njugg*, *AS. hneig*.] A person, meanly close and covetous; one who spends grudgingly; a stingy, parsimonious fellow; a miser. *Chaucer.*

A penurious niggard of his wealth. *Milton.*

Be niggards of advice on no pretence. *Pope.*

Nig'gard, *a.* Like a niggard; meanly covetous or parsimonious; niggardly; miserly; stingy.

Nig'gard, *v. i. & t.* To act the niggard toward; to be niggardly. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Nig'gard-ly (-lī), *a.* Niggardliness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Nig'gard-ly, *a.* Somewhat niggard.

Nig'gard-ness (-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being niggard; meanness in giving or spending; parsimony; stinginess.

Nig'gard-ship (-shīp), *n.* Niggardliness. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elgot.*

Nig'gard-y (-y), *n.* Niggardliness. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nig'gard-ly, *a.* [*Prov. E. nig to clip money*.] (*Masonry*) Hammer-dressed; — said of building stone.

Nig'ger (nīg'gēr), *n.* A negro; — in vulgar derision or depreciation.

Nig'gle (-glē), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. NIGGLED* (-glēd); *p. pr. & vb. n. NIGGLING* (-glīng).] [*Dim. of Prov. E. nig to clip money; cf. also Prov. E. nig a small piece.*]

To trifle with; to deceive; to mock. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & F.*

Nig'gle, *v. i.* 1. To trifle or play. Take heed, daughter, You niggle not with your conscience and religion. *Massinger.*

2. To act or walk mincingly. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. To fret and snarl about trifles. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Nig'gle (nīg'gēr), *n.* One who niggles.

Nigh (nī), *a.* [*Compar. NIGHER* (-ēr); *superl. NIGH-EST*, or *NEXT* (nēkst).] [*OE. nigh, neih, neih, AS. neah, neh; akin to D. na, adv., OS. nah, a., OHG. nah, G. nah, a., nach to, after, lat. nā (in comp.) nigh, Goth. nehre, nehre, adv., nigh. Cf. NEAR, NEIGHBOR, NEXT.*]

1. Not distant or remote in place or time; near.

The loud tumult shows the battle nigh. *Prine.*

2. Not remote in degree, kindred, circumstances, etc.; closely allied; intimate. "Nigh kinsmen." *Knolles.*

Ye . . . are made nigh by the blood of Christ. *Eph. ii. 13.*

Syn. — Near; close; adjacent; contiguous; present; neighboring.

Nigh, *adv.* [*AS. neah, nēh. See NIGH, a.*] 1. In a situation near in place or time, or in the course of events; near.

He was sick, nigh unto death. *Phil. ii. 27.*

He drew not nigh unheard; the angel bright. *Milton.*

2. Almost; nearly; as, he was nigh dead.

Nigh, *v. i. & t.* To draw nigh (to); to approach; to come near. [*Obs.*] *Wyckl. (Mat. iii. 2).*

Nigh, *prep.* Near to; not remote or distant from. "Was not this nigh shore?" *Shak.*

Nighly, *adv.* In a near relation in place, time, degree, etc.; within a little; almost. [*Obs.*]

A cube and a sphere . . . nighly of the same bigness. *Locke.*

Nighness, *n.* The quality or state of being nigh. [*R.*] "Nighness of blood." *Holinshead.*

Night (nīt), *n.* [*OE. niht, nīht, AS. neah, Icel. nōtt, Sw. natt, Dan. nat, Goth. nahts, Lith. nakts, Russ. noche, W. nos, Ir. nocht, L. nox, noctis, Gr. νύξ, νύκτις, Skr. nakta, nakti. V265. Cf. EQUINOX, NOCTURNAL.*]

1. That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise; esp., the time between dusk and dawn, when there is no light of the sun, but only moonlight, starlight, or artificial light.

And God called the light Day, and the darkness He called Night. *Gen. i. 5.*

2. Hence: (a) Darkness; obscurity; concealment.

Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night. *Pope.*

(b) Intellectual and moral darkness; ignorance. (c) A state of affliction; adversity; as, a dreary night of sorrow. (d) The period after the close of life; death.

She closed her eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden.*

(e) A lifeless or unenlivened period, as when nature seems to sleep. "Sad winter's night." *Spenser.*

Night is sometimes used, esp. with participles, in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *night-blooming, night-born, night-warbling*, etc.

Night by night, *adv.* Night after night, nightly; many nights.

So help me God, as I have watched the night, Ay, night by night, in studying good for England. *Shak.*

Night bird, (*Zool.*) (a) The moor hen (*Gallinula chloropus*). (b) The Manx pheasant (*Puffinus anglicorum*).

Night blindness, (*Med.*) See *HEMERALOPIA*. — **Night cart**, a cart used to remove the contents of privies by night. — **Night churr** (*Zool.*), the nightjar. — **Night crow**, a bird that cries in the night. — **Night dog**, a dog that hunts in the night, — used by poachers. — **Night fire**, (a) Fire burning in the night. (b) *Iguis fatuus*; Will-o'-the-wisp; Jack-with-a-lantern. — **Night fyer** (*Zool.*), any creature that flies in the night, as some birds and insects. — **Night glass**, a spyglass constructed to concentrate a large amount of light, so as to see objects distinctly at night. *Twopen.* — **Night green**, iodine green. — **Night hag**, a witch supposed to wander in the night. — **Night hawk** (*Zool.*), an American bird (*Chordeiles virginianus*), allied

to the goatsucker. It hunts the insects on which it feeds toward evening, on the wing, and often, diving down perpendicularly, produces a loud whirring sound, like that of a spinning wheel. Also sometimes applied to the European goatsuckers. It is called also *bull bat*. — **Night heron** (*Zool.*), any one of several species of herons of the genus *Nycticorax*, found in various parts of the world. The best known species is *Nycticorax griseus*, or *N. nycticorax*, of Europe, and the American variety (*N. nycticorax*). The yellow-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax violacea*) inhabits the Southern States. Called also *qua-bird*, and *squawk*. — **Night house**, a public house, or inn, which is open at night. — **Night key**, a key for unlocking a night latch. — **Night latch**, a kind of latch for a door, which is operated from the outside by a key. — **Night monkey** (*Zool.*), an owl monkey. — **Night moth** (*Zool.*), any one of the noctuids. — **Night parrot** (*Zool.*), the kakapo. — **Night piece**, a painting representing some night scene, as a moonlight effect, or the like. — **Night rail**, a loose robe, or garment, worn either as a nightgown, or over the dress at night, or in sickness. [*Obs.*] — **Night raven** (*Zool.*), a bird of ill omen that cries in the night; esp. the bittern. — **Night rule**. (a) A tumult, or frolic, in the night; — as if a corruption of *night rule*. [*Obs.*] (b) Such conduct as generally rules, or prevails, at night.

What night rule now about this haunted grove? *Shak.*

— **Night thief**. (*Med.*) See *NICTALOPIA*. — **Night snap**, a night thief. (*Canf.*) *Beau. & F.* — **Night soil**, human excrement; — so called because in cities it is collected by night and carried away for manure. — **Night spell**, a charm against accidents at night. — **Night swallow** (*Zool.*), the nightjar. — **Night walk**, a walk in the evening or night. — **Night walker**. One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist; a noctambulist. (a) One who roves about in the night for evil purposes; specifically, a prostitute who walks the streets. — **Night walking**. (a) Walking in one's sleep; somnambulism; noctambulism. (b) Walking the streets at night with evil designs. — **Night warbler** (*Zool.*), the night warbler (*Arceophobus phaeognathus*); — called also *night singer*. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Night watch**. (a) A period in the night, as distinguished by the change of watch. (b) A watch, or guard, to afford protection in the night. — **Night watcher**, one who watches in the night; especially, one who watches with evil designs. — **Night witch**. Same as *Night hag*, above.

Night-blooming (nīt-blōm'īng), *a.* Blooming in the night.

Night-blooming cactus. (*Bot.*) See *NOTE* under *CÆCUS*.

Night'cap (-kăp), *n.* 1. A cap worn in bed to protect the head, or in undress.

2. A potion of spirit drunk at bedtime. [*Canf.*] *Wright.*

Night'dress (-drēs), *n.* A nightgown.

Night'ed, *a.* 1. Darkened; clouded. [*R.*] *Shak.*

2. Overtaken by night; belated. *Beau. & F.*

Night'er-tale (nīt'ēr-tāl), *n.* [*Cf. Icel. nátturpál*.] Period of night; nighttime. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Night-eyed (-īd), *a.* Capable of seeing at night; sharp-eyed. "Your night-eyed Tiberius." *B. Jonson.*

Night'fall (-făl), *n.* The close of the day. *Swift.*

Night'-far'ing (-fār'īng), *a.* Going or traveling in the night.

Night'gown (-goun'), *n.* A loose gown used for undress; also, a gown used for a sleeping garment.

Night'in-gale (nīt'īn-gāl), *n.* [*OE. nihtgale, night-ingle, AS. niht night + gale to sing*.] A small, plain, brown and gray European song bird (*Luscinia luscinia*). It sings at night, and is celebrated for the sweetness of its song.

2. (*Zool.*) A larger species (*Luscinia philomela*), of Eastern Europe, having similar habits; the thrush night-ingle. The name is also applied to other allied species.

Mock nightingale. (*Zool.*) See *BLACKCAP*, *n.* 1 (a).

Night'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to night.

Night'jar (-jăr'), *n.* (*Zool.*) A goatsucker, esp. the European species. See *Illustr.* of *GOATSUCKER*.

Night'less, *a.* Having no night.

Night'long (-lōng; 116), *a.* Lasting all night.

Night'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to the night, or to every night; happening or done by night, or every night; as, *nightly shades*; he kept *nightly* vigils.

Night'ly, *adv.* At night; every night.

Night'man (-mān), *n.*; *pl. NIGHTMEN* (-mēn). One whose business is emptying privies by night.

Night'mare (-mār'), *n.* [*Night + mare incubus*. See *MARE INCUBUS*.] 1. A fiend or incubus formerly supposed to cause trouble in sleep.

to the goatsucker. It hunts the insects on which it feeds toward evening, on the wing, and often, diving down perpendicularly, produces a loud whirring sound, like that of a spinning wheel. Also sometimes applied to the European goatsuckers. It is called also *bull bat*. — **Night heron** (*Zool.*), any one of several species of herons of the genus *Nycticorax*, found in various parts of the world. The best known species is *Nycticorax griseus*, or *N. nycticorax*, of Europe, and the American variety (*N. nycticorax*). The yellow-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax violacea*) inhabits the Southern States. Called also *qua-bird*, and *squawk*. — **Night house**, a public house, or inn, which is open at night. — **Night key**, a key for unlocking a night latch. — **Night latch**, a kind of latch for a door, which is operated from the outside by a key. — **Night monkey** (*Zool.*), an owl monkey. — **Night moth** (*Zool.*), any one of the noctuids. — **Night parrot** (*Zool.*), the kakapo. — **Night piece**, a painting representing some night scene, as a moonlight effect, or the like. — **Night rail**, a loose robe, or garment, worn either as a nightgown, or over the dress at night, or in sickness. [*Obs.*] — **Night raven** (*Zool.*), a bird of ill omen that cries in the night; esp. the bittern. — **Night rule**. (a) A tumult, or frolic, in the night; — as if a corruption of *night rule*. [*Obs.*] (b) Such conduct as generally rules, or prevails, at night.

What night rule now about this haunted grove? *Shak.*

— **Night thief**. (*Med.*) See *NICTALOPIA*. — **Night snap**, a night thief. (*Canf.*) *Beau. & F.* — **Night soil**, human excrement; — so called because in cities it is collected by night and carried away for manure. — **Night spell**, a charm against accidents at night. — **Night swallow** (*Zool.*), the nightjar. — **Night walk**, a walk in the evening or night. — **Night walker**. One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist; a noctambulist. (a) One who roves about in the night for evil purposes; specifically, a prostitute who walks the streets. — **Night walking**. (a) Walking in one's sleep; somnambulism; noctambulism. (b) Walking the streets at night with evil designs. — **Night warbler** (*Zool.*), the night warbler (*Arceophobus phaeognathus*); — called also *night singer*. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Night watch**. (a) A period in the night, as distinguished by the change of watch. (b) A watch, or guard, to afford protection in the night. — **Night watcher**, one who watches in the night; especially, one who watches with evil designs. — **Night witch**. Same as *Night hag*, above.

Night-blooming (nīt-blōm'īng), *a.* Blooming in the night.

Night-blooming cactus. (*Bot.*) See *NOTE* under *CÆCUS*.

Night'cap (-kăp), *n.* 1. A cap worn in bed to protect the head, or in undress.

2. A potion of spirit drunk at bedtime. [*Canf.*] *Wright.*

Night'dress (-drēs), *n.* A nightgown.

Night'ed, *a.* 1. Darkened; clouded. [*R.*] *Shak.*

2. Overtaken by night; belated. *Beau. & F.*

Night'er-tale (nīt'ēr-tāl), *n.* [*Cf. Icel. nátturpál*.] Period of night; nighttime. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Night-eyed (-īd), *a.* Capable of seeing at night; sharp-eyed. "Your night-eyed Tiberius." *B. Jonson.*

2. A condition in sleep usually caused by improper eating or by digestive or nervous troubles, and characterized by a sense of extreme uneasiness or discomfort (as of weight on the chest or stomach, impossibility of motion or speech, etc.), or by frightful or oppressive dreams, from which one wakes after extreme anxiety, in a troubled state of mind; incubus. *Dunglison.*

3. Hence, any overwhelming, oppressive, or stupefying influence.

Nightshade (nīt'shād), *n.* [AS. *nihlsadu*.] (*Bot.*) A common name of many species of the genus *Solanum*, given esp. to the *Solanum nigrum*, or black nightshade, a low, branching weed with small white flowers and black globular berries reputed to be poisonous.

Deadly nightshade. Same as *BELLADONNA* (*ad.*). Enchanter's nightshade. See under ENCHANTER. — *Stinking nightshade.* See *HEBANNE*. — *Three-leaved nightshade.* See *TRILLIUM*.

Night-shirt (shērt'), *n.* A kind of nightgown for men.

Night-time (tīm'), *n.* The time from dusk to dawn; — opposed to *daytime*.

Night-ward (wērd), *a.* Approaching toward night.

Ni-gran't-line (nī-grān't-līn or -līn), *n.* [L. *niger* black + *line*, *n.*] The complex, nitrogenous, organic base and dyestuff called also *aniline* black.

Ni-gres-cent (nī-grēs-sent), *a.* [L. *nigrescere*, *p. pr.* of *nigrescere* to grow black, *fr. niger* black. See *NIGRO*.] Growing black; changing to a black color; approaching to blackness.

Ni-gr'i-fi-ca-tion (nī-gr'i-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* [L. *nigrificare* to blacken; *niger* black + *ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -*fy*.] The act or process of making black. *Johnson.*

Ni-grine (nī-grīn), *n.* [L. *niger* black; *cf. F. nigre*.] (*Min.*) A ferruginous variety of rutile.

Ni-gr'i-tude (nī-gr'i-tūd), *n.* [L. *nigritudo*, *fr. niger* black.] Blackness; the state of being black. *Lamb.*

Ni-gro-man-cle (rō-mān'sy), *n.* Necromancy. [*Obs.*]

Ni-gro-man-cle (-sīn), *n.* A necromancer. [*Obs.*]

These false enchanters or nigromancers. *Chaucer.*

Ni-gro-sine (nī-grō-sīn or -sūn), [*From L. niger* black.] (*Chem.*) A dark blue dyestuff, of the induline group; — called also *azadiphrase blue*.

Ni-gua (nī-gwā), *n.* [*Sp. (Zool.)*] The chigoe.

Ni-hil (nī-hīl), *n.* [*Lat.*] Nothing.

Ni-hil-ism (nī-hīl-izm), *n.* [*Lat. nihil* nothing; *cf. F. nihilisme*.] See *ANNIHILATE*. 1. Nothingness; nihilism. 2. The doctrine that nothing can be known; skepticism as to all knowledge and all reality.

Ni-hil-ist, *n.* [*cf. F. nihiliste*.] See *Nihilism*.

1. One who advocates the doctrine of nihilism; one who believes or teaches that nothing can be known, or asserted to exist.

2. (*Politics*) A member of a secret association (esp. in Russia), which is devoted to the destruction of the present political, religious, and social institutions.

Ni-hil-is-tic (nī-hīl-īz'tik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, nihilism.

Ni-hil-ty (nī-hīl'tī), *n.* [*cf. F. nihilité*.] See *Nihilism*.

Ni-l (nīl), [*See NIL, v. t.*] Will not. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ni-l, *n.* & *a.* [*L.*, a contr. of *nihil*.] Nothing; of no account; worthless; — a term often used for canceling, in accounts or bookkeeping. *A. J. Ellis.*

Nile (nīl), *n.* [*L. Nilus*, *Gr. Νεῖλος*.] The great river of Egypt.

Nile bird. (*Zool.*) (*a*) The wryneck. [*Prov. Eng.*] (*b*) The crocodile bird. — *Nile goose* (*Zool.*), the Egyptian goose. See *Note* under *GOOSE*, 2.

Ni-l-gan (nīl-gān), *n.* (*Zool.*) See *NYLGHAI*.

Nill (nīl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. NILLED* (nīld); *p. pr. & vb. n. NILLING*.] [*AS. nillan*, *nyllan*; *ne* not + *willan* to will. See *No*, and *WILL*.] To will; to refuse; to reject. [*Obs.*]

Cortes, said he, I *nill* thine offered grace. *Spenser.*

Nill, *v. t.* To be unwilling; to refuse to act. The actions of the will are "welle" and "nolle," to will and nill. *Burton.*

Will he, *nill* he, whether he wills it or not.

Nill, *n.* [*cf. Ir. & Gael. nill*, *star*, light. *cf. NEBULA*.] 1. Shining sparks thrown off from melted brass.

2. Scales of hot iron from the forge. *Knight.*

Ni-lom-ter (nī-lōm'tēr), *n.* [*Gr. Νελομέτρων*; *Νεῖλος* the Nile + *μέτρον* measure; *cf. F. nilomètre*.] An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during its periodical flood.

Ni-lo-scope (nīlō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. Νελοσκοπεῖν*; *Νεῖλος* the Nile + *σκοπεῖν* to observe.] A Nilometer.

Ni-lot-lo (nī-lōt'lo), *a.* [*L. Niloticus*, *fr. Nilus* the Nile, *Gr. Νεῖλος*; *cf. F. nilotique*.] Of or pertaining to the river Nile; as, the *Nilotic* crocodile.

Nill (nīl), [*Contr. fr. ne will*.] Will not. [*Obs.*]

Nim (nīm), *v. t.* [*imp. NAM* (nīm) or *NIMMED* (nīmd); *p. pr. NOMEN* (nōmen) or *NOMM* (nōm).] [*AS. niman*.] *vt.* *cf. NIMBLE*. To take; to steal; to slish. [*Obs.*]

This canon it in his hand nam. *Chaucer.*

Nim-bif-er-ous (nīm-bīf'ēr-ūs), *a.* [*L. nimifer*;

nimbus a cloud + *ferre* to bear.] Serving to bring clouds or stormy weather.

Nimble (nīm'bl), *a.* [*Compar. NIMBLER* (-blēr); *superl. NIMBLEST* (-blēst).] [*OE. nīmes*, prob. orig., quick at sailing, *fr. nimen* to take, *AS. nīman*; akin to *D. nemen*, *G. nehmen*, *OHG. nemen*, *Icel. nema*, *Goth. nima*, and prob. to *Gr. νίμω* to distribute. *vt.* *cf. NOMAD*, *NUMB*.] Light and quick in motion; moving with ease and celerity; lively; swift.

Through the mid seas the nimble pinnace sails. *Pope.*

Nimble is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, nimble-footed, nimble-pinioned, nimble-winged, etc.

Nimble Will (*Bot.*), a slender, branching, American grass (*Muhlenbergia diffusa*), of some repute for grazing purposes in the Mississippi valley.

Syn. — Agile; quick; active; brisk; lively; prompt.

Nim'ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being nimble; lightness and quickness in motion; agility; swiftness.

Nim'bles (-blēs), *n.* Nimbleness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Nim'bl'y, *adv.* In a nimble manner; with agility; with light, quick motion.

Nim-boss (nīm-bōs'), *a.* [*L. nimbosus*, *fr. nimbus* cloud.] Cloudy; stormy; tempestuous.

Nim'bus (nīm'būs), *n.*; *pl. L. NIMBI* (-bī), *E. Nimbuses* (-ēz). [*L.*, a rain storm, a rain cloud, the cloud-shaped splendor which enveloped the gods when they appeared on earth.] 1. (*Fine Arts*) A circle, or disk, or any indication of radiant light around the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns, upon medals, pictures, etc.; a halo. See *AUREOLA*, and *GLORY*, *n.*, 5.

"The nimbus is of pagan origin." "As an attribute of power, the nimbus is often seen attached to the heads of evil spirits." *Fairholt.*

2. (*Meteor.*) A rain cloud; one of the four principal varieties of clouds. See *CLOUD*.

Ni-m'e-ty (nī-mē'tī), *n.* [*L. nimietas*, *fr. nimius*, *a.*, *nimis*, *adv.*, too much.] State of being in excess. [*R.*]

There is a nimety, a too-muchness, in all Germans. *Coleridge.*

Nim'ous (nīm'ūs), *a.* [*L. nimius*.] Excessive; extravagant; inordinate. [*Obs.*]

Nim'mer (-mēr), [*From NIM*.] A thief. [*Obs.*]

Nin (nīn), [*Fr. ne tn.*] Not in. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nin'com-poop (nīn'kōm-pōop), *n.* [*A corruption of non compos.*] A fool; a silly or stupid person. [*Low*]

An old ninnyhammer, a dotard, a nincompoop, is the best language she can afford me. *Addison.*

Nine (nīn), *a.* [*OE. nine*, *nthen*, *AS. nigon*, *nigan*; akin to *D. & LG. negen*, *OS. & OFries. nigon*, *OHG. nigon*, *G. neun*, *Icel. níu*, *Sw. nio*, *Dan. ni*, *Goth. nīun*, *Ir. & Gael. naoi*, *W. naw*, *L. novem*, *Gr. ἑννέα*, *Skr. nayan*; of unknown origin. *vt.* *cf. NOVEMBER*.] Eight and one more; one less than ten; as, nine miles.

Nine men's morris. See *MORRIS*. — *Nine points circle* (*geom.*), a circle so related to any given triangle as to pass through the three points in which the perpendiculars from the angles of the triangle, upon the opposite sides (or the sides produced) meet the sides. It also passes through the three middle points of the sides of the triangle and through the three middle points of those parts of the perpendiculars that are between their common point of meeting and the angles of the triangle. The circle is hence called the *nine points* or *six points* circle.

Nine, *n.* 1. The number greater than eight by a unit; nine units or objects.

2. A symbol representing nine units, as 9 or ix.

The Nine, the nine Muses.

Nine-bark (-bārk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A white-flowered roseaceous shrub (*Neillia*, or *Spiraea opulifolia*), common in the Northern United States. The bark separates into many thin layers, whence the name.

Nine-eyes (nīn'ēz), *n.* (*Zool.*) The lamprey.

Nine-fold (-fōld), *a.* Nine times repeated.

Nine-holes (-hōlz'), *n. pl.* A game in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a ball is bowled.

Nine-kill-er (-kīl'ēr), *n.* [*So called because it is believed to kill and impale on thorns nine birds, etc., in succession.*] (*Zool.*) The northern butcher bird.

Nine-pence (-pens), *n.*; *pl. NINEPENCES* (-pen-sēz). 1. An old English silver coin, worth nine pence.

2. A New England name for the Spanish real, a coin formerly current in the United States, and valued at twelve and a half cents.

Nine-pins (-pīnz), *n. pl.* A game played with nine pins, or pieces of wood, set on end, at which a wooden ball is bowled to knock them down; bowling.

ten In the United States, ten pins are used for this game, which is therefore often called *tenpins*.

Nine-score (-skōr'), *a.* Nine times twenty, or one hundred and eighty. — *n.* The product of nine times twenty; ninetwenty units or objects.

Nine-teen (-tēn'), *a.* [*AS. nīgentīne*, *nīgentēne*. See *NINE*, and *TEN*.] Nine and ten; eighteen and one more; one less than twenty; as, nineteen months.

Nine-teen, *n.* 1. The number greater than eighteen by a unit; the sum of ten and nine; nineteen units or objects.

2. A symbol for nineteen units, as 19 or xix.

Nine-teenth (-tēnth'), *a.* [*cf. AS. nīgentōða*.] 1. Following the eighteenth and preceding the twentieth; coming after eighteen others.

2. Constituting or being one of nineteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

Nine-teenth, *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by nineteen; one of nineteen equal parts of anything.

2. The next in order after the eighteenth.

3. (*Mus.*) An interval of two octaves and a fifth.

Nine-tenth (nīm'tēnth'), *a.* 1. Next in order after the eighth-ninth.

2. Constituting or being one of ninety equal parts.

Nine-tenth, *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by ninety; one of ninety equal parts of anything.

2. The next in order after the eighty-ninth.

Nine-ty (nīn'tī), *a.* [*See NINE*, and *cf. FOURTY*.] Nine times ten; eighty-nine and one more; as, ninety men.

Nine-ty, *n.*; *pl. NINETIES* (-tīs). 1. The sum of nine times ten; the number greater by a unit than eighty-nine; ninety units or objects.

2. A symbol representing ninety units, as 90 or x.

Nin'ny (nīn'ny), *n.*; *pl. NINNIES* (-nīs). [*cf. It. ninno*, *ninno*, a baby, *Sp. niño*, *ninfa*, child, infant, *It. ninna*, *ninna* *nanna*, lullaby, prob. *fr. nt, na*, as used in singing a child to sleep.] A fool; a simpleton. *Shak.*

Nin'ny-ham-mer (-hām'mēr), *n.* A simpleton; a silly person. [*Colloq.*]

Ninth (nīnth), *a.* [*From NINE*; *cf. AS. nīgoða*.] 1. Following the eighth and preceding the tenth; coming after eight others.

2. Constituting or being one of nine equal parts into which anything is divided.

Ninth, *n.* 1. The quotient of one divided by nine; one of nine equal parts of a thing; the next after the eighth.

2. (*Mus.*) (*a*) An interval containing an octave and a second. (*b*) A chord of the dominant seventh with the ninth added.

Ninthly, *adv.* In the ninth place.

Nin't (nīn't), *n.* (*Zool.*) The magpie. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ni'o-bate (nī'ō-bāt), *n.* [*See NIOBEUM*.] Same as *COLUMBATE*.

Ni'o-be (nī'ō-bē), *n.* [*L. Niobe*, *Niobe*, *Gr. Νιόβη*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes. Her pride in her children provoked Apollo and Diana, who slew them all. Niobe herself was changed by the gods into stone.

Ni-ob-ic (nī'ō-bīk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Same as *COLUMBIC*.

Ni'o-bite (nī'ō-bīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Same as *COLUMBITE*.

Ni'o-bl-um (nī'ō-bl'ūm), *n.* [*NL, fr. L. & E. Niobe*.] (*Chem.*) A later name of columbium.

Ni'o-po (nī'ō-pō), *n.* A kind of snuff prepared by the natives of Venezuela from the roasted seeds of a leguminous tree (*Ipitadenia pergrina*), thence called *nipo* tree.

Nip (nīp), *n.* [*LG. & D. nippen* to sip; akin to *Dan. nippe*, *G. nippen*.] A sip or small draught; esp., a draught of intoxicating liquor; a dram.

Nip, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. NIPPED* (nīpt), less properly *NIPT*; *p. pr. & vb. n. NIPPING* (-pīng).] [*OE. nippen*; *cf. D. nippen* to pinch, also *knippen* to nip, clip, pluck, snup, *knippen* to pinch, *LG. knipen*, *G. knipen*, *knipen*, to pinch, cut off, nip, *Lith. kniebi*.] 1. To catch and inclose or compress tightly between two surfaces, edges, or points which are brought together or closed; to pinch; to close in upon.

May this hard earth cleave to the Nadir hell,
Down, down, and close again, and nip me flat,
If I be such a traitress. *Trinnyson.*

2. To remove by pinching, biting, or cutting with two meeting edges of anything; to clip.

The small shoots . . . must be nipped off. *Mortimer.*

3. Hence: To blast, as by frost; to check the growth or vigor of; to destroy.

4. To vex or pain, as by nipping; hence, to taunt.

And sharp remorse his heart did prick and nip. *Spenser.*

To nip in the bud, to cut off at the very commencement of growth; to kill in the incipient stage.

Nip, *n.* 1. A seizing or closing in upon; a pinching; as, in the northern seas, the nip of masses of ice.

2. A pinch with the nails or teeth.

3. A small cut, or a cutting off the end.

4. A blast; a killing of the ends of plants by frost.

5. A biting sarcasm; a taunt. *Latimer.*

6. (*Naut.*) A short turn in a rope.

Nip and tuck, a phrase signifying equality in a contest. [*Low, U. S.*]

Nip'per (nīp'pēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, nips.

2. A fore tooth of a horse. The nippers are four in number.

3. A satirist. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

4. A pickpocket; a young or petty thief. [*Old Cant*]

5. (*Zool.*) (*a*) The cunner. (*b*) A European crab (*Polydora Henslowi*).

Nip'per-kin, *n.* [*See 1st NIP*.] A small cup. [*Obs.*]

Nip'pers (-pēz), *n. pl.* [*From 2d NIP*.] 1. Small pinchers for holding, breaking, or cutting.

2. (*Mach.*) A device with fingers or jaws for seizing an object and holding or conveying it; as, in a printing press, a clasp for catching a sheet and conveying it to the form.

3. (*Naut.*) A number of rope-yarns wound together, used to secure a cable to the messenger.

Nip'ping (nīp'pīng), *a.* Biting; pinching; painful; destructive; as, a nipping frost; a nipping wind.

Nip'ping-ly, *adv.* In a nipping manner.

Nip'pi-tate (nīp'pī-tāt), *a.* [*cf. 1st NIP*.] Peculiarly strong and good; — said of ale or liquor. [*Old Cant*]

"I will make a cup of wine taste nippiate. *Chapman.*

Nip'pi-ta-to (nīp'pī-tāt), *n.* Strong liquor. [*Old Cant*]

Nipple (nīp'pl), *n.* [*Formerly neble*, a dim. of *neb*. See *NEB*, *NRE*.] 1. (*Anat.*) The protuberance through which milk is drawn from the breast or mamma; the mamilla; a teat; a pap.

2. The orifice at which any animal liquid, as the oil from an oil bag, is discharged. [*R.*] *Derham.*

3. Any small projection or article in which there is an orifice for discharging a fluid, or for other purposes; as, the nipple of a nursing bottle; the nipple of a percussion lock, or that part on which the cap is put and through which the fire passes to the charge.

4. (*Mech.*) A pipe fitting, consisting of a short piece of pipe, usually provided with a screw thread at each end, for connecting two other fittings.



Deadly Nightshade
(*Atropa belladonna*).



Ninth (*Mus.*).



Cutting Nippers.

Solder nipple, a short pipe, usually of brass, one end of which is tapered and adapted for attachment to the end of a lead pipe by soldering.

Nipple-wort (nĭp'pl-wŭrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A yellow-flowered composite herb (*Lampyris communis*), formerly used as an external application to the nipples of women; — called also *duck-cress*.

Nir-vāṇa (nĭr-vā'nā), *n.* [*Skr. nirvāṇa*.] In the Buddhist system of religion, the final emancipation of the soul from transmigration, and consequently a beatific enfranchisement from the evils of worldly existence, as by annihilation or absorption into the divine. See *BUDDHISM*.

Nis (nĭz). [*From ne is.*] Is not. [*Obs.*] Chaucer. **Nis'an** (nĭ'sān), *n.* [*Heb. nēdān*.] The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, formerly answering nearly to the month of April, now to March, of the Christian calendar. See *ANNU*.

Nisay (nĭ'say), *n.*; *pl.* NISAYS. A simpton. [*Obs.*] **Nis'al** (nĭ'sāl), *conj.* [*L.*] Unless; if not.

Nisi In legal proceedings, this word is used to indicate that any order, etc., shall take effect at a given time, unless before that time the order, etc., is modified, or something else is done to prevent its taking effect. Continuance nisi is a conditional continuance of the case till the next term of the court, unless otherwise disposed of in the mean time.

Nisi prius (*Law*), unless before; — a phrase applied to terms of court, held generally by a single judge, with a jury, for the trial of civil causes. The term originated in a legal fiction. An issue of fact being made up, it is, according to the English practice, appointed by the entry on the record, or written proceedings, to be tried by a jury from the county of which the proceedings are dated, at Westminster, unless before the day appointed (*nisi prius*) the judges shall have come to the county in question (which they always do) and there try the cause. See *IN BANC*, under *BANC*.

Nis'te (nĭ'stē), [*Contr. from ne wiste.*] Wist not; knew not. [*Obs.*] Chaucer. **Nis'tus** (nĭ'stūs), *n.* [*L. fr. niti, p. n. nitis*, to strive.] A striving; an effort; a conatus.

A news or energizing towards a presented object. Hooker.

Nit (nĭt), *n.* [*AS. hnit*; akin to *D. neet*, *G. nist*, *OHG. nitz*, *cf. Gr. kōvā, kōvōs*, *Icel. gnet*, *Sw. gnet*, *Dan. gnet*, *Russ. gnet*, *Pol. gnet*, *Bohem. nit*, *W. nedd*.] (*Zool.*) The egg of a louse or other small insect.

Nit grass (*Bot.*), a pretty annual European grass (*Gastridium lendigerum*), with small spikelets somewhat resembling a nit. It is also found in California and Chili.

Nit-ro-ey (nĭ'ten-ēy), *n.* [*L. nitens*, *p. pr. of nitere* to shine.] Brightness; luster. [*R.*]

Nit-ro-ey, *n.* [*From L. nitens*, *p. pr. of niti* to strive.] Endeavor; effort; tendency. [*R.*] Boyle.

Nit-ro (nĭ'trō), *n.* [*F. nitre*, *L. nitrum* native soda, *Nitro* natron, *Gr. vitrop*; *cf. Ar. nitrūn*, *nitrūn*, *natron*. *cf. NATRON*.] 1. (*Chem.*) A white crystalline semitransparent salt; potassium nitrate; saltpeter. See *SALTPETER*.

2. (*Chem.*) Native sodium carbonate; natron. [*Obs.*] For though thou wash thee with niter, and take thee much soap, yet thine iniquity is marked before me. Jer. ii. 22.

Cubic nitre, a deliquescent salt, sodium nitrate, found as a native incrustation, like nitre, in Peru and Chili, whence it is known also as *Chili saltpeter*. — *Nitro* (*Bot.*), a genus (*Nitaria*) of thorny shrubs bearing edible berries, and growing in the saline plains of Asia and Northern Africa.

Nit'ing (nĭth'ing), *n.* [*Obs.*] See *NIDING*.

Nit'id (nĭ'tĭd), *n.* [*L. nitidus*, *fr. nitere*. See 3d NEAT.] 1. Bright; lustrous; shining. [*R.*] Boyle.

2. Gay; spruce; fine; — said of persons. [*R.*] T. Reeve.

Nit-ra-ni'to (nĭ'trā-nĭ'tĭk), *n.* [*Nitro* + *chloranil* + *-ic*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a complex organic acid produced as a white crystalline substance by the action of nitrous acid on hydroquinone.

Nit-ra-ni'tine (nĭ'trā-nĭ'tĭn or -lĕn), *n.* [*Nitro* + *aniline*.] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of nitro derivatives of aniline. In general they are yellow crystalline substances.

Nit'rate (nĭ'trāt), *n.* [*cf. F. nitrate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of nitric acid.

Nitrate of silver, a white crystalline salt (*AgNO₃*), used in photography and as a cauterizing agent; — called also *lunar caustic*.

Nit'ra-ted (nĭ'trā-tĕd), *a.* 1. (*Chem.*) Combined, or impregnated, with nitric acid, or some of its compounds.

2. (*Photog.*) Prepared with nitrate of silver.

Nit'ra-tine (nĭ'trā-tĭn), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in transparent crystals, usually of a white, sometimes of a reddish gray, or lemon-yellow, color; native sodium nitrate. It is used in making nitric acid and for manure. Called also *soda niter*.

Nit'ro (nĭ'trō), (*Chem.*) See *NITRUM*.

Nit'ro-ry (nĭ'trō-rĭy), *n.* [*See NITRUM*.] An artificial bed of animal matter, for the manufacture of niter by nitrification. See *NITRIFICATION*, 2.

Nit'ro (nĭ'trō), *a.* [*cf. F. nitrique*. See *NITRUM*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen; specifically, designating any one of those compounds in which, as contrasted with nitrous compounds, the element has a higher valence; as, *nitric oxide*; *nitric acid*.

Nitric acid, a colorless or yellowish liquid obtained by distilling a nitrate with sulphuric acid. It is powerfully corrosive, being a strong acid, and in decomposition a strong oxidizer. — Nitric anhydride, a white crystalline oxide of nitrogen (*N₂O₃*), *cf. Nitric peroxide*, and regarded as the anhydride of nitric acid. — Nitric oxide, a colorless poisonous gas *NO* obtained by treating nitric acid with copper. On contact with the air or with oxygen it becomes reddish brown from the formation of nitric dioxide or peroxide.

Nit'ride (nĭ'trĭd or -trĭd), *n.* [*From NITROGEN*.] (*Chem.*) A binary compound of nitrogen with a more metallic element or radical; as, boric nitride.

Nit'ri-f'er-ous (nĭ'trĭf'er-ŭs), *a.* [*Nitro* + *-ferous*.] Bearing niter; yielding, or containing, niter.

Nit'ri-fication (nĭ'trĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*cf. F. nitrification*. See *NITRIFY*.] 1. (*Chem.*) a. The act, process, or result of combining with nitrogen or some of its compounds. b. The act or process of oxidizing nitrogen or its compounds so as to form nitrous or nitric acid.

2. A process of oxidation, in which nitrogenous vegetable and animal matter in the presence of air, moisture, and some basic substances, as lime or alkali carbonate, is converted into nitrates.

The process is going on at all times in porous soils and in water contaminated with nitrogenous matter, and is supposed to be due to the presence of an organized ferment or ferments, called *nitrification ferments*. In former times the process was extensively made use of in the production of saltpeter.

Nit'ri-fier (nĭ'trĭfĭ-er), *n.* (*Chem.*) An agent employed in nitrification.

Nit'ri-fy (-fĭ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. NITRIFIED* (-fĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n. NITRIFYING* (-fĭng).] [*Nitro* + *-fy*; *cf. F. nitrifier*. See *NITRUM*.] (*Chem.*) To combine or impregnate with nitrogen; to convert, by oxidation, into nitrous or nitric acid; to subject to, or produce by, nitrification.

Nit'ride (nĭ'trĭd or -trĭd), *n.* [*See NITRO*.] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of cyanogen compounds; particularly, one of those cyanides of alcohol radicals which, by boiling with acids or alkalies, produce a carboxylic acid, with the elimination of the nitrogen as ammonia.

The nitriles are named with reference to the acids produced by their decomposition; thus, hydrocyanic acid is *formic nitride*, and methyl cyanide is *acetic nitride*.

Nit'rite (nĭ'trĭt), *n.* [*cf. F. nitrite*. See *NITRUM*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of nitrous acid.

Amyl nitrite, a yellow oily volatile liquid, used in medicine as a depressant and a vaso-dilator. Its inhalation produces an instantaneous flushing of the face.

Nit'ro (nĭ'trō), 1. A combining form or an adjective denoting the presence of niter.

2. (*Chem.*) A combining form (used also adjectively) designating certain compounds of nitrogen or of its acids, as nitrohydrochloric, nitrocalcic; also, designating the group or radical *NO₂*, or its compounds, as nitrobenzene.

Nitro group, the radical *NO₂*; — called also *nitrolyl*.

Nitro-benz-ene (-bĕnz'ŭn or -bĕnz'ĕn), *n.* [*Nitro* + *benzene*.] (*Chem.*) A yellow aromatic liquid (*C₆H₅NO₂*), produced by the action of nitric acid on benzene, and called from its odor imitation oil of bitter almonds, or essence of mirbane. It is used in perfumery, and is manufactured in large quantities in the preparation of aniline. Formerly called also *nitrobenzol*.

Nitro-benz-ol (-bĕnz'ŭl or -bĕnz'ĕl), *n.* See *NITRO-BENZOL*.

Nitro-benz-ole (-bĕnz'ŭl or -bĕnz'ĕl), *n.* See *NITRO-BENZOL*.

Nitro-cal'cite (-kāl'it), *n.* [*Nitro* + *calcite*.] (*Min.*) Nitrate of calcium, a substance having a grayish white color, occurring in efflorescences on old walls, and in limestone caves, especially where there exists decaying animal matter.

Nitro-car'bol (-kār'bŭl), *n.* [*Nitro* + *carbon* + *L. oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) See *NITROMETHANE*.

Nitro-cel'l-u-lose (-sĕl'l'ŭs), *n.* [*Nitro* + *cellulose*.] (*Chem.*) See *GUN COTTON*, under *GUN*.

Nitro-chlo'ro-form (-klŏ'rŏ-fŏrm), *n.* [*Nitro* + *chloroform*.] (*Chem.*) Same as *CHLOROXIRIN*.

Nitro-form (nĭ'trŏ-fŏrm), *n.* [*Nitro* + *formyl*.] (*Chem.*) A nitro derivative of methane, analogous to chloroform, obtained as a colorless oily or crystalline substance, *CH₃(NO₂)*, quite explosive, and having well-defined acid properties.

Nitro-gel'a-tin (-jĕl'ā-tĭn), *n.* [*Nitro* + *gelatin*.] An explosive consisting of gun cotton and camphor dissolved in nitroglycerin. [*Nitro* + *gelatin*.]

Nitro-gen (nĭ'trŏ-jĕn), *n.* [*L. nitrum* natron + *-gen*; *cf. F. nitrogène*. See *NITRUM*.] (*Chem.*) A colorless gaseous nonmetallic element, tasteless and odorless, comprising four fifths of the atmosphere by volume. It is chemically very inert in the free state, and as such is incapable of supporting life (hence the name *azote* still used by French chemists); but it forms many important compounds, as ammonia, nitric acid, the cyanides, etc., and is a constituent of all organized living tissues, animal or vegetable. Symbol *N*. Atomic weight 14. It was formerly regarded as a permanent noncondensable gas, but was liquefied in 1877 by Cailletet of Paris, and Pictet of Geneva.

Nitro-gen-ize (-iz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. NITROGENIZED* (-izd); *p. pr. & vb. n. NITROGENIZING*.] (*Chem.*) To combine, or impregnate, with nitrogen or its compounds.

Nitro-g'e-nous (nĭ'trŏ-jĕ-nŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, nitrogen; as, a *nitrogenous* principle; *nitrogenous* compounds.

Nitrogenous foods. See 2d Note under *FOOD*, n. 1.

Nitro-glyc'er-in (nĭ'trŏ-glĭs'ĕr-ĭn), *n.* [*Nitro* + *glycerin*.] (*Chem.*) A liquid appearing like a heavy oil, colorless or yellowish, and consisting of a mixture of several glycerin salts of nitric acid, and hence more properly called *glycerin nitrate*. It is made by the action of nitric acid on glycerin in the presence of sulphuric acid. It is extremely unstable and terribly explosive. A very dilute solution is used in medicine as a neurotic under the name of *glonoin*. [*Written also nitroglycerine*.]

A great number of explosive compounds have been produced by mixing nitroglycerin with different substances; as, *dynamite*, or *gun powder*, nitroglycerin mixed with siliceous earth; *tholfracteur*, nitroglycerin with gunpowder, or with sawdust and nitrate of sodium or barium; *Colonia powder*, gunpowder with nitroglycerin; *duclon*, nitroglycerin with sawdust, or with sawdust and nitrate of potassium and some other substances; *lignose*, wood fiber and nitroglycerin.

Nitro-hy'dro-chlo'ric (-hĭdrŏ-kĭŏ'rĭk), *a.* [*Nitro* + *hydrochloric*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, nitric and hydrochloric acids.

Nitrohydrochloric acid, a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, usually in the proportion of one part of the

former to three of the latter, and remarkable for its solvent action on gold and platinum; — called also *nitromuriatic acid*, and *aqua regia*.

Nit'rol (nĭ'trŏl), *n.* (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of hydrocarbons containing the nitro and the nitroso or isonitroso group united to the same carbon atom.

Nit'ro-le-um (nĭ'trŏ-lĕ-ŭm), *n.* [*NL*, *fr. L. nitrum* natron + *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) Nitroglycerin.

Nit'ro-l'io (nĭ'trŏ-lĭ'ŏ), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, derived from, or designating, a nitrol; as, a *nitrolic acid*.

Nit'ro-mag'ne-si'te (nĭ'trŏ-māg'nĕ-sĭt), *n.* [*Nitro* + *magnesite*.] (*Chem.*) Nitrate of magnesium, a saline efflorescence closely resembling nitrate of calcium.

Nit'ro-m'e-ter (nĭ'trŏ-mĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*Nitro* + *-meter*; *cf. F. nitromètre*.] (*Chem.*) An apparatus for determining the amount of nitrogen or some of its compounds in any substance subjected to analysis; an azotometer.

Nit'ro-meth'ane (nĭ'trŏ-mĕth'ān), *n.* [*Nitro* + *methane*.] (*Chem.*) A nitro derivative of methane obtained as a mobile liquid; — called also *nitrocarbolic*.

Nit'ro-mu'ri-at'io (nĭ'trŏ-mu'rĭ-ātĭ'ŏ), *a.* [*cf. F. nitromuriatique*. See *NITRO*, and *MURIATIC*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or composed of, nitric acid and muriatic acid; nitrohydrochloric. See *NITROHYDROCHLORIC*.

Nit'ro-phe'no'l (nĭ'trŏ-fĕ-nŏl), *n.* [*Nitro* + *phenol*.] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of nitro derivatives of phenol. They are yellow oily or crystalline substances and have well-defined acid properties, as picric acid.

Nit'ro-prus'si'c (-prŭs'ĭk or -prŭs'ĭk), *a.* [*Nitro* + *prussic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, a complex acid called *nitroprussic acid*, obtained indirectly by the action of nitric acid on potassium ferrocyanide (yellow prussiate), as a red crystalline unstable substance. It forms salts called *nitroprussides*, which give a rich purple color with alkaline sulphides.

Nit'ro-prus'side (-sĭd), *n.* See *NITROPRUSSIC*.

Nitro-quin'ol (-kwĭ'nŏl), *n.* [*Nitro* + *quinine* + *-ol*.] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical nitro derivative of quinine or hydroquinone, not known in the free state, but forming a well defined series of derivatives.

Nitro-sac'char-in (-sāk'kār-ĭn), *n.* [*Nitro* + *saccharin*.] (*Chem.*) An explosive nitro derivative of certain sugars, analogous to nitroglycerin, gun cotton, etc.

Nitro-sal'i-cyl'ic (-sāl'ĭ-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*Nitro* + *salicilic*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a nitro derivative of salicylic acid, called also *nitrolic acid*.

Nit'ro-se (nĭ'trŏ-sĕ), *a.* (*Chem.*) See *NITROUS*.

Nitro-so- (nĭ'trŏ-sŏ or -nĭ'trŏ-sŏ), (*Chem.*) A prefix (also used adjectively) designating the group or radical *NO*, called the *nitroso group*, or its compounds.

Nitro-syl (nĭ'trŏ-sĭl), *n.* [*Nitroso* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) The radical *NO*, called also the *nitroso group*. The term is sometimes loosely used to designate certain nitro compounds; as, *nitrosyl sulphuric acid*. Used also adjectively.

Nitro-syl'ic (nĭ'trŏ-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, nitrosyl; as, *nitrosylic acid*.

Nit'rous (nĭ'trŭs), *a.* [*L. nitrosus* full of natron; *cf. F. nitreux*. See *NITRUM*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or containing, niter of the quality of niter, or resembling it.

2. (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, any one of those compounds in which nitrogen has a relatively lower valence as contrasted with nitric compounds.

Nitrous acid (*Chem.*), a hypothetical acid of nitrogen *HNO₂*, not known in the free state, but forming a well known series of salts, viz., the *nitrites*. — *Nitrous oxide*. See *LAUGHING GAS*.

Nit'rox'yl (nĭ'trŏks'ĭl), *n.* [*Nitro* + *oxygen* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) The group *NO₂*, usually called the *nitro group*.

Nit'rum (nĭ'trŭm), *n.* [*L. natron*. See *NITRUM*.] (*Old Chem.*) Niter.

Nitrum flammans [*L. flaming niter*] (*Old Chem.*), ammonium nitrate; — probably so called because it deflagrates when suddenly heated.

Nit'ry (nĭ'trĭy), *a.* (*Chem.*) Nitrous. [*Obs.*]

Nit'ryl (nĭ'trĭl), *n.* [*Nitro* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) A name sometimes given to the nitro group or radical.

Nit'ter (nĭ'tĕr), *n.* [*From NITRUM*.] (*Zool.*) The horse louse; an insect that deposits nits on horses.

Nit'tily (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Loosely. [*Obs.*] Hayward.

Nit'tings (-tĭngz), *n. pl.* [*Prob. from NITRUM*.] (*Min.*) The refuse of good ore.

Nit'ty (-tĭy), *a.* Full of nits. B. Jonson.

Nit'y, *a.* [*L. nitidus*. See *NITID*.] Shining; elegant; spruce. [*Obs.*] "O sweet, nit'y youth." Marston.

Nit'val (nĭ'vāl), *a.* [*L. nivālis*, *fr. niv*, *nitiv*, *snow*.] Abounding with snow; snowy. [*Obs.*] Johnson.

Niv'e-ous (nĭv'ĕ-ŭs), *a.* [*L. niveus*, *fr. niv*, *nitiv*, *snow*.] Snowy; resembling snow; partaking of the qualities of snow. Str T. Browne.

Niv'ose (nĭv'ŏs), *n.* [*F.*, *fr. L. niv*, *nitiv*, *snow*.] The fourth month of the French republican calendar [1792-1806]. It commenced December 21, and ended January 19. See *VENDÉMIARE*.

Nix (nĭks), *n.*; *sem. NIXE* (-ĕ). [*G. Cf. 1st NICK*.] (*Teut. Myth.*) One of a class of water spirits, commonly described as of a mischievous disposition.

The treacherous nixes who entice men to a watery death. Tylor.

Nix'le (nĭks'ĕl), *n.* See *NIX*.

Ni-zam' (-zĕk'm), *n.* [*Hind. & Ar. nizām* order, a ruler, *fr. Ar. nazama* to arrange, govern.] The title of the native sovereigns of Hyderabad, in India, since 1719.

No (nŏ), *a.* [*OE. no, non*, the same word as *E. none*; *cf. E. a. an*. See *NONE*.] Not any; not one; none.

Let there be no strife . . . between me and thee. Gen. xiii. 8.

That goodness is no name, and happiness no dream. Byron.

No In Old English before a vowel the form *non* or *noon* was used. "No man." "Noon apothecary." Chaucer.

No, *adv.* [*OE. no, na*, *AS. nā*; *ne* not + *ū* ever. *AS. ne* is akin to *OHG. ni*, *Gotth. ni*, *Russ. ne*, *Ir. Gael. W. ni*, *L. ne*, *Gr. mē* (in comp.), *Skr. na*, and also to *E. prefix un-*.] 193. See *AYE*, and *cf. NAY*, *NOR*, *NICK*, *NEPARIOUS*.] Nay; not; not at all; not in any respect

or degree; — a word expressing negation, denial, or refusal. Before or after another negative, *no* is emphatic.

We do no otherwise than we are willed. *Shak.*

I am perplexed and doubtful whether or no I dare accept this your congratulation. *Coleridge.*
There is none righteous, no, not one. *Rom. iii. 10.*
No! Nay, Heaven forbid. *Coleridge.*

No (nō), *n.*; *pl.* **Nos** (nōs). 1. A refusal by use of the word *no*; a denial.

2. A negative vote; one who votes in the negative; as, to call for the ayes and *nos*; the *nos* have it.

No-ah (nō-ah), *n.* [Heb. *Nōakh* rest.] A patriarch of Biblical history, in the time of the Deluge.

Noah's ark (nō-ah's ark). A marine bivalve shell (*Arca Noë*), which somewhat resembles an ark, or ship, in form. (b) A child's toy, consisting of an ark-shaped box containing many different wooden animals.

Nob (nōb), *n.* [Cf. *Kron*.] The head. [*Lou*]

Nob, *n.* Abbrev. fr. *noble*. A person in a superior position in life; a nobleman. [*Slang*]

Nob-bly (nōb-ly), *adv.* In a nobly manner. [*Slang*]

Nob-bler (nōb-ler), *n.* A drink of spirits. [*Australia*]

Nob-by (nōb-by), *a.* [From 2d *Nob*.] Stylish; modish; elegant; showy; aristocratic; fashionable. [*Slang*]

No-bil-i-ty (nō-bil-i-ty), *n.* [F. *nobilitate*. See *NOBLE*.] Of or pertaining to the nobility. *Fitzed. Hall.*

No-bil-i-ty, *n.* A history of noble families.

No-bil-i-ty (i-ty), *v. t.* [L. *nobilis* noble + *-fy*.] To make noble; to nobilitate. [*Obs.*]

No-bil-i-tate (tāt), *v. t.* [L. *nobilitatus*, p. p. of *nobilitare*.] To make noble; to ennoble; to exalt. [*Obs.*]

No-bil-i-tation (tā-shūn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *nobilitation*.] The act of making noble. [*Obs.*]

No-bil-i-ty (nō-bil-i-ty), *n.* [L. *nobilitas*: cf. OF. *nobilité*. See *NOBLE*.] 1. The quality or state of being noble; superiority of mind or of character; commanding excellence; eminence.

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the nobility of her courage prevailed over it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

They thought it great their sovereign to control
And named their pride nobility of soul. *Dryden.*

2. The state of being of high rank or noble birth; patrician dignity; antiquity of family; distinction by rank, station, or title, whether inherited or conferred.

I fell on the same argument of preferring virtue to nobility of blood and titles, in the story of Sigismunda. *Dryden.*

3. Those who are noble; the collective body of nobles or titled persons in a state; the aristocratic and patrician class; the peerage; as, the English nobility.

Noble (nōb-ly), *a.* [Compar. *NOBLER* (nōb-ler); superl. *NOBLIST* (nōb-lyst).] [F. *noble*, fr. L. *nobilis* that can be or is known, well known, famous, highborn, noble, fr. *nocere* to know. See *KNOW*.] 1. Possessing eminence, elevation, dignity, etc.; exalted; above whatever is low, mean, degrading, or dishonorable; magnanimous; as, a noble nature or action; a noble heart.

Statues, with winding ivy crowned, belong
To nobler poets for a nobler song. *Dryden.*

2. Grand; stately; magnificent; splendid; as, a noble edifice.

3. Of exalted rank; of or pertaining to the nobility; distinguished from the masses by birth, station, or title; highborn; as, noble blood; a noble personage.

Noble is used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, noble-born, noble-hearted, noble-minded.

Noble metals (chem.), silver, gold, and platinum; — so called from their freedom from oxidation and permanence in air. Copper, mercury, aluminum, palladium, rhodium, iridium, and osmium are sometimes included.

Syn. — Honorable; worthy; dignified; elevated; exalted; superior; sublime; great; eminent; illustrious; renowned; stately; splendid; magnificent; grand; magnanimous; generous; liberal; free.

No-bil-e, *n.* 1. A person of rank above a commoner; a nobleman; a peer.

2. An English money of account, and, formerly, a gold coin, of the value of 6s. 8d. sterling, or about \$1.61.

3. (Zool.) A European fish; the lyra.

No-bil-e, *v. t.* To make noble; to ennoble. [*Obs.*]

Then nobility no far forth our nature. *Chaucer.*

No-bil-e (nōb-ly), *n.*; *pl.* **NOBILITIES** (nōb-ly-tēz). One of the nobility; a noble; a peer; one who enjoys rank above a commoner, either by virtue of birth, by office, or by patent.

No-bil-e-mind-ed (mīnd-ēd), *a.* Having a noble mind; honorable; magnanimous. — **No-bil-e-mind-ed-ness**, *n.*

No-bil-e-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being noble; greatness; dignity; magnanimity; elevation of mind, character, or station; nobility; grandeur; stateliness.

His purposes are full of honesty, nobleness, and integrity. *Jer. Taylor.*

No-bliss (nō-blis), *n.* [F. *noblesse*. See *NOBLESSE*.] 1. Dignity; greatness; noble birth or condition. [*Obs.*]

2. The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively, including males and females. *Dryden.*

No-bil-wom-an (nō-bil-wōm-an), *n.*; *pl.* **NOBIL-WOMEN** (nōb-il-wōm-ēn). A female of noble rank; a peeress.

No-bly (nōb-ly), *n.* [OF. *noble*.] 1. The body of nobles; the nobility. [*Obs.*]

2. Noble birth; nobility; dignity. [*Obs.*]

No-bly (nōb-ly), *adv.* 1. Of noble extraction; as, nobly born or descended.

2. In a noble manner; with greatness of soul; heroically; with magnanimity; as, a deed nobly done.

3. Splendidly; magnificently.

Syn. — Illustriously; honorably; magnanimously; heroically; worthily; eminently; grandly.

No-bod-y (nōb-od-y), *n.*; *pl.* **NOBODIES** (nōb-od-ēz). [*No*, a + *body*.] 1. No person; no one; not anybody.

2. Hence: A person of no influence or importance; an insignificant or contemptible person. [*Colloq.*]

No-cake (nō-kāk), *n.* [Corrupted fr. Indian *nookhik* meal. *Palfrey*.] Indian corn parched, and beaten to powder, — used for food by the North American Indians.

No-cent (nō-sent), *a.* [L. *nocens*, p. pr. of *nocere* to hurt. See *NUCANCE*, *NOXIOUS*.] 1. Doing hurt, or having a tendency to hurt; hurtful; mischievous; noxious; as, noxious qualities.

2. Guilty; — the opposite of *innocent*. [*Obs.*]

No-cent, *n.* A criminal. [*Obs.*]

No-cent-ly, *adv.* Hurtfully; injuriously. [*R.*]

No-cive (nō-siv), *a.* [L. *nocivus*, fr. *nocere* to hurt.] Hurtful; injurious. [*R.*]

No-ck (nōk), *n.* [See *NOCK*.] 1. A notch. [*Obs.*]

He took his arrow by the nock. *Chapman.*

2. (Naut.) The upper fore corner of a boom sail or of a trysail.

No-ck, *v. t.* To notch; to fit to the string, as an arrow; to string, as a bow. [*Obs.*]

No-cam-bu-la-tion (nōk-tām-bū-lē-shūn), *n.* [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night + *ambulare* to walk: cf. F. *noctambulation*.] Somnambulism; walking in sleep.

No-cam-bu-lism (nōk-tām-bū-lizm), *n.* Somnambulism.

No-cam-bu-list (-list), *n.* A somnambulist.

No-cam-bu-lo (-lō), *n.* A noctambulist. [*Obs.*]

No-cti-dal (nōk-tīd-āl), *a.* [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night + *dies* day.] Comprising a night and a day; as, a nocturnal day. [*R.*]

No-cti-fer-ous (nōk-tī-fer-ūs), *a.* [L. *noctifer*; *nox*, *noctis* + *ferre* to bring.] Bringing night. [*Obs.*]

No-cti-lu-mi-na (nōk-tī-lū-mī-nā), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (Zool.) A South American bat of the genus *Noctilio*, having cheek pouches and large incisor teeth.

No-cti-lu-mi-na (nōk-tī-lū-mī-nā), *n.* *pl.* **NOCTILUCÆ** (-ās). [L. *noctiluca* something that shines by night, fr. *nox*, *noctis*, night + *lucere* to shine, *luz* light.] 1. (*Old Chem.*) That which shines at night; — a fanciful name for phosphorus.

2. (Zool.) A genus of marine flagellate Infusoria, remarkable for their unusually large size and complex structure, as well as for their phosphorescence. The brilliant diffuse phosphorescence of the sea is often due to myriads of Noctilucae.

No-cti-lu-cin (-sīn), *n.* (Zool.) A fatlike substance in certain marine animals, to which they owe their phosphorescent properties.

No-cti-lu-cine (-sīn), *a.* (Zool.) Of or pertaining to Noctiluca.

No-cti-lu-cous (-kūs), *a.* Shining in the night.

No-cti-vagant (nōk-tī-vā-gant), *a.* [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night + *vagari*, p. pr. of *vagari* to wander about.] (Zool.) Going about in the night; night-wandering.

No-cti-vag-ation (-gā-shūn), *n.* A roving or going about in the night.

No-cti-vag-ous (nōk-tī-vā-gūs), *a.* [L. *noctivagus*; *nox*, *noctis* + *vagus* wandering.] Noctivagant.

No-cti-graph (nōk-tī-grāf), *n.* [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night + *graph*.] 1. A kind of writing frame for the blind.

2. An instrument or register which records the presence of watermen on their beats.

No-cti-ry (nōk-tī-ry), *n.* [L. *noctu* by night.] A record of what passes in the night; a nightly journal; — distinguished from *diary*. [*R.*]

No-cti-ty (nōk-tī-tī), *n.* [From L. *nox*, *noctis*, night.] (Zool.) Any one of numerous moths of the family *Noctuidæ*, or *Noctuidæ*, as the cutworm moths, and armyworm moths; — so called because they fly at night. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the noctuids, or family *Noctuidæ*.

No-ctule (-tūl), *n.* [F. fr. L. *noctua* a night owl, fr. *nox*, *noctis*, night.] (Zool.) A large European bat (*Vesperugo*, or *Noctula*, *alticola*).

No-cturn (-tūrn), *n.* [F. *nocturne*, fr. L. *nocturnus*. See *NOCTURNAL*, and cf. *NOCTURNE*.] 1. An office of devotion, or act of religious service, by night.

2. One of the portions into which the Psalter was divided, each consisting of nine psalms, designed to be used at a night service.

No-cturnal (nōk-tūrn-āl), *a.* [L. *nocturnalis*, fr. *nox*, *noctis*, night. See *NOCT*, and cf. *NOCTURNE*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, done or occurring in, the night; as, nocturnal darkness, cries, expeditions, etc. — opposed to *diurnal*.

2. Having a habit of seeking food or moving about at night; as, nocturnal birds and insects.

No-cturnal, *n.* An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the stars, etc., at sea. *I. Watts.*

No-cturnal-ly, *adv.* By night; nightly.

No-cturne (nōk-tūrn), *n.* [F. See *NOCTURNE*.] (*Mus.*) A night piece, or serenade. The name is now used for a certain graceful and expressive form of instrumental composition, as the nocturne for orchestra in Mendelssohn's "Midsummer-Night's Dream" music.

No-cu-ment (nōk-tū-ment), *n.* [L. *nocuum*, fr. *nocere* to hurt.] Harm; injury; detriment. [*Obs.*]

No-cu-ous (-ūs), *a.* [L. *nocuus*, fr. *nocere* to hurt.] Hurtful; noxious. [*R.*]

No-cu-ous-ly, *adv.* [*R.*]

Nod (nōd), *v. i.* [OE. *nodden*; cf. OHG. *nodōn*, *nodōn*, to shake, and *E. nudge*.] 1. To bend or incline the upper part, with a quick motion; as, nodding plumes.

2. To incline the head with a quick motion; to make a slight bow; to make a motion of assent, of salutation, or of drowsiness, with the head; as, to nod at one.

3. To be drowsy or dull; to be careless.

Nor is it Homer nods, but we that dream. *Pope.*

Nod, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & p. p. **NODDED** (-dēd), p. pr. & vb. n. **NODDING**.] 1. To incline or bend, as the head or top; to make a motion of assent, of salutation, or of drowsiness with; as, to nod the head.

2. To signify by a nod; as, to nod approbation.

3. To cause to bend. [*Poetic*]

By every wind that nods the mountain pine. *Keats.*

Nod (nōd), *n.* 1. A dropping or bending forward of the upper part or top of anything.

Like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with every nod to tumble down. *Shak.*

2. A quick or slight downward or forward motion of the head, in assent, in familiar salutation, in drowsiness, or in giving a signal, or a command.

A look or a nod only ought to correct them (the children) when they do amiss. *Locke.*

Nations obey my word and wait my nod. *Prior.*

The land of Nod, sleep.

Nod'al (nōd-āl), *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, a node; as, a nodal point.

Nodal line, **Nodal point**, in a vibrating plate or cord, that line or point which remains at rest while the other parts of the body are in a state of vibration.

No-da-ted (nōd-āt-ēd), *a.* [L. *nodatus*, p. p. of *nodare* to make knotty, fr. *nodus* knot. See *NODE*.] Knotted.

Nodated hyperbola (*Geom.*), a certain curve of the third order having two branches which cross each other, forming a node.

No-da-tion (nōd-ā-shūn), *n.* [L. *nodatus* knottiness.] Act of making a knot, or state of being knotted. [*R.*]

Nod'der (nōd-dēr), *n.* One who nods; a drowsy person.

Nod'ding (-dīng), *a.* (*Bot.*) Curved so that the apex hangs down; having the top bent downward.

Nod'dle (-dī), *n.* [OE. *nodil*, *nodle*; perh. fr. *nod*, because the head is the nodding part of the body, or perh. akin to *E. knot*; cf. Prov. E. *nod* the nape of the neck.]

1. The head; — used jocosely or contemptuously.

Come, master, I have a project in my noddle. *L'Estrange.*

2. The back part of the head or neck. [*Obs.*]

For occasion . . . turneth a bald noddle, after she hath presented her locks in front, and no hold taken. *Bacon.*

Nod'dy (-dī), *n.*; *pl.* **NODDIES** (-dīz). [*Prob.* fr. *nod* to incline the head, either as in assent, or from drowsiness.] 1. A simpton; a fool. *L'Estrange.*

2. (Zool.) (a) Any term of the genus *Anous*, as *A. stolidus*. (b) The arctic fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*). Sometimes also applied to other sea birds.

3. An old game at cards.

Hallivell.

4. A small two-wheeled one-horse vehicle.

5. An inverted pendulum consisting of a short vertical flat spring which supports a rod having a bob at the top; — used for detecting and measuring slight horizontal vibrations of a body to which it is attached.

Nodo (nōd), *n.* [L. *nodus*; perh. akin to *E. knot*. Cf. *NOOSE*, *NOVED*.] 1. A knot; a knob; a protuberance; a swelling.

2. Specifically: (a) (*Astron.*) One of the two points where the orbit of a planet, or comet, intersects the ecliptic, or the orbit of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary. (b) (*Bot.*) The joint of a stem, or the part where a leaf or several leaves are inserted.

(c) (*Dialing*) A hole in the gnomon of a dial, through which passes the ray of light which marks the hour of the day, the parallels of the sun's declination, his place in the ecliptic, etc. (d) (*Geom.*) The point at which a curve crosses itself, being a double point of the curve. See *CURVE*, and *ACNODE*.

(e) (*Mech.*) The point at which the lines of a funicular machine meet from different angular directions; — called also *knot*. *W. R. Johnson.*

(f) (*Poet.*) The knot, intrigue, or plot of a piece. (g) (*Med.*) A hard concretion or incrustation which forms upon bones attacked with rheumatism, gout, or syphilis; sometimes also, a swelling in the neighborhood of a joint. *Dunglison.* (h) (*Mus.*) One of the fixed points of a sonorous string, when it vibrates by aliquot parts, and produces the harmonic tones; nodal line or point. (i) (Zool.) A swelling.

Ascending node (*Astron.*), the node at which the body is passing northerly, marked with the symbol ♋, called the *Dragon's head*. Called also *northern node*. — **Descending node**, the node at which the body is moving southwardly, marked with ♏, called *Dragon's tail*. — Line of nodes, a straight line joining the two nodes of an orbit.

Nod'do-ral (nōd-ō-ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the nodes; from a node to the same node again; as, the nodal revolutions of the moon.

Nod'al month. See *Lunar month*, under *MONTH*.

No-dō-sa-rine (nō-dō-sā-rīn), *a.* (Zool.) Resembling in form or structure a foraminiferous shell of the genus *Nodosaria*.

Nodosaria (nōd-ō-sā-rīn), *n.* (Zool.) A foraminifer of the genus *Nodosaria* or of an allied genus.

No-dose (nō-dōs), *a.* [L. *nodosus*, fr. *nodus* knot.] 1. Knotty; having numerous or conspicuous nodes.

2. (Zool.) Having nodes or prominences; having the alternate joints enlarged, as the antennae of certain insects.

No-dos-ity (nō-dōs-ī-tī), *n.* [L. *nodositas*.] 1. The quality of being knotty or nodose; resemblance to a node or swelling; knottiness. *Holland.*

2. A knot; a node.

No-dō-sous (nō-dō-sūs), *a.* Nodose; knotty; knotted. [*Obs.*]

Nod'u-lar (nōd-ū-lār), *n.* [Cf. F. *noduläre*.] Of, pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule or knot.

Nod'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *nodulus*, dim. of *nodus* knot; cf. F. *nodule*.] A rounded mass of irregular shape; a little knot or lump.



Noctiluca (*N. militaria*). Much enlarged.
N. Nucleus.



Noddy (*Anous stolidus*).



a Node (*Geom.*).

Non-ac'id (nŏn-ă's'id), *a.* (*Chem.*) Destitute of acid properties; hence, basic; metallic; positive; — said of certain atoms and radicals.

Non-ac-quaint'ance (nŏn-ăk-kwănt'ans), *n.* Want of acquaintance; the state of being unacquainted.

Non-ac-quies'cence (nŏn-ăk-kwî-kwê'sens), *n.* Refusal of acquiescence; failure to yield or comply.

Non-ad-mis'sion (nŏn-ăd-mîsh'ŭn), *n.* Failure to be admitted.

Non-a-dult' (-ă-dŭlt'), *a.* Not adult; immature.

Non-a-er-o-bl-o'i'o (nŏn-ă'r-ô-b'l-ô'i'ô), *a.* (*Bot.*) Capable of living without atmospheric oxygen; anaerobic.

Non-age (nŏn-ă'j), *n.* [*L. nonagium*, from *L. nonus* ninth, *nonem* nine.] (*Ecl.*) The ninth part of movable goods, formerly payable to the clergy on the death of persons in their parishes. *Mozley & W.*

Non-age, n. [*Pref. non- + age.*] Time of life before a person becomes of age; legal immaturity; minority.

The human mind . . . was still in its nonage. *Cateridge.*

Non-aged (-ă'j), *a.* Having the quality of nonage; being a minor; immature. *W. Browne.*

Non-a-ge-na'ti-an (nŏn-ă-jê-nă'ti-an), *n.* [*L. nonagenarius* containing, or consisting of, ninety, *fr. nona-geni* ninety each; akin to *novem* nine.] A person ninety years old.

Non-a-ges'ti-mal (-jêsh'ti-mal), *a.* [*L. nonagesimus* the ninetieth. See *NONAGESIMAL.*] (*Astron.*) Of or pertaining to the ninetieth degree or to a nonagesimal.

Non-a-ges'ti-mal, n. (*Astron.*) The middle or highest point of that part of the ecliptic which is at any given moment above the horizon. It is the ninetieth degree of the ecliptic, reckoned from the points in which it is intersected by the horizon.

Non-a-gon (nŏn-ă-gŏn), *n.* [*L. nonus* ninth + *Gr. yavia* angle.] A figure or polygon having nine sides and nine angles.

Non-a-gri-an (nŏn-ă-grî-an), *n.* [*Etymol. uncertain.*] (*Zool.*) Any moth of the genus *Nonagria* and allied genera, as the spindleworm and stalk borer.

Non-al-i-en-a'tion (nŏn-ă-lî-en-ă'shŭn), *n.* Failure to alienate; also, the state of not being alienated.

Non-ane (nŏn-ă'n), *n.* [*L. nonus* ninth.] (*Chem.*) One of a group of metameric hydrocarbons (C_nH_{2n}) of the paraffin series; — so called because of the nine carbon atoms in the molecule. *Normal nonane* is a colorless volatile liquid, an ingredient of ordinary kerosene.

Non-ap-pea'r-ance (nŏn-ăp-pêr-ans), *n.* Default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend; failure to appear.

Non-ap-point-ment (-point'ment), *n.* Neglect of making appointment; failure to receive an appointment.

Non-ar-riv'al (-ă-rîv'al), *n.* Failure to arrive.

Non-as-sump'sit (-ă-sŭmp'sit), (*Law*) he did not undertake. The general plea or denial in an action of assumpsit.

Non-at-tend-ance (-ăt-tênd'ans), *a.* Failure to attend; omission of attendance; nonappearance.

Non-at-ten'tion (-tên'shŭn), *n.* Inattention.

Non-bi-tu-mi-nous (-bî-tŭm'i-nŭs), *a.* Containing no bitumen; not bituminous.

Nonce (nŏns), *n.* [*For the nonce*, OE. for the *nonces*, a corruption of *for then ones*, where *n* in *then* is a relic of AS. *m* in *ðam*, dat. of the article and demonstrative pronoun, *E. the*. See *FOR, ONCE, and THE.*] The one or single occasion; the present call or purpose; — chiefly used in the phrase *for the nonce*.

The miller was a stout carl for the *nonces*. *Chaucer.*

And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepared him. *Shak.*

A chance for the *nonce*.

Nonce word, "a word apparently employed only for the nonce." *Murray (New English Dict.).*

Non-cha-lant' (nŏn-shă-lănt'), *n.* [*Fr. See NON-CHALANT.*] Indifference; carelessness; coolness.

Non-cha-lant'ly (nŏn-shă-lănt'ly), *adv.* In a nonchalant, indifferent, or careless manner; coolly.

Non-claim' (nŏn-kliăm'), *n.* A failure to make claim within the time limited by law; omission of claim.

Non-co-hes-ion (-kŏ-hê'shŭn), *n.* Want of cohesion.

Non-co-in-ci-dence, *n.* Lack of coincidence.

Non-co-in-ci-dent (-in-si-dent), *a.* Not coincident.

Non-com-bat-ant (nŏn-kŏm-băt-ant), *n.* (*Mil.*) Any person connected with an army, or within the lines of an army, who does not make it his business to fight, as any one of the medical officers and their assistants, chaplains, and others; also, any of the citizens of a place occupied by an army; also, any one holding a similar position with respect to the navy.

Non-com-mis'sioned (nŏn-kŏm-mîsh'ŭnd), *a.* Not having a commission.

Non-com-mis-sioned officer (*Mil.*), a subordinate officer not appointed by a commission from the chief executive or supreme authority of the State, but by the Secretary of War or by the commanding officer of the regiment.

Non-com-mit'tal (-mî'tal), *n.* A state of not being committed or pledged; forbearance or refusal to commit one's self. Also used adjectively.

Non-com-mun-ion (-mŭn'ŭŭn), *n.* Neglect or failure of communion.

Non-com-ple'tion (-pî'shŭn), *n.* Lack of completion; failure to complete.

Non-com-pli'ance (-plî'ans), *n.* Neglect of compliance; failure to comply.

Non-com-ply'ing (-plî'ing), *a.* Neglecting or refusing to comply.

Non-com-pos (nŏn-kŏm-pŏs), } [*L.*] Not of
Non-com-pos-men'tis (mên'tis), } sound mind;
not having the regular use of reason; hence, also, as a

noun, an idiot; a lunatic; one devoid of reason, either by nature or from accident.

Non-con- (nŏn-kŏn-), *See NONCONTEXT.*

Non-con-clud-ing (-klŭd'ing), *a.* Not concluding.

Non-con-cur' (nŏn-kŏn-kŭr'), *v. t.* To dissent or refuse to concur.

Non-con-cur'ence (-kŭr'ens), *n.* Refusal to concur.

Non-con-den-si-ble (-dên'si-b'l), *a.* Not condensable; incapable of being liquefied; — said of gases.

Non-con-dens-ing, *a.* (*Steam Engine*) Not condensing; discharging the steam from the cylinder at a pressure nearly equal to or above that of the atmosphere and not into a condenser.

Non-con-duc'ting (-dŭk'ting), *a.* Not conducting; not transmitting a fluid or force; thus, in electricity, wax is a *nonconducting* substance.

Non-con-duc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* The quality of not being able to conduct or transmit; failure to conduct.

Non-con-duc'tor (-dŭk'tŏr), *n.* (*Physics*) A substance which does not conduct, that is, convey or transmit, heat, electricity, sound, vibration, or the like, or which transmits them with difficulty; an insulator; as, wool is a *nonconductor* of heat; glass and dry wood are *nonconductors* of electricity.

Non-con-form-ing (-fŏrm'ing), *a.* Not conforming; declining conformity; especially, not conforming to the established church of a country.

Non-con-form-ist, *n.* One who does not conform to an established church; especially, one who does not conform to the established church of England; a dissenter.

Non-con-form-ity (-tî'ty), *n.* Neglect or failure of conformity; especially, in England, the neglect or refusal to unite with the established church in its rites and modes of worship.

Non-con-stat (nŏn-kŏn-stăt), *n.* [*Law L.*] It does not appear; it is not plain or clear; it does not follow.

Non-con-ta-gious (nŏn-kŏn-tê'jŭs), *a.* Not contagious; not catching; not communicable by contact.

Non-con-ta-gious-ness, *n.*

Non-con-tem'pt (-tênt'), *n.* (*British House of Lords*) One who gives a negative vote; — sometimes abridged into *noncon*, or *noncon*.

Non-con-trib-u'tion (-trîb'yŭt'ing), *a.* Not contributing.

Non-con-trib-u'to-ry (-tŏ-rî'), *a.* Not contributing.

Non-da (nŏn-dă), *n.* (*Bot.*) The edible plumlike fruit of the Australian tree, *Parinarium Nonda*.

Non-de-ca-ne (nŏn-dêk-ăn), *n.* [*L. nonus* ninth + *decem* ten.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, a white waxy substance, $C_{10}H_{22}$; — so called from the number of carbon atoms in the molecule.

Non-de-cid-u-ate (nŏn-dê-sîd'ŭ-ăt), *a.* (*Anat.*) Characterized by the absence of a decidua; indeciduate.

Non-de-liv'er-y (-lîv'êr-y), *n.* A neglect or failure of delivery; omission of delivery.

Non-de-po-si'tion (nŏn-dêp-ô-sîsh'ŭn), *n.* A failure to deposit or throw down.

Non-de-script (nŏn-dê-skript), *a.* [*Pref. non- + L. descriptus* described.] Not hitherto described; novel; hence, odd; abnormal; unclassifiable.

Non-de-script, n. A thing not yet described; that of which no account or explanation has been given; something abnormal, or hardly classifiable.

Non-de-vel-op-ment (-vêl'ôp-ment), *n.* Failure or lack of development.

Non-dis-cov'er-y (-dîs-kŭv'êr-y), *n.* Want or failure of discovery.

Non-do (nŏn-dŏ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A coarse umbelliferous plant (*Ligusticum actæfolium*) with a large aromatic root. It is found chiefly in the Alleghany region. Also called *Angelica*.

None (nŭn), *a. & pron.* [*OE. none, non, nan, no, na, AS. nân, fr. ne* not + *an* one. *†193.* See *No, a, & adv., ONE, and cf. NON, NULL, a.*] 1. No one; not one; nothing; — frequently used also partially, or as a plural, not any.

There is *none* that doeth good; no, not one. *Ps. xiv. 3.*

Six days ye shall gather it, but on the seventh day, which is the Sabbath, in it there shall be no work. *Ex. xvi. 26.*

Terms of peace yet *none*.

Vouchsafed or sought.

None of their productions are extant. *Milner.*

2. No; not any; — used adjectively before a vowel, in old style; as, thou shalt have *none* assurance of thy life.

None of, not at all; nothing of; — used emphatically. "They knew that I was *none* of the register that entered their admissions in the universities." *Fuller.*

None-so-pretty (*Bot.*), the *Saxifraga umbrosa*. See *London Pride* (*a*), under *LONDON*.

None, n. [*F.*] Same as *NONES*, 2.

Non-effec'tive (nŏn-êf-fêk'tîv), *a.* 1. Not effective.

2. (*Mil.*) Not fit or available for duty.

Non-e-go (nŏn-ê-gŏ), *n.* [*L.*, not *I.*] (*Metaph.*) The union of being and relation as distinguished from, and contrasted with, the *ego*. See *Ego*.

Non-e-las'tic (nŏn-ê-lă'stîk), *a.* Not having elasticity.

Non-e-lec't (-lêkt'), *n. sing. & pl.* (*Theol.*) A person or persons not elected, or chosen, to salvation.

Non-e-lec'tion (-lêk'shŭn), *n.* Failure of election.

Non-e-lec'trio (-ê-lêk'trîk), *a.* Not electric; con-

Non-e-lec'trio-al (-trî-kal), *a.* ducting electricity.

Non-e-lec'trio, n. (*Physics*) A substance that is not an electric; that which transmits electricity, as a metal.

Non-em-phat'ic (-ên-fă'tîk), *a.* Having no emphasis.

Non-em-phat'ic-al (-fă'tîkal), *a.* unemphatic.

Non-en-ti'ty (nŏn-ên-tî'tî'ty), *n. pl.* *NONENTITIES* (-tî'tz).

1. Nonexistence; the negation of being.

2. A thing not existing.

3. A person or thing of little or no account. [*Collog.*]

Non-E-pi-sco-pal (-ê-pîs-kŏ-pal), *a.* Not Episcopal; not pertaining to the Episcopal church or system.

Nones (nŏnz), *n. pl.* [*L. nonæ*, so called because it was the ninth day before the *Ides*, *fr. nonus* ninth, from *novem* nine. See *NINE, NONES*, 2. *NOON*.] 1. (*Roman Cal.*) The fifth day of the months January, February,

April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the seventh day of March, May, July, and October. The *nones* were nine days before the *Ides*, reckoning inclusively, according to the Roman method.

2. [*F. none*, *fr. L.* See *NOON*.] The canonical office, being a part of the Breviary, recited at noon (formerly at the ninth hour, 3 P. M.) in the Roman Catholic Church.

3. The hour of dinner; the noonday meal. [*Obs.*]

At my supper and sometimes at *nones*. *P. Plowman.*

Non-es-sen'tial (nŏn-ê-sên'shal), *a.* Not essential.

Non-es-sen'tial, n. A thing not essential.

Non-est (-êst'), *n.* (*Law*) The return of a sheriff on a writ, when it is not (his) deed. [*Law*] The plea of the general issue in an action of debt on bond.

Non-est in-ven'tus (în-vên'tŭs), [*L.*, he is not found.] (*Law*) The return of a sheriff on a writ, when the defendant is not found in his county. *Boutier.*

None-such' (nŏn-sŭch'), *n.* A person or thing of a sort that there is no other such; something extraordinary; a thing that has not its equal. It is given as a name to various objects, as to a choice variety of apple, a species of medic (*Medicago lupulina*), a variety of pottery clay, etc.

Non-net' (nŏn-nê't'), *n.* [*From L. nonus* ninth, like *Non-net* (-nê't'), *n.* *duet*, *fr. L. duo*.] (*Mus.*) A composition for nine instruments, rarely for nine voices.

Non-net (nŏn-nê't'), (*Zool.*) The timoness. [*Obs.*]

Non-ex-ec-u'tion (nŏn-êk-sŭt'shŭn), *n.* Neglect or failure of execution; nonperformance.

Non-ex-ist-ence (-êgz-ist'ens), *n.* 1. Absence of existence; the negation of being; nonentity. *A. Baster.*

2. A thing that has no existence. *Sir T. Browne.*

Non-ex-ist-ent (-ent), *a.* Not having existence.

Non-ex-por-ta'tion (nŏn-êk-sŭp-ôr-tê'shŭn), *a.* A failure of exportation; a not exporting of commodities.

Non-ex-ten'sile (nŏn-êk-tên'si'l), *a.* Not extensible; incapable of being stretched.

Non-fa-san's (nŏn-fê-zans), *n.* [*Pref. non- + OF. faisan* a doing, *fr. faire* to do.] (*Law*) An omission or neglect to do something, esp. that which ought to have been done. *Cf. MALFEASANCE.*

Non-ful-fill-ment, *n.* Neglect or failure to fulfill.

Non-ful-til-lion (nŏn-fŭl'tî-lŭn), [*L. nonus* ninth + *-til-lion*, as in *E. million*.] According to the French and American notation, a thousand octillions, or a unit with thirty ciphers annexed; according to the English notation, a million octillions, or a unit with fifty-four ciphers annexed. See the Note under *NUMERATION*.

Non-im-por-ta'tion (nŏn-îm-pŏr-tê'shŭn), *n.* Want or failure of importation; a not importing of commodities.

Non-im-port'ing (nŏn-îm-pŏrt'ing), *a.* Not importing; not bringing from foreign countries.

Non-in-flec'tion-al (nŏn-îm-fêk'shŭn-al), *a.* Not admitting of, or characterized by, inflection.

Non-in-hab'it-ant (-hăb'it-ant), *n.* One who is not an inhabitant; a stranger; a foreigner; a nonresident.

Non-in-ter-ven'tion (nŏn-îm-têr-vên'shŭn), *n.* The state or habit of not intervening or interfering; as, the *nonintervention* of one state in the affairs of another.

Non-i-ni (nŏn-î-nŭs), [*Latinized form of Nimes*, the name of a Portuguese mathematician.] A veruler.

Non-joi'n-der (nŏn-jŏin-dêr), *n.* (*Law*) The omission of some person who ought to have been made a plaintiff or defendant in a suit, or of some cause of action which ought to be joined.

Non-ju-rant (nŏn-jŭ-rant), *a.* Nonjuring.

Non-ju-ring (-ing), *a.* [*Fr. jurer* to swear, or *L. jurare*, *jurari*, to swear, *fr. L. jus*, *juris*, right, law, justice. See *JURY.*] Not swearing allegiance; — applied to the party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to William and Mary, or their successors.

Non-ju-ror (nŏn-jŭ-rŏr; 277), *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) One of those adherents of James II. who refused to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary, or to their successors, after the revolution of 1688; a Jacobite.

Non-ju-ror-ism (-rîzm), *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) The doctrines, or action, of the Nonjurors.

Non-lim-i'ta'tion (-lîm'tê'shŭn), *n.* Want of limitation; failure to limit.

Non-lî-qwet (nŏn-lî-kwê't'), [*L.*] It is not clear; — a verdict given by a jury when a matter is to be deferred to another day of trial.

Non-ma-lig'nant (-mă-lîg'nant), *a.* Not malignant, as a disease.

Non-man-u-fac'tur-ing (nŏn-măn-făk'tŭr-ing), *a.* Not carrying on manufactures.

Non-med-ul-la'ted (nŏn-mêd'ŭl-lă-têd), *a.* Not medullated; (*Anat.*) without a medulla or marrow, or without a medullary sheath; as, a *nonmedullated* nerve fiber.

Non-mem-ber, *n.* One who is not a member.

Non-mem-ber-ship, *n.* State of not being a member.

Non-met'al (nŏn-mê't'al), (*Chem.*) Any one of the set of elements which, as contrasted with the metals, possess, produce, or receive, acid rather than basic properties; a metalloïd; as, oxygen, sulphur, and chlorine are *nonmetals*.

Non-me-tal'lic (nŏn-mê't-ă-lîk), *a.* 1. Not metallic.

2. (*Chem.*) Resembling, or possessing the properties of, a nonmetal or metalloïd; as, sulphur is a *nonmetallic* element.

Non-nat'u-ral, *a.* Not natural; unnatural.

Nonne (nŏn), *n.* A nun. [*Obs.*]

Non-ne-ces-si'ty (nŏn-nê-sê'si'tî'ty), *n.* Absence of necessity; the quality or state of being unnecessary.

Non-nit-ro-gen-ous (nŏn-nî-trŏj'ê-nŭs), *a.* Devoid of nitrogen; as, a *nonnitrogenous* principle; a *nonnitrogenous* food. See the Note under *FOOD*, n. 1.

Non-nu-cle-a'ted (-nŭ-kîl-ê-têd), *a.* Without a nucleus.

Nonny (nŏn'ny), *n.* A silly fellow; a dummy.

Non-o-be-di-ence (nŏn-ô-bê-dî-ens), *n.* Neglect of obedience; failure to obey.

Non-ob-serv-ance (-ôb-zêrv'ans), *n.* Neglect or failure to observe or fulfill.

Non-obstan'te (nōn' ōb-stān'tē). [*L.*] 1. Notwithstanding; in opposition to, or in spite of, what has been stated, or is to be stated or admitted.

2. (*Law*) A clause in old English statutes and letters patent, importing a license from the crown to do a thing notwithstanding any statute to the contrary. This dispensing power was abolished by the Bill of Rights.

In this very reign (Henry III.) the practice of dispensing with statutes by a *non obstante* was introduced. *Hallam.*

|| **Non obstante veredicto** [*L.L.*] (*Law*), a judgment sometimes entered by order of the court, for the plaintiff, notwithstanding a verdict for the defendant. *Stephen.*

Non-no'io (nōn-nō'io), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, nonane; as, *nonoic acid*, which is also called *pelargonic acid*. Cf. *PALARGONIC*.

Non-one (nōn'ōn), *n.* [*Nonane* + *-one*, suffix denoting the third degree of unsaturation.] (*Chem.*) Any one of several metameric unsaturated hydrocarbons (C_9H_{14}) of the valylene series.

Non-ox-yge-nous (nōn'ōks-i-yē'nūs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Without oxygen; characterized by the absence of oxygen; as, a *nonoxygenous* alkaloid.

Non-pa-reil' (nōn-pā-rēil'), *n.* [See *NONPAREIL*, *a.*] 1. Something of unequalled excellence; a peerless thing or person; a nonesuch; — often used as a name.

2. [*F. nonpareille*.] (*Print.*) A size of type next smaller than *minion* and next larger than *agate* (or *ruby*).

|| This line is printed in the type called *nonpareil*.

3. (*Zool.*) (*a*) A beautifully colored finch (*Passerina ciris*), native of the Southern United States. The male has the head and neck deep blue, rump and under parts bright red, back and wings golden green, and the tail bluish purple. Called also *painted finch*. (*b*) Any other similar bird of the same genus.

Non-pa-reil', *a.* [*F.* from *non* not + *pareil* equal, fr. *L.L. pariculus*, dim. of *L. par* equal. See *NON*, and *PAIR*, *PEER*.] Having no equal; peerless.

Non-pay-ment, *n.* Neglect or failure to pay.

Non-per-form-ance, *n.* Neglect or failure to perform.

Non-pho-to-bi-otic (nōn-fō-tō-bi-ōt'ik), *a.* (*Biol.*) Capable of living without light; as, *nonphotobiotic* plant cells, or cells which habitually live in darkness.

Non-plane' (nōn-piān'), *a.* (*Math.*) Not lying in one plane; — said of certain curves.

Non-plus (nōn-piūs), *v. t.* [*L.* *non* not + *plus* more, further. See *PLURAL*.] A state or condition which baffles reason or confounds judgment; insuperable difficulty; inability to proceed or decide; puzzle; quandary.

Both of them are a perfect *nonplus* and baffle to all human understanding. *South.*

Non-plus' (-piūs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *NONPLUSSED* (-piūs't) or *NONPLUSSED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *NONPLUSING* or *NONPLUSING*.] To puzzle; to confound; to perplex; to cause to stop by embarrassment.

He has been *nonplused* by Mr. Dry's desiring him to tell what it was that he endeavored to prove. *Spectator.*

Non-prep-a-ra-tion (nōn-prē-pā-rā'shūn), *n.* Neglect or failure to prepare; want of preparation.

Non-pres-en-ta-tion (-prēz-ēn-tā'shūn), *n.* Neglect or failure to present; state of not being presented.

Non-pro-duc-tion, *n.* A failure to produce or exhibit.

Non-pro-fes-sion-al (-fēsh'ūn-āl), *a.* Not belonging to a profession; not done by, or proceeding from, professional men; contrary to professional usage.

Non-pro-fi-ci-en-cy (-fīsh-ēn-sē), *n.* Want of proficiency; failure to make progress.

Non-pro-fi-cient (-fīsh-ēnt), *n.* One who has failed to become proficient.

Non-pros' (nōn' prōs'). An abbreviation of *NON PROSEQUUTUR*.

Non-pros' (nōn' prōs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *NONPROSSSED* (-prōs't) or *NONPROSSSED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *NONPROSSING* (-sīng).] To decline or fail to prosecute; to allow to be dropped (said of a suit); to enter judgment against (a plaintiff who fails to prosecute); as, the plaintiff was *nonprossed*.

Non-pro-seq-ut-tur (nōn' prō-sēk'ū-tūr), [*L.* he does not prosecute.] (*Law*) A judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit where he does not appear to prosecute. See *NOLLE PROSEQUI*.

Non-re-cur-rent (nōn-rē-kūr-rēnt), *a.* Not recurring.

Non-re-cur-ring (-kūr'ring), *a.* Nonrecurring.

Non-re-gard-ance (-gārd'āns), *n.* Want of due regard; disregard; slight. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Non-re-gent (-rē-jēnt), *n.* (*Eng. Universities*) A master of arts whose regency has ceased. See *REGENT*.

Non-ren-di-tion (-rēn-dīsh'ūn), *n.* Neglect of rendition; the not rendering what is due.

The nonrendition of a service which is due. *S. F. Dwight.*

Non-re-sim-bance (-rē-sēm'biāns), *n.* Want of resemblance; unlikeness; dissimilarity.

Non-res-i-dence (-rēn-sēz'ēns), *n.* The state or condition of being nonresident. *Swift.*

Non-res-i-dent (-dēnt), *a.* Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place; as, a *nonresident* clergyman or proprietor of lands.

Non-res-i-dent, *a.* A nonresident person; one who does not reside in the State or jurisdiction.

Non-re-sist-ance (nōn-rē-zīst'āns), *n.* The principles or practice of a nonresistant; passive obedience; submission to authority, power, oppression, or violence without opposition.

Non-re-sist-ant (-ant), *a.* Making no resistance.

Non-re-sist-ant, *n.* One who maintains that no resistance should be made to constituted authority, even when unjustly or oppressively exercised; one who advocates or practices absolute submission; also, one who holds that violence should never be resisted by force.

Non-re-sist-ing, *a.* Not making resistance.

Non-ru-mi-nant (nōn-rū-mī-nant), *a.* Not ruminating; as, a *nonruminant* animal.

Non-sane' (nōn-sān'), *a.* Unsound; not perfect; as, a person of *non-sane* memory. *Blackstone.*

Non-sense (nōn'sēns), *n.* [*Pref. non- + sense*; cf. *F. nonsens*.] 1. That which is not sense, or has no sense; words, or language, which have no meaning, or which convey no intelligible ideas; absurdity.

2. Trifles; things of no importance.

Nonsense verses, lines made by taking any words which occur, but especially certain words which it is desired to recollect, and arranging them without reference to anything but the measure, so that the rhythm of the lines may aid in recalling the remembrance of the words.

Syn. — Folly; silliness; absurdity; trash; balderdash.

Non-sen'-si-cal (nōn-sēn'si-kal), *a.* Without sense; unmeaning; absurd; foolish; irrational; preposterous.

— **Non-sen'-si-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Non-sen'-si-cal-ness**, *n.*

Non-sen'-si-tive (-tīv), *a.* Not sensitive; wanting sense or perception; not easily affected.

|| **Non seq'-ui-tur** (nōn-sēk'wī-tūr), [*L.* it does not follow.] (*Logic*) An inference which does not follow from the premises.

Non-sex'-u-al (-sēks'ū-āl), *a.* Having no distinction of sex; sexless; neuter.

Non-slave'-hold-ing (-slāv'hōld'ing), *a.* Not possessing or holding slaves; as, a *nonslaveholding* State.

Non-so-lu-tion (nōn-sō-lū'shūn), *n.* Failure of solution or explanation.

Non-sol'-ven-cy (nōn-sōl'ven-sē), *n.* Inability to pay debts; insolvency.

Non-sol'-vent (-vent), *a.* Not solvent; insolvent.

Non-sol'-vent, *a.* An insolvent.

Non-so'-nant (-sō-nant), *a.* Not sonant. — *n.* A nonsonant or nonvocal consonant.

Non-spar'-ing (-sōn-spār'ing), *a.* Sparring none.

Non-str'i-ted (-strī-tēd), *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Without striations; unstriped; as, *nonstriated* muscle fibers.

Non-sub-mis-sion (nōn-sūb-mīsh'ūn), *n.* Want of submission; failure or refusal to submit.

Non-sub-mis-sive (-mīs-sīv), *a.* Not submissive.

Non-such (nōn'such), *n.* See *NONSUCH*.

Non-suit (nōn'sūt), *n.* (*Law*) A neglect or failure by the plaintiff to follow up his suit; a stopping of the suit; a renunciation or withdrawal of the cause by the plaintiff, either because he is satisfied that he can not support it, or upon the judge's expressing his opinion.

A compulsory nonsuit is a nonsuit ordered by the court on the ground that the plaintiff on his own showing has not made out his case.

Non-suit, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *NONSUITED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *NONSUITING*.] (*Law*) To determine, adjudge, or record (a plaintiff) as having dropped his suit, upon his withdrawal or failure to follow it up. "When two are joined in a writ, and one is *nonsuited*." *Z. Swift.*

Non-suit, *a.* Nonsuited. *D. A. Tyng.*

Non-sure-ty (nōn-shūr-tē), *n.* Insecurity. [*Obs.*]

Non-ten-ure (-tēn'ūr), *n.* (*Law*) A plea of a defendant that he did not hold the land, as affirmed.

Non-term (nōn'tēr'm), *n.* (*Law*) A vacation between two terms of a court.

Non-tox-ic (-tōks'ik), *a.* Not toxic.

Non-tro-nite (nōn-trō-nī't), *n.* [So called because found in the arrondissement of *Nontron*, France.] (*Min.*) A greenish yellow or green mineral, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of iron.

Non-un-i-form-ist (-ūn'fōrm'ist), *n.* One who believes that past changes in the structure of the earth have proceeded from cataclysms or causes more violent than are now operating; — called also *nonuniformitarian*.

Non-un-ion-ist (nōn-ūn'fōn'ist), *n.* One who does not belong, or refuses to belong, to a trades union.

Non-us'-ance (-ūz'āns), *n.* Neglect of using; failure to use. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Non-us'er (-ēr), *n.* 1. A not using; failure to use.

An office may be forfeited by mis-user or non-user. *Blackstone.*

2. (*Law*) Neglect or omission to use an easement or franchise or to assert a right. *Kent.*

Non-vas'-cu-lar (-vās'kū-lēr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Destitute of vessels; extravascular.

Non-ver-na-cu-lar (-vēr-nāk'ū-lēr), *a.* Not vernacular.

A nonvernacular expression. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Non-vo'-cal (-vō'kal), *a.* Not vocal; destitute of tone.

— *n.* A nonvocal consonant.

Non-yl (nōn'yl), *n.* [*Nonane* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) The hydrocarbon radical, C_9H_{19} , derived from nonane and forming many compounds. Used also adjectively; as, *nonyl alcohol*.

Non-yl-ene (nōn'yl-ēn), *n.* [*Nonane* + *ethylene*.] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of metameric, unsaturated hydrocarbons (C_9H_{16}) of the ethylene series.

Non-yl-en'-io (nōn'yl-ēn'io), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, related to, or designating, nonylene or its compounds; as, *nonylenic acid*.

Non-yl'-io (nōn'yl'io), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, nonyl or its compounds; as, *nonylic acid*.

Non-dle (nōd'dl), *n.* [*Cf.* *NOODLE*, *NOODY*.] A simpleton; a blockhead; a stupid person; a ninny. [*Low*]

The chuckling grin of noodles. *Snyder Smith.*

Non-dle, *n.* [*G. nudel* vermicelli.] A thin strip of dough, made with eggs, rolled up, cut into small pieces, and used in soup.

Nook (nōk; 277), *n.* [*OE. nok*; cf. *Gael. & Ir. núc*.] A narrow place formed by an angle in bodies or between bodies; a corner; a recess; a secluded retreat.

How couldst thou find this dark, sequestered nook? *Milton.*

Nook'-shot'ten (-shōt'tēn), *a.* Full of nooks, angles, or corners. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

That nook-shotten isle of Albion. *Shak.*

No'-b-log-ic-al (nō-b-lōj'ik-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to noölogy.

No-bi-o-gist (nō-bi-ō-jist), *n.* One versed in noölogy.

No-bi-o-gy (-jī), *n.* [*Gr. nōs, nōs*, the mind + *-logy*.] The science of intellectual phenomena.

Non (nōn), *a.* No. See the Note under *No*. [*Obs.*]

Non (nōn), *n.* [*AS. nōn*, orig., the ninth hour, fr. *L.*

nona (sc. hora) the ninth hour, then applied to the church services (called *nones*) at that hour, the time of which was afterwards changed to noon. See *NINE*, and of. *NONES*, *NUNCHOK*.] 1. The middle of the day; midday; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock in the daytime.

2. Hence, the highest point; culmination.

In the very noon of that brilliant life which was destined to be so soon, and so fatally, overshadowed. *Motley.*

High noon, the exact meridian; midday. — Noon of night, midnight. [*Poetic*] *Dryden.*

Noon (nōn), *a.* Belonging to midday; occurring at midday; meridional.

Noon, *v. i.* To take rest and refreshment at noon.

Noon'-day' (-dē), *n.* Midday; twelve o'clock in the day; noon.

Noon'-day', *a.* Of or pertaining to midday; meridional; as, the *noonday* heat. "Noonday walks." *Addison.*

Noon'-flow-er (-flōw'ēr), *n.* (*Bot.*) The goat's beard, whose flowers close at midday.

Noon-ing, *n.* A rest at noon; a repast at noon.

Noon'-shun (-shūn), *n.* [*Obs.*] See *NUNCHON*. *Nares.*

Noon'-stead (-stēd), *n.* The position of the sun at noon. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Noon'-tide (-tid'), *n.* [*From noon + tide* time; cf. *AS. nōntīd* the ninth hour.] The time of noon; midday.

Noose (nōos or nōoz; 277), *n.* [*Prob. fr. OF. nous*, nom. sing. or acc. pl. of *noue* knot, *F. noue*, *L. nodus*. Cf. *NOSE*.] A running knot, or loop, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.

Noose (nōoz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *NOOSED* (nōōz'd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *NOOSING*.] To tie in a noose; to catch in a noose; to entrap; to ensnare.

Noot (nōt), *See* *NOT*. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

No-pal (nō-pāl), *n.* [*Mexican nopalli*.] (*Bot.*) A cactaceous plant (*Nopalea cochinillifera*), originally Mexican, on which the cochineal insect feeds, and from which it is collected. The name is sometimes given to other species of *Cactaceae*.

No-pal-ry (-rē), *n.* [*pl. NOPALRIES* (-rēz).] A plantation of the nopal for raising the cochineal insect.

Nope (nōp), *n.* (*Zool.*) A bullfinch. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Nor (nōr), *conj.* [*OE. nor*, contr. from *nothor*. See *NEITHER*.] A negative connective or particle, introducing the second member or clause of a negative proposition, following *neither*, or *not*, in the first member or clause (as or in affirmative propositions follows *either*).

Nor is also used sometimes in the first member for *neither*, and sometimes the *neither* is omitted and implied by the use of *nor*.

Provide neither gold nor silver, nor brass, in your purses, nor scrip for your journey. *Matt. x. 9, 10.*

Where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt. *Matt. vi. 20.*

I love him not, nor fear him. *Shak.*

Where neither party is nor true, nor kind. *Shak.*

Simois nor Xanthus shall be wanting there. *Dryden.*

Norbert-line (nōr-bērt'īn), *n.* See *PERMONTREAT*.

No-ri-a (nō-rī-ā), *n.* [*Sp.* from *Ar. nārī'a*.] A large water wheel, turned by the action of a stream against its floats, and carrying at its circumference buckets, by which water is raised and discharged into a trough; used in Arabia, China, and elsewhere for irrigating land; a Persian wheel.

No-ri-an (-an), *a.* [*From norite*.] (*Geol.*) Pertaining to the upper portion of the Laurentian rocks. *T. S. Hunt.*

Nor-ice (nō-rī-ā), *n.* Nurse. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nor-ic (nō-rī-ē), *n.* [*Etymol. uncertain*.] (*Zool.*) The cormorant. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Nor-i-mon (nō-rī-mōn), *n.* [*pl. NORIMONS* (-mōnz).] A Japanese covered litter, carried by men. *B. Taylor.*

Nor-ite (nō-rī't), *n.* [*F. fr. Norvège Norway*.] (*Min.*) A granular crystalline rock consisting essentially of a triclinic feldspar (as labradorite) and hypersthene.

Normal (nōr'māl), *n.* [*N.L.*] (*Chem.*) A supposed metal alleged to have been discovered in zircon.

Norm (nōrm), *n.* [*L. norma* a rule. See *NORMAL*, *a.*]

1. A rule or authoritative standard; a model; a type.

2. (*Biol.*) A typical, structural unit; a type. *Agassiz.*

Norma (nōr'mā), *n.* [*L.*] 1. A norm; a principle or rule; a model; a standard.

2. A mason's or a carpenter's square or rule.

3. A temple or gauge.

Normal (nōr'māl), *a.* [*L. normalis*, fr. *norma* rule, pattern, carpenter's square; prob. akin to *noscere* to know; cf. *Gr. γνωσκειν* well know, *γνωσκειν* know, also, carpenter's square; cf. *F. normal*. See *KNOW*, and cf. *ABNORMAL*, *ENORMOUS*.] 1. According to an established norm, rule, or principle; conformed to a type, standard, or regular form; performing the proper functions; not abnormal; regular; natural; analogical.

Deviations from the normal type. *Hallam.*

2. (*Geom.*) According to a square or rule; perpendicular; forming a right angle. Specifically: Of or pertaining to a normal.

3. (*Chem.*) Standard; original; exact; typical. Specifically: (*a*) (*Quantitative Analysis*) Denoting a solution of such strength that every cubic centimeter contains the same number of milligrams of the element in question as the number of its molecular weight. (*b*) (*Chem.*) Denoting certain hypothetical compounds, as acids from which the real acids are obtained by dehydration; thus, *normal sulphuric acid* and *normal nitric acid* are respectively $S_2(OH)_6$ and $N_2(OH)_4$. (*c*) (*Organ. Chem.*) Denoting that series of hydrocarbons in which no carbon atom is united with more than two other carbon atoms; as, *normal pentane*, *hexane*, etc. Cf. *ISO*.

Normal equations (*Method of Least Squares*), a set of equations of the first degree equal in number to the number of unknown quantities, and derived from the observations by a specified process. The solution of the normal equations gives the most probable values of the unknown quantities. — **Normal group**

NOTABLE

notable to mark, note mark, note. See 5th NOTE. 1. Capable of being noted; noticeable; plain; evident.
2. Worthy of notice; remarkable; memorable; noted or distinguished; as, a notable event, person.

Notable in the sense of careful, thrifty, characterized by thrift and capacity (as, a notable housekeeper) is pronounced by many good orthopists, nō'tā-b'l, the derivatives *notableness*, and *notably*, being also similarly pronounced with short o in the first syllable.

3. Well-known; notorious. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Not'a-bly (nō'tā-b'l), a. 1. A person, or thing, of distinction.

2. (French Hist.) One of a number of persons, before the revolution of 1789, chiefly of the higher orders, appointed by the king to constitute a representative body.

Not'a-ble-ness, n. The quality of being notable.

Not'a-bly, adv. In a notable manner.

Not-tūm (nō'tūm), n. [NL, fr. Gr. *notos* pertaining to the notum or back.] (Zool.) The back or upper surface, as of a bird.

Not'al (nō't'al), a. [Gr. *notos* the back.] Of or pertaining to the back; dorsal.

Not'an-dum (nō'tān-dūm), n.; pl. **NOTANDA** (-dā). [L, fr. *notare* to observe.] A thing to be noted or observed; a notable fact; — chiefly used in the plural.

Not'a-ri-al (nō'tā-ri-al), a. [Cf. F. *notarial*.] Of or pertaining to a notary; done or taken by a notary; as, a notarial seal; notarial evidence or attestation.

Not'a-ri-al-ly, adv. In a notarial manner.

Not'a-ry (nō'tā-ry), n.; pl. **NOTARIES** (-rīz). [F. *notaire*, L. *notarius* notary (in sense 1), fr. *nota* mark. See 5th NOTE.] 1. One who records in shorthand what is said or done; as, the notary of an ecclesiastical body.

2. (Eng. & Am. Law) A public officer who attests or certifies deeds and other writings, or copies of them, usually under his official seal, to make them authentic, especially in foreign countries. His duties chiefly relate to instruments used in commercial transactions, such as protests of negotiable paper, ship's papers in cases of loss, damage, etc. He is generally called a *notary public*.

Not'ate (nō'tā), a. [L. *notatus* marked, p. p. of *notare* to mark. See 5th NOTE.] (Bot.) Marked with spots or lines, which are often colored. *Henslow.*

Not'a-tion (nō'tā-shūn), n. [L. *notatio* a marking, observing, etymology, fr. *notare* to mark, *nota* a mark; cf. F. *notation*. See 5th NOTE.] 1. The act or practice of recording anything by marks, figures, or characters.

2. Any particular system of characters, symbols, or abbreviated expressions used in an art or science, to express briefly technical facts, quantities, etc. Esp., the system of figures, letters, and signs used in arithmetic and algebra to express number, quantity, or operations.

3. Literal or etymological signification. [Obs.]

"Conscience" is a Latin word, and, according to the very notation of it, imports a double or joint knowledge. South.

Not'ch (nōtch), n. [Akin to *nook*; cf. OD. *nock*, OSw. *nocka*. Cf. Nick a notch.] 1. A hollow cut in anything; a nick; an indentation.

And on the stick ten equal notches makes. Swift.

2. A narrow passage between two elevations; a deep, close pass; a defile; as, the notch of a mountain.

Not'ch, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. **NOTCHED** (nōtch); p. pr. & vb. n. **NOTCHING**.] 1. To cut or make notches in; to indent; also, to score by notches; as, to notch a stick.

2. To fit the notch of (an arrow) to the string.

God is all sufficiency; here he doth show
No arrow notched, only a stringless bow. Herrick.

Not'ch-board (-bōrd'), n. (Carp.) The board which receives the ends of the steps in a staircase.

Not'ching, n. 1. The act of making notches; the act of cutting into small hollows.

2. The small hollow, or hollow, cut, a notch or notches. (Carp.) A method of joining timbers, scantling, etc., by notching them, as at the ends, and overlapping or interlocking the notched portions.

3. (Engin.) A method of excavating, as in a bank, by a series of cuttings side by side. See also **GULLING**.

Not'ch-wood (-wōd'), n. (Bot.) A foul-smelling weed, the stinking goosefoot (*Chenopodium vulvaria*).

Note (nōt), v. t. [AS. *htutan* to strike against, imp. *htut*.] To butt; to push with the horns. [Prov. Eng.]

Note (nōt). [AS. *nāt*; ne not + wāt wot. See NOR, and WOT.] Know not; knows not. [Obs.]

Notes, n. Nut. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Note, n. [AS. *notu* use, profit.] Need; needful business. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Note, n. [F. *note*, L. *nota*; akin to *noscere*, *notum*, to know. See KNOW.] 1. A mark or token by which a thing may be known; a visible sign; a character; a distinctive mark or feature; a characteristic quality.

Whoever is appertin to the visible body of the church, they have also the notes of external profession. Hooker.

She (the Anglican church) has the note of possession, the note of freedom from party titles, the note of life — a tough life and a vigorous. J. H. Newman.

What a note of youth, of imagination, of impulsive eagerness, there was through it all! Mrs. Humphry Ward.

2. A mark, or sign, made to call attention, to point out something to notice, or the like; a sign, or token, proving or giving evidence.

3. A brief remark; a marginal comment or explanation; hence, an annotation on a text or author; a comment; a critical, explanatory, or illustrative observation. The best writers have been perplexed with notes, and obscured with illustrations. Felton.

4. A brief writing intended to assist the memory; a memorandum; a minute.

5. pl. Hence, a writing intended to be used in speaking; memoranda to assist a speaker, being either a synopsis, or the full text of what is to be said; as, to preach from notes; as, a reporter's memoranda; the original report of a speech, or of proceedings.

6. A short informal letter; a billet.

7. A diplomatic missive or written communication.

8. A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment; as, a promissory note; a note of hand; a negotiable note.

9. A list of items or of charges; an account. [Obs.] Here is now the smith's note for shoeing. Shak.

10. (Mus.) (a) A character, variously formed, to indicate the length of a tone, and variously placed upon the staff to indicate its pitch. Hence: (b) A musical sound; a tone; an utterance; a tune. (c) A key of the piano or organ.

The wakeful bird . . . tunes her nocturnal note. Milton.
That note of revolt against the eighteenth century, which we detect in Goethe, was struck by Winkelmann. W. Paton.

11. Observation; notice; heed. Give orders to my servants that they take No note at all of our being absent here. Shak.

12. Notification; information; intelligence. [Obs.] The king . . . shall have note of this. Shak.

13. State of being under observation. [Obs.] Small matters . . . continually in use and in note. Bacon.

14. Reputation; distinction; as, a poet of note. There was scarce a family of note which had not poured out its blood on the field or the scaffold. Prescott.

15. Stigma; brand; reproach. [Obs.] Note of hand, a promissory note.

Note (nōt), v. t. [Imp. & p. p. **NOTED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **NOTING**.] [F. *noter*, L. *notare*, fr. *nota*. See NOTE, n.] 1. To notice with care; to observe; to remark; to heed; to attend to.

No more of that; I have noted it well. Shak.
2. To record in writing; to make a memorandum of. Every unguarded word . . . was noted down. Macaulay.

3. To charge, as with crime (with of or for before the thing charged); to brand. [Obs.] They were both noted of incontinency. Dryden.

4. To denote; to designate. 5. To annotate. [R.] W. H. Dixon.

6. To set down in musical characters. To note a bill or draft, to record on the back of it a refusal of acceptance, as the ground of a protest, which is done officially by a notary.

Note-book (-bōk'), n. 1. A book in which notes or memoranda are written.

2. A book in which notes of hand are registered. **Not'ed** (nō'tēd), a. Well known by reputation or report; eminent; celebrated; as, a noted author, or traveler. — **Not'ed-ly**, adv. — **Not'ed-ness**, n.

Note'ful (nō't'fūl), a. Useful. [Obs.] Chaucer. **Note'less**, a. Not attracting notice; not conspicuous. Noteless as the race from which he sprung. Sir W. Scott.

Note'less-ness, n. A state of being noteless. **Note'let** (-lē), n. A little or short note; a billet.

Note' pa'per (pā'pēr), n. Writing paper, not exceeding in size, when folded once, five by eight inches.

Not'er (nō'tēr), n. 1. One who takes notice. 2. An annotator. [Obs.]

Note'wor'thy (-wōr'thy), a. Worthy of observation or notice; remarkable. **Not'her** (nō't'ēr), conj. Neither; nor. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Not'ing (nō't'ing), n. [From no, a + thing.] 1. Not anything; no thing (in the widest sense of the word thing); — opposed to anything and something.

Yet had his aspect nothing of severe. Dryden. 2. Nonexistence; nonentity; absence of being; nihilism; nothingness.

3. A thing of no account, value, or note; something irrelevant and impertinent; something of comparative unimportance; utter insignificance; a trifle. Behold, ye are of nothing, and your work of nought. J. xli. 24.

"Is nothing, says the fool; but, says the friend, This nothing, sir, will bring you to your end. Dryden.

4. (Arith.) A cipher; naught. Nothing but, only; no more than. Chaucer. — To make nothing of. (a) To make no difficulty of; to consider as trifling or unimportant. "We are industrious to preserve our bodies from slavery, but we make nothing of suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts." Bay. (b) Not to understand; as, I could make nothing of what he said.

Nothing, adv. In no degree; not at all; in no wise. Adam, with such counsel nothing swayed. Milton.

The influence of reason in producing our passions is nothing near so extensive as is commonly believed. Burke.

Nothing off (Naut.), an order to the steersman to keep the vessel close to the wind.

Not'ing-a-ri-an (-ē-ri-an), n. One of no certain belief; one belonging to no particular sect.

Not'ing-ism (-is'm), n. Nihilism; nothingness. [R.] **Not'ing-ness**, n. 1. Nihilism; nonexistence.

2. The state of being of no value; a thing of no value. **Not'ice** (nō't'is), n. [F., fr. L. *notitia* a being known, knowledge, fr. *noscere*, *nūm*, to know. See KNOW.] 1. The act of noting, remarking, or observing; observation by the senses or intellect; cognizance; note.

How ready is envy to mingle with the notices we take of other persons! I. Watts.

2. Intelligence, by whatever means communicated; knowledge given or received; means of knowledge; express notification; announcement; warning.

1 . . . have given him notice that the Duke of Cornwall and Regan his duchess will be here. Shak.

3. An announcement, often so named by comments or remarks; as, book notices; the notices. 4. A writing communicating inf. mation or warning.

5. Attention; respectful treatment; civility. To take notice of, to perceive especially; to observe or treat with particular attention.

Syn. — Attention; regard; remark; note; heed; consideration; respect; civility; intelligence; advice; news. **Not'ice**, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. **NOTICED**; p. pr.

& vb. n. **NOTICING** (nō't'is-ing).] 1. To observe; to see; to mark; to take note of; to heed; to pay attention to.

2. To show that one has observed; to take public note of; to remark upon; to make comments on; to refer to; as, to notice a book.

This plant deserves to be noticed in this place. Truak.

Another circumstance was noticed in connection with the suggestion last discussed. Sir W. Hamilton.

3. To treat with attention and civility; as, to notice strangers.

Syn. — To remark; observe; perceive; see; mark; note; mind; regard; heed; mention. See REMARK.

No'tice-a-ble (nō't'is-a-b'l), a. Capable of being observed; worthy of notice; likely to attract observation; conspicuous.

A noticeable man, with large gray eyes. Wordsworth.

No'tice-a-bly, adv. In a noticeable manner.

No'ti-er (nō't'ī-ēr), n. One who notices.

No'ti-da-ni-an (nō't'ī-dā'nī-an), n. [Gr. *notos* back + *daivos* comely.] (Zool.) Any one of several species of sharks of the family *Notidanidae*, or *Hexanchidae*. Called also *cote sharks*. See SHARK.

No'ti-fi-ca-tion (nō't'ī-fī-kā-shūn), n. [Cf. F. *notification*. See NOTIFY.] 1. The act of notifying, or giving notice; the act of making known; especially, the act of giving official notice or information to the public or to individuals, corporations, companies, or societies, by words, by writing, or by other means.

2. Notice given in words or writing, or by signs.

3. The writing which communicates information; an advertisement, or citation, etc.

No'ti-fy (nō't'ī-fī), v. t. [Imp. & p. p. **NOTIFYING** (-fīd); p. pr. & vb. n. **NOTIFYING** (-fī-ing).] [F. *notifier*, L. *notificare*; *notus* known (p. p. of *noscere* to know) + *ficare* (in comp.) to make. See KNOW, and FY.] 1. To make known; to declare; to publish; as, to notify a fact to a person.

No law can bind till it be notified or promulgated. South.

2. To give notice to; to inform by notice; to apprise; as, the constable has notified the citizens to meet at the city hall; the bell notified us of the time of meeting.

The President of the United States has notified the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed the act. Journal of the Senate, U. S.

3. This application of *notify* has been condemned; but it is in constant good use in the United States, and in perfect accordance with the use of *certify*.

No'tion (nō't'ion), n. [L. *notio*, fr. *noscere* to know; cf. F. *notion*. See KNOW.] 1. Mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined; an idea; a conception; more properly, a general or universal conception, as distinguishable or definable by marks or note.

What hath been generally agreed on, I content myself to assume under the notion of principles. Sir I. Newton.

Few agree in their notions about these words. Chénier.

That notion of hunger, cold, sound, color, thought, wish, or fear which is in the mind, is called the "idea" of hunger, cold, etc. J. Watts.

Notion, again, signifies either the act of apprehending, signaling, that is, the remarking or taking note of the various notes, marks, or characters of an object which its qualities afford, or the result of that act. Sir W. Hamilton.

2. A sentiment; an opinion. The extravagant notion they entertain of themselves. Addison.

A perverse will easily collects together a system of notions to justify itself in its obliquity. J. H. Newman.

3. Sense; mind. [Obs.] 4. An invention; an ingenious device; a knokknack; as, Yankee notions. [Colloq.]

5. Inclination; intention; disposition; as, I have a notion to do it. [Colloq.]

No'tion-al (-al), a. 1. Consisting of, or conveying, notions or ideas; expressing abstract conceptions.

2. Existing in idea only; visionary; whimsical. Discourses of speculative and notional things. Evelyn.

3. Given to foolish or visionary expectations; whimsical; fanciful; as, a notional man.

No'tion-al-ity (-lī-tē), n. A notional or groundless opinion. [R.] Glenville.

No'tion-al-ly (nō't'ion-al-ī), adv. In mental apprehension; in conception; not in reality.

Two faculties . . . notionally or really distinct. Norris.

No'tion-ate (-ēt), a. Notional. [R.]

No'tion-ist, n. One whose opinions are ungrounded notions. [R.] Bp. Hopkins.

No'tist (nō't'ist), n. An annotator. [Obs.]

No'to-bran'chi-a'ta (nō't'ō-brān'kī-ā'tā), n. pl. [NL. See NOTUM, and BRANCHIA.] (Zool.) (a) A division of nudibranchiate mollusks having gills upon the back. (b) The Dorsibranchiata.

No'to-bran'chi-ate (-brān'kī-ēt), a. (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Notobranchiata.

No'to-chord (nō't'ō-kōrd), n. [Gr. *notos* the back + E. *chord*.] (Anat.) An elastic cartilaginous rod which is developed beneath the medullary groove in the vertebrate embryo, and constitutes the primitive axial skeleton around which the centra of the vertebrae and the posterior part of the centra of the skull are developed; the *chorda dorsalis*. See *Illustr.* of ECTODERM.

No'to-chor'dal (-kōrd'āl), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the notochord; having a notochord.

No'to-don'ti-an (-dōn'ti-an), n. [Gr. *notos* the back + *don'tis*, *don'tis* a tooth.] (Zool.) Any one of several species of bonychid mollusks belonging to *Notodontia*, *Nerice*, and allied genera. The caterpillar of these mollusks has a hump, or spine, on its back.

No'to-pō-di-um (-pō-dī-tim), n.; pl. L. **NOTOPODIA** (-ā), E. **NOTOPODIUMS** (-isms). [NL, fr. Gr. *notos* the back + *pōds*, *pōds*, the foot.] (Zool.) The dorsal lobe or branch of a parapodium. See PARAPODIUM.

No'to-rhi'nal (nō't'ō-rī-zāl), a. [Gr. *notos* the back + *rhi'nā*, *rhi'nā* a root.] (Bot.) Having the radicle of the embryo lying against the back of one of the cotyledons; incumbent.

use, unite, rude, full, up, arm, pity; fōed, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, tuck; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

Now-a-days (nou'-dāz'), *adv.* [For now on (OE. *an*) days. See *A*, 1.] In these days; at the present time.

What men of spirit, nowadays.

Come to give sober judgment of new plays. *Garrick*.

Noway (nōwā'), *adv.* [No, a + way. Cf. *-wards*.] **Noways** (-wāz'), *in no manner or degree; not at all; nowhere.*

But Ireland will *noways* allow that name unto it. *Feller*.

Nowh (nouch), *n.* See *NOUCH*. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Nowd (noud), *n.* (*Zool.*) The European gray gurnard (*Trigla gurnardus*). [*Written also noued.*]

Nowed (nōwēd), *a.* [*F. noué*, p. p. of *nouer* to knot, fr. *L. nodare*. See *NOTATED*.] (*Her.*) Knotted; tied in a knot, as a serpent.

Nowel (nōwēl), *n.* [See *NOEL*.] [*Written also nōwēl.*]

1. Christmas; also, a shout of joy at Christmas for the birth of the Savior. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Mus.*) A kind of hymn, or canticle, of mediæval origin, sung in honor of the Nativity of our Lord; a Christmas carol.

Nowel, *n.* [*F. noyau*, prop. a kernel. See *NOUAT*, *NOUAT* a post.] (*Founding*) (a) The core, or the inner part, of a mold for casting a large hollow object. (b) The bottom part of a mold or of a flask, in distinction from the cope; the drag.

Nowes (nōwēz), *n. pl.* [From OF. *nous*. See *NOUS*, *NOUS*.] The marriage knot. [*Obs.*] *Crashaw*.

Nowhere (nōw'hēr), *adv.* [*AS. nāhwēr*. See *NO*, and *WHERE*.] Not anywhere; not in any place or state; as, the book is *nowhere* to be found.

Nowhither (nōw'hith'ēr), *adv.* [*No + whither*.] Not anywhere; in no direction; nowhere. [*Archaic*]

"Thy servant went *nowhither*." 2 Kings v. 25.

Nowise (-wīz'), *adv.* [*For in no wise*. See *WIS*, *n.*] Not in any manner or degree; in no way; *noways*.

Others whose case is *nowise* different. *Earle*.

Nowt (nout), *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) Neat cattle.

Nowthe (nou'thē), *n.* See *NOUthe*. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Noxious (nōk'shūs), *a.* [*L. noxius*, fr. *nox* harm; akin to *nocere* to harm, hurt. Cf. *NUXANS*, *NUXANS*, *NUXANS*.] 1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious; injurious; destructive; unwholesome; insalubrious; as, *noxious* air, food, or climate; pernicious; corrupting to morals; as, *noxious* practices or examples.

Too frequent an appearance in places of public resort is *noxious* to spiritual promotions. *Swift*.

2. Guilty; criminal. [*R.*]

Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law. *Aph. Bramhall*.

Syn. — *Noisome*; hurtful; harmful; injurious; destructive; pernicious; mischievous; corrupting; baneful; unwholesome; insalubrious. See *NOISOME*.

Noxious-ly, *adv.* — **Noxiousness**, *n.*

Noy (noi), *v. t.* [See *ANNoy*.] To annoy; to vex. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Piers Plouman*.

All that *noyed* his heavy spirit. *Spenser*.

Noy, *n.* That which annoys. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plouman*.

Noynance (-ans), *n.* Annoyance. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*.

Noynan (nōw'ān), *n.* [*F.* prop. the stone or nut of a fruit, fr. *L. nucula* like a nut. See *NEWZ* a post.] A cordial of brandy, etc., flavored with the kernel of the bitter almond, or of the peach stone, etc.

Noyer (nōy'ēr), *n.* An annoyer. [*Obs.*] *Tusser*.

Noytul (-tul), *a.* Full of annoyance. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Noyle (noilz), *n. pl.* See *NOUls*.

Noynous (nōy'nūs), *a.* Annoying; disagreeable. [*Obs.*]

Watch the *noynous* night, and wait for joyous day. *Spenser*.

Nozle (nōz'l), *n.* Nozzle. [*Obs.*]

Nozle (nōz'l), *n.* [*A dim. of nose*. √261.] [*Written also nosle.*] 1. The nose; the snout; hence, the projecting vent of anything; as, the *nozle* of a bellows.

2. Specifically: (a) A short tube, usually tapering, forming the vent of a hose or pipe. (b) A short outlet, or inlet, pipe projecting from the end or side of a hollow vessel, as a steam-engine cylinder or a steam boiler.

Noynance (nōw'āns), *n.* [*F.*] A shade of difference; a delicate gradation.

Nub (nūb), *v. t.* [*Cf. KNOb*.] To push; to nudge; also, to beckon. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Prov. Eng.*

Nub, *n.* A jag, or snag; a knob; a protuberance; also, the point or gist, as of a story. [*Collog.*]

Nubbin (-bīn), *n.* A small or imperfect ear of maize. [*Collog. U. S.*]

Nubble (-b'l), *v. t.* [*Cf. LG. nudden* to knock, cuff.] To beat or bruise with the fist. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth*.

Nu-beo-u-la (nū-bēō'ū-lā), *n.* [*pl. NU-BEOLAE* (-lā).] [*L.*, dim. of *nubes* cloud.] 1. (*Astron.*) (a) A nebula. (b) *pl.* Specifically, the Magellanic clouds.

2. (*Med.*) (a) A slight spot on the cornea. (b) A cloudy object or appearance in urine. *Dunpison*.

Nu-bi-a (nū-bī'ā), *n.* [From *L. nubes* cloud.] A light fabric of wool, worn on the head by women; a cloud.

Nu-bi-an (-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Nubia in Eastern Africa. — *n.* a native of Nubia.

Nu-bi-fer-ous (nū-bī'fēr-ūs), *a.* [*L. nubifer*; *nubes* cloud + *ferre* to bear; cf. *F. nubifère*.] Bringing, or producing, clouds.

Nu-bi-g-e-nous (nū-bī'jē-nūs), *a.* [*L. nubes* cloud + *genus*.] Born of, or produced from, clouds. [*R.*]

Nu-bi-late (nū-bī'lāt), *v. t.* [*L. nubiliatus*, p. p. of *nubilare* to cloud, fr. *nubes* cloud.] To cloud. [*Obs.*]

Nublie (nūb'lī), *a.* [*L. nubilis*, fr. *nubes* to marry; cf. *F. nubile*. See *NUPTIAL*.] Of an age suitable for marriage; marriageable. *Prior*.

Nu-bi-ty (nū-bī'tī), *n.* [*Cf. F. nubilité*.] The state of being marriageable. [*R.*]

Nu-bi-lose (nū-bī'lōs), *a.* [*L. nubilosus*, *nubilosus*, fr. *nubes* cloud.] Cloudy. [*R.*]

Nu-bi-lous (nū-bī'lūs), *a.* [*L. nubilosus*.] Cloudy. [*R.*]

Nu-ca-ment (nū-kā'ment), *n.* [*L. nucamenta* fr. cones, fr. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] (*Bot.*) A catkin or ament; the flower cluster of the hazel, pine, willow, and the like.

Nu-ca-men-ta-ocous (-mēn'tā'shūs), *a.* [See *NUCA-MENT*.] (*Bot.*) Like a nut either in structure or in being

induratescent; bearing one-seeded nutlike fruits. [*Written also nucamentaceous*.]

Nu-ca-lus (nū-kāl'ūs), *n.* [*pl. NU-CALAE* (-lā).] [*NL.*, dim. of *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] (*Bot.*) See *NUCULUS*, 3 (a).

Nu-cha (nū'chā), *n.* [*pl. NU-CHAE* (-chē).] [*Zool.*] The back or upper part of the neck; the nape.

Nu-chal (nū'chal), *a.* [*Cf. F. nuca*.] (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of the back, or nape, of the neck; — applied especially to the anterior median plate in the carapace of turtles.

Nu-chi-er-ous (nū-chī'ēr-ūs), *a.* [*L. nux*, *nucis*, nut + *-ferous*.] Bearing, or producing, nuts.

Nu-chi-form (nū-chī'fōrm), *a.* [*L. nux*, *nucis*, nut + *-form*.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a nut; nut-shaped.

Nu-chin (nū'chin), *n.* [*L. nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] (*Chem.*) See *JUGLONE*.

Nu-chi-al (nū-chī'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a nucleus; as, the *nuclear spindle* (see *ILLUSTRATION* of *KARYOKINESIS*) or the *nuclear fibrils* of a cell; the *nuclear part* of a comet, etc.

Nu-chi-ate (-āt), *a.* [*L. nucleatus* having a kernel.] Having a nucleus; nucleated.

Nu-chi-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*Cf. L. nucleare* to become kernely.] To gather, as about a nucleus or center.

Nu-chi-ated (-ā'tēd), *a.* Having a nucleus; nucleated; as, *nucleated cells*.

Nu-chi-form (nū-chī'fōrm), *a.* [*L. nucleus* kernel + *-form*.] Formed like a nucleus or kernel.

Nu-chi-in (nū-chī'in), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A constituent of the nuclei of all cells. It is a colorless amorphous substance, readily soluble in alkaline fluids and especially characterized by its comparatively large content of phosphorus. It also contains nitrogen and sulphur.

Nu-chi-o-branchi (nū-chī'ō-brān'chī), *a.* (*Zool.*) Belonging to the Nucleobranchiata. — *n.* One of the Nucleobranchiata.

Nu-chi-o-bran-chi-a'ta (-brān'chī'ā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* See *NUCLEUS*, and *BRANCHIA*.] (*Zool.*) See *HERMOPODA*.

Nu-chi-o-id-i-o-plas-ma (-īd'ī'ō-plāz'mā), *n.* [*NL.* See *NUCLEUS*, and *IDIOPLASMA*.] (*Biol.*) Hyaline plasma contained in the nucleus of vegetable cells.

Nu-chi-o-lar (nū-chī'ō-lār), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to the nucleolus of a cell.

Nu-chi-o-latēd (nū-chī'ō-lāt'ēd), *a.* Having a nucleolus, or second inner nucleus.

Nu-chi-ole (-ōl), *n.* [See *NUCLEOLUS*.] The nucleus within a nucleus; nucleolus.

Nu-chi-o-lus (nū-chī'ō-lūs), *n.* [*pl. NU-COLOI* (-lī).] [*L.*, a little nut, dim. of *nucleus*.] 1. A little nucleus.

2. (*Biol.*) A small rounded body contained in the nucleus of a cell or a protozoan.

Nu-chi-o-plas-ma (nū-chī'ō-plāz'mā), *n.* [*Nucleus* + *-plasm*.] (*Biol.*) The matter composing the nucleus of a cell; the protoplasm of the nucleus; karyoplasm.

Nu-chi-o-plas-mic (-plāz'mīk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to nucleoplasm; — esp. applied to a body formed in the developing ovum from the plasma of the nucleus of the germinal vesicle.

Nu-chi-us (nū-chī'ūs), *n.* [*pl. E. NUCLEUSES* (-ēz), *L. NUCLEI* (-ī).] a kernel, dim. fr. *nux*, *nucis*, nut. Cf. *NEWZ* post.] 1. A kernel; hence, a central mass or point about which matter is gathered, or to which accretion is made; the central or material portion; — used both literally and figuratively.

It must contain within itself a nucleus of truth. *I. Taylor*.

2. (*Astron.*) The body or the head of a comet.

3. (*Zool.*) (a) An incipient ovule of soft cellular tissue. (b) A whole seed, as contained within the seed coats.

4. (*Biol.*) A body, usually spheroidal, in a cell or a protozoan, distinguished from the surrounding protoplasm by a difference in refrangibility and in behavior towards chemical reagents. It is more or less protoplasmic, and consists of a clear fluid (chromatin) through which extends a network of fibers (chromatin) in which may be suspended a second rounded body, the nucleolus (see *NUCLEOLUS*). See *Cell division*, under *DIVISION*.

Nu-chi-ous (nū-chī'ūs), *a.* Sometimes termed the *endoplast* or *endoblast*, and in the protozoa is supposed to be concerned in the female part of the reproductive process. See *KARYOKINESIS*.

5. (*Zool.*) (a) The tip, or earliest part, of a univalve or bivalve shell. (b) The central part around which additional growths are added, as of an operculum. (c) A visceral mass, containing the stomach and other organs, in Tunicata and some mollusks.

Nu-chi-la (nū-chī'lā), *n.* [*L.*, little nut, dim. of *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] (*Zool.*) A genus of small marine bivalve shells, having a pearly interior.

Nu-chi-le (nū'chī'lē), *n.* [*L. nucula* a small nut.] (*Bot.*) Same as *NUZZLE*.

Nu-chi-men-ta-ocous (-kū'mēn'tā'shūs), (*N. procima*). *a.* (*Bot.*) See *NUCA-MENTACEOUS*.

Nu-chi-ation (nū-chī'ā'tiōn), *n.* [*L. nudatio*, fr. *nudare* to make naked, fr. *nudus* naked. See *NUDE*.] The act of stripping, or making bare or naked.

Nu-chi-ate (nū'chī'ātē), *v. t.* To walk quickly with the head bent forward; — often with *along*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Nude (nūd), *a.* [*L. nudus*. See *NAKED*.] 1. Bare; naked; unclothed; undraped; as, a *nude statue*.

2. (*Law*) Naked; without consideration; void; as, a *nude contract*. See *NUDUM FACTUM*. *Blackstone*.

The nude, the undraped human figure in art.

Nude-ly, *adv.* — **Nude-ness**, *n.*

Nudge (nūj), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. NUDGE* (nūjd); *p. pr. & v. b. NUDGE*.] [*Cf. Prov. G. knütschen* to squeeze, pinch, *E. knock*.] To touch gently, as with the elbow, in order to call attention or convey intimation.

Nudge (nūj), *n.* A gentle push, or jog, as with the elbow.

Nu-di-bran-chi-ate (nū-dī-brān'chī'ātē), *a.* [*L. nudus* naked + *branchium* an arm.] (*Zool.*) Having tentacles without vibratile cilia.

Nu-di-bran-chi-ate (nū-dī-brān'chī'ātē), *a.* (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to the Nudibranchiata. — *n.* One of the Nudibranchiata.

Nu-di-bran-chi-a'ta (-brān'chī'ā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* See *NUDUS*, and *BRANCHIA*.] (*Zool.*) A division of opisthobranchiate mollusks, having no shell except while very young. The gills are naked and situated upon the back or sides. See *CERATOBANCHIA*.

Nu-di-bran-chi-ate (-brān'chī'ātē), *a. & n.* (*Zool.*) Same as *NUDIBRANCHIATE*.

Nu-di-caul (nū-dī'kāl), *a.* [*L. nudus* naked + *caulis* stem.] (*Bot.*) Having the stems leafless.

Nu-di-ca-tion (nū-dī'kāt'ion), *n.* [*L. nudus* naked + *-catere* (in comp.) to make. See *-FY*.] The act of making nude.

Nu-di-ty (nū-dī'tī), *n.* [*pl. NUDITIES* (-tī).] [*Cf. F. nudité*.] 1. The quality or state of being nude; nakedness.

2. That which is nude or naked; naked part; undraped or unclothed portion; esp. (*Fine Arts*), the human figure represented unclothed; any representation of nakedness; — chiefly used in the plural and in a bad sense.

There are no such license permitted in poetry any more than in painting, to design and color obscure nudities. *Dryden*.

Nu-dum pactum (nū'dūm pāk'tūm), [*L.*, a nude pact.] (*Law*) A bare, naked contract, without any consideration.

Nu-ga-ty (nū-gā'tī), *n.* [*L. nugatus*, fr. *nugare*, *-acis*, trifling.] Futility; trifling talk or behavior; drollery. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More*.

Nu-ga-tion (nū-gā'tiōn), *n.* [*L. trifles*; *jest*.] (*Cf. OF. nugation*.) The act or practice of trifling. [*R.*]

Nu-ga-to-ry (nū-gā'tō-rī), *a.* [*L. nugatorius*, fr. *nugari* to trifle, *nugae* jests, trifles.] 1. Trifling; vain; futile; insignificant.

2. Of no force; inoperative; ineffectual.

If all are pardoned, and pardoned as a mere act of clemency, the very substance of government is made nugatory. *I. Taylor*.

Nug-get (nūg'gēt), *n.* [Earlier *niggot*, prob. for *nigot*, *an nigot*. See *INGOT*.] A lump; a mass, esp. a native lump of a precious metal; as, a *nugget* of gold.

Nu-gi-ty (nū'jī-tī), *v. t.* [*L. nugare* to trifle + *-fy*.] To render trifling or futile; to make silly. [*R.*] *Colveridge*.

Nu-nance (nū'nāns), *n.* [*OE. nuance*, *OF. nuance*, *nuance*, fr. *L. nocentia* guilt, fr. *nocere* to hurt, harm; akin to *nocere* to kill. Cf. *NUCUMANCY*, *NUCUNT*, *NUCUNT*, *NUCUNT*.] That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation; that which is offensive or noxious.

Nu-nance is *public* when they annoy citizens in general; *private*, when they affect individuals only.

Nu-nan-er (nū'nān-ēr), *n.* (*Law*) One who makes or causes a nuisance.

Nu (nū), *a.* [*F.* See *NULL*, *a.*] (*Law*) No; not any; as, *nu* dissolvi; *nu* tort.

Null (nūl), *a.* [*L. nullus* not any, none; *ne* not + *ulus* any, a dim. of *unus* one; cf. *F. nul*. See *NO*, and *ONE*, and *cf. NONE*.] Of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid; void; nugatory; useless.

Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null. *Tempsom*.

Dead perfection; no more.

Null, *n.* 1. Something that has no force or meaning.

2. That which has no value; a cipher; zero. *Bacon*.

Null method (*Physics*), a zero method. See under *ZERO*.

Null, *v. t.* [From *NULL*, *a.*, or perh. abbrev. from *annul*.] To annul. [*Obs.*] *Millon*.

Null, *n.* [*Etymol. uncertain*.] One of the beads in nulled work.

Nulled (nūld), *a.* Turned so as to resemble nulls.

Nulled work (*Cabinetwork*), ornamental turned work resembling nulls or beads strung on a rod.

Nu-li-bi-ty (nū-lī'bī'tī), *n.* [*L. nullibi* nowhere.] The state or condition of being nowhere. [*Obs.*]

Nu-li-bi-tion (-tī'ōn), *n.* [*L. nullibi-tio* contempt. See *NULLIFY*.] The act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect.

Right of nullification (*U. S. Hist.*), the right claimed in behalf of a State to nullify or make void, by its sovereign act or decree, an enactment of the general government which it deems unconstitutional.

Nu-li-fa-tion (-fā'tiōn), *a.* [*L. nullus* none + *fides* faith.] Of no faith; also, not trusting to faith for salvation; — opposed to *salvific*. *Felltham*.

Nu-li-fa-tion, *n.* An unbeliever. *B. Jonson*.

Nu-li-fa-ty (nū-lī'fā'tī), *n.*

considered corallines of the genera *Melobesia* and *Lithothamnion*.

Nullity (nū'lī-tē), *n.*; *pl.* NULLITIES. [LL. *nullitas*, fr. *L. nullus* none: cf. *F. nullité*. See NULL.]

1. The quality or state of being null; nothingness; want of efficacy or force.

2. (Law) Nonexistence; as, a decree of nullity of marriage is a decree that no legal marriage exists.

3. That which is null.

Was it not absurd to say that the convention was supreme in the state, and yet a nullity? Macaulay.

Numb (nūm), *a.* [OE. *nume*, *nome*, prop., seized, taken, *p. p.* of *nimen* to take, AS. *niman*, *p. p.* *numen*. √7. See NIMBLE, NOMAD, and cf. BENUMB.] 1. Enfeebled in, or destitute of, the power of sensation and motion; rendered torpid; benumbed; insensible; as, the fingers or limbs are numb with cold. "A stony image, cold and numb." Shak.

2. Producing numbness; benumbing; as, the numb, cold night. [Obs.] Shak.

Numb, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* NUMBED (nūmbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NUMMING (nūm'ing).] To make numb; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to render senseless or inert; to deaden; to benumb; to stupefy.

For lazy winter numbs the laboring hand. Dryden.
Like dull narcotics, numbing pain. Tennyson.

Numbness (nūm'bē-ness), *n.* Numbness. [Obs.] Wiseman.

Numb/er (nūm'bēr), *n.* [OE. *numbre*, *F. nombre*, *L. numerus*; akin to Gr. *numeros* that which is dealt out, fr. *numeros* to deal out, distribute. See NUMB, NOMAD, and cf. NUMERATE, NUMERO, NUMEROUS.] 1. That which admits of being counted or reckoned; a unit, or an aggregate of units; a numerable aggregate or collection of individuals; an assemblage made up of distinct things expressible by figures.

2. A collection of many individuals; a numerous assemblage; a multitude; many.

Ladies are always of great use to the party they espouse, and never fail to win over numbers. Addison.

3. A numeral; a word or character denoting a number; as, to put a number on a door.

4. Numerousness; multitude.

Number itself importeth not much in armies where the people are of weak courage. Bacon.

5. The state or quality of being numerable or countable.

Of whom came nations, tribes, people, and kindreds out of number. 2 Peter iii. 7.

6. Quantity, regarded as made up of an aggregate of separate things.

7. That which is regulated by count; poetic measure, as divisions of time or number of syllables; hence, poetry, verse; — chiefly used in the plural.

1. I slipped in numbers, for the numbers came. Pope.

8. (Gram.) The distinction of objects, as one, or more than one (in some languages, as one, or two, or more than two), expressed (usually) by a difference in the form of a word; thus, the singular number and the plural number are the names of the forms of a word indicating the objects denoted or referred to by the word as one, or as more than one.

9. (Math.) The measure of the relation between quantities or things of the same kind; that abstract species of quantity which is capable of being expressed by figures; numerical value.

Abstract number. Abundant number. Cardinal number, etc. See under ABSTRACT, ABUNDANT, etc. — In numbers, in numbered parts; as, a book published in numbers.

Num/ber, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* NUMBERED (-bērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NUMBERING.] [OE. *numbran*, *numbran*, *F. numbrer*, fr. *L. numerare*, *numeralum*. See NUMBER, *n.*] 1. To count; to reckon; to ascertain the units of; to enumerate.

If a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered. Gen. xiii. 16.

2. To reckon as one of a collection or multitude.

He was numbered with the transgressors. Is. liii. 12.

3. To give or apply a number or numbers to; to assign the place of in a series by order of number; to designate the place of by a number or numeral; as, to number the houses in a street, or the apartments in a building.

4. To amount to; to equal in number; to contain; to consist of; as, the army numbers fifty thousand.

Thy tears can not number the dead. Campbell.

Numbering machine, a machine for printing consecutive numbers, as on railway tickets, bank bills, etc.

Syn. — To count; enumerate; calculate; tell.

Num/ber-er (-ēr), *n.* One who numbers.

Num/ber-ful (-fūl), *a.* Numerous. [Obs.]

Num/ber-less, *a.* Innumerable; countless.

Num/ber-ness, *a.* Numerous. [Obs.] Drant.

Num/bers (-bērs), *n. pl.* of NUMBER. The fourth book of the Pentateuch, containing the census of the Hebrews.

Numb/fish (nūm'fīsh), *n.* (Zool.) The torpedo, which numbs by the electric shocks which it gives.

Numb/les (nūm'bēz), *n. pl.* See NUMBLES.

Numb/ness (nūm'bē-ness), *n.* The condition of being numb; that state of a living body in which it loses, wholly or in part, the power of feeling or motion.

Num/er-a-ble (nū'mēr-ā-bēl), *a.* [L. *numerabilis*. See NUMBER, *v. t.*] Capable of being numbered or counted.

Num/er-al (-al), *a.* [L. *numeralis*, fr. *numerus* number: cf. *F. numeral*. See NUMBER, *n.*] 1. Of or pertaining to number; consisting of number or numerals.

A long train of numeral progressions. Locke.

2. Expressing number; representing number; as, numeral letters or characters, as X or 10 for ten.

Num/er-al, *n.* 1. A figure or character used to express a number; as, the Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, etc.; the Roman numerals, I, V, X, L, etc.

2. A word expressing a number.

Num/er-al-ly, *adv.* According to number; in numerically.

Num/er-a-ry (nū'mēr-ā-rē), *a.* [LL. *numerarius*: cf. *F. numéraire*.] Belonging to a certain number; counting as one of a collection or body.

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a numéraire canon.

Num/er-ate (-ēt), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* NUMERATED (-ētd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NUMERATING (-ēting).] [L. *numerate*, *p. p.* of *numerate* to count. See NUMBER, *v.*] (Arith.) To divide off and read according to the rules of numeration; as, to numerate a row of figures.

Num/er-a-tion (-ēshūn), *n.* [L. *numératio* a counting out: cf. *F. numération*.] 1. The act or art of numbering.

Numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign. Locke.

2. The act or art of reading numbers when expressed by means of numerals. The term is almost exclusively applied to the art of reading numbers written in the scale of tens, by the Arabic method. Davies & Peck.

For convenience in reading, numbers are usually separated by commas into periods of three figures each as 1,155,465. According to what is called the "English" system, the billion is a million of millions, a trillion a million of billions, and each higher denomination is a million times the one preceding. According to the system of the French and other Continental nations and also that of the United States, the billion is a thousand millions, and each higher denomination is a thousand times the one preceding.

Num/er-a-tive (nū'mēr-ā-tīv), *a.* Of or pertaining to numeration; as, a numerative system. Eng. Cyc.

Num/er-a-tor (nū'mēr-ā-tōr), *n.* [L. *numerator*: cf. *F. numérateur*.] 1. One who numbers.

2. (Math.) The term in a fraction which indicates the number of fractional units that are taken.

In a vulgar fraction the numerator is written above a line; thus, in the fraction $\frac{5}{6}$ (five sixths) 5 is the numerator; in a decimal fraction it is the number which follows the decimal point. See FRACTION.

Num/er-ic (nū'mēr-ik), *a.* [Cf. *F. numérique*. See NUMERICAL (-ī-kāl).] 1. Belonging to number; denoting number; consisting in numbers; expressed by numbers, and not letters; as, numerical characters; a numerical equation; a numerical statement.

2. Numerical, as opposed to algebraical, is used to denote a value irrespective of its sign; thus, -5 is numerically greater than -3, though algebraically less.

3. The same in number; hence, identically the same; identical; as, the same numerical body. [Obs.] South.

Would to God that all my fellow brethren, which with me bemoan the loss of their books, . . . might rejoice for the recovery thereof, though not the same numerical volumes. Fuller.

Numerical equation (Algebr.), an equation which has all the quantities except the unknown expressed in numbers; distinguished from literal equation. — Numerical value of an equation or expression, that deduced by substituting numbers for the letters, and reducing.

Num/er-ic, *n.* (Math.) Any number, proper or improper fraction, or incommensurable ratio. The term also includes any imaginary expression like $m + n\sqrt{-1}$, where m and n are real numerics.

Num/er-ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a numerical manner; in numbers; with respect to number, or sameness in number; as, a thing is numerically the same, or numerically different.

Num/er-ist (nū'mēr-ist), *n.* One who deals in numbers. [Obs.] Str T. Browne.

Num/er-ic (nū'mēr-ik), *n.* [It., or *F. numero*; both fr. *L. numerus* number.] Number; — often abbrev. *No.*

Num/er-ic-ty (nū'mēr-ik-tē), *n.* [L. *numerositas*.] 1. The state of being numerous; numerousness. [Obs.]

2. Rhythm; harmony; flow. [Obs.]

The numericalty of the sentence pleased the ear. S. Parr.

Num/er-ous (nū'mēr-ūs), *a.* [L. *numerosus*. See NUMBER.] 1. Consisting of a great number of units or individual objects; being many; as, a numerous army.

Such and so numerous was their chivalry. Milton.

2. Consisting of poetic numbers; rhythmical; measured and counted; melodious; musical. [Obs.]

Such prompt eloquence Flowed from their lips, in prose or numerous verse. Milton.

Num/er-ous-ly, *adv.* — **Num/er-ous-ness**, *n.*

Nu-mid-i-an (nū-mīd-i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Numidia in Northern Africa.

Numidia (Zool.) See DEMOSELLE, 2.

Nu-mis-mat-ic (nū'mīz-māt-ik), *a.* [L. *numisma*, *numisma* (-māt-ik), *n.*] *numisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζω* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* to distribute, assign: cf. *F. numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of or pertaining to coins; relating to the science of coins or medals.

Nu-mis-mat-ics (-iks), *n.* [Cf. *F. numismatique*.] The science of coins and medals.

Nu-mis-mat-ist (nū-mīz-māt-ist), *n.* One skilled in numismatics; a numismatologist.

Nu-mis-mat-og-ra-phy (-tōgrā-fē), *n.* [L. *numisma*, *numisma* (-māt-ik), *n.*] *numisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζω* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* to distribute, assign: cf. *F. numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of or pertaining to coins; relating to the science of coins or medals.

Nu-mis-mat-ol-o-gy (-tōlō-jē), *n.* [L. *numisma*, *numisma* (-māt-ik), *n.*] *numisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζω* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* to distribute, assign: cf. *F. numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of or pertaining to coins; relating to the science of coins or medals.

Nu-mis-mat-ol-o-gist (-tōlō-jist), *n.* One versed in numismatology.

Nu-mis-mat-ol-o-gy (-tōlō-jē), *n.* [L. *numisma*, *numisma* (-māt-ik), *n.*] *numisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζω* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* to distribute, assign: cf. *F. numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of or pertaining to coins; relating to the science of coins or medals.

Nu-mis-mat-ol-o-gy (-tōlō-jē), *n.* [L. *numisma*, *numisma* (-māt-ik), *n.*] *numisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζω* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* to distribute, assign: cf. *F. numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of or pertaining to coins; relating to the science of coins or medals.

Nu-mis-mat-ol-o-gy (-tōlō-jē), *n.* [L. *numisma*, *numisma* (-māt-ik), *n.*] *numisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζω* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* to distribute, assign: cf. *F. numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of or pertaining to coins; relating to the science of coins or medals.

Nu-mis-mat-ol-o-gy (-tōlō-jē), *n.* [L. *numisma*, *numisma* (-māt-ik), *n.*] *numisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζω* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* to distribute, assign: cf. *F. numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of or pertaining to coins; relating to the science of coins or medals.

Nu-mis-mat-ol-o-gy (-tōlō-jē), *n.* [L. *numisma*, *numisma* (-māt-ik), *n.*] *numisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζω* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* to distribute, assign: cf. *F. numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of or pertaining to coins; relating to the science of coins or medals.

Nu-mis-mat-ol-o-gy (-tōlō-jē), *n.* [L. *numisma*, *numisma* (-māt-ik), *n.*] *numisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζω* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* to distribute, assign: cf. *F. numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of or pertaining to coins; relating to the science of coins or medals.

Nu-mis-mat-ol-o-gy (-tōlō-jē), *n.* [L. *numisma*, *numisma* (-māt-ik), *n.*] *numisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζω* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* to distribute, assign: cf. *F. numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of or pertaining to coins; relating to the science of coins or medals.

Nu-mis-mat-ol-o-gy (-tōlō-jē), *n.* [L. *numisma*, *numisma* (-māt-ik), *n.*] *numisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζω* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* to distribute, assign: cf. *F. numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of or pertaining to coins; relating to the science of coins or medals.

Nu-mis-mat-ol-o-gy (-tōlō-jē), *n.* [L. *numisma*, *numisma* (-māt-ik), *n.*] *numisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζω* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* to distribute, assign: cf. *F. numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of or pertaining to coins; relating to the science of coins or medals.

Nu-mis-mat-ol-o-gy (-tōlō-jē), *n.* [L. *numisma*, *numisma* (-māt-ik), *n.*] *numisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζω* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* to distribute, assign: cf. *F. numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of or pertaining to coins; relating to the science of coins or medals.

arrangement of the red blood corpuscles in rouleaux, like piles of coins, as when a drop of human blood is examined under the microscope.

Num/er-ic (nū'mēr-ik), *a.* [Cf. *F. numérique*. See NUMERICAL (-ī-kāl).] 1. Belonging to number; denoting number; consisting in numbers; expressed by numbers, and not letters; as, numerical characters; a numerical equation; a numerical statement.

2. Numerical, as opposed to algebraical, is used to denote a value irrespective of its sign; thus, -5 is numerically greater than -3, though algebraically less.

3. The same in number; hence, identically the same; identical; as, the same numerical body. [Obs.] South.

Would to God that all my fellow brethren, which with me bemoan the loss of their books, . . . might rejoice for the recovery thereof, though not the same numerical volumes. Fuller.

Numerical equation (Algebr.), an equation which has all the quantities except the unknown expressed in numbers; distinguished from literal equation. — Numerical value of an equation or expression, that deduced by substituting numbers for the letters, and reducing.

Num/er-ic, *n.* (Math.) Any number, proper or improper fraction, or incommensurable ratio. The term also includes any imaginary expression like $m + n\sqrt{-1}$, where m and n are real numerics.

Num/er-ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a numerical manner; in numbers; with respect to number, or sameness in number; as, a thing is numerically the same, or numerically different.

Num/er-ist (nū'mēr-ist), *n.* One who deals in numbers. [Obs.] Str T. Browne.

Num/er-ic (nū'mēr-ik), *n.* [It., or *F. numero*; both fr. *L. numerus* number.] Number; — often abbrev. *No.*

Num/er-ic-ty (nū'mēr-ik-tē), *n.* [L. *numerositas*.] 1. The state of being numerous; numerousness. [Obs.]

2. Rhythm; harmony; flow. [Obs.]

The numericalty of the sentence pleased the ear. S. Parr.

Num/er-ous (nū'mēr-ūs), *a.* [L. *numerosus*. See NUMBER.] 1. Consisting of a great number of units or individual objects; being many; as, a numerous army.

Such and so numerous was their chivalry. Milton.

2. Consisting of poetic numbers; rhythmical; measured and counted; melodious; musical. [Obs.]

Such prompt eloquence Flowed from their lips, in prose or numerous verse. Milton.

Num/er-ous-ly, *adv.* — **Num/er-ous-ness**, *n.*

Nu-mid-i-an (nū-mīd-i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Numidia in Northern Africa.

Numidia (Zool.) See DEMOSELLE, 2.

Nu-mis-mat-ic (nū'mīz-māt-ik), *a.* [L. *numisma*, *numisma* (-māt-ik), *n.*] *numisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζω* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* to distribute, assign: cf. *F. numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of or pertaining to coins; relating to the science of coins or medals.

Nu-mis-mat-ics (-iks), *n.* [Cf. *F. numismatique*.] The science of coins and medals.

Nu-mis-mat-ist (nū-mīz-māt-ist), *n.* One skilled in numismatics; a numismatologist.

Nu-mis-mat-og-ra-phy (-tōgrā-fē), *n.* [L. *numisma*, *numisma* (-māt-ik), *n.*] *numisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζω* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* to distribute, assign: cf. *F. numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of or pertaining to coins; relating to the science of coins or medals.

Nu-mis-mat-ol-o-gy (-tōlō-jē), *n.* [L. *numisma*, *numisma* (-māt-ik), *n.*] *numisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζω* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* to distribute, assign: cf. *F. numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of or pertaining to coins; relating to the science of coins or medals.

Nu-mis-mat-ol-o-gist (-tōlō-jist), *n.* One versed in numismatology.

Nu-mis-mat-ol-o-gy (-tōlō-jē), *n.* [L. *numisma*, *numisma* (-māt-ik), *n.*] *numisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζω* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* to distribute, assign: cf. *F. numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of or pertaining to coins; relating to the science of coins or medals.

Nu-mis-mat-ol-o-gy (-tōlō-jē), *n.* [L. *numisma*, *numisma* (-māt-ik), *n.*] *numisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζω* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* to distribute, assign: cf. *F. numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of or pertaining to coins; relating to the science of coins or medals.

Nu-mis-mat-ol-o-gy (-tōlō-jē), *n.* [L. *numisma*, *numisma* (-māt-ik), *n.*] *numisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζω* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* to distribute, assign: cf. *F. numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of or pertaining to coins; relating to the science of coins or medals.

Nu-mis-mat-ol-o-gy (-tōlō-jē), *n.* [L. *numisma*, *numisma* (-māt-ik), *n.*] *numisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζω* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νό*

Europe, Asia, and North America; the yellow water lily, *Cl. Nymphaea*.

Nuptial (nūp'sh'ul), *n.* [Of doubtful origin.] A sim-
plicity in food. [Obs.]
Nuptial (nūp'sh'ul), *a.* [L. *nuptialis*, fr. *nuptias*
marriage, wedding, fr. *nubere*, *nuptum*, prop. to cover,
to veil, hence, to marry, as the head of the bride was
covered with a veil; cf. Gr. *nymphe*, bride, *nymphe*; cf. F.
nuptial.] Of or pertaining to marriage; done or used at
a wedding; as, nuptial rites and ceremonies.

Then, all in heat,
They light the nuptial torch. Milton.

Nuptial, *n.*; pl. **NUPTIALS** (-shals). Marriage; wed-
ding; nuptial ceremony; — now only in the plural.

Celebration of that nuptial, which
We two have sworn shall come. Shak.

Preparations . . . for the approaching nuptials. Prescott.

Nur (nūr), *n.* [Cf. *KNUR*.] A hard knot in wood;
also, a hard knob of wood used by boys in playing hockey.
I think I'm as hard as a nur, and as tough as whitethair.

Nur (nūr), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *NURLED* (nūrld);
p. pr. & vb. n. *NURLING*.] [Cf. *KNURL*.] To cut with
reeding or fluting on the edge of, as coins, the heads of
screws, etc.; to knurl.

Nurse (nūr), *n.* [OE. *nurse*, *nurice*, *norice*, OF.
nurice, *norrice*, *nourrice*, F. *nourrice*, fr. L. *nurticia*
nurse, prop., fem. of *nurticus* that nourishes; akin to
nurtiz, -*ice*, *nurse*, fr. *nurtire* to nourish. See *Nourish*,
and cf. *Nurtition*.] 1. One who nourishes; a person
who supplies food, tends, or brings up; as: (a) A woman
who has the care of young children; especially, one who
suckles an infant not her own. (b) A person, especially a
woman, who has the care of the sick or infirm.

2. One who, or that which, brings up, rears, causes to
grow, trains, fosters, or the like.

The nurse of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise. Burke.

3. (Naut.) A lieutenant or first officer, who is the real
commander when the captain is unfit for his place.

4. (Zool.) (a) A peculiar larva of certain trematodes
which produces cercariae by asexual reproduction. See
Cercaria, and *REDIA*. (b) Either one of the nurse sharks.

Nurse shark, (Zool.) (a) A large arctic shark (*Somni-*
ous microcephalus), having small teeth and feeble jaws;



Nurse Shark (*Somniosus microcephalus*).

— called also *sleeper shark*, and *ground shark*. (b) A
large shark (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*), native of the
West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, having the dorsal fins
situated behind the ventral fins. — To put to nurse, or to
put out to nurse, to send away to be nursed; to place in
the care of a nurse. Wet nurse. Dry nurse. See *Wet*
nurse, and *Dry nurse*, in the Vocabulary.

Nurse, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *NURSED* (nūrsd); p. pr. &
vb. n. *NURSING*.] 1. To nourish; to cherish; to foster;
as: (a) To nourish at the breast; to suckle; to feed and
tend, as an infant. (b) To take care of or tend, as a sick
person or an invalid; to attend upon.

Sons went to nurse their parents in old age. Milton.

Ilm in Egerian groves Aricia bore,
And nursed his youth along the marshy shore. Dryden.

2. To bring up; to raise, by care, from a weak or
invalid condition; to foster; to cherish; — applied to
plants, animals, and to any object that needs, or thrives
by, attention. "To nurse the saplings tall." Milton.

By what hands [has vice] been nursed into so uncontrolled a
dominion? Locke.

3. To manage with care and economy, with a view to
increase; as, to nurse our national resources.

4. To caress; to fondle, as a nurse does. A. Trollope.

To nurse billiard balls, to strike them gently and so as
to keep them in good position during a series of caroms.

Nursehound (-hound'), *n.* (Zool.) See *HOUNDHOUND*.

Nursemaid (-maid'), *n.* A girl employed to attend
children.

Nursepond, *n.* A pond where fish are fed. Walton.

Nurse's (nūr's), *n.* One who nurses; a nurse; one
who cherishes or encourages growth.

Nurse-y (-y), *n.*; pl. **NURSERIES** (-y). [Cf. F. *nour-*
serie.] 1. The act of nursing. [Obs.] "Her kind
nursery." Shak.

2. The place where nursing is carried on; as: (a) The
place, or apartment, in a house, appropriated to the care
of children. (b) A place where young trees, shrubs,
vines, etc., are propagated for the purpose of transplant-
ing; a plantation of young trees. (c) The place where
anything is fostered and growth promoted. "Fair Padua,
nursery of arts." Shak.

Christian families are the nurseries of the church on earth, as
she is the nursery of the church in heaven. J. M. Mason.

(d) That which forms and educates; as, commerce is the
nursery of seamen.

3. That which is nursed. [R.] Milton.

Nurse-y-man (-mān), *n.*; pl. **NURSEYMEN** (-mēn).
One who cultivates or keeps a nursery, or place for rear-
ing trees, etc.

Nursing, *a.* Supplying or taking nourishment from,
as from the breast; as, a nursing mother; a nursing
infant.

Nursing (-līng), *n.* [Nurse + -līng.] One who,
or that which, is nursed; an infant; a fondling.

I was his nursing once, and choice delight. Milton.

Nurture (nūr'tūr), *v. t.* To nurse. See *NURSE*. [Obs.]

Nurture (nūr'tūr), *n.* [OE. *nurture*, *nurtura*, OF.
nurtura, *nurtura*, F. *nourture*, fr. L. *nurtura*
a nursing, suckling. See *Nourish*.] 1. The act of nour-
ishing or nursing; tender care; education; training.

A man neither by nature nor by nurture wise. Milton.

2. That which nourishes; food; diet. Spenser.

Nurture (nūr'tūr), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *NUR-*
TURED (-tūrd); p. pr. & vb. n. *NURTURING*.] 1. To feed;
to nourish.

2. To educate; to bring or train up.

He was nurtured where he had been born. Sir H. Wotton.

Nurture, *n.* — To nourish; nurse; cherish; bring up; edu-
cate; tend. — To NURTURE, *Nourish*, *CHERISH*. *Nourish*
denotes to supply with food, or cause to grow; as, to
nurture a plant, to nourish rebellion. To nurture is to
train up with a fostering care, like that of a mother; as,
to nurture into strength; to nurture in sound principles.
To cherish is to hold and treat as dear; as, to cherish
hopes or affections.

Nurture (nūr'tūr), *v. t.* [Cf. *NUZZLE*.] To fondle; to
cherish. [Obs.]

Nut (nūt), *n.* [OE. *nute*, *note*, AS. *hnutu*; akin to D.
noot, G. *nuss*, OHG. *nuz*, Icel. *hnót*, Sw. *nót*, Dan. *nød*.]

1. (Bot.) The fruit of certain trees and shrubs (as of
the almond, walnut, hickory, beech, filbert, etc.), con-
sisting of a hard and indehiscent shell inclosing a kernel.

2. A perforated block (usually a small
piece of metal), provided with an internal
or female screw thread, used on a bolt,
screw, for tightening or holding something,
or for transmitting motion. See *Illustr.* of
1st BOLT.

3. The tumbler of a gunlock. Knight.

4. (Naut.) A projection on each side of the shank of
an anchor, to secure the stock in place.

Check nut, Jam nut, Lock nut, a nut which is screwed
up tightly against another nut on the same bolt or screw,
in order to prevent accidental unscrewing of the first nut.
— Nut buoy. See under *BUOY*. — Nut coal, screened coal
of a size smaller than stove coal and larger than pea coal;
called also *chestnut coal*. — Nut crab (Zool.), any leu-
cosoid crab of the genus *Eubia*, as *Eubia tuberosa* of Eu-
rope. — Nut grass (Bot.), a plant of the *Begonia* family
(*Cyperus rotundus*, var. *Hydus*), which has slender root-
stocks bearing small, nutlike tubers, by which the plant
multiplies exceedingly, especially in cotton fields. — Nut
lock, a device, as a metal plate bent up at the corners, to
prevent a nut from becoming unscrewed, as by jarring.

— Nut pine. (Bot.) See under *PINE*. — Nut rash (Bot.),
a genus of cyperaceous plants (*Scirpus*) having a hard bony
achene. Several species are found in the United States
and many more in tropical regions. — Nut tree,
(Zool.), any species of weevils of the genus
Balaninus and other allied genera, which
in the larval state live in nuts.

Nut, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *NUTTED* (-tēd);
p. pr. & vb. n. *NUTTING*.] To gather
nuts.

Nutant (nū'tant), *a.* [L. *nutans*, p.
pr. of *nutare* to nod, v. infans, fr. *nutre*
(in comp.) to nod; cf. Gr. *νύω*.] Nod-
ding; having the top bent downward.

Nutation (nū'tāsh'n), *n.* [L. *nutatio*
a nodding, fr. *nutare* to nod; cf. F. *Nut* Weevil
(*Balaninus nutans*).] 1. The act of nodding.

So from the midmost nutation spreads,
Round and more round, o'er all the sea of heads. Pope.

2. (Astron.) A very small libratory motion of the
earth's axis, by which its inclination to the plane of the
ecliptic is constantly varying by a small amount.

3. (Bot.) (a) The motion of a flower in following the ap-
parent movement of the sun, from the east in the morn-
ing to the west in the evening. (b) Circumnutation.

Nutbreaker (nūt'brāk'er), *n.* (Zool.) (a) The Eu-
ropean nutcracker.

Nut-brown (-brown), *a.* Brown as a nut long kept
and dried. "The spely nut-
brown ale." Milton.

Nutcracker (krāk'er), *n.* 1. An instrument for crack-
ing nuts.

2. (Zool.) (a) A European
bird (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*), allied to the magpie and
crow. Its color is dark brown, spotted
with white. It feeds on nuts,
seeds, and insects.

(b) The American,
or Clarke's, nut-
cracker (*Picicorvus columbianus*)
of Western North
America.

Nutgall (-gāl'), *n.* A more or less
round gall resembling a nut, esp. one of those produced
on the oak and used in the arts. See *GALL*, *GALLNUT*.

Nuthatch (-hāch'), *n.* [OE. *nut-*
hake, See *2d HACK*.] (Zool.) Any
one of several species of birds of the
genus *Sitta*, as the European species
(*Sitta europaea*). The white-breast-
ed nuthatch (*S. carolinensis*), the
red-breasted nuthatch (*S. canadensis*),
the pygmy nuthatch (*S. pyg-*
maea), and others, are American.

Nuthook (-hōök), *n.* 1. A hook
at the end of a pole to pull down
boughs for gathering the nuts.

2. A thief who steals by means
of a hook; also, a balliff who hooks
or seizes malefactors. Shak.

Nutjobber (-jōb'bēr), *n.* (Zool.)
The nuthatch. [Prov. Eng.]

Nutlet (-lēt), *n.* (Bot.) A small
nut; also, the stone of a drupe.

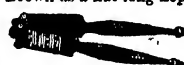
Nutmeg (-mēg), *n.* [OE. *note-*
muge; note nut + OF. *muge* musk,
of the same origin as *E. musk*; cf.
OF. *noiz mugette* nutmeg, F. *noiz*



Nut for a Bolt.



Nut Weevil (*Balaninus nutans*). × 1X



Nutcracker.



European Nutcracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*).



White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*).

muscade. See *NUT*, and *MUSK*.] (Bot.) The kernel of
the fruit of the nutmeg tree (*Myristica fragrans*), a na-
tive of the Molucca Islands, but cultivated elsewhere in
the tropics.

3. This fruit is a nearly spherical drupe, of the size
of a pear, of a yellowish color without and almost white
within. This opens into two nearly equal longitudinal
valves, inclosing the nut surrounded by its aril, which is
mace. The nutmeg is an aromatic, very grateful to the
taste and smell, and much used in cookery. Other species
of *Myristica* yield nutmegs of inferior quality.

American, Calabash, or Jamaica, nutmeg, the fruit of a
tropical shrub (*Monodora Myristica*). It is about the size
of an orange, and contains many aromatic seeds imbedded
in pulp. — Brazilian nutmeg, the fruit of a lauraceous tree,
Cryptocarya moschata. — California nutmeg, a tree of the
Yew family (*Torreya Californica*), growing in the West-
ern United States, and having a seed which resembles a
nutmeg in appearance, but is strongly impregnated with
turpentine. — Glove nutmeg, the *Kavensara aromatica*, a
lauraceous tree of Madagascar. The foliage is used as a
spice, but the seed is acrid and caustic. Jamaica nutmeg,
See *American nutmeg* (above). — Nutmeg bird (Zool.), an
Indian finch (*Amphisp. punctularia*). — Nutmeg butter, a solid
oil extracted from the nutmeg by expression. — Nutmeg
flower (Bot.), a ranunculaceous herb (*Argemone nutmeg*) with
small black aromatic seeds, which are used medicinally
and for excluding moths from furs and clothing. — Nut-

meg liver (Med.), a name applied to the liver, when, as the
result of heart or lung disease, it undergoes congestion
and pigmentation about the central veins of its lobules,
giving it an appearance resembling that of a nutmeg. —
Nutmeg melon (Bot.), a small variety of muskmelon of a
rich flavor. — Nutmeg pigeon (Zool.), any one of several
species of pigeons of the genus *Myristicivora*, native of
the East Indies and Australia. The color is usually white,
or cream-white, with black on the wings and tail. — Nut-

meg wood (Bot.), the wood of the Palmyra palm. — Pa-
rauvian nutmeg, the aromatic seed of a South American tree
(*Laurelia sempervirens*). — Plum nutmeg (Bot.), a spicy
tree of Australia (*Atherosperma moschatum*).

Nutmegged (nūt'mēgd), *a.* Seasoned with nutmeg.

Nutpecker (-pēk'er), *n.* (Zool.) The nuthatch.

Nutria (nū'trī-ā), *n.* [Sp. *nutria* an otter, fr. L. *lutra*, *lutra*.] The fur of the coypu. See *COYPU*.

Nutria-ction (-k'āsh'n), *n.* [L. *nutricio*, fr. *nutri-*
care, *nutricare*, to suckle, nourish, fr. *nutrix* a nurse.]
The act or manner of feeding. [Obs.] Sir T. Browne.

Nutritive (nū'trī-tīv), *a.* [L. *nutritus*, p. pr. of *nut-*
rire. See *Nourish*.] Nutritious; nourishing; promot-
ing growth. — *n.* Any substance which has nutritious
qualities, i. e., which nourishes or promotes growth.

Nutritive (-ment), *n.* [L. *nutritivum*, fr. *nut-*
rire to nourish. See *Nourish*.] 1. That which nour-
ishes; anything which promotes growth and repairs the
natural waste of animal or vegetable life; food; aliment.

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and
nutrition diffused into all parts of the body. South.

2. That which promotes development or growth.

Is not virtue in mankind
The nutriment that feeds the mind? Swift.

Nutritive (-ment), *n.* [L. *nutritivum*, fr. *nut-*
rire to nourish. See *Nourish*.] 1. That which nour-
ishes; anything which promotes growth and repairs the
natural waste of animal or vegetable life; food; aliment.

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and
nutrition diffused into all parts of the body. South.

2. That which promotes development or growth.

Is not virtue in mankind
The nutriment that feeds the mind? Swift.

Nutritive (-ment), *n.* [L. *nutritivum*, fr. *nut-*
rire to nourish. See *Nourish*.] 1. That which nour-
ishes; anything which promotes growth and repairs the
natural waste of animal or vegetable life; food; aliment.

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and
nutrition diffused into all parts of the body. South.

2. That which promotes development or growth.

Is not virtue in mankind
The nutriment that feeds the mind? Swift.

Nutritive (-ment), *n.* [L. *nutritivum*, fr. *nut-*
rire to nourish. See *Nourish*.] 1. That which nour-
ishes; anything which promotes growth and repairs the
natural waste of animal or vegetable life; food; aliment.

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and
nutrition diffused into all parts of the body. South.

2. That which promotes development or growth.

Is not virtue in mankind
The nutriment that feeds the mind? Swift.

Nutritive (-ment), *n.* [L. *nutritivum*, fr. *nut-*
rire to nourish. See *Nourish*.] 1. That which nour-
ishes; anything which promotes growth and repairs the
natural waste of animal or vegetable life; food; aliment.

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and
nutrition diffused into all parts of the body. South.

2. That which promotes development or growth.

Is not virtue in mankind
The nutriment that feeds the mind? Swift.

Nutritive (-ment), *n.* [L. *nutritivum*, fr. *nut-*
rire to nourish. See *Nourish*.] 1. That which nour-
ishes; anything which promotes growth and repairs the
natural waste of animal or vegetable life; food; aliment.

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and
nutrition diffused into all parts of the body. South.

2. That which promotes development or growth.

Is not virtue in mankind
The nutriment that feeds the mind? Swift.

Nutritive (-ment), *n.* [L. *nutritivum*, fr. *nut-*
rire to nourish. See *Nourish*.] 1. That which nour-
ishes; anything which promotes growth and repairs the
natural waste of animal or vegetable life; food; aliment.

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and
nutrition diffused into all parts of the body. South.

2. That which promotes development or growth.

Is not virtue in mankind
The nutriment that feeds the mind? Swift.

Nutritive (-ment), *n.* [L. *nutritivum*, fr. *nut-*
rire to nourish. See *Nourish*.] 1. That which nour-
ishes; anything which promotes growth and repairs the
natural waste of animal or vegetable life; food; aliment.

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and
nutrition diffused into all parts of the body. South.

2. That which promotes development or growth.

Is not virtue in mankind
The nutriment that feeds the mind? Swift.

Nutritive (-ment), *n.* [L. *nutritivum*, fr. *nut-*
rire to nourish. See *Nourish*.] 1. That which nour-
ishes; anything which promotes growth and repairs the
natural waste of animal or vegetable life; food; aliment.

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and
nutrition diffused into all parts of the body. South.

2. That which promotes development or growth.

Is not virtue in mankind
The nutriment that feeds the mind? Swift.

Nutritive (-ment), *n.* [L. *nutritivum*, fr. *nut-*
rire to nourish. See *Nourish*.] 1. That which nour-
ishes; anything which promotes growth and repairs the
natural waste of animal or vegetable life; food; aliment.

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and
nutrition diffused into all parts of the body. South.

2. That which promotes development or growth.

p. pr. & vb. n. NUZZLING (-zling-). [*See* NOURSE.] 1. To nurse or nurse; to foster; to bring up. [*Obs.*]
The people had been nuzzled in idolatry. *Milton.*

2. [*Perh. a corruption of nestle.* Cf. NUSTLE.] To nestle; to house, as in a nest.

Nuzzle (nūz'z'l), *v. t.* [*Dim. fr. nose.* See NOZZLE.] 1. To work with the nose, like a swine in the mud.

And nuzzling in his flank, the loving swine
Sheathed, unaware, the tusk in his soft groin. *Shak.*
He charged through an army of lawyers, sometimes . . . nuzzling like an eel in the mud. *Arbutnot.*

2. To work with head poised like a swine, with nose down. Sir Roger shook his ears, and nuzzled along. *Arbutnot.*

3. [*Cf. Nuzzle, v. t., 2.*] To hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom; to nestle.

4. To loiter; to idle. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

Ny (nī), [*Contr. fr. ne I.*] Not I; nor I. [*Obs.*]

Ny, Nye (nī), *a. & adv.* Nigh. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ny's (nī's), *n.* See NIS.

Nyctalop'ia (nīk'tā-lōp'i-ā), *n.* [*L. nyctalops, fr. nyctalops a nyctalops, Gr. nyctalops. Gr. nyctalops meant, a person affected either with day blindness or with night blindness, and in the former case was derived fr. νύξ, nyktós, night + ὤψ, óps, the eye; in the latter, fr. νύξ + ἀλός blind + ὤψ.*] (*Med.*) (*a*) A disease of the eye, in consequence of which the patient can see well in a faint light or at twilight, but is unable to see during the day or in a strong light; day blindness. (*b*) See MOONBLIND.

Some writers (as Quain) use the word in the opposite sense, night blindness. See HEMERALOPIA.

Nyctalops (nīk'tā-lōps), *n.* [*L., from Gr. nyctalops.*] One afflicted with nyctalopia.

Nyctalopy (-lōp'y), *n.* Same as NYCTALOPIA.

Nycthemeron (nīk'thēm-ērōn), *n.* [*Gr. νύκτερον; νύξ, nyktós, night + ἡμέρα day.*] The natural day and night, or space of twenty-four hours.

Nyctibune (nīk'tī-būn), *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A South American bird of the genus *Nyctibius*, allied to the goatsuckers.

Nyctitrop'ia (-trōp'i-ā), *a.* [*From Gr. νύξ, nyktós, night + τροπή turning.*] (*Bot.*) Turning or bending at night into special positions.

Nyctotropic movements of plants usually consist in a folding or drooping of the leaves, the advantage being in lessening the radiation of heat.

Nyctophile (nīk'tō-fīl), *n.* [*Gr. νύξ, nyktós, night + φίλος love.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any Australian bat of the genus *Nyctophilus*, having a very simple nasal appendage.

Nye (nī), *n.* [*Prob. fr. F. nid nest, brood, L. nidus nest.* See NEST, and cf. EYE BROOD, NID.] A brood or flock of pheasants.

Ny-an'tek (nī-ān'tēk), *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A carnivorous mammal (*Helictis moscutus*, or *H. orientalis*), native of

Eastern Asia and the East Indies. It has a dorsal white stripe, and another one across the shoulders. It has a strong musky odor.

Nyl'ghau (nīl'ghā; 277), *n.* [*Hind. & Per. nīlgāw, Nyl'ghau*] prop.,

a blue cow; Per. nīl blue + ghaw cow. See LALAO, and Cow the animal.] (*Zoöl.*) A

large Asiatic antelope (*Boselaphus*, or *Portax, tragocamelus*), found in Northern India. It has short

horns, a black mane, and a bunch of long hair on the throat.

The general color is grayish brown. [Written also neelghau, nīlgau, and nyghaika.]

Nymph (nīmf), *n.*

[*L. nymphe nymph, bride, young woman, Gr. νύμφη; cf. F. nymphe. Cf. NYMPHAL.*] 1. (*Class. Myth.*) A goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters.

Where were ye, nymphs, when the remorseless deep
Closed o'er the head of your loved Lycidas? *Milton.*

2. Hence: A lovely young girl; a maiden; a damsel.

Nymph, in thy orisons
Be all my sins remembered. *Shak.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) The pupa of an insect; a chrysalis.

4. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a subfamily (*Najades*) of butterflies including the purples, the fritillaries, the peacock butterfly, etc.; — called also *natad*.

Nymph'pha (nīmf'fā), *n.*; *pl.* NYMPHÆ (-fē). [*L. See NYMPH a goddess.*] 1. (*Zoöl.*) Same as NYMPH, 3.

2. *pl. (Anat.)* Two folds of mucous membrane, within the labia, at the opening of the vulva.

Nymph'phæ'a (nīmf'fē-ā), *n.* [*L., the water lily, Gr. νύμφη.*] (*Bot.*) A

genus of aquatic plants having showy flowers (white, blue, pink, or yellow, often fragrant), including the white water lily and the Egyptian lotus.

Recent critics have endeavored to show that this genus should be called *Catalpa*, and the name *Nymphæa* transferred to what is now known as *Nepher*.

Nymph'al (nīmf'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a nymph or nymphs; nymphæan.



Nylghau
(*Boselaphus tragocamelus*).



Nymphæa (*N. odorata*), or Water Lily.



One of the Nymphales (*Basilarchia arthemis*).

Nym'phæ'les (nīm-fē-lēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive family of butterflies including the nymphs, the satyrs, the monarchs, the heliconiæ, and others; — called also *brush-footed butterflies*.

Nym'phæ'an (nīm-fē'an), *a.*

[*Gr. νυμφαίος.* See NYMPH.] Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, nymphs; inhabited by nymphs; as, a nymphæan cave.

Nymph'et (nīm-fēt), *n.* A little or young nymph.

[*Poetic.*] "The nymphs sporting there." *Drayton.*

Nymph'ia (nīm-fī-ā), *a.* [*Gr. νυμφίος.*] Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, nymphs.

Nymph'ia-rous (nīm-fī-ā-rūs), *a.* [*Nymph + L. parere to produce.*] (*Zoöl.*) Producing pupas or nymphs.

Nymph'ish (nīm-fīsh), *a.* Relating to nymphs; lady-like. "Nymphish war." *Drayton.*

Nymph'like (-līk'), *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, a nymph.

Nymph'ly (fī), *adv.* [*Gr. νύμφη.*] In a nymph-like manner.

Nym'pho-lep'ay (nīm-fō-lēp'ēy), *n.* [*Gr. νύμφη.*] A nymph + λέπω to seize.] A species of demonic enthusiasm or possession coming upon one who had accidentally looked upon a nymph; ecstasy. [*R.*] *De Quincey.*

The nympholepsy of some fond despair. *Byron.*

Nym'pho-lep'tic (-lēp'tīk), *a.* Under the influence of nympholepsy; ecstatic; frenzied. [*Poetic.*]

Nym'pho-ma'ni-a (-mā'nī-ā), *n.* [*Gr. νύμφη.*] A bride + mania madness.] (*Med.*) Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women, constituting a true disease.

Nym'pho-ma'ny (-mā'nī), *n.* [*Cf. F. nymphomanie.*] (*Med.*) Same as NYMPHOMANIA.

Nym'pho-m'y (nīm-fō-m'y), *n.* [*Nympha + Gr. τέμνω to cut.*] (*Med.*) Excision of the nymphæ.

Nys (nīz), *is not.* See NIS. *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Nys-tag'mus (nīs-tāg'mūs), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. νύξ nyktós, night + τῆμα tag'ma, a piece.*] A species of ichneumon (*Ichneumon nylus*). Its fur is beautifully variegated by closely set zigzag markings.



Nyula.

O.

O (ō). 1. O, the fifteenth letter of the English alphabet, derives its form, value, and name from the Greek O, through the Latin. The letter came into the Greek from the Phœnician, which possibly derived it ultimately from the Egyptian. Etymologically, the letter o is most closely related to *a*, *e*, and *u*; as in E. bone, AS. bōn; E. stone, AS. stān; E. broke, AS. breccan to break; E. bore, AS. bearn to bear; E. dove, AS. dūfe; E. toft, tuft; tone, tune; number, F. nombre.

The letter o has several vowel sounds, the principal of which are its long sound, as in *bone*, its short sound, as in *not*, and the sounds heard in the words *orb*, *son*, *do* (*food*), and *wolf* (*book*). In connection with the other vowels it forms several diphthongs and diphthongs. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 107-129.

2. Among the ancients, O was a mark of triple time, from the notion that the ternary, or number 3, is the most perfect of numbers, and properly expressed by a circle, the most perfect figure.

O was also anciently used to represent 11: with a dash over it (O), 11,000.

O (ō), *n.*; *pl.* O's or Oes (ōz). 1. The letter O, or its sound. "Mouthing out his hollow oes and aea." *Tennyson.*

2. Something shaped like the letter O; a circle or oval. "This wooden O (Globe Theater)." *Shak.*

3. A cipher; zero. [*R.*]

Thou art an O without a figure. *Shak.*

O'. [*Ir. o a descendant.*] A prefix to Irish family names, which signifies *grandson* or *descendant* of, and is a character of dignity, as, O'Neil, O'Carroll.

O' (ō); unaccented ō, prep. A shortened form of *or* or *on*. "At the turning of the tide." *Shak.*

O (ō), *a.* [*See O'.*] One. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* "Alle thre but o God." *Piers Plowman.*

O (ō), *interj.* An exclamation used in calling or directly addressing a person or personified object; also, as an emotional or impassioned exclamation expressing pain, grief, surprise, desire, fear, etc.

For ever, O Lord, thy word is settled in heaven. *Ps. cxix. 69.*
O how love I thy law! it is my meditation all the day. *Ps. cxix. 97.*

O is frequently followed by an ellipsis and *that*, as in expressing a wish: "O [I wish] that Iahmael might live before thee!" *Gen. xvii. 18;* or in expressions of surprise, indignation, or regret: "O [it is said] that such eyes should o'er meet other object!" *Sheridan Knowles.*

A distinction between the use of *O* and *oh* is insisted upon by some, namely, that *O* should be used only in direct address to a person or personified object, and should never be followed by the exclamation point, while *oh* (or *oh*) should be used in exclamations where no direct appeal or address to an object is made, and may be followed by the exclamation point or not, according to the nature or construction of the sentence. Some insist that *oh* should be used only as an interjection expressing strong feeling. The form *O*, however, is, it seems, the one most commonly employed for both uses by modern writers and correctors for the press. "O, I am slain!" *Shak.* "O what a fair and ministering angel!" "O sweet angel!" *Longfellow.*

O for a kindling touch from that pure flame! *Wordsworth.*
But she is in her grave, — and oh
The difference to me! *Wordsworth.*

Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness! *Couper.*

We should distinguish between the sign of the vocative and the emotional interjection, writing *O* for the former, and *oh* for the latter. *Earle.*

O dear, and O dear me! [corrupted fr. *F. O Dieu!* or *It. O Dio!* O God! O Dio mio! O my God! *Wymen*], exclamations expressive of various emotions, but usually prompted by surprise, consternation, grief, pain, etc.

Oad (ōd), *n.* See WOAD. [*Obs.*] *Coles.*

Oaf (ōf), *n.* [*See Oaf.*] Originally, an elf's child; a chattering left by fairies or goblins; hence, a deformed or foolish child; a simpleton; an idiot.

Oaf'ish, *a.* Like an oaf; simple. — Oaf'ish-ness, *n.*

Oak (ōk), *n.* [*OE. oke, oek, AS. āc; akin to D. eik, G. eiche, OHG. eih, Icel. eik, Sw. ek, Dan. erg.*]

1. (*Bot.*) Any tree or shrub of the genus *Quercus*. The oaks have alternate leaves, often variously lobed, and staminate flowers in catkins. The fruit is a smooth nut, called an *acorn*, which is more or less inclosed in a scaly involucre called the *cup* or *cupule*. There are now recognized about three hundred species, of which nearly fifty occur in the United States, the rest in Europe, Asia, and the other parts of North America, a very few barely reaching the northern parts of South America and Africa.

Many of the oaks form forest trees of grand proportions and live many centuries. The wood is usually hard and tough, and provided with conspicuous medullary rays, forming the silver grain.

2. The strong wood or timber of the oak.

Among the true oaks in America are: *Barren oak*, or *Black-jack*, *Q. nigra*. — *Basket oak*, *Q. Michauxii*. — *Black*

oak, *Q. tinctoria*; — called also *yellow* or *quercitron oak*. — *Bur oak* (see under *BUR*). — *Q. macrocarpa*; — called also *over-cup*, or *moosey-cup oak*. — *Chestnut oak*, *Q. Prinus*, and *Q. densiflora*. — *Chinquapin oak* (see under *CHINQUAPIN*). — *Coast live oak*, *Q. agrifolia*, of California; — also called *enceno*. — *Live oak* (see under *LIVE*). — *Q. virens*, the best of all for shipbuilding; also, *Q. Chrysolepis*, of California. — *Pin oak*. Same as *Swamp oak*.

— *Post oak*, *Q. obtusifolia*. — *Red oak*, *Q. rubra*. — *Scarlet oak*, *Q. coccinea*. — *Scrub oak*, *Q. thicifolia*, *Q. undulata*, etc. — *Shingle oak*, *Q. tinctoria*. — *Spanish oak*, *Q. fulcata*. — *Swamp Spanish oak*, or *Pin oak*, *Q. palustris*. — *Swamp white oak*, *Q. bicolor*. — *Water oak*, *Q. aquatica*. — *Water white oak*, *Q. lyrata*. — *Willow oak*, *Q. Phellos*.

Among the true oaks in Europe are: *Bitter oak*, or *Turkey oak*, *Q. Cerris* (see *CERRIS*). — *Cork oak*, *Q. Suber*. — *English white oak*, *Q. Robur*. — *Evergreen oak*, *Holly oak*, or *Helm oak*, *Q. Illex*. — *Kermes oak*, *Q. coccifera*. — *Nut-gall oak*, *Q. infectoria*.

Among plants called oak, but not of the genus *Quercus*, are: *African oak*, a valuable timber tree (*Ald-feldia Africana*). — *Australian*, or *She oak*, any tree of the genus *Casuarina* (see *CASUARINA*). — *Indian oak*, the teak tree (see *TEAK*). — *Jerusalem oak*, a sapindaceous tree (*Alectron excelsum*). — *New Zealand oak*, a sapindaceous tree (*Alnus excelsa*). — *Poison oak*, the poison ivy. See under *POISON*. — *Silky*, or *Silk-bark oak*, an Australian tree (*Grevillea robusta*).

Green oak, oak wood colored green by the growth of the mycelium of certain fungi. — *Oak apple*, a large, smooth, round gall produced on the leaves of the American red oak by a gallfly (*Cynips confinis*). It is green and pulpy when young. — *Oak beauty* (*Zoöl.*), a British geometrid moth (*Biston prodigaria*) whose larva feeds on the oak. — *Oak gall*, a gall found on the oak. See 2d GALL. — *Oak leather* (*Bot.*), the mycelium of a fungus which forms leatherlike patches in the fissures of oak wood. — *Oak pruner*, (*Zoöl.*) See PRUNER, the insect. — *Oak spangle*, a kind of gall produced on the oak by the insect *Diplolepis lenticularis*. — *Oak wart*, a wartlike gall on the twigs of an oak. The *Oaks*, one of the three great annual English horse races (the Derby and St. Leger being the others). It was instituted in 1779 by the Earl of Derby, and so called from his estate. — *To sport one's oak*, to be "not at home to visitors," signified by closing the outer (oaken) door of one's rooms. [*Cont. Eng. Unit.*]

Oak'en (ōk'en), *a.* [*AS. ācen.*] Made or consisting of oaks or of the wood of oaks. "In oaken bower." *Milton.*

Oaken timber, wherewith to build ships. *Psalm.*

Oak'er (ōk'ēr), *n.* See OCHER. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Oak'ling (ōk'īng), *n.* A young oak. *Evelyn.*

Oakum (ŏk'ŭm), n. [AS. *acumba*; pref. *ā-* (cf. G. *er*, Goth. *us*, orig. meaning, out) + *cumba* to comb, *cumb* comb. See *COMB*.] 1. The material obtained by untwisting and picking into loose fibre old hemp ropes; — used for caulking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, etc. 2. The coarse portion separated from flax or hemp in hatching. *Knight*.

White oakum, that made from untarred rope. **Oak'ŭ** (ŏk'y), a. Resembling oak; strong. *Sp. Hall*. **Oar** (ŏr), n. [AS. *ār*; akin to Icel. *ār*, Dan. *are*, Sw. *ära*; perh. akin to E. *row*, v. *RS*. Cf. *Rowlock*.] 1. An implement for impelling a boat, being a slender piece of timber, usually ash or spruce, with a grip or handle at one end and a broad blade at the other. The part which rests in the rowlock is called the *loom*. 2. An oar is a kind of long paddle, which swings about a kind of fulcrum, called a *rowlock*, fixed to the side of the boat.

3. An oarsman; a rower; as, he is a good oar. 3. (*Zool.*) An oarlike swimming organ of various invertebrates.

Oar cock (*Zool.*), the water rail. [*Prov. Eng.*] — Spoon oar, an oar having the blade so curved as to afford a better hold upon the water in rowing.



Spoon Oar. a Handle; b Loom; c Blade.

— To boat the oars, to cease rowing, and lay the oars in the boat. — To feather the oars. See under *FEATHER*, v. t. — To lie on the oars, to cease pulling, raising the oars out of water, but not boating them; hence, to cease from work of any kind; to be idle; to rest. — To muffle the oars, to put something round that part which rests in the rowlock, to prevent noise in rowing. — To put in one's oars, to give aid or advice; — commonly used of a person who obtrudes aid or counsel not invited. — To ship the oars, to place them in the rowlocks. — To toss the oars, to peak the oars, to lift them from the rowlocks and hold them perpendicularly, the handle resting on the bottom of the boat. — To trail oars, to allow them to trail in the water alongside of the boat. — To unship the oars, to take them out of the rowlocks.

Oar, v. t. & i. [*imp.* & p. *OARED* (ŏrd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OARING*.] To row. "Oared himself." *Shak.*

Oared with laboring arms. *Pope*.

Oared (ŏrd), a. 1. Furnished with oars; — chiefly used in composition; as, a four-oared boat. 2. (*Zool.*) (a) Having feet adapted for swimming. (b) Topalmate; — said of the feet of certain birds. See *ILLUSTR.* of *AVES*.

Oared shrew (*Zool.*), an aquatic European shrew (*Crossopus citellus*); — called also *black water shrew*.

Oar'fish' (ŏr'fĭsh'), n. (*Zool.*) The ribbon fish.

Oar'foot' (ŏr'fū'), n. (*Zool.*) Any crustacean of the genus *Remipes*.

Oar'-foot'ed, a. Having feet adapted for swimming.

Oar'less, a. Without oars. *Sylvester*.

Oar'lock' (ŏr'lŏk'), n. (*Naut.*) The notch, fork, or other device on the gunwale of a boat, in which the oars rest in rowing. See *ROWLOCK*.

Oars'man (ŏr'zman), n.; pl. *OARSMEN* (-men). One who uses, or is skilled in the use of, an oar; a rower.

At the prow of the boat, rose one of the oarsmen. *Longfellow*.

Oar'weed' (ŏr'wēd'), n. (*Bot.*) Any large seaweed of the genus *Laminaria*; tangle; kelp. See *KELP*.

Oary' (ŏr'y), a. Having the form or the use of an oar; as, the swan's oary feet. *Milton*.

O-a'sis (ŏk'as-is or ŏk'as-is; 277), n.; pl. *OASES* (-ēz). [*L.* fr. Gr. *oasis*; cf. *Copt. ouasis*.] A fertile or green spot in a waste or desert, esp. in a sandy desert.

My one oasis in the dust and drouth Of city life. *Tennyson*.

Oast (ŏst), n. [*OE. oast*, AS. *ast*; cf. Gr. *alce* burning heat.] A kiln to dry hops or malt; a cockle. *Mortimer*.

Oat (ŏt), n.; pl. *OATS* (ŏts). [*OE. ote, ate*, AS. *āta*, akin to Fries. *oat*; of uncertain origin.] 1. (*Bot.*) A well-known cereal grass (*Avena sativa*), and its edible grain; — commonly used in the plural and in a collective sense.

2. A musical pipe made of oat straw. [*Obs.*] *Milton*. Animated oats, or Animal oats (*Bot.*), a grass (*Avena sterilis*) much like oats, but with a long spirally twisted awn which coils and uncoils with changes of moisture, and thus gives the grains an apparently automatic motion. — Oat towe' (*Zool.*), the snow bunting; — so called from its feeding on oats. [*Prov. Eng.*] — Oat grass (*Bot.*), the name of several grasses more or less resembling oats, as *Danthonia spicata*, *D. sericea*, and *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*, all common in parts of the United States.

— To feed one's oats, to be conceited or self-important. [*Slang*] — To sow one's wild oats, to indulge in youthful dissipation. *Thackeray*. — Wild oats (*Bot.*), a grass (*Avena fatua*) much resembling oats, and by some persons supposed to be the original of cultivated oats.

Oat'cake' (ŏt'kāk'), n. A cake made of oatmeal.

Oat'en (ŏt'n), a. 1. Consisting of an oat straw or stem; as, an *oaten* pipe. *Milton*.

2. Made of oatmeal; as, *oaten* cakes.

Oath (ŏth), n.; pl. *OATHS* (ŏths). [*OE. othe, oth, ath*, AS. *āth*; akin to D. *eet*, OS. *ēth*, G. *eid*, Icel. *eidr*, Sw. *ed*, Dan. *eed*, Goth. *aiþs*; cf. OIr. *oeth*.] 1. A solemn affirmation or declaration, made with a reverent appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. "I have an oath in heaven." *Shak.*

An oath of secrecy for the concealing of those [inventions] which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon*.

2. A solemn affirmation, connected with a sacred object, or one regarded as sacred, as the temple, the altar, the blood of Abel, the Bible, the Koran, etc.

3. (*Law*) An appeal (in verification of a statement made) to a superior sanction, in such a form as exposes the party making the appeal to an indictment for perjury if the statement be false.

4. A careless and blasphemous use of the name of the divine Being, or anything divine or sacred, by way of

appeal or as a profane exclamation or ejaculation; an expression of profane swearing. "A terrible oath." *Shak.*

Oath'a-ble (ŏth'ā-b'l), a. Capable of having an oath administered to. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Oath'breaking' (ŏth'brĕk'ing), n. The violation of an oath; perjury. *Shak.*

Oat'meal' (ŏt'mēl'), n. 1. Meal made of oats. *Gay*.

2. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Panicum*; panic grass.

Ob- (ŏb-). [*L.* ob, prep. Cf. *EPI-*.] A prefix signifying to, toward, before, against, reversely, etc.; also, as a simple intensive; as in *oblige*, to bind to; *obstacle*, something standing before; *object*, lit., to throw against; *obovate*, reversely, or oppositely, ovate. *Ob-* is commonly assimilated before *c*, *f*, *g*, and *p*, to *oc*, *of*, *og*, and *op*.

Ob-am'bu-late (ŏb-ām'bŭ-lāt), v. t. [*L.* *obambulator*, p. p. of *obambulare*.] To walk about. [*Obs.*]

Ob-am'bu-la-tion (ŏb-ām'bŭ-lāshŭn), n. [*L.* *obambulatio*.] A walking about. [*Obs.*] *Gayton*.

Ob-obli-gate (ŏb-ŏb-lĭ-gāt'), a. [*It.* lit., bound. See *OBLIGE*.] (*Music*) Required; necessary; indispensable — applied to voices or instruments indispensable to the just performance of a musical composition. Also used substantively. [*Written also obligato*.]

Ob-cla-vate (ŏb-klā-vāt), a. [*Prof.* ob- + *clavate*.] Inversely clavate.

Ob-oom-pressed' (ŏb-ŏm-prĕst'), a. [*Prof.* ob- + *compressed*.] Compressed or flattened antero-posteriorly, or in a way opposite to the usual one.

Ob-oon'ic (ŏb-ŏn'ĭk), a. [*Prof.* ob- + *conic*, *conic* from *oon'ic* (ŏn'ĭk), } *conic*.] Conical, but having the apex downward; inversely conical.

Ob-or-date (ŏb-ŏr'dāt), a. [*Prof.* ob- + *cordate*.] Heart-shaped, with the attachment at the pointed end; inversely cordate; as, an *obcordate* petal or leaf.

Ob-dip-lo-stem'o-nous (ŏb-dĭp'lŏ-stĕm'ŏ-nŭs or -stĕm'ŏ-nŭs), a. [*Prof.* ob- + *diplostemonous*.] (*Bot.*) Having twice as many stamens as petals, those of the outer set being opposite the petals; — said of flowers. *Gray*.

Ob-dip-lo-stem'o-ny (ŏb-dĭp'lŏ-stĕm'ŏ-nĭ), n. (*Bot.*) The condition of being obdiplostemonous.

Ob-dor-mi-tion (ŏb-dŏr-mĭ-shŭn'), n. [*L.* *obdormire* to fall asleep.] Sleep. [*Obs.*] *Sp. Hall*.

Ob-duce' (ŏb-dŭs'), v. t. [*L.* *obducere*, *obducere*; *ob* (see *OB*) + *ducere* to lead.] To draw over, as a covering. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale*.

Ob-duc't' (ŏb-dŭkt'), v. t. [*See* *OB-DUCE*.] To draw over; to cover. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne*.

Ob-duc-tion (ŏb-dŭkt'shŭn), n. [*L.* *obductio*.] The act of drawing or laying over, covering. [*Obs.*]

Ob-du-racy (ŏb-dŭr-ā-sĭ), 277, n. The quality or state of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart; obstinacy. "Obduracy and persistency." *Shak.*

The absolute completion of sin in final obduracy. *South*.

Ob-du-rate (ŏb-dŭr-āt), a. [*L.* *obduratus*, p. p. of *obdurare* to harden; *ob* (see *OB*) + *durare* to harden, *durus* hard. See *DURUS*.] 1. Hardened in feelings, esp. against moral or mollifying influences; unyielding; hard-hearted; stubbornly wicked.

The very custom of evil makes the heart obdurate against whatsoever instructions to the contrary. *Hooker*.

Art thou obdurate, flinty, hard as steel, Nay, more than flint, for stone at rain relentest? *Shak.*

2. Hard; harsh; rugged; rough; intractable. "Obdurate consonants." *Swift*.

— Sometimes accented on the second syllable, especially by the older poets.

There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart. *Couper*.

Syn. — Hard; firm; unbending; inflexible; unyielding; stubborn; obstinate; impudent; callous; unfeeling; inhuman; unresponsive. — *OB-DURATE*, *CALLOUS*, *HARDENED*. *Callous* denotes a deadening of the sensibilities; as, a *callous* conscience. *Hardened* implies a general and settled disregard for the claims of interest, duty, and sympathy; as, *hardened* in vice. *Obdurate* implies an active resistance of the heart and will against the pleadings of compassion and humanity.

Ob-du-rate-ly (ŏb-dŭr-āt-lĭ), adv. — Ob-du-rate-ness, n. Ob-du-rat'ion (ŏb-dŭr-āt'shŭn), n. [*L.* *obduratio*.] A hardening of the heart; hardness of heart. [*Obs.*]

Ob-dure' (ŏb-dŭr'), v. t. To harden. [*Obs.*] *Milton*.

Ob-dure' (ŏb-dŭr'), a. Obdurate; hard. [*Obs.*]

Ob-dured' (ŏb-dŭrd'), a. Obdurate; hard. [*Obs.*]

This saw his hapless foes, but stood obdured. *Milton*.

Ob-dure'ness, n. Ob-dured'ness (ŏb-dŭrd'ēd-nĕs), n. Hardness. [*Obs.*] See *OBL*.

O-be'ah (ŏ-bĕ-ā), n. Same as *OBL* — a. Of or pertaining to ob; as, the *obeah* man. *B. Edwards*.

O-be-di-ent (ŏb-dĭ-ēnt), a. Obedient. [*Obs.*] *Sp. Hall*.

O-be-di-ence (ŏb-dĭ-ēns), n. [*F.* *obediencia*, *L.* *obediencia*, *obediencia*. See *OBEY*, and cf. *OBEISANCE*.] 1. The act of obeying, or the state of being obedient; compliance with that which is required by authority; subjection to rightful restraint or control.

Government must compel the obedience of individuals. *Ames*.

2. Words or actions denoting submission to authority; dutifulness. *Shak.*

3. (*Eccl.*) (a) A following; a body of adherents; as, the Roman Catholic *obediencia*, or the whole body of persons who submit to the authority of the pope. (b) A cell or offshoot of a larger monastery governed by a prior. (c) One of the three monastic vows. *Shipley*.

(d) The written precept of a superior in a religious order or congregation to a subject.

Canonical obedience. See under *CANONICAL*. — Passive obedience. See under *PASSIVE*.

O-be-di-en'ci-a-ry (ŏb-dĭ-ēn'ci-ā-rĭ or -ā-rĭ), n. One yielding obedience. [*Obs.*] *Foote*.

O-be-di-ent (ŏb-dĭ-ēnt), a. [*OF.* *obedient*, *L.* *obediens*, *obediens*, *entis*, p. pr. of *obedire*, *obedire*, to obey. See *OBEY*.] Subject in will or act to authority; willing to obey; submissive to restraint, control, or command.

And floating straight, obedient to the stream. *Shak.*

The chief his orders gives; the obedient band, With due observance, wait the chief's command. *Pope*.

Syn. — Dutiful; respectful; compliant; submissive.

O-be-di-en'tial (ŏb-dĭ-ēn'shal), a. [*Cf.* *F.* *obédientiel*.] According to the rule of obedience. [*R.*]

An obediential subjection to the Lord of Nature. *Sir M. Hale*.

O-be-di-en't-ly (ŏb-dĭ-ēn't-lĭ), adv. In an obedient manner; with obedience.

O-be'sance (ŏb-bĕ'sans or ŏb-bĕ-r'; 277), n. [*F.* *obéissance* obedience, fr. *obéissant*. See *OBEY*, and cf. *OBEISANCE*, *ABASANCE*.] 1. Obedience. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

2. A manifestation of obedience; an expression of deference or respect; homage; a bow; a courtesy. Bathsheba bowed and did *obéissance* unto the king. 1 *Kings* 1. 16.

O-be'san-oy (ŏb-sān-ŏy), n. See *OBEISANCE*. [*Obs.*]

O-be'sant' (-sant), a. [*F.* *obéissant*, p. pr. of *obéir* to obey.] Ready to obey; reverent; deferential; also, servilely submissive. *Chaucer*.

O-be'si-on (ŏb-bĕ'si-ŏn), n. [*N.L.* from Gr. *obesias* a spit.] (*Anat.*) The region of the skull between the two parietal foramina where the closure of the sagittal suture usually begins.

O-be'si-ol (ŏb-bĕ'si-ŏl), a. Formed like an obelisk.

O-be'si-lak (ŏb-bĕ'si-lak), n. [*L.* *obeliscus*, Gr. *obeliskos*, dim. of *obelos* a spit, a pointed pillar; cf. *F.* *obélisque*.] 1. An upright, four-sided pillar, gradually tapering as it rises and terminating in a pyramid called *pyramidal*. It is ordinarily monolithic. Egyptian obelisks are commonly covered with hieroglyphic writing from top to bottom.

2. (*Print.*) A mark of reference; — called also *dagger* [†]. See *DAGGER*, n. 2.

O-be'si-lak, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OBEISLAKED* (-lĕkt); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBEISLAKING*.] To mark or designate with an obelisk.

O-be'si-lize (-lĭz), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OBEISLIZED* (-lĭzd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBEISLIZING* (-lĭz'ing).] [*Gr.* *obeliskos*, fr. *obelos*.] See *OBEISLUS*. To designate with an obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. [*R.*]

O-be'si-lus (-lŭs), n.; pl. *OBELES* (-lĭ). [*L.* fr. Gr. *obelos*, prop., a spit.] (*Print.*) A mark (thus —, or +); — so called as resembling a needle. In old MSS. or editions of the classics, it marks suspected passages or readings.

O-be'si-lus, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OBEISLIZED* (-lĭzd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBEISLIZING* (-lĭz'ing).] [*Gr.* *obeliskos*, fr. *obelos*.] See *OBEISLUS*. To designate with an obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. [*R.*]

O-be'si-lus, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OBEISLIZED* (-lĭzd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBEISLIZING* (-lĭz'ing).] [*Gr.* *obeliskos*, fr. *obelos*.] See *OBEISLUS*. To designate with an obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. [*R.*]

O-be'si-lus, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OBEISLIZED* (-lĭzd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBEISLIZING* (-lĭz'ing).] [*Gr.* *obeliskos*, fr. *obelos*.] See *OBEISLUS*. To designate with an obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. [*R.*]

O-be'si-lus, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OBEISLIZED* (-lĭzd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBEISLIZING* (-lĭz'ing).] [*Gr.* *obeliskos*, fr. *obelos*.] See *OBEISLUS*. To designate with an obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. [*R.*]

O-be'si-lus, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OBEISLIZED* (-lĭzd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBEISLIZING* (-lĭz'ing).] [*Gr.* *obeliskos*, fr. *obelos*.] See *OBEISLUS*. To designate with an obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. [*R.*]

O-be'si-lus, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OBEISLIZED* (-lĭzd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBEISLIZING* (-lĭz'ing).] [*Gr.* *obeliskos*, fr. *obelos*.] See *OBEISLUS*. To designate with an obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. [*R.*]

O-be'si-lus, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OBEISLIZED* (-lĭzd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBEISLIZING* (-lĭz'ing).] [*Gr.* *obeliskos*, fr. *obelos*.] See *OBEISLUS*. To designate with an obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. [*R.*]

O-be'si-lus, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OBEISLIZED* (-lĭzd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBEISLIZING* (-lĭz'ing).] [*Gr.* *obeliskos*, fr. *obelos*.] See *OBEISLUS*. To designate with an obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. [*R.*]

O-be'si-lus, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OBEISLIZED* (-lĭzd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBEISLIZING* (-lĭz'ing).] [*Gr.* *obeliskos*, fr. *obelos*.] See *OBEISLUS*. To designate with an obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. [*R.*]

O-be'si-lus, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OBEISLIZED* (-lĭzd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBEISLIZING* (-lĭz'ing).] [*Gr.* *obeliskos*, fr. *obelos*.] See *OBEISLUS*. To designate with an obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. [*R.*]

O-be'si-lus, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OBEISLIZED* (-lĭzd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBEISLIZING* (-lĭz'ing).] [*Gr.* *obeliskos*, fr. *obelos*.] See *OBEISLUS*. To designate with an obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. [*R.*]

O-be'si-lus, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OBEISLIZED* (-lĭzd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBEISLIZING* (-lĭz'ing).] [*Gr.* *obeliskos*, fr. *obelos*.] See *OBEISLUS*. To designate with an obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. [*R.*]

O-be'si-lus, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OBEISLIZED* (-lĭzd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBEISLIZING* (-lĭz'ing).] [*Gr.* *obeliskos*, fr. *obelos*.] See *OBEISLUS*. To designate with an obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. [*R.*]

O-be'si-lus, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OBEISLIZED* (-lĭzd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBEISLIZING* (-lĭz'ing).] [*Gr.* *obeliskos*, fr. *obelos*.] See *OBEISLUS*. To designate with an obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. [*R.*]

O-be'si-lus, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OBEISLIZED* (-lĭzd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBEISLIZING* (-lĭz'ing).] [*Gr.* *obeliskos*, fr. *obelos*.] See *OBEISLUS*. To designate with an obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. [*R.*]

O-be'si-lus, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OBEISLIZED* (-lĭzd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBEISLIZING* (-lĭz'ing).] [*Gr.* *obeliskos*, fr. *obelos*.] See *OBEISLUS*. To designate with an obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. [*R.*]

O-be'si-lus, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OBEISLIZED* (-lĭzd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBEISLIZING* (-lĭz'ing).] [*Gr.* *obeliskos*, fr. *obelos*.] See *OBEISLUS*. To designate with an obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. [*R.*]

O-be'si-lus, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OBEISLIZED* (-lĭzd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBEISLIZING* (-lĭz'ing).] [*Gr.* *obeliskos*, fr. *obelos*.] See *OBEISLUS*. To designate with an obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. [*R.*]

O-be'si-lus, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OBEISLIZED* (-lĭzd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBEISLIZING* (-lĭz'ing).] [*Gr.* *obeliskos*, fr. *obel*

Oblus-ca-tion (ób'fús-ká'shún), *n.* [L. *obfuscatio*.] The act of darkening or bewildering; the state of being darkened. "Obfuscation of spirits." *Burton*. "Obfuscation of the cornea." *E. Darwin*.

Oblu (ób'l), *n.* [Prob. of African origin.] 1. A species of sorcery, probably of African origin, practiced among the negroes of the West Indies. [Written also *ob* and *obeah*.] *De Quincey*. *E. Edwards*.

2. A charm or fetich. [West Indies.] *E. Edwards*. **Oblu-ri-ate** (ób'fús-ká't), *a.* [Pref. *ob-* + *imbricate* (Hof.) Imbricated, with the overlapping ends directed downward.

Oblit (ób'it or ób't; 277), *n.* [OF. *oblit*, L. *oblitus*, fr. *oblire* to go against, to go to meet, (sc. *mortem*) to die; *ob* (see *Ob-*) + *lit* to go. See *ISSUE*.] 1. Death; decease; the date of one's death. *Wood*.

2. A funeral solemnity or office; obsequies.

3. A service for the soul of a deceased person on the anniversary of the day of his death.

The emoluments and advantages from oblations, obits, and other sources, increased in value. *Milman*.

Oblit [L. *post obitum*]. See *POST-OBIT*.

Oblit-er (ób'l-tér), *adv.* [L. *obliter*, *ob* (see *Ob-*) + *lit* a going, a walk, way.] In passing; incidentally; by the way.

Oblit-er dictum (Lave), an incidental and collateral opinion uttered by a judge. See *DICTUM*, *n.*, 2 (a).

Oblit-u-al (ób'it'ú-ál; 135), *a.* [L. *oblitus* death. See *OMIT*.] Of or pertaining to obits, or days when obits are celebrated; as, *oblit-u-al days*. *Smart*.

Oblit-u-a-ri-ly (-á-rí-lý), *adv.* In the manner of an obituary.

Oblit-u-a-ry (-rí), *a.* [See *OMIT*.] Of or pertaining to the death of a person or persons; as, an *oblit-u-a-ry* notice; *oblit-u-a-ry* poetry.

Oblit-u-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* *OBITUARIES* (-rí-z). [Cf. *F. obituarie*. See *OMIT*.] 1. That which pertains to, or is called forth by, the obit or death of a person; esp., an account of a deceased person; a notice of the death of a person, accompanied by a biographical sketch.

2. (R. C. Ch.) A list of the dead, or a register of anniversary days when service is performed for the dead.

Ob-ject (ób-jékt'), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* *OBJECTED*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *OBJECTING*.] [L. *objectus*, *p. p.* of *obicere*, *obicere*, to throw or put before, to oppose; *ob* (see *Ob-*) + *jacere* to throw; cf. *F. objecter*. See *JET* a shooting forth.] 1. To set before or against; to bring into opposition; to oppose. [Obs.]

Of less account some knight thereto object,
Whose loss so great and harmful can not prove. *Fairfax*.

Some strong impediment or other objecting itself. *Hooker*.

The mist objected, and condensed the skies. *Pope*.

2. To offer in opposition as a criminal charge or by way of accusation or reproach; to adduce as an objection or adverse reason.

He gave to him to object his heinous crime. *Spenser*.

Others object the poverty of the nation. *Addison*.

The book . . . giveth liberty to object any crime against such as are to be ordered. *Whitgift*.

Ob-ject', *v. i.* To make opposition in words or argument; — usually followed by *to*. *Sir I. More*.

Ob-ject (ób-jékt'), *n.* [L. *objectus*. See *OBJECT*, *v. t.*] 1. That which is put, or which may be regarded as put, in the way of some of the senses; something visible or tangible; as, he observed an *object* in the distance; all the *objects* in sight; he touched a strange *object* in the dark.

2. That which is set, or which may be regarded as set, before the mind so as to be apprehended or known; that of which the mind by any of its activities takes cognizance, whether a thing external in space or a conception formed by the mind itself; as, an *object* of knowledge, wonder, fear, thought, study, etc.

Object is a term for that about which the knowing subject is conversant; what the schoolmen have styled the "materia circa quam." *Sir W. Hamilton*.

The *object* of their bitterest hatred. *Macaulay*.

3. That by which the mind, or any of its activities, is directed; that on which the purposes are fixed as the end of action or effort; that which is sought for; end; aim; motive; final cause.

Object, beside its proper signification, came to be abusively applied to denote motive, end, final cause. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Innovation was probably borrowed from the French. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Let our *object* be, our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country. *D. Webster*.

4. Sight; show; appearance; aspect. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Up to the lake, past all the rest, arose
In glorious *object*. *Chapman*.

5. (Gram.) A word, phrase, or clause toward which an action is directed, or is considered to be directed; as, the *object* of a transitive verb.

Object glass, the lens, or system of lenses, placed at the end of a telescope, microscope, etc., which is toward the object. Its office is to form an image of the object, which is then viewed by the eyepiece. See also *ob-jectivette*. See *ILLUSTR.* of *MICROSCOPE*. — *Object lesson*, a lesson in which object teaching is made use of. — *Object staff*, (Lave) Same as *LEVELING STAFF*. — *Object teaching*, a method of instruction, in which illustrative objects are employed, each new word or idea being accompanied by a representation of that which it signifies; — used especially in the kindergarten, for young children.

Ob-ject' (ób-jékt'), *a.* [L. *objectus*, *p. p.*] Opposed; presented in opposition; also, exposed. [Obs.]

Ob-ject-a-ble (-á-b'l), *a.* Such as can be presented in opposition; that may be put forward as an objection. [R.]

Ob-ject-i-ty (ób-jékt'í-tý), *n.* [L. *objectus* + *-ty*.] To cause to become an object; to cause to assume the character of an object; to render objective.

Ob-ject-ion (ób-jékt'í-shún), *n.* [L. *objectio*: cf. *F. objection*.] 1. The act of objecting; as, to prevent agreement, or action, by *objection*.

Johnson.

2. That which is, or may be, presented in opposition; an adverse reason or argument; a reason for objecting; obstacle; impediment; as, I have no *objection* to going; unreasonable *objections*. "Objections against every truth." *Tyndale*.

3. Cause of trouble; sorrow. [Obs. or R.]

He remembers the *objection* that lies in his bosom, and he sighs deeply. *Jer. Taylor*.

Syn. — Exception; difficulty; doubt; scruple.

Ob-ject-ion-a-ble (ób-jékt'í-shún-á-b'l), *a.* Liable to objection; likely to be objected to or disapproved of; offensive; as, *objectionable* words. — **Ob-ject-ion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Ob-ject-ist (ób-jékt'íst), *n.* One who adheres to, or is skilled in, the objective philosophy. *Ed. Rev.*

Ob-ject-i-vate (ób-jékt'í-vát), *v. t.* To objectify.

Ob-ject-i-vation (-vát'í-shún), *n.* Converting into an object.

Ob-ject-ive (ób-jékt'ív), *a.* [Cf. *F. objectif*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an object.

2. (Metaph.) Of or pertaining to an object; contained in, or having the nature or position of, an object; outward; external; extrinsic; — an epithet applied to whatever is exterior to the mind, or which is simply an object of thought or feeling, and opposed to *subjective*.

In the Middle Ages, subject meant substance, and has this sense in Descartes and Spinoza; sometimes, also, in Reid. *Subjective* is used by William of Occam to denote that which exists independent of mind; *objective*, what is formed by the mind. This shows what is meant by *realistic objective* in Descartes. Kant and Fichte have inverted the meanings. *Subject*, with them, is the mind which knows; *object*, that which is known; *subjective*, the varying conditions of the knowing mind; *objective*, that which is in the constant nature of the thing known. *Trindenberg*.

Objective means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing, and thus denotes what is real, in opposition to that which is ideal — what exists in nature, in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Objective has come to mean that which has independent existence or authority, apart from our experience or thought. Thus, moral law is said to have *objective* authority, that is, authority belonging to itself, and not drawn from anything in our nature. *Caldwood* (*Fleming's Vocabulary*).

3. (Gram.) Pertaining to, or designating, the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition, being that case in which the direct *object* of the verb is placed. See *ACCU-SATIVE*, *n.*

The *objective* case is frequently used without a governing word, esp. in designations of time or space, where a preposition, as *at*, *in*, *on*, etc., may be supplied.

My troublous dream [on] this night doth make me sad. *Shak.*

To write of victories [in or for] next year. *Hudibras*.

Objective line (*Perspective*), a line drawn on the geometrical plane which is represented or sought to be represented. — *Objective plane* (*Perspective*), any plane in the horizontal plane that is represented. — *Objective point*, the point or result to which the operations of an army are directed. By extension, the point or purpose to which anything, as a journey or an argument, is directed.

Syn. — *Objective*, *Subjective*. *Objective* is applied to things exterior to the mind, and *subjective* to its affection; *subjective*, to the operations of the mind itself. Hence, an *objective* motive is some outward thing awakening desire; a *subjective* motive is some internal feeling or propensity. *Objective* views are those governed by outward things; *subjective* views are produced or modified by internal feeling. *Sir Walter Scott's* poetry is chiefly *objective*; that of Wordsworth is eminently *subjective*.

In the philosophy of mind, *subjective* denotes what is referred to the thinking subject, the ego; *objective* what belongs to the object of thought, the non-ego. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Ob-ject-ive, *n.* 1. (Gram.) The objective case.

2. An object glass. See under *OBJECT*, *n.*

3. Same as *Objective point*, under *OBJECTIVE*, *a.*

Ob-ject-ive-ly, *adv.* In the manner or state of an object; as, a determinate idea *objectively* in the mind.

Ob-ject-ive-ness, *n.* Objectivity.

Is there such a motion or objectiveness of external bodies, which produceth light? *Sir M. Hale*.

Ob-ject-iv-i-ty (ób-jékt'í-ví-tý), *n.* [Cf. *F. objectivité*.] The state, quality, or relation of being objective; character of the object or of the objective.

The calm, the cheerfulness, the disinterested objectivity have disappeared (in the life of the Greeks). *M. Arnold*.

Ob-ject-ive (ób-jékt'ív), *v. t.* To make an object of; to regard as an object; to place in the position of an object.

In the latter, as *objectified* by the former, arise the emotions and affections. *Coleridge*.

Ob-ject-less, *a.* Having no object; purposeless.

Ob-ject-or (ób-jékt'ór), *n.* [L. *ob-* + *causer*.] One who objects; one who offers objections to a proposition or measure.

Ob-ject-ways (ób-jékt'wé-z), *n. pl.* See *CHIFFWAYS*.

Ob-ject-ent (ób-jékt'ént), *n.* [L. *objectens*, *p. pr.* of *obicere* to object.] One who makes objection; an objector. [R.] *Cardinal Wiseman*.

Ob-jur-a-tion (ób-jú-rá'shún), *n.* [L. *objurare* to bind by oath; *ob* (see *Ob-*) + *jurare* to swear, fr. *ius* right.] A binding by oath. [R.] *Abp. Bramhall*.

Ob-jur-gate (ób-júrgát), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* *OBJURGATED* (-gát'éd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *OBJURGATING*.] [L. *objurgatus*, *p. p.* of *objurgare* to chide; *ob* (see *Ob-*) + *jurgare* to quarrel, scold, fr. *ius* right, court.] See *JURX*. To chide; to reprove.

Ob-jur-ga-tion (ób-júrgá'shún), *n.* [L. *objurgatio*: cf. *F. objurgation*.] The act of objurgating; reproof.

While the good lady was bestowing this *objurgation* on Mr. Ben Allen. *Dickens*.

With a strong *objurgation* of the elbow in his ribs. *Landor*.

Ob-jur-ga-to-ry (ób-júrgá'tó-rý), *a.* [L. *objurgatorius*.] Designed to objurgate or chide; containing or expressing reproof; objurgatory. *Bancroft*.

The *objurgatory* question of the Pharisees. *Fahey*.

Ob-lan-ce-o-late (-lák'sé-ó-lát), *a.* [Pref. *ob-* + *lanceolate*.] Lanceolate in the reversed order,

that is, narrowing toward the point of attachment more than toward the apex. *Gray*.

Ob-late (ób-lát or ób'lát; 277), *a.* [L. *oblatus*, used as *p. p.* of *offerre* to bring forward, offer, dedicate; *ob* (see *Ob-*) + *latu* borne, for *latus*. See *TOLEATE*.]

1. (Geom.) Flattened or depressed at the poles; as, the earth is an *oblatus spheroid*.

2. Offered up; devoted; consecrated; dedicated; — used chiefly or only in the titles of Roman Catholic orders. See *OB-LATE*, *n.*

Oblate ellipsoid or spheroid (Geom.), a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its minor axis; an *oblatus*. See *ELLIPSOID of revolution*, under *ELLIPSOID*.

Ob-late, *n.* [From *OB-LATE*, *a.*] (R. C. Ch.) (a) One of an association of priests or religious women who have offered themselves to the service of the church. There are three such associations of priests, and one of women, called *oblates*. (b) One of the Oblate.

Ob-late-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being oblate.

Ob-late-ry (ób-lát'í-ry), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. *L. oblatu*. See *OB-LATE*.] (a) Children dedicated in their early years to the monastic state. (b) A class of persons, especially in the Middle Ages, who offered themselves and their property to a monastery. *Addis & Arnold*.

Ob-la-tion (ób-lá'shún), *n.* [L. *oblatio*: cf. *F. oblation*. See *OB-LATE*.] 1. The act of offering, or of making an offering. *Locke*.

2. Anything offered or presented in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice.

A peculiar . . . oblation given to God. *Jer. Taylor*.

A pin was the usual oblation. *Sir W. Scott*.

3. A gift or contribution made to a church, as for the expenses of the eucharist, or for the support of the clergy and the poor.

Ob-la-tion-er (-ér), *n.* One who makes an offering as an act of worship or reverence. *Dr. H. More*.

Ob-la-trate (-trát), *v. t.* [L. *oblaturus*, *p. p.* of *oblatur* to bark against.] To bark or snarl, as a dog. [Obs.]

Ob-la-tra-tion (ób-lá-trá'shún), *n.* The act of oblatrating; a barking or snarling. *By. Hall*.

Ob-la-tum (ób-lá'túm), *n.*; *pl.* *OB-LATA* (-tá). [NL. See *OB-LATE*.] (Geom.) An oblate spheroid; a figure described by the revolution of an ellipse about its minor axis. Cf. *OB-LONGUM*.

Ob-late-tate (ób-lá'tát), *v. t.* [L. *oblatus*, *p. p.* of *oblaturus*.] To delight; to please greatly. [Obs.]

Ob-late-tion (ób-lá'té'shún), *n.* [L. *oblatus*.] The act of pleasing highly; the state of being greatly pleased; delight. [R.] *Vetham*.

Ob-lig-a-ble (ób'lí-gá-b'l), *a.* Acknowledging, or complying with, obligation; trustworthy. [R.]

The main difference between people seems to be, that one man can come under obligations on which you can rely, — is *obligable*; and another is not. *Emerson*.

Ob-lig-a-tion (ób'lí-gá'shún), *n.* [imp. & *p. p.* *OBLIGATED* (-gát'éd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *OBLIGATING*.] [L. *obligatus*, *p. p.* of *obligare*. See *OBLIGUE*.] 1. To bring or place under obligation, moral or legal; to hold by a constraining motive. "Obligated by a sense of duty." *Proudfitt*.

That's your true plan — to obligate
The present ministers of state. *Churchill*.

2. To bind or firmly hold to an act; to compel; to constrain; to bind to any act of duty or courtesy by a formal pledge.

That they may not incline or be obligated to any vile or lowly occupations. *Landor*.

Ob-lig-a-tion (-gát'í-shún), *n.* [F. *obligation*, L. *obligatio*. See *OBLIGUE*.] 1. The act of obligating.

2. That which obligates or constrains; the binding power of a promise, contract, oath, or vow, or of law; that which constitutes legal or moral duty.

A tender conscience is a stronger obligation than a prison. *Fuller*.

3. Any act by which a person becomes bound to do something to or for another, or to forbear something; external duties imposed by law, promise, or contract, by the relations of society, or by courtesy, kindness, etc.

Every man has obligations which belong to his station. Duties extend beyond obligation, and direct the affections, desires, and intentions, as well as the actions. *H. Russell*.

4. The state of being obligated or bound; the state of being indebted for an act of favor or kindness; as, to place others under obligations to one.

5. (Lave) A bond with a condition annexed, and a penalty for nonfulfillment. In a larger sense, it is an acknowledgment of a duty to pay a certain sum or do a certain thing.

Days of obligation. See under *DAY*.

Ob-lig-a-to (ób'lí-gá'tó), *a.* [It.] See *OBLIGATO*.

Ob-lig-a-to-ri-ly (ób'lí-gá'tó-rí-lý), *adv.* In an obligatory manner; by reason of obligation. *Fahey*.

Ob-lig-a-to-ri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being obligatory.

Ob-lig-a-to-ry (ób'lí-gá'tó-rý; 277), *a.* [L. *obligatorius*: cf. *F. obligatoire*.] Binding in law or conscience; imposing duty or obligation; requiring performance or forbearance of some act; — often followed by *on* or *upon*; as, obedience is obligatory on a soldier.

As long as the law is obligatory, so long our obedience is due. *Jer. Taylor*.

O-bli-gé (ób-blí-jé; 277), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* *OBLIGED* (-blí-jéd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *OBLIGING* (-blí-jín-g).] [OF. *obligier*, *F. obligier*, L. *obligare*; *ob* (see *Ob-*) + *ligare* to bind. See *LIGAMENT*, and cf. *OBLIGATE*.] 1. To attach, as by a bond. [Obs.]

He had obliged all the senators and magistrates firmly to himself. *Maccom*.

2. To constrain by physical, moral, or legal force; to put under obligation to do or forbear something.

The obliging power of the law is neither founded in, nor to be measured by, the rewards and punishments annexed to it. *South*.

Religion obliges men to the practice of those virtues which conduce to the preservation of our health. *Tillotson*.

3. To bind by some favor rendered; to place under a



to hide; to make less visible, intelligible, legible, glorious, beautiful, or illustrious. They are all couched in a pit hard by Herne's oak, with obscured lights. *Shak.*

Why 'tis an office of discovery, love, And I should be observed. *Shak.*

There is scarce any duty which has been so obscured by the writings of learned men as this. *Wake.*

And seem not sin obscures thy godlike frame? *Dryden.*

Obscure (ób-skú'r), *v. t.* To conceal one's self; to hide; to keep dark. [*Obs.*]

How! there's bad news. I must obscure, and hear it. *Beau. & Fl.*

Obscure, *n.* Obscurity. [*Obs.*]

Obscurely, *adv.* In an obscure manner. *Milton.*

Obscurement (-ment), *n.* The act of obscuring, or the state of being obscured; obscuration. *Pomfret.*

Obscureness, *n.* Obscurity. *Bp. Hall.*

Obscure (ób-skú'r), *n.* One who, or that which, obscures.

Obscuri-ty (ób-skú'r-i-tý), *n.* [*L. obscuritas*; cf. *F. obscurité*.] The quality or state of being obscure; darkness; privacy; inconspicuousness; unintelligibility; uncertainty.

You are not for obscurity designed. *Dryden.*

They were now brought forth from obscurity, to be contemplated by artists with admiration and despair. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Darkness; dimness; gloom. See **DARKNESS**.

Obs-crate (ób-skrát), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. OBS-CRATED* (-krát); *p. pr. & vb. n. OBS-CRATING*.] [*L. obscuratus*, *p. p. of obscurare*, prop., to ask on religious grounds; *ob* (see *Ob*) + *scrare* to declare as sacred, from *sacer* sacred.] To beseech; to supplicate; to implore. [*R.*]

Obs-cration (-krát-shún), *n.* [*L. obscratio*; cf. *F. obscratio*.] 1. The act of beseeching or imploring; as, the obscrations of the Litany, being those clauses beginning with "By."

2. (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which the orator implores the assistance of God or man.

Obs-cra-to-ry (ób-skrá-tó-rý), *a.* Expressing, or used in, entreaty; supplicatory. [*R.*]

Obs-quent (ób-skwént), *a.* [*L. obsequens*, *p. pr. of obsequi*; *ob* (see *Ob*) + *sequi*. See **SEQUENCE**.] Obedient; submissive; obsequious. [*Obs.*]

Obs-qui-ence (-sákwí-én), *n.* Obssequiousness. [*R.*]

Obs-qui-ous (ób-skwí-ús), *n. pl.* See **OBSEQUIOUS**.

Obs-qui-ous-ly (ób-skwí-ús-lý), *a.* [*L. obsequiosus*, fr. *obsequium* compliance, fr. *obsequi*; cf. *F. obsequieux*. See **OBSEQUENT**, and cf. **OBSEQUY**.] 1. Promptly obedient, or submissive, to the will of another; compliant; yielding to the desires of another; devoted. [*Obs.*]

His servants weeping Obssequious to his orders, bear him thither. *Addison.*

2. Servilely or meanly attentive; compliant to excess; cringing; fawning; as, *obsequious flatterer*, parasite.

There lies ever in "obsequious" at the present the sense of an observance which is overdue, of an unmanly readiness to fall in with the will of another. *Trench.*

3. [*See OBSEQUY*.] Of or pertaining to obsequies; funeral. [*R.*] "To do obsequious sorrow." *Shak.*

Syn. — Compliant; obedient; servile. See **YIELDING**.

Obs-qui-ous-ly, *adv.* 1. In an obsequious manner; compliantly; fawningly. *Dryden.*

2. In a manner appropriate to obsequies. [*Obs.*]

Whilst I awhile obsequiously lament The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster. *Shak.*

Obs-qui-ous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being obsequious. *South.*

Obs-quey (ób-skwí), *n.* *pl.* **OBSEQUES** (-kwí). [*L. obsequiae*, *pl.*, funeral rites, fr. *obsequi*; cf. *F. obseques*. See **OBSEQUENT**, and cf. **OBSEQUIOUS**.] 1. The last duty or service to a person, rendered after his death; hence, a rite or ceremony pertaining to burial; — now used only in the plural. *Spenser.*

I will . . . fetch him hence, and solemnly attend, With silent obsequy and funeral train. *Milton.*

He the chief mourner at his obsequies. *Dryden.*

The funeral obsequies were decently and privately performed by his family. *J. P. Mahaffy.*

2. Obssequiousness. [*Obs.*]

Obs-quey-able (ób-skwí-á-b'l), *a.* [*L. observabilis*; cf. *F. observable*.] Worthy or capable of being observed; discernible; noticeable; remarkable. *Sir T. Browne.*

The difference is sufficiently observable. *Southey.*

— **Obs-quey-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Obs-quey-a-ble-ly**, *adv.*

Obs-serve-ance (-áns), *n.* [*F. observance*, *L. observantia*. See **OBSERVANT**.] 1. The act or practice of observing or noticing with attention; a heeding or keeping with care; performance; — usually with a sense of strictness and fidelity; as, the observance of the Sabbath is general; the strict observance of duties.

It is a custom More honored in the breach than the observance. *Shak.*

2. An act, ceremony, or rite, as of worship or respect; especially, a customary act or service of attention; a form; a practice; a rite; a custom.

These young folk kept their observances. *Chaucer.*

Use all the observance of civility. *Shak.*

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy observances. *Rogers.*

1) That wasted time to tend upon her, To compass her with sweet observances! *Tennyson.*

3. Servile attention; sycophancy. [*Obs.*]

Salads and flesh, such as their haste could get, Served with observance. *Chapman.*

This is not atheism, But court observance. *Beau. & Fl.*

Syn. — **OBSERVANCE**, **OBSERVATION**. These words are discriminated by the two distinct senses of *observe*. To observe means (1) to keep strictly; as, to observe a fast day, and hence, *observance* denotes the keeping or heeding with strictness; (2) to consider attentively, or to remark; and hence, *observation* denotes either the act of observing, or some remark made as the result thereof.

We do not say the observation of Sunday, though the word was formerly so used. The Pharisees were curious in external observance; the astronomers are curious in celestial observations.

Love rigid honesty, And strict observance of impartial laws. *Roscommon.*

Ob-serv-an-ty (ób-zér-ván-tý), *n.* **OBSERVANCE**. [*Obs.*]

Ob-serv-van-dum (ób-zér-ván-dúm), *n.*; *pl.* **OBSERVANDA** (-dá). [*L.*] A thing to be observed. *Swift.*

Ob-serv-ant (ób-zér-vánt), *a.* [*L. observans*, -antis, *p. pr. of observare*; cf. *F. observant*. See **OBSERVE**.]

1. Taking notice; viewing or noticing attentively; watchful; attentive; as, an observant spectator; observant habits.

Wandering from clime to clime observant stray'd. *Pope.*

2. Submissively attentive; obediently watchful; respectful; mindful; obedient (to); — with *of*; as, to be observant of rules.

We are told how observant Alexander was of his master Aristotle. *Sir K. Digby.*

Ob-serv-ant, *n.* 1. One who observes forms and rules. [*Obs.*]

2. A sycophantic servant. [*Obs.*]

That stretch their duties nicely, Sily tucking observants, *Shak.*

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) An Observantino.

Ob-serv-ant-ly, *adv.* In an observant manner.

Ob-serv-ation (ób-zér-vá-shún), *n.* [*L. observatio*; cf. *F. observation*.] 1. The act or the faculty of observing or taking notice; the act of seeing, or of fixing the mind upon, anything.

My observation, which very seldom lies. *Shak.*

2. The result of an act, or of acts, of observing; view; reflection; conclusion; judgment.

In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage in making wise observations on our conduct. *I. Watts.*

3. Hence: An expression of an opinion or judgment upon what one has observed; a remark. "That's a foolish observation." *Shak.*

To observations which ourselves we make We grow more partial for the observer's sake. *Pope.*

4. Performance of what is prescribed; adherence in practice; observance. [*Obs.*]

We are to procure dispensation or leave to omit the observation of it in such circumstances. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. (*Science*) (*a*) The act of recognizing and noting some fact or occurrence in nature, as an aurora, a corona, or the structure of an animal. (*b*) Specifically, the act of measuring, with suitable instruments, some magnitude, as the time of an occultation, with a clock; the right ascension of a star, with a transit instrument and clock; the sun's altitude, or the distance of the moon from a star, with a sextant; the temperature, with a thermometer, etc. (*c*) The information so acquired.

When a phenomenon is scrutinized as it occurs in nature, the act is termed an observation. When the conditions under which the phenomenon occurs are artificial, or arranged beforehand by the observer, the process is called an experiment. Experiment includes observation.

To take an observation (*Naut.*), to ascertain the altitude of a heavenly body, with a view to fixing a vessel's position at sea.

Syn. — **OBSERVANCE**; notice; attention; remark; comment; note. See **OBSERVANCE**.

Ob-serv-a-tion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to observation; consisting of, or containing, observations. *Chalmers.*

Ob-serv-a-tive (ób-zér-vá-tív), *a.* Observing; watchful.

Ob-serv-a-tor (ób-zér-vá-tór), *n.* [*L.*] 1. One who observes or takes notice. [*Obs.*]

2. One who makes a remark. [*Obs.*]

Ob-serv-a-to-ry (ób-zér-vá-tó-rý), *n.*; *pl.* **OBSERVATORIES** (-ríz). [*Cf. F. observatoire*.] 1. A place or building for making observations on the heavenly bodies.

The new observatory in Greenwich Park. *Evelyn.*

2. A building fitted with instruments for making systematic observations of any particular class or series of natural phenomena.

3. A place, as an elevated chamber, from which a view may be observed or commanded.

4. (*Mil.*) A lookout on a flank of a battery whence an officer can note the range and effect of the fire. *Farrow.*

Ob-serv-e (ób-zér-v), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. OBSERVED* (-zérvd); *p. pr. & vb. n. OBSERVING*.] [*L. observare*, *observatum*; *ob* (see *Ob*) + *servare* to save, preserve, keep, heed, observe; cf. *F. observer*. See **SERVE**.] 1. To take notice of by appropriate conduct; to conform one's action or practice to; to keep; to heed; to obey; to comply with; as, to observe rules or commands; to observe civility.

Ye shall observe the feast of unleavened bread. *Ex. xii. 17.*

He would no such cursedness observe. *Chaucer.*

Must I budge? Must I observe you? *Shak.*

With solemn purpose to observe Immortally his sovereign will. *Milton.*

2. To be on the watch respecting; to pay attention to; to notice with care; to see; to perceive; to discover; as, to observe an eclipse; to observe the color or fashion of a dress; to observe the movements of an army.

3. To express as what has been noticed; to utter as a remark; to say in a casual or incidental way; to remark.

Ob-serv-e, *v. i.* 1. To take notice; to give attention to what one sees or hears; to attend.

2. To make a remark; to comment; — generally with *on* or *upon*.

I have barely quoted . . . without observing upon it. *Pope.*

Syn. — **TO REMARK**. See **REMARK**.

Ob-serv-er (-ér), *n.* 1. One who observes, or pays attention to, anything; especially, one engaged in, or

trained to habits of, close and exact observation; as, an astronomical observer.

The observed of all observers. *Shak.*

Careful observers may forestall the hour. By sure prognosis, when to dread a shower. *Swift.*

2. One who keeps any law, custom, regulation, rite, etc.; one who conforms to anything in practice. "Diligent observers of old customs." *Spenser.*

These . . . hearkened unto observers of times. *Deut. xviii. 14.*

3. One who fulfills or performs; as, an observer of his promises.

4. A sycophantic follower. [*Obs.*]

Ob-serv-er-ship (ób-zér-vér-shíp), *n.* The office or work of an observer.

Ob-serv-ing, *a.* Giving particular attention; habitually attentive to what passes; as, an observing person; an observing mind. — **Ob-serv-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Ob-sess (ób-sés), *v. t.* [*L. obsessa*, *p. p. of obsidere* to besiege; *ob* (see *Ob*) + *sedere* to sit.] To besiege; to beset. [*Obs.*]

Ob-ses-sion (ób-sés-shún), *n.* [*L. obsessio*; cf. *F. obsession*.] 1. The act of besieging. [*Obs.*]

2. The state of being besieged; — used specifically of a person beset by a spirit from without. *Taylor.*

Whether by obsession or possession, I will not determine. *Barton.*

Ob-sid-i-an (ób-síd-i-an), *n.* [*L. Obsidianus lapis*, so named, according to Pliny, after one Obsidius, who discovered it in Ethiopia; cf. *F. obsidienne*, *obsidienne*. The later editions of Pliny read Obsidianus lapis, and Obsidius, instead of Obsidianus lapis, and Obsidius.] (*Min.*) A kind of glass produced by volcanoes. It is usually of a black color, and opaque, except in thin splinters.

In a thin section it often exhibits a fluidal structure, marked by the arrangement of microlites in the lines of the flow of the molten mass.

Ob-sid-i-o-nal (-ónal), *a.* [*L. obsidionalis*, from *obsidio* a siege, *obsidere* to besiege; cf. *F. obsidional*. See **OBSSESS**.] Of or pertaining to a siege.

Obsidional crown (*Rom. Antiq.*), a crown bestowed upon a general who raised the siege of a beleaguered place, or upon one who held out against a siege.

Ob-sig-ni-la-tion (ób-síg-ní-lá-shún), *n.* [*L. ob (see Ob)* + *signillum* a seal.] A sealing up. [*Obs.*]

Ob-sig-n (ób-sín), *v. t.* [*See OBSIGNATE*.] To seal; to confirm, as by a seal or stamp. [*Obs.*]

Ob-sig-nate (ób-síg-nát), *v. t.* [*L. obsignatus*, *p. p. of obsignare* to seal. See *Ob*, and *SIGN*.] To seal; to ratify. [*Obs.*]

Ob-sig-na-tion (ób-síg-né-shún), *n.* [*L. obsignatio*.] The act of sealing or ratifying; the state of being sealed or confirmed; confirmation, as by the Holy Spirit.

The spirit of manifestation will upbraid you in the shame and horror of a sad eternity, if you have not the spirit of obligation. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ob-sig-na-to-ry (ób-síg-ná-tó-rý), *a.* Ratifying; confirming by sealing. [*Obs.*]

Ob-so-le-sc-e (ób-só-lés), *v. t.* [*L. obsolescere*. See **OBSOLESCE**.] To become obsolescent. [*R.*]

Ob-so-le-sc-ence (-lész-ens), *n.* [*See OBSOLESCE*.] The state of becoming obsolete.

Ob-so-le-scent (-sent), *a.* [*L. obsolescens*, -entis, *p. pr. of obsolescere*, to wear out gradually, to fall into disuse; *ob* (see *Ob*) + *solere* to use, be wont.] Going out of use; becoming obsolete; passing into desuetude.

Ob-so-lete (ób-só-lét), *a.* [*L. obsoletus*, *p. p. of obsolescere*. See **OBSOLESCE**.] 1. No longer in use; gone into disuse; disused; neglected; as, an obsolete word; an obsolete statute; — applied chiefly to words, writings, or observances.

2. (*Biol.*) Not very distinct; obscure; rudimental; imperfectly developed; abortive.

Syn. — Ancient; antiquated; old-fashioned; antique; old; disused; neglected. See **ANCIENT**.

Ob-so-lete, *v. t.* To become obsolete; to go out of use. [*R.*]

Ob-so-lete-ly, *adv.* In an obsolete manner.

Ob-so-lete-ness, *n.* 1. The state of being obsolete, or no longer used; a state of desuetude.

2. (*Biol.*) Indistinctness; want of development.

Ob-so-let-ism (-lét-iz-m), *n.* A disused word or phrase; an archaism.

Ob-sta-cle (ób-stá-k'l), *n.* [*F., fr. L. obstaculum*, fr. *obstare* to stand before or against, to withstand, oppose; *ob* (see *Ob*) + *stare* to stand. See **STAND**.] That which stands in the way, or opposes; anything that hinders progress; a hindrance; an obstruction, physical or moral.

If all obstacles were out of way, And that my path were even to the crown. *Shak.*

Syn. — **IMPEDIMENT**; **OBSTRUCTION**; **OBSTRUCTION**; **OBSTRUCTION**.

Ob-stan-ey (ób-stán-ey), *n.* [*L. obstantia*, fr. *obstans*, *p. pr. of obstare*. See **OBSTACLE.] Opposition; impediment; obstruction. [*Obs.*]**

Ob-stet-ric (ób-stét-rik), *a.* [*L. Obstetricia*, fr. *obstetrix*, -icis, a midwife, fr. *obstare* to stand before; cf. *F. obstétrique*. See **OBSTACLE.] Of or pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed; as, the obstetric art.**

Obstetrical (*Zool.*), a European toad of the genus *Alytes*, especially *A. obstetricans*. (*K*)

Obstetrical Toad (*Alytes obstetricans*). (*K*) Male, carrying eggs in a string which the male winds around his legs, and carries about until the young are hatched.



Ob-stet-ri-cate (ób-stét-ri-kát), *v. t.* [*L. obstetrica*, *p. p. of obstetricare*, fr. *obstrix*.] To perform the office of midwife. [*Obs.*] "Nature does obstetricate." *Evelyn*.

Ob-stet-ri-cate, *v. t.* To assist as a midwife. [*Obs.*] *E. Waterhouse*.

Ob-stet-ri-ca-tion (-kát-shún), *n.* The act of assisting as a midwife; delivery. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.

Ob-stet-ri-cian (ób-stét-ri-sh'án), *n.* One skilled in obstetrics; an accoucheur.

Ob-stet-ri-cious (-trish'ús), *a.* [*See OBSSTETRIC.*] Serving to assist childbirth; obstetric; hence, facilitating any bringing forth or deliverance. [*Obs.*]

Yet is all human teaching but maleficent, or obstetricious. *Cudworth*.

Ob-stet-ric (ób-stét-ri-k), *n.* [*Cf. F. obstétrique*. See *OBSSTETRIC.*] The science of midwifery; the art of assisting women in parturition, or in the troubles incident to childbirth.

Ob-stet-ri-cy (-ri-sh'ý), *n.* Obstetrics. [*R.*] *Dunglison*.
Ob-stet-ri-cal (ób-stét-ri-kál), *a.* [*See OBSSTETRIC.*] 1. A fixedness in will, opinion, or resolution that can not be shaken at all, or only with great difficulty; firm and usually unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose, or system; unyielding disposition; stubbornness; pertinacity; persistency; contumacy.

You do not well in obstinacy. *Shak.*

To cavil in the course of this contract. *Shak.*

To shelter their ignorance, or obstinacy, under the obscurity of their terms. *Locke*.

2. The quality or state of being difficult to remedy, relieve, or subdue; as, the obstinacy of a disease or evil. *Syn.* — Pertinacity; firmness; resoluteness; inflexibility; persistency; stubbornness; perverseness; contumacy. — **OBSSTETRIC, PERTINACITY.** Pertinacity denotes great firmness in holding to a thing, aim, etc. *Obstinacy* is great firmness in holding out against persuasion, attack, etc. The former consists in adherence, the latter in resistance. An opinion is advocated with pertinacity or defended with obstinacy. Pertinacity is often used in a good sense; obstinacy generally in a bad one. "In this reply was included a very gross mistake, and it with pertinacity maintained, a capital error." *Sir T. Browne*. "Every degree of obstinacy in youth is one step to rebellion." *South*.

Ob-sti-nate (-nát), *a.* [*L. obstinatus*, *p. p. of obstinare* to set about a thing with firmness, to persist in; *ob* (see *OB*) + a word from the root of *stare* to stand. See *STAND*, and *cf. DESTINE.*] 1. Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course; persistent; not yielding to reason, arguments, or other means; stubborn; pertinacious; — usually implying unreasonableness. I have known great cures done by obstinate resolutions of drinking no wine. *Sir W. Temple*.

No ass so meek, no ass so obstinate. *Pope*.

Those obstinate questionings

Of sense and outward things. *Wordsworth*.

2. Not yielding; not easily subdued or removed; as, obstinate fever; obstinate obstructions.

Syn. — Stubborn; inflexible; immovable; firm; pertinacious; persistent; headstrong; opinionated; unyielding; refractory; contumacious. See *STUBBORN*.

Ob-sti-nate-ly, *adv.* — **Ob-sti-nate-ness**, *n.*

Ob-sti-na-tion (-nát-shún), *n.* [*L. obstinatio*.] Obstinacy; stubbornness. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor*.

Ob-sti-na-tion (-pát-shún), *n.* [*L. obstipatio* a close pressure; *ob* (see *OB*) + *stipare* to press.] 1. The act of stopping up, as a passage. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*.

2. (*Med.*) Extreme constipation. [*Obs.*] *Hooper*.

Ob-strep-er-ous (ób-strep-ér-ús), *a.* [*L. obstreperus*, from *obstrepere* to make a noise at; *ob* (see *OB*) + *strepere* to make a noise.] Attended by, or making, a loud and tumultuous noise; clamorous; noisy; vociferous. "The obstreperous city." *Wordsworth*. "Obstreperous approbation." *Addison*.

Beating the air with their obstreperous beaks. *B. Jonson*.

Ob-strep-er-ous-ly, *adv.* — **Ob-strep-er-ous-ness**, *n.* **Ob-stric-tion** (ób-strík-shún), *n.* [*L. obstricere*, *obstricere*, to bind to or about.] The state of being constrained, bound, or obliged; that which constrains or obliges; obligation; bond. [*R.*] *Milton*.

Ob-stric-tion (ób-strík-shún), *n.* [*See OBSTRUCTION.*] To constrain; to put under obligation. [*R.*] *Bp. Gardiner*.

Ob-struc-t (ób-strúk-t), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. OBSTRUCT*; *ob* (see *OB*) + *struere* to build up, to obstruct; to obstruct; to obstruct to pile up. See *STRUCTURE*.]

1. To block up; to stop up or close, as a way or passage; to place an obstacle in, or fill with obstacles or impediments that prevent or hinder passing; as, to obstruct a street; to obstruct the channels of the body.

"Is he the obstructed path of sound shall clear." *Pope*.

2. To be, or come, in the way of; to hinder from passing; to stop; to impede; to retard; as, the bar in the harbor obstructs the passage of ships; clouds obstruct the light of the sun; unwise rules obstruct legislation. "Th' impatience of obstructed love." *Johnson*.

Syn. — To bar; barricade; stop; arrest; check; interrupt; clog; choke; impede; retard; embarrass; oppose.

Ob-struc-tor (-strúk-t), *n.* One who obstructs or hinders.

Ob-struc-tion (ób-strúk-shún), *n.* [*L. obstricere*.]

1. The act of obstructing, or state of being obstructed.

2. That which obstructs or impedes; an obstacle; an impediment; a hindrance.

A popular assembly free from obstructions. *Sieft*.

3. The condition of having the natural powers obstructed in their usual course, the arrest of the vital functions; death. [*Poetic*]

To die, and go we know not where.

To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot. *Shak.*

Syn. — Obstacle; bar; barrier; impediment; clog; check; hindrance. — **OBSSTRECTION, OBSTRUCTION.** The difference between these words is that indicated by their etymology; an *obstacle* is something standing in the

way; an *obstruction* is something put in the way. *Obstacle* implies more fixedness and is the stronger word. We remove obstructions; we surmount obstacles.

Disparity in age seems a greater obstacle to an intimate friendship than inequality of fortune. *Collier*.

The king expected to meet with all the obstructions and difficulties his enraged enemies could lay in his way. *Clarendon*.

Ob-struc-tion-ism (ób-strúk-shún-iz'm), *n.* The act or the policy of obstructing progress. *Long. Lit. World*.

Ob-struc-tion-ist, *n.* One who hinders progress; one who obstructs business, as in a legislative body. — *a.* Of or pertaining to obstructionists. [*Recent*]

Ob-struc-tive (ób-strúk-tív), *a.* [*Cf. F. obstructif*.] Tending to obstruct; presenting obstacles; hindering; causing impediment. — **Ob-struc-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ob-struc-tive, *n.* An obstructive person or thing.

Ob-stru-ent (ób-stru-ént), *a.* [*L. obstruens*, *p. pr. of obstruere*. See *OBSSTRECTION*.] Causing obstruction; blocking up; hindering; as, an obstructive medicine. *Johnson*.

Ob-stru-ent, *n.* Anything that obstructs or closes a passage; esp., that which obstructs natural passages in the body; as, a medicine which acts as an obstruct.

Ob-stu-pe-fac-tion (ób-stúp-é-fák-shún), *n.* [*L. obstupescere* to stupefy.] See *STUPESFACTION*. [*Obs.*] *Howell*.

Ob-stu-pe-fac-tive (-tív), *a.* Stupefactive. [*Obs.*]

Ob-stu-pe-fy (ób-stúp-é-fí), *v. t.* [*Cf. L. obstupescere*. See *OB*, and *STUPESFY*.] See *STUPESFY*. [*Obs.*]

Ob-tain (ób-táin), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. OBTAINED* (*-tánd*); *p. pr. & vb. n. OBTAINING*.] [*F. obtenir*, *L. obtinere*; *ob* (see *OB*) + *tenere* to hold. See *TENABLE*.]

1. To hold; to keep; to possess. [*Obs.*]

His mother, then, is mortal, but his sire

He who obtains the mortality of heaven. *Milton*.

2. To get hold of by effort; to gain possession of; to procure; to acquire, in any way.

Some pray for riches; riches they obtain. *Dryden*.

By guileful fair words peace may be obtained. *Shak.*

It may be that I may obtain children by her. *Gen. xvi. 2*.

Syn. — To attain; gain; procure; acquire; win; earn.

See *ATTAIN*. — **TO OBTAIN**, *GET*, *GAIN*, *EARN*, *ACQUIRE*.

The idea of getting is common to all these terms. We may, indeed, with only a slight change of sense, substitute get for either of them; as, to get or to gain a prize; to get or to obtain an employment; to get or to earn a living; to get or to acquire a language. To gain is to get by striving; and as this is often a part of our good fortune, the word gain is peculiarly applicable to whatever comes to us fortuitously. Thus, we gain a victory, we gain a cause, we gain an advantage, etc. To earn is to deserve by labor or service; as, to earn good wages; to earn a triumph. Unfortunately, one does not always get or obtain what he has earnestly desired. To obtain implies desire for possession, and some effort directed to the attainment of that which is not immediately within our reach. Whatever we thus seek and get, we obtain, whether by our own exertions or those of others; whether by good or bad means; whether permanently, or only for a time. Thus, a man obtains an employment; he obtains information he desired; he obtains an answer to a letter, etc. To acquire is more limited and specific. We acquire what comes to us gradually in the regular exercise of our abilities, while we obtain what comes in any way, provided we desire it. Thus, we acquire knowledge, property, honor, reputation, etc. What we acquire becomes, to a great extent, permanently our own; as, to acquire a language; to acquire habits of industry, etc.

Ob-tain', *v. t.* 1. To become held; to gain or have a firm footing; to be recognized or established; to subsist; to become prevalent or general; to prevail; as, the custom obtains of going to the seashore in summer.

Sobriety hath by use obtained to signify temperance in drinking. *Jer. Taylor*.

The Theodosian code, several hundred years after Justinian's time, did obtain in the western parts of Europe. *Baker*.

2. To prevail; to succeed. [*R.*] *Evelyn*.

So run that ye may obtain. *1 Cor. ix. 24*.

There is due from the judge to the advocate, some commendation where causes are fairly pleaded; especially towards the side which obtaineth not. *Bacon*.

Ob-tain-a-ble (-áb'l), *a.* Capable of being obtained.

Ob-tain'er (-ér), *n.* One who obtains.

Ob-tain-ment (-ment), *n.* The act or process of obtaining; attainment. *Milton*.

Ob-tem-per (ób-tém-pér), *v. t.* [*See OBTEMPERATE*.] (*Scots Law*) To obey (a judgment or decree).

Ob-tem-per-ate (-át), *v. t.* [*L. obtemperare*, *obtemperare* to obey.] To obey. [*Obs.*] *Johnson*.

Ob-tend' (ób-ténd'), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. OBTENDER*; *p. pr. & vb. n. OBTEENDING*.] [*L. obtendere*, *obtenere*, to stretch or place before or against; *ob* (see *OB*) + *tendere* to stretch.] 1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition. [*Obs.*] *Dryden*.

2. To offer as the reason of anything; to pretend. [*Obs.*] *Dryden*.

Ob-ten-e-brate (ób-tén-é-brát), *n.* [*L. obtenebrare* to make dark.] The act of darkening; the state of being darkened; darkness. [*Obs.*]

In every megrim or vertigo, there is an obtenebration joined with a semblance of turning round. *Bacon*.

Ob-ten-sion (ób-tén-shún), *n.* [*L. obtentio*. See *OBTEND*.] The act of obtaining. [*Obs.*] *Johnson*.

Ob-test' (ób-tést'), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. OBTESTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. OBTESTING*.] [*L. obtestari*; *ob* (see *OB*) + *testari* to witness, fr. *testis* a witness.] 1. To call to witness; to invoke as a witness. [*R.*] *Dryden*.

2. To beseech; to supplicate; to beg for. [*R.*]

Ob-test-er, *v. t.* To protest. [*R.*] *E. Waterhouse*.

Ob-test-er-ation (ób-tés-tér-shún), *n.* [*L. obtestatio*.] The act of obtesting; supplication; protestation. [*R.*]

Antonio asserted this with great obtestation. *Evelyn*.

Ob-trec-tion (ób-trék-tshún), *n.* [*L. obtrectio*, from *obtrahere* to detract from through envy. See *DETRACT*.] Slander; detraction; calumny. [*Obs.*] *Barrow*.

Ob-trude' (ób-trúd'), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. OBTRUDED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. OBTRUDING*.] [*L. obtrudere*, *obtrudere*; *ob* (see *OB*) + *trudere* to thrust. See *THRUST*.] 1. To thrust impudently; to present without warrant or solicitation; as, to obtrude one's self upon a company.

The objects of our senses obtrude their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no. *Locke*.

2. To offer with unreasonable importunity; to urge unduly or against the will. *Milton*.

Ob-trude', *v. t.* To thrust one's self upon a company or upon attention; to intrude.

Syn. — **TO OBTRUDE, INTRUDE.** To intrude is to thrust one's self into a place, society, etc., without right, or uninvited; to obtrude is to force one's self, remarks, opinions, etc., into society or upon persons with whom one has no such intimacy as to justify such boldness.

Ob-trud'er (-trú-dér), *n.* One who obtrudes. *Boyle*.

Ob-tru-dence (ób-trú-dén-s), *n.* [*L. obtrudencia*, *p. p. of obtrudere*.] To deprive of a limb; to lop. [*R.*]

Ob-tru-ca-tion (ób-trú-kát-shún), *n.* [*L. obtruncatio*.] The act of lopping or cutting off. [*R.*] *Cockram*.

Ob-tru-sion (ób-trú-shún), *n.* [*L. obtrusio*. See *OBTRUDE*.] 1. The act of obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited; as, the obtrusion of crude opinions on the world.

2. That which is obtruded. *Milton*.

Ob-tru-sion-ist, *n.* One who practices or exercises obtrusion. [*R.*] *Gent. Mag.*

Ob-tru-sive (-sív), *a.* Disposed to obtrude; inclined to intrude or thrust one's self or one's opinions upon others, or to enter uninvited; forward; pushing; intrusive. — **Ob-tru-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-tru-sive-ness**, *n.*

Not obvious, not obtrusive, but retired. *Milton*.

Ob-tund' (ób-túnd'), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. OBTURNED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. OBTURNING*.] [*L. obtundere*, *obturnare*; *ob* (see *OB*) + *tundere* to strike or beat. See *STUTTER*.]

To reduce the edge, pungency, or violent action of; to dull; to blunt; to deaden; to quell; as, to obtund the acrimony of the gall. [*Archaic*] *Harvey*.

They . . . have filled all our law books with the obtunding story of their suits and trials. *Milton*.

Ob-tund-ent (-ént), *a.* [*L. obtundens*, *p. pr. of obtundere*.] (*Med.*) A substance which deadens a part, or blunts irritation, usually some bland, oily, or mucilaginous matter; — nearly the same as *demulcent*. *Forstyth*.

Ob-tund'er (-ér), *n.* (*Med.*) That which obtunds or blunts; especially, that which blunts sensibility.

Ob-tu-ra-tion (ób-tú-rát-shún), *n.* [*L. obturare* to stop up; *cf. F. obturation*.] The act of stopping up, or closing, an opening. [*Obs.*] "Deaf by an outward obturation." *Bp. Hall*.

Ob-tu-ra-tor (ób-tú-rát-ér), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *L. obturare* to stop up; *cf. F. obturateur*.] 1. That which closes or stops an opening.

2. (*Surg.*) An apparatus designed to close an unnatural opening, as a fissure of the palate.

Ob-tu-ra-tor, *a.* (*Anat.*) Serving as an obturator; closing an opening; pertaining to, or in the region of, the obturator foramen; as, the obturator nerve.

Obturator foramen (*Anat.*), an opening situated between the pubic and ischial parts of the innominate bone and closed by the obturator membrane; the thyroid foramen.

Ob-tus-an-gu-lar (ób-tús-áng'gú-lér), *a.* See *OBTUSANGULAR*.

Ob-tuse' (ób-tú'), *a.* [*Compar. OBTURNER* (*-ér*); *superl. OBTURNEST*.] [*L. obtus*, *p. p. of obtundere* to blunt; *cf. F. obtus*. See *OBTURN*.] 1. Not pointed or acute; blunt; — applied esp. to angles greater than a right angle, or containing more than ninety degrees.

2. Not having acute sensibility or perceptions; dull; stupid; as, obtuse senses. *Milton*.

3. Dull; deadened; as, obtuse sound. *Johnson*.

Ob-tuse-ang-gled (-áng'gú-l'd), *a.* Having an obtuse-angled triangle.

Ob-tuse-ang-gu-lar (-áng'gú-l-ér), *a.* obtuse angle; as, an obtuse-angled triangle.

Ob-tuse-ly, *adv.* In an obtuse manner.

Ob-tuse-ness, *n.* State or quality of being obtuse.

Ob-tu-sion (ób-tú-shún), *n.* [*L. obtusio*, from *obtundere* to blunt. See *OBTURN*.] 1. The act or process of making obtuse or blunt.

2. The state of being dulled or blunted; as, the obtusation of the senses. *Harvey*.

Ob-tu-si-ty (-sít-ý), *n.* Obtuseness. *Long. Quart. Rev.*

Ob-um-brant (ób-úm-bránt), *a.* [*L. obumbrans*, *p. pr.*] (*Zoöl.*) Overhanging; as, obumbrant feathers.

Ob-um-brate (-brát), *v. t.* [*L. obumbrare*, *p. p. of obumbrare* to overshadow, cloud; *ob* + *umbrare* to shade.] To shade; to darken; to cloud. [*R.*] *Howell*.

Ob-um-brat-ion (ób-úm-brát-shún), *n.* [*L. obumbratio*.] Act of darkening or obscuring. [*R.*] *Sir T. More*.

Ob-un-cous (ób-únp-kús), *a.* [*L. obuncus*; *ob* (see *OB*) + *uncus* hooked.] Hooked or crooked in an extreme degree. *Maunder*.

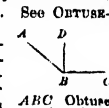
Ob-ven-tion (ób-vén-shún), *n.* [*L. obventio*, fr. *obvenire* to come before or in the way of, to befall; *ob* (see *OB*) + *venire* to come; *cf. F. obvention*.] The act of happening incidentally; that which happens casually; an incidental advantage; an occasional offering. [*Obs.*] "Tithes and other obventions." *Spenser*.

Legacies bequeathed by the deaths of princes and great persons, and other casualties and obventions. *Fowler*.

Ob-vers-ant (ób-vér-ánt), *a.* [*L. obversans*, *p. pr. of obversari* to hover before; *ob* (see *OB*) + *versare* to move about.] Conversant; familiar. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*.

Ob-vers'er (ób-vér-ér), *a.* [*L. obversus*, *p. p. of obvertere*. See *OBVERT*.] Having the base, or end next the attachment, narrower than the top, as a leaf.

Ob-verse (ób-vér-s), *n.* [*Cf. F. obverse*, *obversa*. See *OBVERSE*.] 1. The face of a coin which has the principal image or inscription upon it; — the other side being the reverse.



2. Anything necessarily involved in, or answering to, another; the more apparent or conspicuous of two possible sides, or of two corresponding things.

The fact that it [a belief] invariably exists being the *obverse* of the fact that there is no alternative belief. *H. Spencer.*

Ob-verse-ly (ób-věrs/ly), *adv.* In an obverse manner.

Ob-verse-ion (ób-věrs/zhún), *n.* [L. *obversio*, a turning towards.] 1. The act of turning toward or downward. 2. (Logic) The act of immediate inference, by which we deny the opposite of anything which has been affirmed; as, all men are mortal; then, by *obversion*, no men are immortal. This is also described as "immediate inference by privative conception." *Bain.*

Ob-vert' (ób-věrt'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *OBVERTED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *OBVERTING*.] [L. *obvertice*; ob (see *Ob-*) + *vertice* to turn. See *VERSE*.] To turn toward.

If its base be *obverted* towards us. *J. Watts.*

Ob-vi-ate (ób-vi-át), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *OBVIATED* (-i-át); p. pr. & vb. n. *OBVIATING*.] [L. *obviare*; ob (see *Ob-*) + *viare* to go, fr. *via* way. See *VOYAGE*.] 1. To meet in the way. [*Obs.*]

Not to stir a step to *obviate* any of a different religion. *Fuller.*
2. To anticipate; to prevent by interception; to remove from the way or path; to make unnecessary; as, to *obviate* the necessity of going.

To lay down everything in its full light, so as to *obviate* all exceptions. *Woodward.*

Ob-vi-a-tion (ób-vi-á-tshún), *n.* The act of obviating, or the state of being obviated.

Ob-vi-ous (ób-vi-ús), *a.* [L. *obvius*; ob (see *Ob-*) + *via* way. See *VOYAGE*.] 1. Opposing; fronting. [*Obs.*]

To the evil turn *My obvious breast.* *Milton.*

2. Exposed; subject; open; liable. [*Obs.*] "Obvious to dispute." *Milton.*

3. Easily discovered, seen, or understood; readily perceived by the eye or the intellect; plain; evident; apparent; as, an *obvious* meaning; an *obvious* remark.

Apart and easy to be known they lie, *Audist* the heap, and *obvious* to the eye. *Pope.*

Syn. — Plain; clear; evident. See *MANIFEST*.

Ob-vi-ous-ly, *adv.* — **Ob-vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ob-vol-ute (ób-vól-út), *a.* [L. *obvolutus*, p. p. of *ob-volūtus* (-lūt), *v. t.* *volvere* to wrap round; ob (see *Ob-*) + *volvere* to roll.] Overlapping; contorted; convolute; — applied primarily, in botany, to two opposite leaves, each of which has one edge overlapping the nearest edge of the other, and secondarily to a circle of several leaves or petals which thus overlap.

Ob-y (ób-y), *n.* See *Obi*.

O-ca (ók-ká), *n.* [Sp.] A Peruvian name for certain species of Oxalis (*O. crenata*, and *O. tuberosa*) which bear edible tubers.

O-ca-my (ók-ká-my), *n.* [A corruption of *alchemy*.] An alloy imitating gold or silver. [Written also *ochimy*, *ochymy*, etc.]

O-ca-sion (ók-ká-zhún), *n.* [F. *occasion*, L. *occursum*, fr. *occurrere*, *occursum*, to fall down; ob (see *Ob-*) + *cadere* to fall. See *CHANCE*, and cf. *OC-CIDENT*.] 1. A falling out, happening, or coming to pass; hence, that which falls out or happens; occurrence; incident.

The unlooked-for incidents of family history, and its hidden excitement, and its arduous occasions. *I. Taylor.*

2. A favorable opportunity; a convenient or timely chance; convenience.

Sin, taking *occasion* by the commandment, deceived me. *Rom. vii. 11.*

I'll take the *occasion* which he gives to bring Him to his death. *Fuller.*

3. An occurrence or condition of affairs which brings with it some unlooked-for event; that which incidentally brings to pass an event, without being its efficient cause or sufficient reason; accidental or incidental cause.

Her beauty was the *occasion* of the war. *Dryden.*

4. Need; exigency; requirement; necessity; as, I have no *occasion* for fireworks.

After we have served ourselves and our own occasions. *Jer. Taylor.*

When my *occasions* took me into France. *Burke.*

5. A reason or excuse; a motive; a persuasion.

Whose manner was, all passengers to stay, And entertain with her *occasions* stay. *Spenser.*

On *occasion*, in case of need; in necessity; as convenience requires; occasionally. "That we might have intelligence from him on *occasion*." *De Foe.*

Syn. — Need; incident; use. See *OPPORTUNITY*.

O-ca-sion (ók-ká-zhún), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *OCCASIONED* (-zhún); p. pr. & vb. n. *OCCASIONING*.] [Cf. F. *occasionner*.] To give occasion to; to cause; to produce; to induce; as, to *occasion* anxiety.

If we inquire what it is that *occasions* men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes. *Locke.*

O-ca-sion-a-ble (-á-b'l), *a.* Capable of being occasioned or caused.

O-ca-sion-al (-ál), *a.* [Cf. F. *occasionnel*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an occasion or to occasions; occurring at times, but not constant, regular, or systematic; made or happening as opportunity requires or admits; casual; incidental; as, *occasional* remarks, or efforts.

The . . . *occasional* writing of the present times. *Bagshot.*

2. Produced by accident; as, the *occasional* origin of a thing. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Occasional cause (*Metaph.*), some circumstance preceding an effect which, without being the real cause, becomes the occasion of the action of the efficient cause; thus, the act of touching gunpowder with fire is the *occasional*, but not the efficient, cause of an explosion.

O-ca-sion-al-ism (-iz'm), *n.* (*Metaph.*) The system of occasional causes; — a name given to certain theories of the Cartesian school of philosophers, as to the intervention of the First Cause, by which they account for the apparent reciprocal action of the soul and the body.

O-ca-sion-al-ity (ók-ká-zhún-ál-ty), *n.* Quality or state of being occasional; occasional occurrence. [*R.*]

O-ca-sion-al-ly (ók-ká-zhún-ál-ty), *adv.* In an occasional manner; on occasion; at times, as convenience requires or opportunity offers; not regularly. *Stewart.*

The one, Wolsey, directly his subject by birth; the other, his subject *occasionally* by his preferment. *Fuller.*

O-ca-sion-ate (-át), *v. t.* To occasion. [*Obs.*]

The lowest may *occasionate* much ill. *Dr. H. More.*

O-ca-sion-er (-ér), *n.* One who, or that which, occasions, causes, or produces. *Sp. Sanderson.*

O-ca-sive (-ásv), *a.* [L. *occasivus*, fr. *occursum* a going down, setting of the heavenly bodies, fr. *occurrere* to fall or go down. See *OCCASION*.] Of or pertaining to the setting sun; falling; descending; western.

O-ca-sion (ók-ká-zhún), *n.* [L. *occecatio*, fr. *occurrere* to make blind; ob + *cadere* to blind, fr. *cadere* blind.] The act of making blind, or the state of being blind. [*R.*] "This inward *occasion*." *Bp. Hall.*

Occi-dent (ók-sí-dent), *n.* [F., fr. L. *occidens*, *occidentis*, fr. *occurrere*, p. pr. of *occurrere* to fall or go down. See *OCCASION*.] The part of the horizon where the sun last appears in the evening; that part of the earth towards the sunset; the west; — opposed to *orient*. Specifically, in former times, Europe as opposed to Asia; now, also, the Western hemisphere. *Chaucer.*

I may wander from east to *occident*. *Shak.*

Occi-den-tal (-dén-tál), *a.* [L. *occidentalis*; cf. F. *occidental*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or situated in, the occident, or west; western; — opposed to *oriental*; as, *occidental* climates, or customs, an *occidental* planet.

2. Possessing inferior hardness, brilliancy, or beauty; — used of inferior precious stones and gems, because those found in the Orient are generally superior.

Occi-den-tals (-tálz), *n. pl.* (*Ecccl.*) Western Christians of the Latin rite. See *ORIENTALS*.

Occi-d-u-ous (ók-sí-dú-ús), *a.* [L. *occiduous*, fr. *occurrere* to go down.] Western; occidental. [*R.*] *Blount.*

Occi-pi-tal (ók-síp-i-tál), *a.* [Cf. F. *occipital*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the occiput, or back part of the head, or to the occipital bone.

Occipital bone (*Anat.*), the bone which forms the posterior segment of the skull and surrounds the great foramen by which the spinal cord leaves the cranium. In the higher vertebrates it is usually composed of four bones, which become consolidated in the adult. — *Occipital point* (*Anat.*), the point of the occiput in the mesial plane farthest from the occiput.

Occi-pi-tal, *n.* (*Anat.*) The occipital bone.

Occi-pi-to (-ók-síp-i-tó), [*See OCCIPUT*.] A combining form denoting relation to, or situation near, the occiput; as, *occipito-axial*, *occipito-mastoid*.

Occi-pi-to-axi-al (-ók-síp-i-tó-ál), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the occipital bone and second vertebra, or axis.

Occi-pu-t (ók-síp-út), *n.*; pl. L. *Occipita* (ók-síp-i-tá), E. *Occiputs*. [L., fr. ob (see *Ob-*) + *caput* head. See *CHIEF*.] 1. (*Anat.*) The back, or posterior, part of the head or skull; the region of the occipital bone.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A plate which forms the back part of the head of insects.

Occi-sion (ók-sízh-un), *n.* [L. *occisio*, fr. *occurrere*, *occurrere*, to cut down; ob (see *Ob-*) + *cadere* to cut.] A killing; the act of killing. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Occi-sive (ók-sí-sív), *v. t.* [L. *occludere*, *occludere*; ob (see *Ob-*) + *cludere* to shut.] 1. To shut up; to close. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. (*Chem.*) To take in and retain; to absorb; — said especially with respect to gases; as iron, platinum, and palladium *occlude* large volumes of hydrogen.

Occi-sive-ment (-kí-sív-ment), *a.* [L. *occludens*, p. pr. of *occludere*.] Serving to close; shutting up. — *n.* That which closes or shuts up.

Occi-sive (ók-sí-sív), *a.* [L. *occlusus*, p. p. See *OCCURRE*.] Shut; closed. [*Obs.*] *Holder.*

O-clu-sion (ók-klú-zhún), *n.* [*See OCCURRE*.] 1. The act of occluding, or the state of being occluded.

Constriction and *occlusion* of the orifice. *Hovell.*

2. (*Med.*) The transient approximation of the edges of a natural opening; imperforation. *Dunglison.*

Occlusion of gases (*Chem. & Physics*), the phenomenon of absorbing gases, as exhibited by platinum, palladium, iron, or charcoal; thus, palladium absorbs, or *occludes*, nearly a thousand times its own volume of hydrogen, and in this case a chemical compound seems to be formed.

Oc-cu-sate (ók-kú-sát), *v. t.* [*See OB-*, and *CAUSARE*.] To incur; to harden. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Oc-cu-l' (ók-kú-l'), *a.* [L. *occulus*, p. p. of *occludere* to cover up, hide; ob (see *Ob-*) + a root prob. akin to *E. hell*: cf. F. *occulter*.] Hidden from the eye or the understanding; invisible; secret; concealed; unknown.

It is of an *occult* kind, and is so insensible in its advances as to escape observation. *J. Taylor.*

Occult line (*Geom.*), a line drawn as a part of the construction of a figure or problem, but not to appear in the finished plan. — *Occult qualities*, those qualities whose effects only were observed, but the nature and relations of whose productive agencies were undetermined; — so called by the schoolmen. — *Occult sciences*, those sciences of the Middle Ages which related to the supposed action or influence of occult qualities, or supernatural powers, as alchemy, magic, necromancy, and astrology.

Oc-cu-l', *v. t.* To eclipse; to hide from sight.

Oc-cu-l'a-tion (ók-kú-l'-á-tshún), *n.* [L. *occulatio*, a hiding, fr. *occludere*, v. intens. of *occludere*: cf. F. *occlusion*. See *OCCUR*.] 1. (*Astron.*) The hiding of a heavenly body from sight by the intervention of some other of the heavenly bodies; — applied especially to eclipses of stars and planets by the moon, and to the eclipses of satellites of planets by their primaries.

2. Fig.: The state of being occult.

The reappearance of such an author after those long periods of *occultation*. *Jeffrey.*

Circle of perpetual occultation. See under *CIRCLE*.

Oc-cu-l'ed, *a.* 1. Hidden; secret. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. (*Astron.*) Concealed by the intervention of some other heavenly body, as a star by the moon.

Oc-cu-l'ing (ók-kú-l'ing), *n.* Same as *OCCULTATION*.

Oc-cu-l'ism (-iz'm), *n.* A certain Oriental system of theosophy. *A. P. Sinnett.*

Oc-cu-l'ist, *n.* An adherent of occultism.

Oc-cu-l'ly, *adv.* In an occult manner.

Oc-cu-l'ness, *n.* State or quality of being occult.

Oc-cu-pan-ty (ók-kú-pán-ty), *n.* [*See OCCUPANT*.] The act of taking or holding possession; possession; occupation.

Title by occupancy (*Law*), a right of property acquired by taking the first possession of a thing, or possession of a thing which belonged to nobody, and appropriating it. *Blackstone. Kent.*

Oc-cu-pant (ók-kú-pant), *n.* [L. *occupans*, p. pr. of *occupare*: cf. F. *occupant*. See *OCCUR*.] 1. One who occupies, or takes possession; one who has the actual use or possession, or is in possession, of a thing.

2. This word, in law, sometimes signifies one who takes the first possession of a thing that has no owner.

3. A prostitute. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Oc-cu-pate (-pát), *v. t.* [L. *occupatus*, p. p. of *occupare*. See *OCCUR*.] To occupy. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Oc-cu-pa-tion (-pá-shún), *n.* [L. *occupatio*: cf. F. *occupation*.] 1. The act or process of occupying or taking possession; actual possession and control; the state of being occupied; a holding or keeping; tenure; use; as, the *occupation* of lands by a tenant.

2. That which occupies or engages the time and attention; the principal business of one's life; vocation; employment; calling; trade.

Absence of *occupation* is not rest. *Cowper.*

Occupation bridge (*Engin.*), a bridge connecting the parts of an estate separated by a railroad, a canal, or an ordinary road.

Syn. — Occupancy; possession; tenure; use; employment; vocation; engagement; vocation; calling; office; trade; profession.

Oc-cu-pi-er (ók-kú-pi-ér), *n.* 1. One who occupies, or has possession.

2. One who follows an employment; hence, a tradesman. [*Obs.*] "Merchants and *occupiers*." *Holland.*

The *occupiers* of thy merchandise. *Ezek. xxvii. 27.*

Oc-cu-py (ók-kú-pi), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *OCCUPIED* (-pid); p. pr. & vb. n. *OCCUPYING* (-pí-ing).] [*OE. occypian*, F. *occuper*, fr. L. *occupare*; ob (see *Ob-*) + a word akin to *capere* to take. See *CAPACIOUS*.] 1. To take or hold possession of; to hold or keep for use; to possess.

We *occupieth* the fine [end] of our gladness. *Chaucer.*

The better apartments were already *occupied*. *W. Irving.*

2. To hold, or fill, the dimensions of; to take up the room or space of; to cover or fill; as, the camp *occupied* five acres of ground.

3. To possess or use the time or capacity of; to engage the service of; to employ; to busy.

An archbishop may have cause to *occupy* more chaplains than six. *Eng. Statute (Hen. VIII.).*

They *occupied* themselves about the Sabbath. *2 Macc. vii. 27.*

4. To do business in; to busy one's self with. [*Obs.*]

All the ships of the sea, with their mariners, were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandise. *Ezek. xxvii. 24.*

Not able to *occupy* their old crafts. *Robynson (More's Utopia).*

5. To use; to expend; to make use of. [*Obs.*]

All the gold that was *occupied* for the work. *Ex. xxxviii. 24.*

They *occupy* not money themselves. *Robynson (More's Utopia).*

6. To have sexual intercourse with. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Oc-cu-py, *v. i.* 1. To hold possession; to be an occupant. "Occupy till I come." *Luke xix. 13.*

2. To follow business; to traffic.

Oc-cu-r' (ók-kú-r'), *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. *OCCURRED* (-kúrd'); p. pr. & vb. n. *OCCURRING* (-kú-r'ing).] [L. *occurrere*, *occurrere*; ob (see *Ob-*) + *currere* to run. See *COURSE*.] 1. To meet; to clash. [*Obs.*]

The resistance of the bodies they *occur* with. *Bentley.*

2. To go in order to meet; to make reply. [*Obs.*]

I must occur to one specious objection. *Bentley.*

3. To meet one's eye; to be found or met with; to present itself; to offer; to appear; to happen; to take place; as, I will write if opportunity *occurs*.

In Scripture, though the word *occur*, yet there is no such thing as "heir" in our author's sense. *Locke.*

4. To meet or come to the mind; to suggest itself; to be presented to the imagination or memory.

There doth not *occur* to me any use of this experiment for profit. *Bacon.*

Oc-cu-r'ence (ók-kú-r'ená), *n.* [Cf. F. *occurrence*. See *OCCUR*.] 1. A coming or happening; as, the *occurrence* of a railway collision.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of something new. *J. Watts.*

2. Any incident or event; esp., one which happens without being designed or expected; as, an unusual *occurrence*, or the ordinary occurrences of life.

All the *occurrence* of my fortune. *Shak.*

Syn. — See *EVENT*.

Oc-cu-r'ent (-rén-t), *a.* [L. *occurrere*, *occurrere*, p. pr. of *occurrere*: cf. F. *occurrent*. See *OCCUR*.] Occurring or happening; hence, incidental; accidental.

Oc-cu-r'ent, *n.* 1. One who meets; hence, an adversary. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

2. Anything that happens; an occurrence. [*Obs.*]

These we must meet with in obvious *occurrences* of the world. *Sir T. Browne.*

Oc-cu-r'ence (ók-kú-r'ená), *n.* [L. *occurrere*.] Same as *OCCURRENCE*. [*Obs.*] *Bentley.*

Oc-cu-r'ion (ók-kú-r'zhún), *n.* [L. *occurio*. See *OCCUR*.] A meeting; a clash; a collision. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

O'-cean (ó-shán), *n.* [F. *océan*, L. *oceanus*, Gr. *oceanós*; ocean, in Homer, the great river supposed to encompass the earth.] 1. The whole body of salt water which

covers more than three fifths of the surface of the globe; — called also the *sea*, or *great sea*.

Like the odor of brine from the ocean
Comes the thought of other years. Longfellow.

2. One of the large bodies of water into which the great ocean is regarded as divided, as the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic oceans.

3. An immense expanse; any vast space or quantity without apparent limits; as, the boundless ocean of eternity; an ocean of affairs. Locke.

Ocean (ŏ'shan), a. Of or pertaining to the main or great sea; as, the ocean waves; an ocean stream. Milton.

Oceanic (ŏ'shān'ik), a. [Cf. F. *océanique*. See OCEAN.] 1. Of or pertaining to the ocean; found or formed in or about, or produced by, the ocean; frequenting the ocean, especially mid-ocean.

Petrels are the most aerial and oceanic of birds. Darwin.

2. Of or pertaining to Oceania or its inhabitants.

Ocean-ography (ŏ'shan-ŏ'grā-fy), n. [Ocean + -graphy.] A description of the ocean.

Ocean-ology (ŏ'shān-ŏ'jy), n. [Ocean + -logy.] That branch of science which relates to the ocean.

Oceanus (ŏ'shān'us), n. [L., from Gr. *Ὠκεανός*.] (Gr. Myth.) The god of the great outer sea, or the river which was believed to flow around the whole earth.

Ocell-lar-y (ŏ-sĕl-lā-r'y), a. Of or pertaining to ocelli.

Ocell-late (ŏ-sĕl-lāt), a. Same as OCELLATED.

Ocell-late (ŏ-sĕl-lāt), a. [L. *ocellatus*, fr. *ocellus* a little eye, dim. of *oculus* an eye.] 1. Resembling an eye. 2. Marked with eye-like spots of color; as, the ocellated blenny.

Ocellated turkey (ŏ-sĕl-lāt'urē), the wild turkey of Central America (*Meleagris ocellata*).

Ocell-lus (ŏ-sĕl-lŭs), n.; pl. OCELLI (-lī). [L., dim. of *oculus* an eye.] (Zool.) (a) A little eye; a minute simple eye found in many invertebrates. See *Illustr.* of LEECH. (b) An eyelike spot of color, as a Common Fly, those on the tail of the peacock.

Ocell-lous (ŏ-sĕl-lōs), a. [Ocell + -ous.] Compound.

Ocell-lot (ŏ-sĕl-lŏt), n. [Mexican *ocelotl*.] (Zool.) An American feline carnivore (*Felis pardalis*).

Ocelot (ŏ-sĕl-lŏt), n. [Mexican *ocelotl*.] (Zool.) An American feline carnivore (*Felis pardalis*). It ranges from the Southwestern United States to Patagonia. It is covered with blackish ocellated spots and blotches, which are variously arranged. The ground color varies from reddish gray to tawny yellow.

Ocher (ŏ'chĕr), n. [F. *ocre*, L. *ochra*, fr. Gr. *ὠχρα*, from *ὠχρός* pale, pale yellow.] (Min.) (a) An impure earthy ore of iron or a ferruginous clay, usually red (hematite) or yellow (limonite), — used as a pigment in making paints, etc. The name is also applied to clays of other colors. (b) A metallic oxide occurring in earthy form; as, tungstic ocher or tungstite.

Ocher-ous (ŏ'chĕ-rŭs), a. [Cf. F. *ocreux*.] Of or pertaining to ocher; containing or resembling ocher; as, ocherous matter; ocherous soil.

Ocher-y (ŏ'chĕr-y), a. Ocherous. [Written also *ochery*, *ochry*.]

Och-ly-my (ŏ'ch-l'y-m'y), n. [Obs.] See OCCAMY.

Och-le-sis (ŏ'ch-lĕ-sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀχλος* disturbance, fr. *ὀχλος* crowd, mob.] (Med.) A general morbid condition induced by the crowding together of many persons, esp. sick persons, under one roof.

Och-loc-ra-oy (ŏ'ch-lŏk-rā-oy), n. [Gr. *ὀχλοκρατία*; *ὀχλος* the populace, multitude; *κρατεῖν* to be strong, to rule, *κρατος* strength; cf. F. *ochlocratie*.] A form of government by the multitude; a mobocracy.

Och-lo-crat-ic (ŏ'ch-lŏk-rāt'ik), a. Of or pertaining to ochlocraty; to mobocracy; mobocratic.

Och-lo-crat-ic-al-ly, adv.

Och-ra-ous (ŏ'ch-rā-ŭs), a. Ocherous.

Och-re (ŏ'ch-rĕ), n. (Min.) See OCHER.

Och-re-a (ŏ'ch-rĕ-ā), n.; pl. OCHREAE (-ĕ). [L.] 1. (An-fig.) A groove or legging.

2. (Bot.) A kind of sheath formed by two stipules united round a stem.

Och-re-ate (ŏ'ch-rĕ-āt), a. 1. Wearing or furnished with an ochre or legging; wearing boots; booted.

A scholar undertook . . . to address himself ochreated unto the vice chancellor. Fuller.

2. (Bot.) Provided with ochreae, or sheath-formed stipules, as the rhubarb, yellow dock, and knotgrass.

Och-ro-ous (ŏ'ch-rŏ-ŭs), a. See OCHEROUS.

Och-ry (ŏ'ch-r'y), a. See OCHERY.

Och-ro-leu-ous (ŏ'ch-rŏ-lĕ-ŭs), a. [Gr. *ὠχρολευκός* + *λευκός* white.] Yellowish white; having a faint tint of dingy yellow.

Och-ry (ŏ'ch-r'y), a. See OCHERY.

Och-ry-my (ŏ'ch-r'y-m'y), n. [Obs.] See OCCAMY.

Ock (ŏk), [AS. *-acc*.] A suffix used to form diminutives; as, bullock, hillock.

Ocre (ŏ'krĕ), n. (Bot.) See OKRA.

Ocre-a (ŏ'krĕ-ā), n. [L.] See OCHREA.

Ocre-ate (ŏ'krĕ-āt), a. [See OCHREA.] Same as OCRE-ATED (-ĕ-āt).

Ocre-at-ed (-ĕ-āt), a. OCHREATE, OCHREATED.

Octa (ŏk'tā), a. A prefix meaning eight. See OCTO-

Octa-chord (ŏk'tā-kŏrd), n. [Gr. *ὀκτάχορδος* with eight strings; *ὀκτα* (for *ὀκτώ* eight) + *χορδή* string, chord; cf. F. *octacorde*.] (Mus.) An instrument of eight strings; a system of eight tones. [Also written *octochord*.]

Octad (ŏk'tād), n. [Gr. *ὀκτάς*, *-ἄδος*, the number eight.] (Chem.) An atom or radical which has a valence of eight, or is octavalent.

Octa-dral (ŏk'tā-drāl), a. See OCTAHEDRAL.

Octa-em-e-ron (ŏk'tā-ĕm'ĕ-rŏn), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀκταήμερον*, neut. of *ὀκταήμερος* of the eighth day.] (Eccl.) A fast of eight days before a great festival.

Octa-gon (ŏk'tā-gŏn), n. [Gr. *ὀκτάγωνος* eight-cornered; *ὀκτα* (for *ὀκτώ* eight) + *γωνία* an angle; cf. F. *octogone*.] 1. (Geom.) A plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.

2. Any structure (as a fortification) or place with eight sides or angles.

Regular octagon, one in which the sides are all equal, and the angles also are all equal.

Octa-g'o-nal (ŏk'tā-g'ŏ-nāl), a. Having eight sides and eight angles.

Octa-g'y-nous (ŏk'tā-g'y-nŭs), a. [Octa + Gr. *γυνή* wife.] (Bot.) Having eight pistils or styles; octogynous.

Octa-hedral (ŏk'tā-hĕ-drāl), a. [See OCTAHEDRON.] Having eight faces or sides; of, pertaining to, or formed in, octahedrons; as, octahedral cleavage.

Octahedral borax (Chem.), borax obtained from a saturated solution in octahedral crystals, which contain five molecules of water of crystallization, distinguished from common or prismatic borax. — Octahedral iron ore (*Min.*), magnetite.

Octa-he-drite (ŏk'tā-hĕ-drit), n. (Min.) Titanium dioxide occurring in acute octahedral crystals.

Octa-h'e-dron (ŏk'tā-hĕ-drŏn), n. [Gr. *ὀκτάεδρον*, fr. *ὀκτάς* eight-sided; *εδρῶν* (for *ὀκτώ* eight) + *ἔδρα* seat, base, from *ἔδρα* to sit.] (Geom.) A solid bounded by eight faces. The regular octahedron is contained by eight equal equilateral triangles.

Octa-m'er-ous (ŏk'tā-m'ĕr-ŭs), a. [Octa + Gr. *μέρος* part.] (Bot.) Having the parts in eights; — said of a flower with eight members in each set of organs.

Octa-m'eter (ŏk'tā-mĕ-tĕr), n. [Cf. L. *octameter* in eight feet. See OCTA-, and METER.] (Pros.) A verse containing eight feet; as, —

Deep into the dark'ness peering, [long I] stood there | wond'ring, [fearful].

Octa-n'dor (ŏk'tā-n'dŏr), n. One of the Octandria.

Octa-n'dri-a (-dri-ā), n.; pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀκτα- (for ὀκτώ) eight* + *ἄνδρῶν*, male, man.] (Bot.) A Linnaean class of plants, in which the flowers have eight stamens not united to one another or to the pistil.

Octa-n'dri-an (-dri-ān), a. [Bot.] Of or pertaining to Octandria.

Octa-n'dri-ous (-dri-ŭs), a. [Bot.] Of or pertaining to Octandria; having eight distinct stamens.

Octane (ŏk'tān), n. [See OCTA-] (Chem.) Any one of a group of metameric hydrocarbons (C_8H_{18}) of the methane series. The most important is a colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid, found in petroleum, and a constituent of benzene or ligroin.

Octa-n'gu-lar (ŏk'tā-n'gŭ-lĕr), a. [L. *octangulus* eight-cornered; *octo* eight + *angulus* angle.] Having eight angles; eight-angled. — Octa-n'gu-lar-ne-s, n.

Octant (ŏk'tant), n. [L. *octans*, *-antis*, fr. *octo* eight. See OCTAVE.] 1. (Geom.) The eighth part of a circle; an arc of 45 degrees.

2. (Astron. & Astral.) The position or aspect of a heavenly body, as the moon or a planet, when half way between conjunction, or opposition, and quadrature, or distant from another body 45 degrees.

3. An instrument for measuring angles (generally called a *quadrant*), having an arc which measures up to 90°, but being itself the eighth part of a circle. Cf. SEXTANT.

4. (Math. & Crystallog.) One of the eight parts into which a space is divided by three coordinate planes.

Octa-pla (ŏk'tā-plā), n.; etymol. pl., but syntactically sing. [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀκτα- (for ὀκτώ) eight* + *-πλα*, as in *Εξάπλα*, cf. Gr. *ὀκταπλοῦς* eightfold.] A portion of the Old Testament prepared by Origen in the 3d century, containing the Hebrew text and seven Greek versions of it, arranged in eight parallel columns.

Octa-ron (ŏk'tā-rŏn), n. See OCTOXYLE.

Octa-style (ŏk'tā-stīl), a. See OCTOSTYLE.

Octa-touch (ŏk'tā-tŭsh), n. [L. *octactylus*, Gr. *ὀκτα- (for ὀκτώ) eight* + *τύχον* touch.] A collection of eight books; especially, the first eight books of the Old Testament. [R.]

Octa-val-ent (ŏk'tā-vāl-ĕnt), a. [Octa + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] (Chem.) Having a valence of eight; capable of being combined with, exchanged for, or compared with, eight atoms of hydrogen; — said of certain atoms or radicals.

Octave (ŏk'tāv), n. [F., fr. L. *octava* an eighth, fr. *octavus* eighth, fr. *octo* eight. See EIGHT, and cf. OCTA-VO, UTAS.] 1. The eighth day after a church festival, the festival day being included; also, the week following a church festival. "The octaves of Easter." Jer. Taylor.

2. (Mus.) (a) The eighth tone in the scale; the interval between one and eight of the scale, or any interval

of equal length; an interval of five tones and two semitones. (b) The whole diatonic scale itself.

3. The ratio of a musical tone to its octave above is 1:2 as regards the number of vibrations producing the tones.

4. (Poet.) The first two stanzas of a sonnet, consisting of four verses each; a stanza of eight lines.

With mournful melody it continued this octave. Sir P. Sidney.

Double octave. (Mus.) See under DOUBLE. — Octave flute (Mus.), a small flute, the tones of which range an octave higher than those of the German or ordinary flute; — called also *piccolo*. See PICCOLO.

4. A small cask of wine, the eighth part of a pipe.

Octave (ŏk'tāv), a. Consisting of eight; eight.

Octavo (ŏk'tāvŏ), n.; pl. OCTAVOS (-vŏz). [L. *in octavo*; in + *octavo*, abl. of *octavus*. See OCTAVE.]

A book composed of sheets each of which is folded into eight leaves; hence, indicating more or less definitely a size of book so made; — usually written 8vo or 8°.

Octavo, a. Having eight leaves to a sheet; as, an octavo form, book, leaf, size, etc.

Oct-ene (ŏk'tĕn), n. [See OCTO-] (Chem.) Same as OCTYLENE.

Oct-en'ial (ŏk'tĕn'ī-āl), a. [L. *octennius* a period of eight years; *octo* eight + *annus* year.] Happening every eighth year; also, lasting a period of eight years. Johnson. — Oct-en'ial-ly, adv.

Oct-et (ŏk'tĕt), n. [From L. *octo* eight, like E. *duet*, fr. L. *duo*. See OCTAVE.] (Mus.) A composition for eight parts, usually for eight solo instruments or voices.

Octic (ŏk'tik), a. [Octo + -ic.] (Math.) Of the eighth degree or order. — n. (Alg.) A quantity of the eighth degree.

Octile (ŏk'tīl), n. [Cf. F. *octil*, a. See OCTANT.] Same as OCTANT, 2. [R.]

Oct-il-ion (ŏk'tīl'yŏn), n. [L. *octo* eight + *-illion*, as in E. *million*; cf. F. *octillion*.] According to the French method of numeration (which method is followed also in the United States) the number expressed by a unit with twenty-seven ciphers annexed. According to the English method, the number expressed by a unit with forty-eight ciphers annexed. See NUMERATION.

Oct-o- (ŏk'tŏ-), Oct-a- (ŏk'tā-), [L. *octo* eight, Gr. *ὀκτώ*, with a combining form *ὀκτα-*. Cf. EIGHT.] A combining form meaning eight; as, in *octodecimal*, *octocular*.

Oct-o-ate (ŏk'tŏ-āt), n. (Chem.) A salt of an octoic acid; a caprylate.

Oct-o-ber (ŏk'tŏ-bĕr), n. [L. the eighth month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March, fr. *octo* eight; cf. F. *Octobre*. See OCTAVE.] 1. The tenth month of the year, containing thirty-one days.

2. Ale or cider made in that month.

The country gentlemen had a posset or drink they called *October*. Emerson.

Oct-o-o's-e-ra (ŏk'tŏ-ŏ'sĕ-rā), n. pl. [NL.] Octocerata.

Oct-o-o'sĕ-rā-ta (ŏk'tŏ-sĕr-ā-tā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀκτώ* eight + *ἔσπερος*, *-αρος*, a suburb of a city.] (Zool.) A suborder of Cephalopoda including Octopus, Argonauta, and allied genera, having eight arms around the head; — called also *Octopoda*.

Oct-o-chord (ŏk'tŏ-kŏrd), n. (Mus.) See OCTACHORD.

Oct-o-dec'i-mo (ŏk'tŏ-dĕc'i-mŏ), a. [L. *octodecim* eighteen. See OCTA-VO, DECIMAL, and -MO.] Having eighteen leaves to a sheet; as, an *octodecimo* form, book, leaf, size, etc.

Oct-o-dec'i-mo, n.; pl. OCTODECIMO-S (-mŏz). A book composed of sheets each of which is folded into eighteen leaves; hence, indicating more or less definitely a size of book, whose sheets are so folded; — usually written 18mo or 18°, and called *eighteenmo*.

Oct-o-dēn'tate (ŏk'tŏ-dĕn'tāt), a. [Octo + *dentate*.] Having eight teeth.

Oct-o-dont (ŏk'tŏ-dŏnt), a. [Octo + Gr. *δόντος*, *-δόντος*.] (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the *Octodontidae*, a family of rodents which includes the coypu, and many other South American species.

Oct-o-ed'ri-o-al (ŏk'tŏ-ĕd'rīŏ-kāl), a. See OCTAHEDRAL.

Oct-o-fid (ŏk'tŏ-fid), a. [Octo + root of L. *fidere* to split; cf. F. *octofide*.] (Bot.) Cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx.

Oct-o-g'a-my (ŏk'tŏ-g'ā-m'y), n. [Octo + Gr. *γάμος* marriage.] A marrying eight times. [R.] Chaucer.

Oct-o-g'e-na-ri-an (ŏk'tŏ-jĕ-nā-rī-ān), n. A person eighty years, or more, of age.

Oct-o-g'e-na-ry (ŏk'tŏ-jĕ-nā-r'y or ŏk'tŏ-jĕ-; 277), a. [L. *octogennarius*, from *octogēni* eighty each, *octogēni* eighty, fr. *octo* eight. See EIGHT, EIGHTY.] Of eighty years of age. "Being then octogenary." Aubrey.

Oct-o-gild (ŏk'tŏ-gīld), n. [Octo + AS. *gild* payment.] (Anglo-Saxon Law) A pecuniary compensation for an injury, of eight times the value of the thing.

Oct-o-g'o-nal (ŏk'tŏ-g'ŏ-nāl), a. See OCTAGONAL. [Obs.]

Oct-o-gyn'i-a (ŏk'tŏ-jyn'ī-ā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ὀκτώ* eight + *γυνή* a woman, female.] (Bot.) A Linnaean order of plants having eight pistils.

Oct-o-gyn'i-an (-jyn'ī-ān), a. (Bot.) Having eight pistils; octogynous.

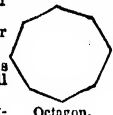
Oct-o-g'y-nous (ŏk'tŏ-jyn'ŭs), a. [Octo- + Gr. *γυνή* a woman, female.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, octane; — used specifically, to designate any one of a group of acids, the most important of which is called *caprylic acid*.



Ocellated Turkey.



Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*).



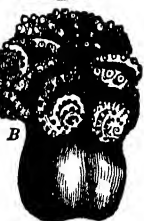
Octagon.



Octahedron.



Octandrous Flower.



Octocerata. A Argonauta Argo. (X) B Eledone vecicrassa. (X)

Oc-to-loo'-lar (ôk'tô-lôk'ô-lâr), a. [*Octo* + *locular*.] (*Bot.*) Having eight cells for seeds.

Oc-to-naph-thene (-nâf'thên or -nâp'-), n. [*Octo* + *naphthene*.] (*Chem.*) A colorless liquid hydrocarbon of the octylene series, occurring in Caucasian petroleum.

Oc-to-na-ry (ôk'tô-nâr-y), a. [*L. octonarius*, fr. *octoni* eight each, fr. *octo* eight.] Of or pertaining to the number eight.

Oc-to-noc'-lar (-nôk'ô-lâr), a. [*L. octoni* eight each + *E. ocular*.] Having eight eyes. *Derham.*

Oc-to-pede (ôk'tô-pêd), n. [*Octo* + *L. pes, pedis*, foot.] (*Zool.*) An animal having eight feet, as a spider.

Oc-to-pet'-al-ous (-pêt'al-ôus), a. [*Octo* + *petal*.] (*Bot.*) Having eight petals or flower leaves.

Oc-to-pod (ôk'tô-pôd), n. [*Gr. ôkto-pous* eight-footed; *ôkto* eight + *pous*, foot; cf. *F. octopode*.] (*Zool.*) One of the Octopoda.

Oc-top'o-da (-tôp'ô-dâ), n. pl. [*N.L.*] (*Zool.*) (a) Same as OCTOCEPHALATA. (b) Same as ARACHNIDA.

Oc-to-pô-di-a (ôk'tô-pô-dî-â), n. pl. [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. ôkto* eight + *pôdiôn* a little foot.] (*Zool.*) Same as OCTOCEPHALATA.

Oc-to-pus (ôk'tô-pûs; *L. ôk-tô-pûs*), n. [*N.L.* See OCTOPOD.] (*Zool.*)

A genus of eight-armed cephalopods including numerous species, some of them of large size. See DEVILFISH.



Octopus (*Octopus Bairdii*).

Oc-to-ra'-di-ated (-râ-), a. Young Male; b Tip of Hectocotylized Arm.

Oc-to-roon' (ôk'tô-rôon'), n. [*L. octo* eight + *roon*, as in *quadrone*.] The offspring of a quadrone and a white person; a mestee.

Oc-to-sper'mous (ôk'tô-spêr'mûs), a. [*Octo* + *Gr. spermâ* seed.] (*Bot.*) Containing eight seeds.

Oc-to-syl'-lous (ôk'tô-sîl'-lûs), a. [*Octo* + *Gr. syllos* a row.] (*Bot.*) In eight vertical ranks, as leaves on a stem.

Oc-to-style (ôk'tô-stîl), a. [*Octo* + *Gr. stûlos* a pillar; cf. *F. octostyle*.] (*Arch.*) Having eight columns in the front; — said of a temple or portico. The Parthenon is octostyle, but most large Greek temples are hexastyle. See HEXASTYLE. — n. An octostyle portico or temple.

Oc-to-syl-lab'-ic (-sîl'-lâb'ik), a. [*L. octosyllabus*.]

Oc-to-syl-lab'-io-al (-tî-kâl), See OCTO- and SYLLABIC.

Oc-to-syl-lab'-le (ôk'tô-sîl'-lâ-b'l), a. Octosyllabic.

Oc-to-syl-lab'-le, n. A word of eight syllables.

Oc-to-yl (ôk'tô-yîl), n. [*Octo* + *yl*.] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical radical (C₈H₁₀O), regarded as the essential residue of octol acid.

Oc-tro'f (ôk'trôf), n. [*F.*] 1. A privilege granted by the sovereign authority, as the exclusive right of trade granted to a guild or society; a concession.

2. A tax levied in money or kind at the gate of a French city on articles brought within the walls.

[Written also octroy.]

Oc-tu-or (ôk'tû-ôr; 135), n. [From *L. octo* eight + *uor*, as in *quatuor*.] (*Mus.*) See OCTET. [*R.*]

Oc-tu-ple (ôk'tû-pî), a. [*L. octuplus*; cf. *Gr. ôkta-plos*; cf. *F. octuple*.] Eightfold.

Oc-tyl (ôk'tîl), n. [*Octane* + *yl*.] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical hydrocarbon radical regarded as an essential residue of octane, and as entering into its derivatives; as, octyl alcohol.

Oc-tyl-ene (-ên), n. [*Octane* + *ethylene*.] (*Chem.*) Any one of a series of metameric hydrocarbons (C₈H₁₆) of the ethylene series. In general they are combustible, colorless liquids.

Oc-tyl-ic (ôk'tîl'ik), a. (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, octyl; as, octylic ether.

Oc-ty-lar (ôk'tî-lâr), a. [*L. ocularis, ocularius*, fr. *oculus* the eye; cf. *F. oculaire*. See EYE, and cf. ANTERIOR, INFERIOR.] 1. Depending on, or perceived by, the eye; received by actual sight; personally seeing or having seen; as, ocular proof. *Shak.*

Thomas was an ocular witness of Christ's death. *South.*

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the eye; optic.

Oc-ty-lar, n. (*Opt.*) The eyepiece of an optical instrument, as of a telescope or microscope.

Oc-ty-lar-ly, adv. By the eye, or by actual sight.

Oc-ty-lar-ly (-lâr-y), a. Of or pertaining to the eye; ocular; optic; as, ocular medicines. *Holland.*

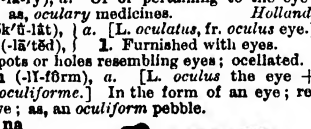
Oc-ty-late (ôk'tî-lât), a. [*L. ocularis, fr. oculus* eye.] 1. Furnished with eyes.

2. Having spots or holes resembling eyes; ocellated.

Oc-ty-liform (-îl-fôr-m), a. [*L. oculus* the eye + *form*; cf. *F. oculiforme*.] In the form of an eye; resembling an eye; as, an oculiform pebble.

Oc-ty-lî-na (ôk'tî-lî-nâ), n. [*N.L.*, fr. *L. oculus* the eye.] (*Zool.*) A genus of tropical corals, usually branched, and having a very solid texture.

Oc-ty-lî-na' (-lî-nâ'), n. pl. [*N.L.*, fr. *N.L. oc* a *Oculina* variegata, Tip of Branch, nat. size; b Part of the same, enlarged, with a typical genus.] (*Zool.*) A suborder of corals including many reef-building species, having round, starlike calices.



Oculina.

Oc-ty-lîst (ôk'tî-lîst), n. [*L. oculus* the eye; cf. *F. oculiste*.] One skilled in treating diseases of the eye.

Oc-ty-lo- (ôk'tî-lô-), a. A combining form from *L. oculus* the eye.

Oc-ty-lo-mo'tor (-mô'tôr), a. [*Oculo* + *motor*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the movement of the eye; — applied especially to the common motor nerves (or third pair of cranial nerves) which supply many of the muscles of the orbit. — n. The oculomotor nerve.

Oc-ty-lo-na'sal (-nâ'sâl), a. [*Oculo* + *nasal*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the region of the eye and the nose; as, the oculonasal, or nasal, nerve, one of the branches of the ophthalmic.

Oc-ty-lus (ôk'tî-lûs), n.; pl. *Oc-ty-lî* (-lî). [*L.*, an eye.] 1. An eye; (*Bot.*) a leaf bud.

2. (*Arch.*) A round window, usually a small one.

Oc-ty-pô-di-an (ôk'tî-pô-dî-an), n. [*Gr. ôkto* eight + *pôdiôn*, foot.] (*Zool.*)

One of a tribe of crabs which live in holes in the sand along the seashore, and run very rapidly, — whence the name.

Od (ôd or ôd), n. [*G.*, fr. *Gr. ôdês* passage.] (*Phys.*)

An alleged force or natural power, supposed, by Reichenbach and others, to produce the phenomena of mesmerism, and to be developed by various agencies, as by magnets, heat, light, chemical or vital action, etc.; — called also *odyle*, or the *odylic force*. [*Archaic*.]

That od force of German Reichenbach.

Which still, from female finger tips, burnt blue. *Mrs. Browning.*

Od-â-lis-que (ôd-â-lîsk'; *E. ôd-â-lîsk'*), n. [*F.*, fr. *Turk. odalîq* chambermaid, fr. *oda* chamber, room.] A female slave or concubine in the harem of the Turkish sultan. [Written also *odahic*, *odahic*, and *odahic*.]

Not of those that men desire, sleek *Odaliques*, or oracles of mode. *Tennyson.*

Odd (ôd), a. [*Compar.* *ODDER* (-ôr); *superl.* *ODDEST*.] [*OE. odde*, fr. *Ice.* *oddi* a tongue of land, a triangle, an odd number (from the third or odd angle, or point, of a triangle), orig., a point, tip; akin to *Ice.* *oddr* point, point of a weapon, *Sw. udda* odd, odd point, *Dan. od*, *AS. ord*, *OHG. ort*, *G. ort* place (cf. *E. point*, for change of meaning).] 1. Not paired with another, or remaining over after a pairing; without a mate; unmatched; single; as, an odd shoe; an odd glove.

2. Not divisible by 2 without a remainder; not capable of being evenly paired, one unit with another; as, 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, etc., are odd numbers.

I hope good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shak.*

3. Left over after a definite round number has been taken or mentioned; indefinitely, but not greatly, exceeding a specified number; extra.

Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it was destroyed in a deluge. *T. Lurnet.*

There are yet missing of your company Some few odd lads that you remember not. *Shak.*

4. Remaining over, unconnected; detached; fragmentary; hence, occasional; inconsiderable; as, odd jobs; odd minutes; odd trifles.

5. Different from what is usual or common; unusual; singular; peculiar; unique; strange. "An odd action." *Shak.* "An odd expression." *Thackeray.*

The odd man, to perform all things perfectly, is, in my poor opinion, *Joannes Sturmius.*

Patients have sometimes coveted odd things. *Arbuthnot.*

Locke's Essay would be a very odd book for a man to make himself master of, who would get a reputation by critical writings. *Spectator.*

Syn. — Quaint; unmatched; singular; unusual; extraordinary; strange; queer; eccentric; whimsical; fantastical; droll; comical. See QUAIN.

Odd' Fel'low (ôd' fêl'ô), a. A member of a secret order, or fraternity, styled the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, established for mutual aid and social enjoyment.

Odd'-ty (ôd'-tî), n.; pl. *ODDITIES* (-tîz). 1. The quality or state of being odd; singularity; queerness; peculiarity; as, oddity of dress, manners, and the like.

That infinitude of oddities in him. *Sterne.*

2. That which is odd; as, a collection of oddities.

Odd'y, adv. 1. In an odd manner; unevenly. [*R.*]

2. In a peculiar manner; strangely; queerly; curiously. "A figure a little more odd'y turned." *Locke.*

A great black substance, . . . very odd'y shaped. *Swift.*

3. (*Math.*) In a manner measured by an odd number.

Odd-ness, n. 1. The state of being odd, or not even. Take but one from three, and you not only destroy the oddness, but also the essence of that number. *Fotherby.*

2. Singularity; strangeness; eccentricity; irregularity; uncouthness; as, the oddness of dress or shape; the oddness of an event.

Od's (ôdz), n. sing. & pl. [See *Odd*, a.] 1. Difference in favor of one and against another; excess of one of two things or numbers over the other; inequality; advantage; superiority; hence, excess of chances; probability. "Preeminence by so much odds." *Milton.* "The fearful odds of that unequal fray." *Trench.*

The odds Is that we scarce are men and you are gods. *Shak.*

There appeared, at least, four to one odds against them. *Swift.*

All the odds between them has been the different scope . . . given to their understandings to range in. *Locke.*

Judging is balancing an account and determining on which side the odds lie. *Locke.*

2. Quarrel; dispute; debate; strife; — chiefly in the phrase *at odds*.

Set them into confounding odds. *Shak.*

Any beginning to this peevish odds. *Shak.*

At odds, in dispute; at variance. "These squires at odds

did fall." *Spenser.* "He flashes into one gross crime or other, that sets us all at odds." *Shak.* — It is odds, it is probable. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.* — Odds and ends, that which is left; remains; fragments; refuse; scraps; miscellaneous articles. "My brain is filled . . . with all kinds of odds and ends." *W. Irving.*

Ode (ôd), n. [*F.*, fr. *L. ode*, *ôda*, *Gr. ôdê* a song, especially a lyric song, contr. fr. *ôdê*, fr. *ôdê* to sing; cf. *Skr. vâd* to speak, sing. Cf. *COMEDY*, *MELODY*, *MONODY*.] A short poetical composition proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem; esp., now, a poem characterized by sustained noble sentiment and appropriate dignity of style.

Hangs odes upon hawthorns and elegies on brambles. *Shak.*

O! run; prevent them with thy humble ode, And lay it lowly at his blessed feet. *Milton.*

Ode factor, one who makes, or who traffics in, odes; — used contemptuously.

Ode/et (ôd'êt), n. A little or short ode.

O-de-on (ôd'ê-on), n. [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. ôdêion*, fr. *ôdê*; cf. *F. odion*. See *ODE*.] A kind of theater in ancient Greece, smaller than the dramatic theater and roofed over, in which poets and musicians submitted their works to the approval of the public, and contended for prizes; — hence, in modern usage, the name of a hall for musical or dramatic performances.

O-de-um (-îm), n. [*L.*] See *ODION*.

O-di-ble (ôdî-b'l), a. [*L. odibilis*. See *ODIVM*.] Fitted to excite hatred; hateful. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Od'io (ôd'îo or ôd'îk), a. Of or pertaining to od. See *OD*. [*Archaic*.] — **Od'io-al-ly** (ôd'î-kâl-î or ôd'îk), adv. *Od'io* (ôd'îm), n. [*Ice.* *ôðin*; prob. akin to *E. wood*, a. See *WEDNESDAY*.] (*Northern Myth.*) The supreme deity of the Scandinavians; — the same as *WODEN*, of the German tribes.

There in the Temple, carved in wood, The image of great Odin stood. *Longfellow.*

O-di-n'ic (ôdî-n'ik), a. Of or pertaining to Odin.

O-di-ous (ôdî-ûs; 277), a. [*L. odiosus*, from *odium* hatred; cf. *F. odieux*. See *ODIVM*.] 1. Hateful; deserving or receiving hatred; as, an odious name, system, vice. "All wickedness will be most odious." *Spent.*

He rendered himself odious to the Parliament. *Clarendon.*

2. Causing or provoking hatred, repugnance, or disgust; offensive; disagreeable; repulsive; as, an odious sight; an odious smell. *Milton.*

The odious side of that polity. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Hateful; detestable; abominable; disgusting; loathsome; invidious; repulsive; forbidding; unpopular.

O-di-ous-ly, adv. — **O-di-ous-ness**, n.

Od'ist (ôd'îst), n. A writer of an ode or odes.

Od'ium (ôd'î-um), n. [*L.*, fr. *odi* I hate. Cf. *ANNOY*, *NOISOME*.] 1. Hatred; dislike; as, his conduct brought him into odium, or brought odium upon him.

2. The quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness. She threw the odium of the fact on me. *Dryden.*

Odium theologium (ôd'î-ûm'tî-ô-um) [*L.*], the enmity peculiar to contending theologians.

Syn. — Hatred; abhorrence; detestation; antipathy. — **ODIVM**, **HATRED**. We exercise hatred; we endure odium. The former has an active sense, the latter a passive one. We speak of having a hatred for a man, but not of having an odium toward him. A tyrant incurs odium. The odium of an offense may sometimes fall unjustly upon one who is innocent.

I wish I had a cause to seek him there, To oppose his hatred fully. *Shak.*

You have . . . dexterously thrown some of the odium of your polity upon that middle class which you despise. *Deaneham.*

Od'ize (ôd'îz or ôd'îz), v. t. [*Imp.* & p. p. *ODIZED* (-îz); p. pr. & vb. n. *ODIZING*.] To charge with od. See *OD*. [*Archaic*.]

Od'myl (ôd'mîl), n. [*Gr. ôdumâ, ôdumâ*, stench + *yl*.] (*Chem.*) A volatile liquid obtained by boiling sulphur with linseed oil. It has an unpleasant garlic odor.

O-dom'e-ter (ô-dôm'ê-têr), n. [*Gr. ôdomêtron, ôdomêtron*, an instrument for measuring distances; ôdô way + *metron* measure; cf. *F. odomètre, hodometer*.] An instrument attached to the wheel of a vehicle, to measure the distance traversed; also, a wheel used by surveyors, which registers the miles and rods traversed.

O-do-mê-tri-al (ô-dô-mê-trî-kâl), a. [*Cf. F. odométrique, hodométrique*.] Of or pertaining to the odometer, or to measurements made with it.

O-dom'e-trous (ô-dôm'ê-trûs), a. Serving to measure distance on a road. [*R.*] *Sydney Smith.*

O-dom'e-try (-trî), n. Measurement of distances by the odometer.

O-don'a-ta (ô-dôn'â-tâ), n. pl. [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. ôdôn, ôdôn*, a tooth.] (*Zool.*) The division of insects that includes the dragon flies.

O'don-tal-gl'a (ô-dôn-tâl'gl-â), n. [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. ôdôn-tal-gl'a*, ôdôn, a tooth + *gl'a*, a tooth.] (*Zool.*) A tooth of *Calopteryx*, somewhat enlarged.

O'don-tal-g'o (-tâl-g'ô), a. [*Cf. F. odontalgique*.] Of or pertaining to odontalgia. — n. A remedy for the toothache.

O'don-tal-g'y (-îj), n. (*Med.*) Same as *ODONTALGIA*.

O'don-ti'a-sis (-tî-â-sîs), n. [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. ôdôn, ôdôn*, a tooth.] Cutting of the teeth; dentition.

O-don'to (ô-dôn'tô), a. A combining form from *Gr. ôdôn, ôdôn*, a tooth.

O-don'to-blast (ô-dôn'tô-blâst), n. [*Odonto* + *blast*.] 1. (*Anat.*) One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth; an odontoblast. They are supposed to be connected with the formation of dentine.

2. (*Anat.*) One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth; an odontoblast. They are supposed to be connected with the formation of dentine.

3. (*Anat.*) One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth; an odontoblast. They are supposed to be connected with the formation of dentine.

4. (*Anat.*) One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth; an odontoblast. They are supposed to be connected with the formation of dentine.

5. (*Anat.*) One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth; an odontoblast. They are supposed to be connected with the formation of dentine.

6. (*Anat.*) One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth; an odontoblast. They are supposed to be connected with the formation of dentine.

7. (*Anat.*) One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth; an odontoblast. They are supposed to be connected with the formation of dentine.

8. (*Anat.*) One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth; an odontoblast. They are supposed to be connected with the formation of dentine.

9. (*Anat.*) One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth; an odontoblast. They are supposed to be connected with the formation of dentine.

10. (*Anat.*) One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth; an odontoblast. They are supposed to be connected with the formation of dentine.

11. (*Anat.*) One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth; an odontoblast. They are supposed to be connected with the formation of dentine.

12. (*Anat.*) One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth; an odontoblast. They are supposed to be connected with the formation of dentine.

13. (*Anat.*) One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth; an odontoblast. They are supposed to be connected with the formation of dentine.

14. (*Anat.*) One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth; an odontoblast. They are supposed to be connected with the formation of dentine.

15. (*Anat.*) One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth; an odontoblast. They are supposed to be connected with the formation of dentine.

16. (*Anat.*) One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth; an odontoblast. They are supposed to be connected with the formation of dentine.

17. (*Anat.*) One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth; an odontoblast. They are supposed to be connected with the formation of dentine.

18. (*Anat.*) One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth; an odontoblast. They are supposed to be connected with the

Off (ôf; 115), *interj.* Away; begone; — a command to depart.

Off, *prep.* Not on; away from; as, to be *off* one's legs or *off* the bed; two miles *off* the shore. *Addison.*

Off hand. See **OFFHAND**. — **Off side** (Football), out of play; — said when a player has got in front of the ball in a scrimmage, or when the ball has been last touched by one of his own side behind him. — To be *off* color, to be of a wrong color. — To be *off* one's food, to have no appetite. [*Colloq.*]

Off, *a.* 1. On the farther side; most distant; on the side of an animal or a team farthest from the driver when he is on foot; in the United States, the right side; as, the *off* horse or ox in a team, in distinction from the *nigh* or *near* horse or ox; the *off* leg.

2. Designating a time when one is not strictly attentive to business or affairs, or is absent from his post, and, hence, a time when affairs are not urgent; as, he took an *off* day for fishing; an *off* year in politics. "In the *off* season." *Thackeray.*

Off side. (a) The right hand side in driving; the farther side. See **OFF**. (b) (Cricket) See **OFF**, *n.*

Off, *n.* (Cricket) The side of the field that is on the right of the wicket keeper.

Offal (ôfal), *n.* [*Off* + *fall*.] 1. The rejected or waste parts of a butchered animal.

2. A dead body; carrion. *Shak.*

3. That which is thrown away as worthless or unfit for use; refuse; rubbish.

The *offals* of other professions. *South.*

Off/out (ôf'kút; 115), *v. t.* 1. That which is cut off. 2. (Bookbinding) A portion of the printed sheet, in certain sizes of books, that is cut off before folding.

Off-ense (ôf-ên-sô), *n.* See **OFFENSE**.

Off-end (ôf-ên-d), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OFFENDED**; *p. pr.* & *vb.* **OFFENDING**.] [*Off*, *offend*, *L. offendere*, *offensum*; *ob* (see **OB**) + *fendere* (in comp.) to thrust, dash. See **DEFEND**.] 1. To strike against; to attack; to assail. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To displease; to make angry; to affront. A brother *offended* is harder to be won than a strong city. *Prov. xviii. 19.*

3. To be offensive to; to harm; to pain; to annoy; as, strong light *offends* the eye; to *offend* the conscience.

4. To transgress; to violate; to sin against. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. (Script.) To oppose or obstruct in duty; to cause to stumble; to cause to sin or to fall. [*Obs.*]

Who hath you misheard or *offended*. *Chaucer.*

If thy right eye *offend* thee, pluck it out. . . . And if thy right hand *offend* thee, cut it off. *Matt. v. 29, 30.*

Great peace have they which love thy law, and nothing shall *offend* them. *Psa. cxix. 165.*

Off-end, *v. t.* 1. To transgress the moral or divine law; to commit a crime; to stumble; to sin.

Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet *offend* in one point, he is guilty of all. *James ii. 10.*

If it be a sin to covet honor, I am the most *offending* soul alive. *Shak.*

2. To cause dislike, anger, or vexation; to displease. I shall *offend*, either to detain or give it. *Shak.*

To *offend* against, to do an injury or wrong to; to commit an offense against. "We have *offended* against the Lord already." *2 Chron. xxviii. 13.*

Off-end/ant (-ant), *n.* An offender. [*R.*] *Holland.*

Off-end/or (-ôr), *n.* One who offends; one who violates any law, divine or human; a wrongdoer.

I and my son Solomon shall be counted *offenders*. *1 Kings i. 21.*

Off-end/ress (-rês), *n.* A woman who offends. *Shak.*

Off-ense' (ôf-ên-sô'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. offensâ*. See **OFF-ENSE**.] *rand.* 1. The act of offending in any sense; esp., a crime or a sin, an affront or an injury.

Who was delivered for our *offenses*, and was raised again for our justification. *Rom. iv. 25.*

I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offense* to their memories. *Dryden.*

2. The state of being offended or displeased; anger; displeasure.

He was content to give them just cause of *offense*, when they had power to make just revenge. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. A cause or occasion of stumbling or of sin. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Woe to that man by whom the *offense* cometh! *Matt. xviii. 7.*

Off This word, like *expense*, is often spelled with a c. It ought, however, to undergo the same change with *expense*, the reasons being the same, namely, that a must be used in *offensive* as in *expensive*, and is found in the Latin *offensio*, and the French *offense*.

To *take offense*, to feel, or assume to be, injured or affronted; to become angry or hostile. — Weapons of *offense*, those which are used in attack, in distinction from those of *defense*, which are used to repel.

Syn. — Displeasure; umbrage; resentment; misdeed; misdemeanor; trespass; transgression; delinquency; fault; sin; crime; affront; indignity; outrage; insult.

Off-ense'ful (-fyl), *a.* Causing offense; displeasing; wrong; as, an *offenseful* act. [*R.*]

Off-ense'less, *a.* Unoffending; inoffensive.

Off-ense'ful (-sful), *a.* That may give offense. [*Obs.*]

Off-ense'ful (-shun), *n.* [*OF*, fr. *L. offensio* an offense. *Bacon.*]

Assault, attack. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Off-ense'ive (-iv), *n.* [*OF*, fr. *L. offensif*. See **OFFEND**.] 1. Giving offense; causing displeasure or resentment; displeasing; annoying; as, *offensive* words.

2. Giving pain or unpleasant sensations; disagreeable; revolting; noxious; as, an *offensive* smell; *offensive* sounds. "Offensive to the stomach."

3. Making the first attack; assailant; aggressive; hence, used in attacking; — opposed to *defensive*; as, an *offensive* war; *offensive* weapons.

League offensive and defensive, a league that requires all the parties to it to make war together against any foe, and to defend one another if attacked.

Syn. — Displeasing; disagreeable; distasteful; ob-

noxious; abhorrent; disgusting; impertinent; rude; saucy; reproachful; opprobrious; insulting; insolent; abusive; scurrilous; assailing; attacking; invading.

Off-ense'ive-ly, *adv.* — **Off-ense'ive-ness**, *n.*

Off-ense'ive (ôf-ên-siv), *n.* The state or posture of one who offends or makes attack; aggressive attitude; the act of the attacking party; — opposed to *defensive*.

To act on the *offensive*, to be the attacking party.

Off'er (ôf'îr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OFFERED** (-îrd); *p. pr.* & *vb.* **OFFERING**.] [*OE.* *offren*, *AS.* *offrian* to sacrifice, fr. *L. offerre*; *ob* (see **OB**) + *ferre* to bear, bring. The English word was influenced by *F. offrir* to offer, of the same origin. See **1st BEAR**.] 1. To present, as an act of worship; to immolate; to sacrifice; to present in prayer or devotion; — often with *up*.

Thou shalt *offer* every day a bullock for a sin offering for atonement. *Ex. xxix. 38.*

A holy priesthood to *offer up* spiritual sacrifices. *1 Pet. ii. 5.*

2. To bring to or before; to hold out to; to present for acceptance or rejection; as, to *offer* a present, or a bribe; to *offer* one's self in marriage.

1 offer thee three things. *2 Sam. xxiv. 12.*

3. To present in words; to proffer; to make a proposal of; to suggest; as, to *offer* an opinion. With the infinitive as an objective: To make an offer; to declare one's willingness; as, he *offered* to help me.

4. To attempt; to undertake.

All that *offer* to defend him. *Shak.*

5. To bid, as a price, reward, or wages; as, to *offer* a guinea for a ring; to *offer* a salary or reward.

6. To put in opposition to; to manifest in an offensive way; to threaten; as, to *offer* violence, attack, etc.

Syn. — To propose; propound; move; proffer; tender; sacrifice; immolate.

Off'er, *v. i.* 1. To present itself; to be at hand.

The occasion *offers*, and the youth complies. *Dryden.*

2. To make an attempt; to make an essay or a trial; — used with *at*. "Without *offering* at any other remedy." *Swift.*

He would be *offering* at the shepherd's voice. *L'Estrange.*

I will not *offer* at that I can not master. *Bacon.*

Off'er, *n.* [*OF*, fr. *off're*, fr. *offrir* to offer, fr. *L. offerre*. See **OFFER**, *v. t.*] 1. The act of offering, bringing forward, proposing, or bidding; a proffer; a first advance. "This *offer* comes from mercy." *Shak.*

2. That which is offered or brought forward; a proposal to be accepted or rejected; a sum offered; a bid.

When *offers* are disdained, and love denied. *Pope.*

3. Attempt; endeavor; essay; as, he made an *offer* to catch the ball. "Some *offer* and attempt." *South.*

Off'er-a-ble (-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being offered; suitable or worthy to be offered.

Off'er-er (ôf'îr-îr), *n.* One who offers; esp., one who offers something to God in worship. *Hooker.*

Off'er-ing, *n.* 1. The act of an offerer; a proffering.

2. That which is offered, esp. in divine service; that which is presented as an expiation or atonement for sin, or as a free gift; a sacrifice; an oblation; as, a sin *offering*.

They are polluted *offerings* more abhorred Than spotted *livers* in the sacrifice. *Shak.*

3. A sum of money offered, as in church service; as, a missionary *offering*. *Specif.* (*Ch. of Eng.*) Personal titles payable according to custom, either at certain seasons as Christmas or Easter, or on certain occasions as marriages or christenings.

[None] to the *offering* before her should go. *Chaucer.*

Burnt offering, *Drink offering*, etc. See under **BURN**, etc.

Off'er-to-ry (-tô-ry), *n.*; *pl.* **OFFERTORIES** (-îz). [*L. offertorium* the place to which offerings were brought, in *L.L.* offertory; cf. *F. offertoire*.] 1. The act of offering, or the thing offered. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Bacon. Bp. Fell.*

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) (a) An anthem chanted, or a voluntary played on the organ, during the offering and first part of the Mass. (b) That part of the Mass which the priest reads before uncovering the chalice to offer up the elements for consecration. (c) The oblation of the elements.

3. (*Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.*) (a) The Scripture sentences said or sung during the collection of the offerings. (b) The offerings themselves.

Off'er-ture (-tûr; 135), *n.* [*LL.* *offertura* an offering.] *Offer*; proposal; overture. [*Obs.*]

More *offertures* and advantages to his crown. *Milton.*

Off-hand (ôf'hând), *a.* Instant; ready; extemporaneous; as, an *off-hand* speech; *off-hand* excuses. — *adv.* In an offhand manner; as, he replied *off-hand*.

Off'ice (ôf'is), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. officium*, for *officium*; *ops* ability, wealth, help + *facere* to do or make. See **OFFICER**, **FACT**.] 1. That which a person does, either voluntarily or by appointment, for, or with reference to, others; customary duty; or a duty that arises from the relations of man to man; as, kind *offices*, pious *offices*.

I would I could do a good office between you. *Shak.*

2. A special duty, trust, charge, or position, conferred by authority and for a public purpose; a position of trust or authority; as, an executive or judicial *office*; a municipal *office*.

3. A charge or trust, of a sacred nature, conferred by God himself; as, the *office* of a priest under the old dispensation, and that of the apostles in the new.

Inasmuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify mine *office*. *Rom. xi. 13.*

4. That which is performed, intended, or assigned to be done, by a particular thing, or that which anything is fitted to perform; a function; — answering to *duty* in intelligent beings.

They [the eyes] resign their *office* and their light. *Shak.*

Herapertus, whose *office* is to bring Twilight upon the earth.

In this experiment the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of so many prima. *Sir J. Newton.*

5. The place where a particular kind of business or

service for others is transacted; a house or apartment in which public officers and others transact business; as, the register's *office*; a lawyer's *office*.

6. The company or corporation, or persons collectively, whose place of business is in an office; as, I have notified the *office*.

7. *pl.* The apartments or outhouses in which the domestics discharge the duties attached to the service of a house, as kitchens, pantries, stables, etc. [*Eng.*]

As for the *offices*, let them stand at distance. *Bacon.*

8. (*Eccl.*) Any service other than that of ordination and the Mass; any prescribed religious services.

This morning was read in the church, after the *office* was done, the declaration setting forth the late conspiracy against the king's person. *Keble.*

Holy office. Same as **INQUIRY**, *n.* 3. — **Houses of office.** Same as **def. 7** above. *Chaucer.* — **Little office** (*R. C. Ch.*), an office recited in honor of the Virgin Mary. — **Office bearer**, an officer; one who has a specific office or duty to perform. — **Office copy** (*Law*), an authenticated or certified copy of a record, from the proper office. See **Certified copy**, under **COPY**. *Abbott.* — **Office-found** (*Law*), the finding of an inquest of office. See under **INQUEST**. — **Office holder.** See **OFFICER** in the Vocabulary.

Off'ice (ôf'is), *v. t.* To perform, as the duties of an office; to discharge. [*Obs.*]

Off'ice-hold'er (-hîld'îr), *n.* An officer, particularly one in the civil service; a placeman.

Off'ice-er (ôf'is-îr), *n.* [*F.* *officier*. See **OFFICE**, and *cf.* **OFFICIAL**, *n.*] 1. One who holds an office; a person lawfully invested with an office, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical; as, a church officer; a police officer; a staff officer. "I am an officer of state." *Shak.*

2. (*U. S. Mil.*) Specifically, a commissioned officer, in distinction from a warrant officer.

Field officer, *General officer*, etc. See under **FIELD**, **GENERAL**, etc. — **Officer of the day** (*Mil.*), the officer who, on a given day, has charge for that day of the guard, prisoners, and police of the post or camp. — **Officer of the deck**, or **Officer of the watch** (*Naut.*), the officer temporarily in charge on the deck of a vessel, esp. a war vessel.

Off'ice-er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OFFICERED** (-îrd); *p. pr.* & *vb.* **OFFICERING**.] 1. To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over. *Marshall.*

2. To command as an officer; as, veterans from old regiments *officered* the recruits.

Off'icial (ôf'ish'al), *a.* [*L.* *officialis*; *cf.* *F. officiel*. See **OFFICE**, and *cf.* **OFFICIAL**, *n.*] 1. Of or pertaining to an office or public trust; as, *official* duties, or routines.

That, in the *official* marks invested, you Aun do meet the senate. *Shak.*

2. Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority; as, an *official* statement or report.

3. (*Pharm.*) Approved by authority; sanctioned by the pharmacopoeia; appointed to be used in medicine; as, an *official* drug or preparation. *cf.* **OFFICIAL**.

4. Discharging an office or function. [*Obs.*]

The stomach and other parts *official* unto nutrition. *Sir T. Browne.*

Off'icial, *n.* [*L.* *officialis* a magistrate's servant or attendant; *cf.* *F. officiel*. See **OFFICIAL**, *a.*, and *cf.* **OFFICER**.] 1. One who holds an office; esp., a subordinate executive officer or attendant.

2. An ecclesiastical judge appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, etc., with charge of the spiritual jurisdiction. *Blackstone.*

Off'icial-ism (-îz'm), *n.* The state of being official; a system of official government; also, adherence to office routine; red-tapism.

Officialism may often drift into blunders. *Swiles.*

Off'icial-ty (ôf'ish'al-ty), *n.* See **OFFICIALITY**.

Off'icial-ly (ôf'ish'al-ly), *adv.* By the proper officer, by virtue of the proper authority; in pursuance of the special powers vested in an officer; or office; as, accounts or reports *officially* verified or rendered; letters *officially* communicated; persons *officially* notified.

Off'icial-ty (-ty), *n.* [*cf.* *F. officialité*.] The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official. *Aylife.*

Off'icial-ty (ôf'ish'al-ty), *n.* [*cf.* *F. officialité*.] The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official.

Off'icial-ty (ôf'ish'al-ty), *n.* [*cf.* *F. officialité*.] The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official.

Off'icial-ty (ôf'ish'al-ty), *n.* [*cf.* *F. officialité*.] The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official.

Off'icial-ty (ôf'ish'al-ty), *n.* [*cf.* *F. officialité*.] The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official.

Off'icial-ty (ôf'ish'al-ty), *n.* [*cf.* *F. officialité*.] The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official.

Off'icial-ty (ôf'ish'al-ty), *n.* [*cf.* *F. officialité*.] The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official.

Off'icial-ty (ôf'ish'al-ty), *n.* [*cf.* *F. officialité*.] The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official.

Off'icial-ty (ôf'ish'al-ty), *n.* [*cf.* *F. officialité*.] The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official.

Off'icial-ty (ôf'ish'al-ty), *n.* [*cf.* *F. officialité*.] The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official.

Off'icial-ty (ôf'ish'al-ty), *n.* [*cf.* *F. officialité*.] The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official.

Off'icial-ty (ôf'ish'al-ty), *n.* [*cf.* *F. officialité*.] The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official.

Off'icial-ty (ôf'ish'al-ty), *n.* [*cf.* *F. officialité*.] The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official.

Off'icial-ty (ôf'ish'al-ty), *n.* [*cf.* *F. officialité*.] The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official.

Off'icial-ty (ôf'ish'al-ty), *n.* [*cf.* *F. officialité*.] The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official.

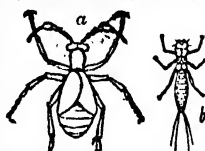
Off'icial-ty (ôf'ish'al-ty), *n.* [*cf.* *F. officialité*.] The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official.

Off'icial-ty (ôf'ish'al-ty), *n.* [*cf.* *F. officialité*.] The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official.

Off'icial-ty (ôf'ish'al-ty), *n.* [*cf.* *F. officialité*.] The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official.

Off'icial-ty (ôf'ish'al-ty), *n.* [*cf.* *F. officialité*.] The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official.

Okra, reduced.



nutritious mucilage, are much used for soups, stews, or pickles; gumbo. [Written also *ocra* and *ochra*.]

-ol (-ōl or -ōl). [From alcohol.] (Chem.) A suffix denoting that the substance in the name of which it appears belongs to the series of alcohols or hydroxyl derivatives, as carbonyl, glycerol, etc.

Ol'ay (ō'ī), *n. pl.* [Tamil *alai*.] Palm leaves, prepared for being written upon with a style pointed with steel. [Written also *ola*.] *Balfour* (Cyc. of India).

Old (ōld), *n.* Open country. [Obs.] See *Wold*. *Shak.*
Old, *a.* [Compar. *Older* (-ēr); superl. *Oldest*.] [O.E. *old*, *a.* AS. *ald*, *cald*; akin to D. *oud*, OS. *ald*, OFries. *ald*, old, G. *alt*, Goth. *alpeis*, and also to Goth. *alan* to grow up, Icel. *ala* to bear, produce, bring up, L. *alere* to nourish. Cf. *Alure*, *Alureman*, *Aliment*, *Alid*, *Elder*.]

1. Not young; advanced far in years or life; having lived till toward the end of the ordinary term of living; as, an *old* man; an *old* age; an *old* horse; an *old* tree.

Let not old age disgrace my high desire. *Sir P. Sidney*.
The melancholy news that we grow old. *Young*.

2. Not new or fresh; not recently made or produced; having existed for a long time; as, *old* wine; an *old* friendship. "An *old* acquaintance." *Camden*.

3. Formerly existing; ancient; not modern; preceding; original; as, an *old* law; an *old* custom; an *old* promise. "The *old* schools of Greece." *Milton*. "The character of the old Ligurians." *Addison*.

4. Continued in life; advanced in the course of existence; having (a certain) length of existence; — designating the age of a person or thing; as, an infant a few hours old; a cathedral centuries old.

And Pharaoh said unto Jacob, How old art thou? *Gen. xlvii, 8*.
In this use *old* regularly follows the noun that designates the age; as, she was eight years old.

5. Long practiced; hence, skilled; experienced; cunning; as, an *old* offender; *old* in vice.

Vane, young in years, but in sage counsel old. *Milton*.

6. Long cultivated; as, an *old* farm; *old* land, as opposed to *new* land, that is, to land lately cleared.

7. Worn out; weakened or exhausted by use; past usefulness; as, *old* shoes; *old* clothes. [Obs.]

8. More than enough; abundant. [Obs.]

If a man were porter of hell gate, he should have *old* turning the key. *Shak.*

9. Aged; antiquated; hence, wanting in the mental vigor or other qualities belonging to youth; — used disparagingly as a term of reproach.

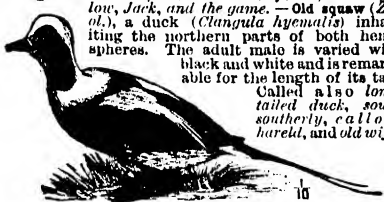
10. Old-fashioned; wonted; customary; as of old; as, the good old times; hence, colloquially, gay; jolly.

11. Used colloquially as a term of cordiality and familiarity. "Go thy ways, *old* lad." *Shak.*

Old, *a.* advanced years, the latter period of life. — **Old bachelor**. See *Bachelor*. — **Old Catholic**. See under *Catholic*. — **Old English**. See under *English*, *n.*, 2. — **Old Nick**, *Old Scratch*, the devil. — **Old lady** (*Zool.*), a large European noctuid moth (*Mormonauria*). — **Old maid**. (a) A woman, somewhat advanced in years, who has never been married; a spinster. (b) (*Bot.*) A West Indian name for the pink-flowered periwinkle (*Vinea rosea*). (c) A simple game of cards, played by matching them. The person with whom the old card is left is the *old* maid.

— **Old man's beard**. (*Bot.*) (a) The traveler's joy (*Clematis vitalba*). So named from the abundant long feathery awns of its fruit. (b) The *Tillandsia usneoides*. See *Tillandsia*. — **Old man's head**. (*Bot.*) A columnar cactus (*Pilocereus senilis*), native of Mexico, covered towards the top with long white hairs. — **Old red sandstone** (*Geol.*), a series of red sandstone rocks situated below the rocks of the Carboniferous age and comprising various strata of siliceous sandstones and conglomerates. See *Sandstone*, and the *Chart of Geology*. — **Old school**, a school or party belonging to a former time, or both the character, manner, or opinions of a former time; as, a gentleman of the *old school*; — used also adjectively; as, *Old-School* Presbyterians. — **Old sledge**, an old and well-known game of cards, called also *old fours*, and *high, low, Jack*, and the *game*. — **Old squaw** (*Zool.*), a duck (*Clangula hyemalis*) inhabiting the northern parts of both hemispheres. The adult male is varied with black and white and is remarkable for the length of its tail.

Called also *long-tailed duck*, *south* *southerly*, *callow*, *hurel*, and *old wife*.



Old Squaw (*Clangula hyemalis*) Males.

— **Old style**. (*Chron.*) See the *Note* under *Style*. — **Old Testament**. See under *Testament*. — **Old wife**. [In the senses *b* and *c* written also *oldwife*.] (a) A prating old woman; a gossip.

Refuse profane and *old wives'* fables. *1 Tim. iv, 7*. (b) (*Zool.*) The local name of various fishes, as the European black sea bream (*Cantharus lineatus*), the American oldwife, etc. (c) (*Zool.*) A duck; the old squaw. — **Old World**, the Eastern Hemisphere.

Syn. — Aged; ancient; pristine; primitive; antique; antiquated; old-fashioned; obsolete. See *ANCIENT*.

Old'en (ōld'ēn), *a.* Old; ancient; as, the *old'en* time. "A *minstrel* of the *old'en* stamp." *J. C. Shairp*.

Old'en, *v. t.* To grow old; to age. [*R.*]

She had *old'en* in that time. *Thackeray*.

Old-fashioned (-fāsh'ēnd), *a.* Formed according to old or obsolete fashion or pattern; adhering to old customs or ideas; as, an *old-fashioned* dress, girl. "Old-fashioned men of wit." *Addison*.

This *old-fashioned*, quaint abode. *Longfellow*.

Old-fash'ion-man-ly (-fāsh'ēn-mān-lī), *a.* Pertaining to an old gentleman, or like one. *Byron*.

Old'ish, *a.* Somewhat old.

Old' lang syne (lāng sīn'). See *AULD LANG SYNE*.

Old-maid'ish (ōld'māid'ish), *a.* Like an old maid; prim; precise; particular.

Old-maid'ism (ōld'māid'iz'm), *n.* The condition or characteristics of an old maid. *G. Elliot*.

Old'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being old; old age.

Old'ster (ōld'stēr), *n.* [Cf. *Young'ster*.] An old person. [*Jocular*.] *H. Kingsley*.

Old-woman'ish (-wōm'an-ish), *a.* Like an old woman; senile. — **Old-woman'ish-ness**, *n.*

Ol'iv-a (ōl'iv-ā), *n.* [L. *olive*. See *OLIVA*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees including the olive.

The Chinese *Olea fragrans*, noted for its fragrance, and the American devilwood (*Olea americana*) are now usually referred to another genus (*Omanthus*).

Ol'iv-a-cous (ōl'iv-ā'shūs), *a.* [L. *oleaceus* of the olive tree.] (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a natural order of plants (*Oleaceae*), mostly trees and shrubs, of which the olive is the type. It includes also the ash, the lilac, the true jasmine, and the fringe tree.

Ol'iv-ag'i-nous (ōl'iv-ā'jīnūs), *a.* [L. *oleaginus*, *oleaginus*, belonging to the olive, fr. *olea* olive; cf. *F. oleaginus*; see *OLIVA*, *OLIV*.] Having the nature or qualities of oil; oily; unctuous.

Ol'iv-ag'i-nous-ness, *n.* Oiliness. *Boyle*.

Ol'iv-a-men (ōl'iv-ā'mēn), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A soft ointment prepared from oil. *Dunglison*.

Ol'iv-an-dér (-ān'dēr), *n.* [F. *oléandre* (cf. It. *oleandro*, LL. *lorandrum*), prob. corrupted, under the influence of *laurus laurei*, fr. L. *rhododendron*, Gr. *ῥοδόδενδρον*; *ῥόδον* rose + *δένδρον* tree.] (*Bot.*) A beautiful evergreen shrub of the Dogbane family, having clusters of fragrant red or white flowers. It is a native of the East Indies, but the red variety has become common in the south of Europe. Called also *rosebay*, *rose laurel*, and *South-sea rose*.

Every part of the plant is dangerously poisonous, and death has occurred from using its wood for skewers in cooking meat.

Ol'iv-an-drine (-drīn or -drēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) One of several alkaloids found in the leaves of the oleander.

Ol'iv-ast'er (-āst'ēr), *n.* [L. fr. *olea* olive, olive tree. See *OLIVA*, *OLIV*.] (*Bot.*) (a) The wild olive tree (*Olea Europaea*, var. *sylvestris*). (b) Any species of the genus *Elaeagnus*. See *ELAEGNUS*. The small silvery berries of the common species (*Elaeagnus hortensis*) are called *Trebizon dates*, and are made into cakes by the Arabs.

Ol'iv-ate (ōl'iv-āt), *n.* [Cf. *F. oléate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of oleic acid. Some oleates, as the oleate of mercury, are used in medicine by way ofunction.

Ol'iv-ra-nal (ōl'iv-rā-nāl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the olecranon.

Ol'iv-ra-non (ōl'iv-rā-nōn; L. *ōl'iv-krā'nōn*), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ὠλεράνον*; *ὠλερ* elbow + *κράνον* the head.] (*Anat.*) The large process at the proximal end of the ulna which projects behind the articulation with the humerus and forms the bony prominence of the elbow.

Ol'iv-ri-ant (ōl'iv-rī-ant; 277), *a.* [F. *oléifiant*, fr. L. *oleum* oil + *ferre* (to comp.), *OL* -ry.] (*Chem.*) Forming or producing an oil; specifically, designating a colorless gaseous hydrocarbon called *ethylene*. [*Archæic*]

Ol'iv-tine (ōl'iv-tīn or -tēn), *n.* [From *OLEFIANT*.] (*Chem.*) Olefant gas, or ethylene; hence, by extension, any one of the series of unsaturated hydrocarbons of which ethylene is a type. See *ETHYLENE*.

Ol'iv-ic (ōl'iv-ik; 277), *a.* [L. *oleum* oil; cf. *F. oléique*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or contained in, oil; as, *oleic* acid, an acid of the acrylic acid series found combined with glyceryl in the form of olein in certain animal and vegetable fats and oils, such as sperm oil, olive oil, etc. At low temperatures the acid is crystalline, but melts to an oily liquid above 14° C.

Ol'iv-ic-fer-ous (ōl'iv-ik'fēr-ūs), *a.* [L. *oleum* oil + *ferous*; cf. *F. oléifère*.] Producing oil; as, *oleiferous* seeds.

Ol'iv-in (ōl'iv-in), *n.* [L. *oleum* oil; cf. *F. oléine*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A fat, liquid at ordinary temperatures, but solidifying at temperatures below 0° C., found abundantly in both the animal and vegetable kingdoms (see *PALEMITIN*). It dissolves solid fats, especially at 30-40° C. Chemically, olein is a glyceride of oleic acid; and, as three molecules of the acid are united to one molecule of glyceryl to form the fat, it is technically known as *triolein*. It is also called *olein*.

Ol'iv-ent (ōl'iv-ēnt), *a.* [L. *olens*, *p. pr.* of *olere* to smell.] Scented. [*R.*] *R. Browning*.

Ol'iv-o-graph (ōl'iv-ō-grāf), *n.* [L. *oleum* oil + *-graph*.] 1. (*Chem.*) The form or figure assumed by a drop of oil when placed upon water or some other liquid with which it does not mix.

2. (*Painting*) A picture produced in oils by a process analogous to that of lithographic printing.

Ol'iv-o-mar-ga-rine (-mārg-ā-rīn or -rēn), *n.* [L. *oleum* oil + *E. margarine*, *margarin*.] [Written also *oleomargarin*.] 1. A liquid oil made from animal fats (esp. beef fat) by separating the greater portion of the solid fat or stearin, by crystallization. It is mainly a mixture of olein and palmitin with some little stearin.

2. An artificial butter made by churning this oil with more or less milk.

Oleomargarine was wrongly so named, as it contains no *margarin* proper, but olein, palmitin, and stearin, a mixture of palmitin and stearin having formerly been called *margarin* by mistake.

Ol'iv-om-ter (-ōm'tēr), *n.* [L. *oleum* oil + *-meter*.] (*Chem.*) An instrument for ascertaining the weight and purity of oil; an oilometer.

Ol'iv-one (ōl'iv-ōn), *n.* [L. *oleum* + *-one*, 1.] (*Chem.*) An oily liquid, obtained by distillation of calcium oleate, and probably consisting of the ketone of oleic acid.

Ol'iv-op'tene (-ōp'tēn), *n.* [L. *oleum* oil + Gr. *πρωτός* first.] (*Chem.*) See *ELZEOTENE*. [*R.*]

Ol'iv-o-res'in (-ōl'iv-ō-rēn), *n.* [L. *oleum* oil + *E. resin*.] 1. (*Chem.*) A natural mixture of a "resininate oil" and a resin.

2. (*Med.*) A liquid or semiliquid preparation extracted (as from capicum, cubeba, or ginger) by means of ether, and consisting of fixed or volatile oil holding resin in solution.

Ol'iv-o-res'in-ous (ōl'iv-ō-rēs'in-ūs), *a.*

Ol'iv-ous (ōl'iv-ūs), *a.* [L. *oleus*, fr. *oleum* oil.]

Ol'iv-ous (ōl'iv-ūs), *only*. [*R.*] *Eay*, *Floyer*.

Ol'iv-ous-ly (ōl'iv-ūs-lī), *adv.* The state or quality of being oily or fat; fatness. [*R.*] *B. Jonson*.

Ol'iv-a-cous (ōl'iv-ā'shūs), *a.* [L. *oleaceus*, from *olus*, *oleris*, garden or pot herba, vegetables.] Pertaining to pot herba; of the nature or having the qualities of herbs for cookery; esculent. *Sir T. Browne*.

Olif (ōlī), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zool.*) The European bullfinch. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ol'if-act-ion (ōl'if-ākt'ion), *n.* [See *OLFACTORY*.] (*Physiol.*) The sense by which the impressions made on the olfactory organs by the odorous particles in the atmosphere are perceived.

Ol'if-act-ive (ōl'if-ākt'iv), *a.* See *OLFACTORY*, *a.*

Ol'if-act-ory (-tēr), *n.* A smelling organ; a nose. [*R.*]

Ol'if-act-ory (ōl'if-ākt'ōr-ī), *a.* [L. *olfactus*, *p. p.* of *olfacere* to smell; *olere* to have a smell + *facere* to make. See *ODO*, and *FACT*.] (*Physiol.*) Of, pertaining to, or connected with, the sense of smell; as, the *olfactory* nerves; the *olfactory* cells.

Olfactory organ (*Anat.*), an organ for smelling. In vertebrates the olfactory organs are more or less complicated sacs, situated in the front part of the head and lined with epithelium innervated by the olfactory (or first cranial) nerves, and sensitive to odoriferous particles conveyed to it in the air or in water.

Ol'if-act-ory (ōl'if-ākt'ōr-ī), *n.* [See *OLFACTORIES* (-rīz).] An olfactory organ; also, the sense of smell; — usually in the plural.

Ol'if-ban (ōl'if-bān), *n.* (*Chem.*) See *OLIBANUM*.

Ol'ib-a-num (ōl'ib-ā-nūm), *n.* [LL, fr. Ar. *al-luban* frankincense; cf. Gr. *λίβανος*, *Libanotis*, of Semitic origin.] The fragrant gum resin of various species of *Boswellia*; Oriental frankincense.

Ol'iv-bone (ōl'iv-bōn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless mobile liquid of a pleasant aromatic odor obtained by the distillation of oleum, or frankincense, and regarded as a terpene; — called also *comimene*.

Ol'iv-d (ōl'iv-d), *a.* [L. *olivus*, fr. *olere* to smell.] Having a strong, disagreeable smell; fetid. [*Obs.*] *Boyle*. *Sir T. Browne*.

Ol'iv-fant (ōl'iv-fant), *n.* [OF.] 1. An elephant. [*Obs.*]

2. An ancient horn, made of ivory.

Ol'iv-gan'drous (ōl'iv-gān'drūs), *a.* [*Oligo* + Gr. *άνθος*, *anthos*, man, male.] (*Bot.*) Having few stamens.

Ol'iv-gan'thous (-thūs), *a.* [*Oligo* + Gr. *άνθος* flower.] (*Bot.*) Having few flowers.

Ol'iv-garch (ōl'iv-gārk), *n.* A member of an oligarchy; one of the rulers in an oligarchical government.

Ol'iv-gar'chal (ōl'iv-gār'kal), *a.* Oligarchic. *Glover*.

Ol'iv-gar'chic (-kīk), *a.* [Gr. *ὀλιγαρχικός*; cf. *OLIGARCHY*.] Of or pertaining to oligarchy, or government by a few. "Oligarchic exiles." *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

Ol'iv-gar'chist (ōl'iv-gār'kīst), *n.* An advocate or supporter of oligarchy.

Ol'iv-gar'chy (-kī), *n.*; *pl.* *OLIGARCHIES* (-rīz). [Gr. *ὀλιγαρχία*, *oligarchia*, little + *ἀρχή* to rule, govern; cf. *F. oligarchie*.] A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a few persons; also, those who form the ruling few.

All oligarchies, wherein a few men dominate, do what they list. *Thucyd.*

Ol'iv-gist (ōl'iv-gīst), *n.* [See *OLIGIST*, *a.*] (*Min.*) Hematite or specular iron ore; — prob. so called in allusion to its feeble magnetism, as compared with magnetite.

Ol'iv-gist (ōl'iv-gīst), *a.* [Gr. *ὀλιγιστός*, superl. of *ὀλιγός*, *oligos*, few, little; cf. *F. oligiste*.] (*Min.*) Of or pertaining to hematite.

Ol'iv-go (ōl'iv-gō), *n.* A combining form from Gr. *ὀλιγός*, few, little, small.

Ol'iv-go-cene (-sēn), *a.* [*Oligo* + Gr. *καινός* new, recent.] (*Geol.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, certain strata which occupy an intermediate position between the Eocene and Miocene periods. — *n.* The Oligocene period. See the *Chart of Geology*.

Ol'iv-go-chet'a (-kēt'ā), *n. pl.* Little, pl. few + *χαιτή* hair.] (*Zool.*) An order of Annelida which includes the earthworms and related species.

Ol'iv-go-chete (ōl'iv-gō-kēt), *a.* (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to the Oligocheta.

Ol'iv-go-clase (-klās), *n.* [*Oligo* + Gr. *κλάσις* fracture, fr. *κλάν* to break.] (*Min.*) A triclinic soda-lime feldspar. See *FELDSPAR*.

Ol'iv-gom'er-ous (ōl'iv-gōm'ēr-ūs), *a.* [*Oligo* + Gr. *μωρος* part.] (*Bot.*) Having few members in each set of organs; as, an *oligomerous* flower.

Ol'iv-go-my-oid (ōl'iv-gō-mī-ōid), *a.* [*Oligo* + Gr. *μῦς*, *mys*, a muscle + *-oid*.] (*Anat.*) Having few or imperfect syringeal muscles; — said of some passerine birds (*Oligomyzidae*).

Ol'iv-go-pet'al-ous (ōl'iv-gō-pēt'al-ūs), *a.* [*Oligo* + *petal*.] (*Bot.*) Having few petals.

Ol'iv-go-sep'al-ous (-sēp'al-ūs), *a.* [*Oligo* + *sepal*.] (*Bot.*) Having few sepals.

Ol'iv-go-sid-er-ite (-sīd'ēr-īt), *n.* [*Oligo* + *siderite*.] (*Min.*) A meteorite characterized by the presence of but a small amount of metallic iron.

Ol'iv-go-sper'mous (-sēp'rēmūs), *a.* [*Oligo* + Gr. *σπέρμα* a seed.] (*Bot.*) Having few seeds.

Ol'iv-go-tō-kous (ōl'iv-gōt'ō-kūs), *a.* [*Oligo* + Gr. *τοκος* offspring.] (*Zool.*) Producing few young.

Ol'iv-o (ōl'iv-ō or ōl'iv-ō), *n.* [*Sp. olla* a red earthen



pot, a dish of boiled or stewed meat, fr. *L. olla* a pot, dish. Cf. *OLLA-PODRIDA*. 1. A dish of stewed meat of different kinds. [Obs.]

Besides a good olio, the dishes were trifling. Evelyn.

2. A mixture; a medley. Dryden.
3. (*Mus.*) A collection of miscellaneous pieces.
4. *OLITORY* (*ô-lit'ô-ry*), *n.* [*L. olitorius* belonging to a kitchen gardener, or to vegetables, fr. *olitor* a kitchen gardener, fr. *olus*, *olertus*, vegetables.] Of or pertaining to, or produced in, a kitchen garden; used for kitchen purposes; as, *olitory seeds*.

At convenient distance towards the olitory garden. Evelyn.

5. *OLIVA* (*ô-liv'â*), *n.* [*L. an olive*.] (*Zool.*) A genus of polished marine gastropod shells, chiefly tropical, and often beautifully colored.

6. *OLIVA-CEOUS* (*ô-liv'â-sheûs*), *a.* [*L. oliva* olive.] Resembling the olive; of the color of the olive; olive-green.

7. *OLIV-ARY* (*ô-liv'â-ry*), *a.* [*L. olivarius* belonging to olives, fr. *oliva* an olive; cf. *F. olivatre*.] (*Anat.*) Like an olive.

8. *OLIVARY BODY* (*Anat.*), an oval prominence on each side of the medulla oblongata; — called also *olive*.

9. *OLIVAS-TER* (*ô-liv'âs-tër*), *a.* [*L. oliva* olive; cf. *F. olivatre*.] Of the color of the olive; tawny.



Olive (Olive porphyria). (M)

10. *OLIVE* (*ô-liv'*), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. oliva*, akin to *Gr. êlaia*. See *OLIV*.] 1. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A tree (*Olea Europæa*) with small oblong or elliptical leaves, axillary clusters of flowers, and oval, one-seeded drupes. The tree has been cultivated for its fruit for thousands of years, and its branches are the emblems of peace. The wood is yellowish brown and beautifully variegated. (*b*) The fruit of the olive. It has been much improved by cultivation, and is used for making pickles. Olive oil is pressed from its flesh.

2. (*Zool.*) (*a*) Any shell much reduced. (*b*) The genus *Olive* and allied genera; — so called from the form. See *OLIVA*. (*b*) The oyster catcher. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. (*a*) The color of the olive, a peculiar dark brownish, yellowish, or tawny green. (*b*) One of the tertiary colors, composed of violet and green mixed in equal strength and proportion.

4. (*Anat.*) An olivary body. See under *OLIVARY*.

5. (*Cookery*) A small slice of meat seasoned, rolled up, and cooked; as, *olives* of beef or veal.

6. *OLIVE* is sometimes used adjectively and in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *olive brown*, *olive green*, *olive-colored*, *olive-skinned*, *olive crown*, *olive garden*, *olive tree*, *olive yard*, etc.

7. *Bohemian olive* (*Bot.*), a species of *Elvagnus* (*E. angustifolia*), the flowers of which are sometimes used in Southern Europe as a remedy for fevers. — *Olive branch*. (*a*) A branch of the olive tree, considered an emblem of peace. (*b*) Fig.: A child. — *Olive brown*, brown with a tinge of green. — *Olive green*, a dark brownish green, like the color of the olive. — *Olive oil*, an oil expressed from the ripe fruit of the olive, and much used as a salad oil, also in medicine and the arts. — *Olive ore* (*Min.*), *olivine*. — *Wild olive* (*Bot.*), a name given to the oleaster or wild stock of the olive, also variously to several trees more or less resembling the olive.

8. *OLIVE*, *a.* Approaching the color of the olive; of a peculiar dark brownish, yellowish, or tawny green.

9. *OLIVED* (*ô-liv'd*), *a.* Decorated or furnished with olive trees. [*R.*] T. Warton.

10. *OLIV-EN-ITE* (*ô-liv'en-ite*), *n.* (*Min.*) An olive-green mineral, a hydrous arseniate of copper; olive ore.

11. *OLIV-ER* (*ô-liv'ër*), *n.* 1. [*OF. oliviere*.] An olive grove. [*Obs.*] Chaucer.

2. [*F. olivier*.] An olive tree. [*Obs.*] Chaucer.

3. *OLIV-ET-AN* (*ô-liv'et-an*), *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) An adherent of Oliver Cromwell. Macaulay.

4. *OLIVE-WOOD* (*ô-liv-wôd'*), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The wood of the olive. (*b*) An Australian name given to the hard white wood of certain trees of the genus *Elasmodendron*, and also to the trees themselves.

5. *OLIV-VIL* (*ô-liv-vil*), *n.* [*Cf. F. oliville*.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance, obtained from an exudation from the olive, and having a bitter-sweet taste and acid properties. [*Written also olivite*.] Gregory.

6. *OLIV-VIN* (*ô-liv-vin*), *n.* (*Chem.*) A complex bitter gum, found on the leaves of the olive tree; — called also *olivite*.

7. *OLIV-VINO* (*ô-liv-vin* or *vên*), *n.* [*Cf. F. olivine*.] (*Min.*) A common name of the yellowish green mineral chrysolite, esp. the variety found in eruptive rocks.

8. *OLIV-VITE* (*ô-liv-vit*), *n.* (*Chem.*) See *OLIVIN*.

9. *OLIVA* (*ô-liv'â*), 1. [*See OLIV*.] 1. A pot or jar having a wide mouth; a olivary urn, especially one of baked clay.

2. A dish of stewed meat; an olio; an olla-podrida.

3. *OLIA-PD-RI-DA* (*ô-liv'â-pd-ri-dâ*), *n.* [*Sp. lit.*, a rotten pot. See *OLIO*.] 1. A favorite Spanish dish, consisting of a mixture of several kinds of meat chopped fine, and stewed with vegetables.

2. Any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection; an olio. B. Jonson.

3. *OLIO-GY* (*ô-liv-jy*), *n.* [*See -LOGY*.] A colloquial or humorous name for any science or branch of knowledge. He had a smattering of mechanics, of physiology, geology, mineralogy, and of other *ologies* whatsoever. De Quincey.

4. *OLIP-ES* (*ô-liv'pës*), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. ôλη*.] Originally, a

leather flask or vessel for oils or liquids; afterward, an earthenware vase or pitcher without a spout.

5. *OLU-SA-TRUM* (*ô-lu'sâ-trûm*), *n.* [*L. holusatrum, olusatrum*; *olus* garden herb + *ater* black.] (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant, the common Alexanders of Western Europe (*Smyrniolum Olusatrum*).

6. *OLYMPIAD* (*ô-lim'pî-ad*), *n.* [*L. olympias, -adis*, *Gr. Ὀλυμπιας, -άδος*, fr. *Ὀλυμπος* Olympus, a mountain in Macedonia; cf. *F. olympiade*.] (*Greek Antig.*) A period of four years, by which the ancient Greeks reckoned time, being the interval from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, beginning with the victory of Coræbus in the foot race, which took place in the year 776 B. C.; as, the era of the *olympiads*.

7. *OLYMPIAN* (*-an*), *a.* [*L. Olympius, Olympicus*, *Gr. Ὀλυμπιος, -ῖος*, fr. *Ὀλυμπος*; cf. *F. olympique*. See *OLYMPIAD*.] Of or pertaining to Olympus, a mountain of Thessaly, fabled as the seat of the gods, or to Olympia, a small plain in Ellis.

8. *OLYMPIC GAMES, OR OLYMPIA* (*Greek Antig.*), the greatest of the national festivals of the ancient Greeks, consisting of athletic games and races, dedicated to Olympian Zeus, celebrated once in four years at Olympia, and continuing five days.

9. *OLYMPION-IC* (*-pî-ôn'ik*), *n.* [*Gr. Ὀλυμπιονίκης* a conqueror in the Olympic games.] An ode in honor of a victor in the Olympic games. [*R.*] Johnson.

10. *OLMA* (*ô-lm'â*), [*Gr. ὄλμα, -μα*]. A suffix used in medical terms to denote a morbid condition of some part, usually some kind of tumor; as in *fibroma*, *glioma*, etc.

11. *OLMA-GRA* (*ô-lm'â-grâ*), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. ὄλμα* shoulder + *γρᾶ* seizure.] (*Med.*) Gout in the shoulder.

12. *OLMA-HA* (*ô-lm'â-hâ*), *n.* [*pl.*; *sing.* *OLMAHA* (*-hâ*).] (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians who inhabited the south side of the Missouri River. They are now partly civilized and occupy a reservation in Nebraska.

13. *OLMANDER WOOD* (*ô-lm'ân-dër wôd'*). [*Etymol.* uncertain.] (*Bot.*) The wood of *Diospyros ebenaster*, a kind of ebony found in Ceylon.

14. *OLMA-SUM* (*ô-lm'â-sûm*), *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) The third division of the stomach of ruminants. See *MANTYLIA*, and *ILLUST.* under *RUMINANT*.

15. *OMBER* (*ô-mb'ër*; 277), *n.* [*F. ombre*, fr. *Sp. hombre*, lit., a man, fr. *L. homo*. See *HUMAN*.] A game at cards, borrowed from the Spaniards, and usually played by three persons. Pope.

When ombre calls, his hand and heart are free, And, joined to two, he fails not to make three. Young.

16. *OMBRE*, *n.* [*F.*, of uncertain origin.] (*Zool.*) A large Mediterranean food fish (*Umbra cirrhotus*); — called also *umbrâ*, and *umbrin*.

17. *OM-BROM-ETER* (*ô-m-brôm'ê-tër*), *n.* [*Gr. ὀμβρος* rain + *-meter*; cf. *F. ombromètre*.] (*Meteorol.*) An instrument for measuring the rain that falls; a rain gauge.

18. *OM-EG-A* (*ô-m'ê-gâ* or *ô-m'ê-gâ*; 277), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. ὀμέγα*, i. e., the great or long o. Cf. *MICKELE*.] 1. The last letter of the Greek alphabet. See *ALPHA*.

2. The last; the end; hence, death.

"Omega! thou art Lord," they said. Tennyson.

3. *Alpha and Omega*, the beginning and the ending; hence, the chief, the whole. Rev. i. 8.

4. *Om-ga*, the beginning and the ending; hence, the chief, the whole. The alpha and omega of science. Sir J. Herschel.

5. *OM-EG-GOLD* (*-gold*), *a.* [*Om-ga* + *-oid*.] Having the form of the Greek capital letter Omega (Ω).

6. *OM-E-LET* (*ô-m'ê-lèt* or *ô-m'ê-lèt*; 277), *n.* [*F. omelette*, *OF. amellete*, *avmette*, *adumelle*, perh. fr. *L. lamella*, Cf. *LAMELLA*.] Eggs beaten up with a little flour, etc., and cooked in a frying pan; as, a plain *omelet*.

7. *OM-EN* (*ô-m'ên*), *n.* [*L. omen*, the original form being *omen*, according to Varro.] An occurrence supposed to portend, or show the character of, some future event; any indication or action regarded as a foreshowing; a foretoken; a foreboding; a prognostic; a presage; an augury.

Bid go with evil omen, and the brand Of infamy upon my name. Milton.

8. *OM-EN*, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* *OMENED* (*ô-m'ên-d*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *OMENING*.] To divine or to foreshow by signs or portents; to have omens or premonitions regarding; to predict; to augur; as, to *omen* ill of an enterprise.

The yet unknown verdict, of which, however, all *omened* the tragical contents. Sir W. Scott.

9. *OM-ENED* (*ô-m'ên-d*), *a.* Attended by, or containing, an omen or omens; as, happy-*omened* day.

10. *OM-EN-TAL* (*ô-m'ên-tal*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to an omentum or the omenta.

11. *OM-EN-TUM* (*-tûm*), *n.*; *pl.* *OMENTA* (*-tâ*). [*L.*] (*Anat.*) A free fold of the peritoneum, or one serving to connect viscera, support blood vessels, etc.; an epiploön.

12. *OM-EN-TUM*, *n.* [*Gr. ὀνέντιον*, *omentum* forms, in most mammals, a great sac, which is attached to the stomach and transverse colon, is loaded with fat, and covers more or less of the intestines; the caul. The lesser, or *gastro-hepatic*, *omentum* connects the stomach and liver and contains the hepatic vessels. The *gastro-splenic* *omentum*, or *ligament*, connects the stomach and spleen.

13. *OM-ER* (*ô-m'ër*), *n.* [*Cf. HOMER*.] A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephah. See *EPHATH*. Ez. xvi. 36.

14. *OM-I-LET-IO-AL* (*ô-m'i-lèt'io-kal*), *a.* Homiletical. [*Obs.*]

15. *OM-I-NATE* (*ô-m'i-nât*), *v. t.* & *t.* [*L. ominatus*, *p. p.* of *ominari* to presage, fr. *omen*.] To presage; to foreshow; to foretoken. [*Obs.*] Dr. H. More.

16. *OM-I-NATION* (*ô-m'i-nâ-shûn*), *n.* [*L. ominatio*.] The act of ominating; presaging. [*Obs.*] Fuller.

17. *OM-I-NOUS* (*ô-m'i-nûs*), *a.* [*L. ominosus*, fr. *omen*. See *OMEN*.] Of or pertaining to an omen or to omens; being or exhibiting an omen; significant; portentous; — formerly used both in a favorable and unfavorable sense; now chiefly in the latter; foreshadowing or foreshadowing evil; inauspicious; as, an *ominous* dream.

He had a good ominous name to have made a peace. Bacon.

In the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without a heart was accounted ominous. South.

18. *OM-I-NOUS-LY*, *adv.* — *OM-I-NOUS-NESS*, *n.*

19. *OM-I-SI-BLE* (*ô-m'is'ê-b'l*), *a.* Capable of being omitted; that may be omitted.

20. *OM-I-SION* (*ô-m'is'hûn*), *n.* [*L. omisio*; cf. *F. omission*. See *OMIT*.] 1. The act of omitting; neglect or failure to do something required by propriety or duty.

The most natural division of all offenses is into those of omission and those of commission. Addison.

2. That which is omitted or is left undone. Grew.

3. *OM-I-SIVE* (*ô-m'is'iv*), *a.* [*See OMIT*.] Leaving out; omitting. Bp. Hall. — *OM-I-SIVE-LY*, *adv.*

4. *OM-IT'* (*ô-m'it'*), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* *OMITTED*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *OMITTING*.] [*L. mittere, omisum*; *ob* (see *OB*) + *mittere* to cause to go, let go, send. See *MISSION*.] 1. To let go; to leave out; to leave unmentioned; not to insert or name; to drop.

These personal comparisons I omit. Bacon.

2. To pass by; to forbear or fail to perform or to make use of; to leave undone; to neglect.

Her father omitted nothing in her education that might make her the most accomplished woman of her age. Addison.

3. *OM-I-TANCE* (*-tâns*), *n.* The act of omitting, or the state of being omitted; forbearance; neglect. Shak.

4. *OM-IT-TER* (*ô-m'it'tër*), *n.* One who omits. Fuller.

5. *OM-MA-TE-AL* (*ô-m'mâ-t'êl*), *a.* (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to an ommatium.

6. *OM-MA-TE-UM* (*-tûm*), *n.*; *pl.* *OMMATEA* (*-â*). [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. ὀμμα, -ατος*, the eye.] (*Zool.*) A compound eye, as of insects and crustaceans.

7. *OM-MA-TID-I-UM* (*-id'it-tûm*), *n.*; *pl.* *OMMATIDIA* (*-â*). [*NL.*, dim. of *Gr. ὀμμα, -ατος*, the eye.] (*Zool.*) One of the single eyes forming the compound eye of crustaceans, insects, and other invertebrates.

Three Ommatidia from the Eye of a Beetle. *a* Cornal Facet; *b* Crystalline Cones; *c* Retinular Compound; *d* The space surrounded by pigmented cells; *e* Retinular Cells; *f* Style; *g* Rhabdopodia; *h* Pedicel. Much enlarged.

8. *OM-NI* (*ô-m'nî*), [*L. omnis* all.] A combining form denoting *all*, *every*, *everywhere*; as in *omnipotent*, *all-powerful*, *omnipresent*.

9. *OM-NI-BUS* (*ô-m'nî-bûs*), *n.* [*L.*, for *all*, dat. *pl.* from *omnis* all. Cf. *BUS*.] 1. A long four-wheeled carriage, having seats for many people; especially, one with seats running lengthwise, used in conveying passengers short distances.

2. (*Glass Making*) A sheet-iron cover for articles in a leet or annealing arch, to protect them from drafts.

3. *Omnibus bill*, a legislative bill which provides for a number of miscellaneous enactments or appropriations. [*Parliamentary Cant.*, U. S.] — *Omnibus box*, a large box in a theater, on a level with the stage and having communication with it. [*Eng.*] Thackeray.

4. *OM-NI-COR-POR-AL* (*ô-m'nî-kôr-pôr'êl*), *a.* [*Omni-* + *corpore*.] Comprehending or including all bodies; embracing all substance. [*R.*] Cudworth.

5. *OM-NI-FE-TY* (*ô-m'nî-f'ê-tî*), *n.* That which is all-pervading or all-comprehensive; hence, the Deity. [*R.*]

6. *OM-NI-FORM-ITY* (*ô-m'nî-fôr'm'itî*), *n.* (*See OMNIFORMITY*.)

7. *OM-NI-FORM-ITY* (*ô-m'nî-fôr'm'itî*), *n.* The condition or quality of having every form. Dr. H. More.

8. *OM-NI-FY* (*ô-m'nî-fi*), *v. t.* [*Omni-* + *-fy*.] To render universal; to enlarge. [*R.*]

9. *OM-NI-FY* the disputed point into a transcendent, and you may defy the opponent to lay hold of it. Coleridge.

10. *OM-NIG-E-NOUS* (*ô-m'nî-g'ê-nûs*), *a.* [*L. omnigenus*; *omnis* all + *genus* kind.] Consisting of all kinds. [*R.*]

11. *OM-NI-GRAPH* (*ô-m'nî-grâf*), *n.* [*Omni-* + *-graph*.] A pantograph. [*R.*]

12. *OM-NI-PARI-ENT* (*-pâr'î-ent*), *a.* [*L. omniparens* all-producing; *omnis* all + *parere* to bring forth.] Producing or bringing forth all things; all-producing. [*R.*]

13. *OM-NI-PAR-I-TY* (*-pâr'î-tî*), *n.* [*Omni-* + *parity*.] Equality in every part; general equality.

14. *OM-NI-P-A-ROUS* (*ô-m'nî-pâ-rûs*), *a.* [*See OMNIPARENT*.] Producing all things; omniparient.

15. *OM-NI-P-A-TIENT* (*ô-m'nî-pâ-shent*), *a.* [*Omni-* + *pati*.] Capable of enduring all things. [*R.*] Carlyle.

16. *OM-NI-PER-CIP-I-ENOE* (*-pêr'îp'î-en-ô*), *n.* Perceptions.

17. *OM-NI-PER-CIP-I-EN-UY* (*-îp'î-en-ûy*), *n.* [*See OMNIPERCEPTION*.] of every thing.

18. *OM-NI-PER-CIP-I-ENT* (*-ent*), *a.* [*Omni-* + *percipere*.] Feeling everything. Dr. H. More.

19. *OM-NI-P-O-TENS* (*ô-m'nî-pô-tens*), *n.* [*L. omnipotens*; *omnis* all + *potens* (ten-s), *a.* (*See OMNIPOTENT*.)] 1. The state of being omnipotent; almighty power; hence, one who is omnipotent; the Deity.

Will Omnipotence neglect to save The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? Pope.

2. Unlimited power of a particular kind; as, love's *omnipotence*. Denham.

3. *OM-NI-P-O-TENT* (*ô-m'nî-pô-tent*), *a.* [*F.*, fr. *L. omnipotens*, *-entis*; *omnis* all + *potens* powerful, potent. See *POTENT*.] 1. Able in every respect and for every work; unlimited in ability; all-powerful; almighty; as, the Being that can create worlds must be *omnipotent*.

God's will and pleasure and his omnipotent power. Sir T. More.

2. Having unlimited power of a particular kind; as, *omnipotent* love. Shak.

3. The Omnipotent, the Almighty; God. Milton.

4. *OM-NI-P-O-TENT-LY*, *adv.* In an omnipotent manner.

Om-ni-pres-ence (òm-nî-prê-s'ens), *n.* [Of. *F. omnipresence*.] Presence in every place at the same time; unbounded or universal presence; ubiquity.

His omnipresence fills Land, sea, and air, and every kind that lives. *Milton.*

Om-ni-pres-en-ty (-en-sy), *n.* Omnipresence. [*Obs.*]

Om-ni-pres-ent (-ent), *a.* [Omni- + *present*.] [*Obs.*]

Om-ni-pre-sen'tial (-prê-sên'sh'nal), *a.* Implying universal presence. [*R.*]

Om-ni-prev'a-lent (-prêv'â-lent), *a.* [Omni- + *prevail*.] Prevalent everywhere or in all things. *Fuller.*

Om-nis-ci-ence (òm-nîsh'ens; 277), *n.* [*Obs.*]

Om-nis-ci-ent (òm-nîsh'ent), *a.* [Omni- + *L. sciens*, -entis, *p. pr. of scire* to know; cf. *F. omniscient*. See *SCIENCE*.] Having universal knowledge; knowing all things; infinitely knowing or wise; as, the omniscient God. — **Om-nis-ci-ent-ly**, *adv.*

Om-nis-ci-ous (òm-nîsh'us), *a.* [*L. omniscius*. See *OMNISCIENT*.] All-knowing. [*Obs.*]

Om-ni-spec-tive (òm-nî-spêk'tiv), *a.* [Omni- + *L. spectus*, *p. p. of specere*, *specere*, to view.] Beholding everything; capable of seeing all things; all-seeing. [*R.*]

Om-ni-um (òm-nî-um), *n.* [*L. of all*, gen. pl. of *omnis* all.] (*Eng. Stock Exchange*) The aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan to government is now usually funded. *M'Culloch.*

Om-ni-um-gath-er-um (-gâth'er-um), *n.* [*A macaronic compound of L. omnium*, gen. pl. of *omnis* all, and *E. gather*.] A miscellaneous collection of things or persons; a confused mixture; a medley. [*Colloq. & humorous*]

Om-ni-v'a-gant (òm-nîv'â-gant), *a.* [Omni + *L. vagans*, *p. pr. of vagari* to wander.] Wandering anywhere and everywhere. [*R.*]

Om-ni-v'o-ra (-v'â-râ), *n. pl.* [*NL. See OMNIVOROUS*.] (*Zool.*) A group of ungulate mammals including the hog and the hippopotamus. The term is also sometimes applied to the bears, and to certain passerine birds.

Om-ni-v'o-rous (-rûs), *a.* [*L. omnivorus*; *omnis* all + *vorare* to eat greedily. See *VORACIOUS*.] All-devouring; eating everything indiscriminately; as, omnivorous vanity; esp. (*Zool.*), eating both animal and vegetable food. — **Om-ni-v'o-rous-ness**, *n.*

O-mo (-ô-mô), [*Gr. ômos* the shoulder.] A combining form used in anatomy to indicate connection with, or relation to, the shoulder or the scapula.

O-mo-hy'oid (-hî'oid), *a.* [*O-mo* + *hyoid*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the shoulder and the hyoid bone; as, the omohyoid muscle.

O-mo-phag'io (-fâ'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ômophagos*; ô-mô-s raw + phag-ein to eat.] Eating raw flesh; using uncooked meat as food; as, omophagic feasts, rites.

O-mo-pla-te (òm-ô-plât or -ô-mô), *n.* [*F., from Gr. ômoplattê*. See *O-mo*, and *PLATE*.] (*Anat.*) The shoulder blade, or scapula.

O-mo-s-te-r'i-té (-ô-mô-s'tê-jit), *n.* [*O-mo* + *Gr. stêrê* a roof.] (*Zool.*) The part of the carapace of a crustacean situated behind the cervical groove.

O-mo-stér-nal (-ô-mô-s'têr-nal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the omentum.

O-mo-stér-num (-nûm), *n.* [*O-mo* + *sternum*.] (*Anat.*) (a) The anterior element of the sternum which projects forward from between the clavicles in many batrachians and is usually tipped with cartilage. (b) In many mammals, an interclavicular cartilage, or bone, between the sternum and the clavicle.

Om-ph'a-cine (òm-fâ-sîn), *a.* [*Gr. ômphacinus*, from ôm-fâ-sin a unripe grape or olive; cf. *F. omphacin*.] Of, pertaining to, or expressed from, unripe fruit; as, omphacine oil.

Om-ph'al'o (òm-fâl'ô), *a.* [*Gr. ômphalôs* having a boss, bossy, fr. ômphalôs the navel. See *NAVEL*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the umbilicus, or navel.

Om-ph'a-lo (-lâ), [*Gr. ômphalôs* the navel.] A combining form indicating connection with, or relation to, the umbilicus, or navel.

Om-ph'a-lo-oele (-sêl'), *n.* [*Gr. ômphalôs* the navel + *oele* a tumor; cf. *F. omphalocele*.] (*Med.*) A hernia at the navel.

Om-ph'a-lo-de (òm-fâ-lâ-dê), *n.* [*Omphalo* + *Gr. dêos* form.] (*Bot.*) The central part of the hilum of a seed, through which the nutrient vessels pass into the raphe or the chalazæ; called also *omphalodium*.

Om-ph'a-lo-man-oy (-lâ-mân'ô-y), *n.* [*Omphalo* + *maney*.] Divination by means of a child's navel, to learn how many children the mother may have. *Crabb.*

Om-ph'a-lo-mes-a-ra'to (-mê-s'â-râ'tô), *a.* [*Omphalo* + *mesaraic*.] (*Anat.*) Omphalomesenteric.

Om-ph'a-lo-mes-en-ter'io (-mê-s'ên-têr'ik), *a.* [*Omphalo* + *mesenteric*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the umbilicus and mesentery; omphalomesaraic; as, the omphalomesenteric arteries and veins of a fetus.

Om-ph'a-lo-py-chite (òm-fâ-lô-pî-kî-t), *n.* [*Omphalo* + *Gr. pyxê* breath, spirit, soul; cf. *F. omphalopsique*.] (*Ecol. Hist.*) A name of the Heesychæta, from their habit of gazing upon the navel.

Om-ph'a-lo-ter (-têr), *n.* [*Gr. ômphalôs* the navel + *ter*.] (*Bot.*) A name of a plant which looks like a glass that is convex on both sides. [*Obs.*]

Om-ph'a-lo-s (òm-fâ-lô-s), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. ômphalôs*.] (*Anat.*) The navel.

Om-ph'a-lo-tô-m'y (-lô-tô-m'y), *n.* [*Gr. ômphalotomia*; ôm-fâ-lô-s the navel + *tô-mey* to cut; cf. *F. omphalotomie*.] (*Surg.*) The operation of dividing the navel-string.

O'my (ô-m'y), *a.* Mellow, as land. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Ray.*

On (ôn), *prep.* [*OE. on, an, o, a, AS. on, an; akin to D. an, OS. G. an, OHG. ana, Icel. á, Sw. ä, Goth. ana, Russ. na, L. an, in anclatæ to pant, Gr. ána, Zend ana, v.195. Cf. A. 1. ANA, ANOX.*] The general signification of *on* is situation, motion, or condition with respect to contact or support beneath; as:—

1. At, or in contact with, the surface or upper part of a thing, and supported by it; placed or lying in contact with the surface; as, the book lies on the table, which stands on the floor of a house on an island.

2. To or against the surface of; — used to indicate the motion of a thing as coming or falling to the surface of another; as, rain falls on the earth.

3. Denoting performance or action by contact with the surface, upper part, or outside of anything; hence, by means of; with; as, to play on a violin or piano. Hence, figuratively, to work on one's feelings; to make an impression on the mind.

4. At or near; adjacent to; — indicating situation, place, or position; as, on the one hand, on the other hand, the fleet is on the American coast.

5. In addition to; besides; — indicating multiplication or succession in a series; as, heaps on heaps; mischief on mischief; loss on loss; thought on thought.

6. Indicating dependence or reliance; with confidence in; as, to depend on a person for assistance; to rely on; hence, indicating the ground or support of anything; as, he will promise on certain conditions; to bet on a horse.

7. At or in the time of; during; as, on Sunday we abstain from labor. See *AT* (synonym).

8. At the time of, conveying some notion of cause or motive; as, on public occasions, the officers appear in full dress or uniform. Hence, in consequence of, or following; as, on the ratification of the treaty, the armies were disbanded.

9. Toward; for; — indicating the object of some passion; as, have pity or compassion on him.

10. At the peril of, or for the safety of. "Hence, on thy life."

11. By virtue of; with the pledge of; — denoting a pledge or engagement, and put before the thing pledged; as, he affirmed or promised on his word, or on his honor.

12. To the account of; — denoting imprecation or invocation, or coming to, falling, or resting upon; as, on us be all the blame; a curse on him.

13. In reference or relation to; as, on our part expect punctuality; a satire on society.

14. Of. [*Obs.*] "Be not jealous on me."

Instances of this usage are common in our older writers, and are sometimes now heard in illiterate speech.

15. Occupied with; in the performance of; as, only three officers are on duty; on a journey.

16. In the service of; connected with; of the number of; as, he is on a newspaper; on a committee.

On and *upon* are in general interchangeable. In some applications *upon* is more euphonious, and is therefore to be preferred; but in most cases *on* is preferable.

On a bowline. (*Naut.*) Same as *CLOSEHAULED*. — *On a wind, or On the wind* (*Naut.*), sailing closehauled. — *On a sudden.* See under *SUDDEN*. — *On board, On draught, On fire, etc.* See under *BOARD, DRAUGHT, FIRE, etc.* — *On it, On a, of it.* [*Obs. or Colloq.*] *Shak.* — *On shore, on land; to the shore. — On the road, On the way, On the wing, etc.* See under *ROAD, WAY, etc.* — *On to, upon; on to; —* sometimes written as one word, *onto*, and usually called a colloquialism; but it may be regarded in analogy with *into*. They have added the -en plural form *onto* to an elder plural.

We see the strength of the new movement in the new class of ecclesiastics whom it forced on to the stage. *J. R. Green.*

On, adv. [See *ON, prep.*] 1. Forward, in progression; onward; — usually with a verb of motion; as, move on; go on. "Time glides on."

The path is smooth that leadeth on to danger. *Shak.*

2. Forward, in succession; as, from father to son, from the son to the grandson, and so on.

3. In continuance; without interruption or ceasing; as, sleep on, take your ease; say on; sing on.

4. Adhering; not off; as in the phrase, "He is neither on nor off," that is, he is not steady, he is irresolute.

5. Attached to the body, as clothing or ornament, or for use. "I have boots on."

He put on righteousness as a breastplate. *Is. lix. 17.*

6. In progress; proceeding; as, a game is on.

On is sometimes used as an exclamation, or a command to move or proceed, some verb being understood; as, on, comrades; that is, go on, move on.

On and on, continuously; for a long time together. "Toiling on and on and on." *Longfellow.*

On'a-ger (ôn'â-jêr), *n. pl. L. ONAGER* (grî), *E. ONAGRES* (-jêr). [*L. onager, onagrus, Gr. onagros*.] 1. (*Rom. Antig.*) A military engine acting like a sling, which threw stones from a bag or wooden bucket, and was operated by machinery.

2. (*Zool.*) A wild ass, especially the koulan.

On-a-g'ra (-nâ-g'grâ), *n.* (*Zool.*) The daw.

On-a-gra'ce-ous (ôn'â-grâ'sh'us), *a.* [*From NL. On-agrace* a kind of plant; of uncertain origin.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a natural order of plants (*Onagraceæ* or *Onagrariceæ*), which includes the fuchsia, the willow-herb (*Eupatorium*), and the evening primrose (*Enothera*).

On'an-ism (ôn'ân-îs'm), *n.* [*Onan* (*Gen. xxxviii. 9*); cf. *F. onanisme*.] Self-pollution; masturbation.

O-nag'po (ô-nâp'pô), *n.* (*Zool.*) A nocturnal South American monkey (*Callithrix discolor*), noted for its agility; — called also *ventriloquist monkey*.

Once (wûns), *n.* [*F.*] (*Zool.*) The ounce.

Once (wûns), *adv.* [*OE. ones, ones*, an adverbial form fr. *one, on, an, one*. See *ONE, WARD*.] 1. By limitation to the number one; for one time; not twice nor any number of times more than one.

Ye shall . . . go round about the city once. *Josh. vi. 8.*

2. At some one period of time; — used indefinitely. My soul had once some foolish fondness for thee. *Addison.*

3. At any one time; — often nearly equivalent to *ever*, *if ever*, or *whenever*; as, once kindled, it may not be quenched.

Will thou not be made clean? When shall it once be? *Jer. xlii. 37.*

Is once to be resolved. *Shak.*

Once is used as a noun when preceded by *this* or *that*; as, *this once, that once*. It is also sometimes used elliptically, like an adjective, for *once-existing*. "The once province of Britain." *J. N. Pomeroy.*

At once. (a) At the same point of time; immediately; without delay. "Stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once." *Shak.* "I . . . withdrew at once and altogether." *Jeffrey.* (b) At one and the same time; simultaneously; in one body; as, they all moved at once. — *Once and again*, once and once more; repeatedly. "A dove sent forth once and again, to spy." *Milton.*

On-ôld'um (ôn-ôld'ûm), *n.* [*NL.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical orchideaceous plants, the flower of one species of which (*O. Papilio*) resembles a butterfly.

On-co-graph (ôn'kô-grâf), *n.* [*Gr. ôykos* bulk + *-graph*.] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for registering the changes observable with an oncometer.

On-com'e-ter (ôn-kôm'têr), *n.* [*Gr. ôykos* bulk + *-meter*.] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for measuring the variations in size of the internal organs of the body, as the kidney, spleen, etc.

On-ôol'o-m'y (ôn-kôl'ô-m'y), *n.* [*Gr. ôykos* bulk, mass + *oûlo* to cut; cf. *F. oncotomie*.] (*Surg.*) The opening of an abscess, or the removal of a tumor, with a cutting instrument. [Written also *onkolomy*.] *Dunlop.*

On'de (ônd), *n.* [*AS. anda* nalmie, anger; akin to *Icel. and, ônd*, breath.] Hatred; fury; envy. [*Obs.*]

On' dît' (ôn' dît'), [*F.*] They say, or it is said. — *n.* A flying report; rumor; as, it is a mere on dit.

One (-ôn), [*From Gr. -ôn, signifying, female descendant.*] (*Chem.*) A suffix indicating that the substance, in the name of which it appears, is a ketone; as, acetone.

One. (*Chem.*) A termination indicating that the hydrocarbon to the name of which it is affixed belongs to the fourth series of hydrocarbons, or the third series of unsaturated hydrocarbons; as, nonone.

One (wûn), *a.* [*OE. one, on, an, AS. an; akin to D. een, OS. ên, OFries. ên, ân, G. ein, Dan. ein, Sw. en, Icel. einn, Goth. eins, W. un, Ir. & Gael. don, L. unus, earlier unus, onos, Gr. oûn the ace on dice; cf. Skr. éka.* The same word as the indefinite article *a, an*. v.299. Cf. 2d A, 1st AN, ALONE, ANOX, ANT, NONCE, NONCE, ONLY, ONION, UNT.] 1. Being a single unit, or entire being or thing, and no more; not multifold; single; individual.

The dream of Pharaoh is one. *Gen. xli. 25.*

O that we now had here But one ten thousand of those men in England. *Shak.*

2. Denoting a person or thing conceived or spoken of indefinitely; a certain. "I am the sister of one Claudio" [*Shak.*], that is, of a certain man named Claudio.

3. Pointing out a contrast, or denoting a particular thing or person different from some other specified; — used as a correlative adjective, with or without *the*. From the one side of heaven unto the other. *Deut. iv. 32.*

4. Closely bound together; undivided; united; constituting a whole.

The church is therefore one, though the members may be many. *Bp. Pearson.*

5. Single in kind; the same; a common. One plague was on you all, and on your lords. *1 Sam. vi. 4.*

6. Single; unmarried. [*Obs.*]

Men may counsel a woman to be one. *Chaucer.*

One is often used in forming compound words, the meaning of which is obvious; as, one-armed, one-celled, one-eyed, one-handed, one-hearted, one-horned, one-ided, one-leaved, one-masted, one-ribbed, one-story, one-syllable, one-stringed, one-winged, etc.

All one, of the same or equal nature, or consequence; as, he says that it is all one what course you take. *Shak.*

One day. (a) On a certain day, not definitely specified, referring to time past.

One day when Phoebe fair, With all her band, was following the chase. *Spenser.*

(b) Referring to future time: At some uncertain day or period; some day.

Well, I will marry one day. *Shak.*

One, n. 1. A single unit; as, one is the base of all numbers.

2. A symbol representing a unit, as 1, or i.

3. A single person or thing. "The shining ones." *Bunyan.* "Hence, with your little ones." *Shak.*

He will hate the one, and love the other. *Matt. vi. 24.*

That we may sit, one on thy right hand, and the other on thy left hand, in thy glory.

After one, after one fashion; alike. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* "At one, in agreement or concord. See *AT ONE*, in the Vocab. — *Ever in one*, continually; perpetually; always. [*Obs.*]



Oncidium (*Oncidium Papilio*), reduced.

OPERATE. 1. A drama, either tragic or comic, of which music forms an essential part; a drama wholly or mostly sung, consisting of recitative, arias, choruses, duets, trios, etc., with orchestral accompaniment, preludes, and interludes, together with appropriate costumes, scenery, and action; a lyric drama.

2. The score of a musical drama, either written or in print; a play set to music.

3. The house where operas are exhibited.

|| *Opéra bouffe* [F. *opéra* opera + *bouffe* comic, It. *buffo*], || *Opéra buffa* [It.], light, farcical, burlesque opera. — *Opéra box*, a partially inclosed portion of the auditorium of an opera house for the use of a small private party. — || *Opéra comique* [F.], comic or humorous opera. — *Opéra d'anneau*, a light ballet, highly finished. *Night*. — *Opéra girl* (Hol.), an East Indian plant (*Mantisia saltatoria*) of the ginger family, sometimes seen in hothouses. It has curious flowers which have some resemblance to a ballet dancer, whence the popular name. *Also dancing girls*. — *Opéra glass*, a short telescope with concave eye lenses of low power, usually made double, that is, with a tube and set of glasses for each eye; a lorgnette; — so called because adapted for use at the opera, theater, etc. — *Opéra hat*, a gentleman's folding hat. — *Opéra house*, specifically, a theater devoted to the performance of operas. — || *Opéra seria* [It.], serious or tragic opera; grand opera.



Opera Glass.

Oper-a-ble (ôp'êr-â-b'l), *a.* Practicable. [Obs.] **Oper-am-e-ter** (ôp'êr-âm'ê-têr), *n.* [L. *opus*, opera, pl. *opera* work + *-meter*.] An instrument or machine for measuring work done, especially for ascertaining the number of rotations made by a machine or wheel in manufacturing cloth; a counter.

Oper-ance (ôp'êr-ân-s), *n.* The act of operating or **Oper-an-ny** (ân-sy), *working*; operation. [R.] **Oper-and** (ân-d), *n.* [From neuter of L. *operandus*, gerundive of *operari*. See OPERATE.] (Math.) The symbol, quantity, or thing upon which a mathematical operation is performed; — called also *faciend*.

Oper-ant (ân-t), *n.* [L. *operans*, p. pr. of *operari*. See OPERATE.] *Oper-ative*. [R.] *Shak*. — *n.* An operative person or thing. [R.]

Oper-ate (êr), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. pr. OPERATED (â'têd); p. pr. & v. b. OPERATING.] [L. *operari*, p. p. of *operari* to work, fr. *opus*, opera, work; akin to *Skr. apas*, and also to G. *ûben* to exercise, OHG. *uoben*, Icel. *afa*. Cf. INURS, MANUEVER, URE.] 1. To perform a work or labor; to exert power or strength, physical or mechanical; to act.

2. To produce an appropriate physical effect; to issue in the result designed by nature; especially (Med.), to take appropriate effect on the human system.

3. To act or produce effect on the mind; to exert moral power or influence.

The virtues of private persons operate but on a few. *Atterbury*. A plain, convincing reason operates on the mind both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they live. *Swift*.

4. (Surg.) To perform some manual act upon a human body in a methodical manner, and usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health, as in amputation, lithotomy, etc.

5. To deal in stocks or any commodity with a view to speculative profits. [Brokers' Cant.]

Oper-ate, v. i. 1. To produce, as an effect; to cause. The same cause would operate a diminution of the value of stock. *A. Hamilton*.

2. To put into, or to continue in, operation or activity; to work; as, to operate a machine.

Oper-at-ive (â't-iv), *a.* Of or pertaining to the **Oper-at-ive-ness** (â't-iv-nês), *n.* Opera or to operas; characteristic of, or resembling, the opera.

Oper-a-tion (ê-sh'n), *n.* [L. *operatio*; cf. F. *opération*.] 1. The act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral.

The pain and sickness caused by manna are the effects of its operation on the stomach. *Locks*.

Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual operation, can never attain to perfection. *Dryden*.

2. The method of working; mode of action.

3. That which is operated or accomplished; an effect brought about in accordance with a definite plan; as, military or naval operations.

4. Effect produced; influence. [Obs.]

The birds . . . had great operation on the vulgar. *Fuller*.

5. (Math.) Something to be done; some transformation to be made upon quantities, the transformation being indicated either by rules or symbols.

6. (Surg.) Any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the human body, to produce a curative or remedial effect, as in amputation, etc.

Oper-a-tive (ôp'êr-â-t-iv), *a.* [Cf. L. *operativus*, F. *opératif*.] 1. Having the power of acting; hence, exerting force, physical or moral; active in the production of effects; as, an operative motive.

It holds in all operative principles. *South*.

2. Producing the appropriate or designed effect; efficacious; as, an operative dose, rule, or penalty.

3. (Surg.) Based upon, or consisting of, an operation or operations; as, operative surgery.

Oper-a-tive-ly, *adv.* In an operative manner.

Oper-a-tor (ê-têr), *n.* [L.] 1. One who, or that which, operates or produces an effect.

2. (Surg.) One who performs some act upon the human body by means of the hand, or with instruments.

3. A dealer in stocks or any commodity for speculative purposes; a speculator. [Brokers' Cant.]

4. (Math.) The symbol that expresses the operation to be performed; — called also *faciend*.

Oper-a-to-ry (ôp'êr-â-tô-r-y), *n.* A laboratory. [Obs.]

Op'er-cle (ôp'êr-k'l), *n.* [Cf. F. *opercule*. See OPERCULUM.] 1. (Anat.) Any one of the bony plates which support the gill covers of fishes; an opercular bone.

2. (Zool.) An operculum.

Op'er-cu-la (ôp'êr-k'û-lâ), *n. pl.* See OPERCULUM.

Op'er-cu-lar (ê-lêr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, an operculum.

Op'er-cu-lar, n. (Anat.) The principal opercular bone or operculum of fishes.

Op'er-cu-late (ê-lâ), *a.* [L. *operculatus*, p. p. of *operculari*.] Of or pertaining to furnish with a lid, fr. *operculum* lid. 1. (Bot.) Closed by a lid or cover, as the capsules of the mosses.

2. (Zool.) Having an operculum, or an apparatus for protecting the gills; — said of shells and of fishes.

Op'er-cu-li-form (ôp'êr-k'û-lî-fôrm or ôp'êr-k'û-), *a.* [L. *operculum* a cover + *-form*; cf. F. *operculiforme*.] Having the form of a lid or cover.

Op'er-cu-lig'e-nous (ôp'êr-k'û-lî-g'ê-nûs), *a.* [Operculum + *-genous*.] (Zool.) Producing an operculum; — said of the foot, or part of the foot, of certain mollusks.

Op'er-cu-lum (ôp'êr-k'û-lûm), *n.* *pl.* L. OPERCULA (-lâ), E. OPERCULUMS (-lûm). [L., a cover or lid, fr. *operire* to cover.] 1. (Bot.) (a) The lid of a pitcherform leaf. (b) The lid of the urnlike capsule of mosses.

2. (Anat.) (a) Any lidlike or operculiform process or part; as, the opercula of a dental follicle. (b) The fold of integument, usually supported by bony plates, which protects the gills of most fishes and some amphibians; the gill cover; the gill lid. (c) The principal opercular bone in the upper and posterior part of the gill cover.

3. (Zool.) (a) The lid closing the aperture of various species of shells, as the common whelk. See *Illustr. of GASTROPODA*. (b) Any lid-shaped structure closing the aperture of a tube or shell.

Op'er-cu-ta (ôp'êr-k'û-tâ), *n.* [It., dim. of *opera*.] (Mus.) A short, light, musical drama.

Op'er-ose (ôp'êr-ô-s), *a.* [L. *operosus*, fr. *opera* palms, labor, *opus*, opera, work, labor.] Wrought with labor; requiring labor; hence, tedious; wearisome. "Operose proceeding." *Burke*. "A very operose calculation." *De Quincey*.

Op'er-ose-ly, *adv.* — **Op'er-ose-ness**, *n.* **Op'er-ose-ty** (ô-s'ê-t-y), *n.* [L. *operositas*.] Laboriousness. [R.]

Op'er-ous (ôp'êr-ûs), *a.* Operose. [Obs.] **Op'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Obs.]

Op'er-ta-ne-ous (ôp'êr-tâ-nê-s), *a.* [L. *oportaneus*; *opere* to hide.] Concealed; private. [R.]

Op'e-tide (ôp'ê-tid'), *n.* [Op'e + *-tide*.] Open time; — applied to different things: (a) The early spring, or the time when flowers begin opening. [Archaic] *Nares*. (b) The time between Epiphany and Ash Wednesday wherein marriages were formerly solemnized publicly in churches. [Eng.] (c) The time after harvest when the common fairs are open to all kinds of stock. [Prov. Eng.] *Hallivell*. [Written also *opentide*.]

O-ph'e-l-ic (ô-fê-l'ik), *a.* (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a substance (called *ophelic acid*) extracted from a plant (*Ophelia*) of the Gentian family as a bitter yellowish sirup, used in India as a febrifuge and tonic.

O-ph'e-l-ic-ide (ô-fê-l'ik-id), *n.* [F. *ophélicide*, fr. Gr. *ôphis* a serpent + *κλέις*, gen. *κλειδός*, a key. So named because it was in effect the serpent, an old musical instrument, with keys added.]

(Mus.) A large brass wind instrument, formerly used in the orchestra and in military bands, having a loud tone, deep pitch, and a compass of three octaves; — now generally supplanted by bass and contrabass tubas. *Moore* (*Encyc. of Music*).

O-ph'id-i-a (ô-fid'î-â), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ôphis*, dim. of *ôphis* a snake.] (Zool.) The order of reptiles which includes the serpents.

The most important divisions are: the *Solenophis*, having erectile perforated fangs, as the rattlesnake; the *Proterophis*, or elapine serpents, having permanent-ly erect fangs, as the cobra; the *Arctoc*, or colubrine serpents, which are destitute of fangs; and the *Ophrodontia*, or *Eryndontia*, blind-worms, in which the mouth is not dilatable.

O-ph'id-i-an (ân), *n.* [Cf. F. *ophidien*.] (Zool.) One of the Ophidia; a snake or serpent.

O-ph'id-i-um (ô-fid'î-ûm), *n.* [Cf. F. *ophidié*.] (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Ophidia; belonging to serpents.

O-ph'id-i-oid (ô-id), *a.* [Ophidia + *-oid*.] (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Ophidia; a family of fishes which includes many slender species. — *n.* One of the Ophidiidae.

O-ph'id-i-um (ô-fid'î-ûm), *n.* *pl.* OPHIDIA (-î-â). [L.,

fr. Gr. *ôphis* little snake, fr. *ôphis* a serpent.] (Zool.) The typical genus of ophidioid fishes. [Written also *Ophidium*.] See *Illustr. under OPHIDION*.

O-ph'id-i-ous (ô-fid'î-ûs), *a.* Ophidian.

O-ph'id-i-a-try (ô-fid'î-â-tr-y), *n.* [Gr. *ôphis* serpent + *la-tria* worship.] The worship of serpents.

O-ph'id-i-o-log'ic (ô-fid'î-ô-lô-j'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to **O-ph'id-i-o-log'ic-al** (ô-fid'î-ô-lô-j'ik-al), *a.* ophiology.

O-ph'id-i-o-gist (ô-fid'î-ô-j'ist), *n.* One versed in the natural history of serpents.

O-ph'id-i-o-gy (ô-jy; 277), *n.* [Gr. *ôphis* a serpent + *-logy*; cf. F. *ophiologie*.] That part of natural history which treats of the ophidians, or serpents.

O-ph'id-i-man-ey (ô-fid'î-mân'ê-y), *n.* [Gr. *ôphis* a serpent + *-mancy*; cf. F. *ophiomantie*.] Divination by serpents, as by their manner of eating, or by their coils.

O-ph'id-i-mor'pha (ô-môr'fâ), *n. pl.* [NL. See OPHIOMORPHOUS.] (Zool.) An order of tailless amphibians having a slender, wormlike body with Ophiomorpha. *A Niphonops annulatus*, reduced; B Head; C Posterior End.

O-ph'id-i-mor-phite (ô-fit), *n.* [Gr. *ôphis* a serpent + *-morphé* form.] (Paleont.) An ammonite.

O-ph'id-i-mor-phous (ô-fûs), *a.* [Gr. *ôphis* a serpent + *-morphous*.] Having the form of a serpent.

O-ph'id-i-a-gous (ô-fâ-gûs), *a.* [Gr. *ôphis* a serpent + *-gous* to eat; cf. F. *ophiophage*.] (Zool.) Feeding on serpents; — said of certain birds and reptiles.

O-ph'id-i-a-gus, *n.* [NL. See OPHIOPHAGOUS.] (Zool.) A genus of venomous East Indian snakes, which feed on other snakes. *Ophiophagus elaps* is said to be the largest and most deadly of poisonous snakes.

O-ph'id-i-ty (ô-ti; 277), *a.* [Gr. *ôphis*, fr. *ôphis* a serpent.] Of or pertaining to a serpent. [Obs.]

O-ph'id-i-ty, *n.* [L. *ophidius* (sc. *lithos*), a kind of marble spotted like a serpent; cf. F. *ophite*.] (Min.) Verd antique marble; also, green porphyry; — so called from the spots of different colors which give it a mottled appearance resembling the skin of a snake.

O-ph'id-i-ty, *n.* [L. *ophite*, pl. See OPHITE, a.] (Ecol. Hist.) A member of a Gnostic serpent-worshipping sect of the second century.

O-ph'id-u-chus (ô-fid'û-kûs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ôphidion*, lit., holding a serpent; *ôphis* a serpent + *êchein* to hold.] (Astron.) A constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, delineated as a man holding a serpent in his hands; — called also *Serpentarius*.

O-ph'id-u-ta (â-tâ), *n.* [NL, from Gr. *ôphis* snake + *ôutâ* a tail.] (Zool.) A genus of ophiurid starfishes.

O-ph'id-u-ran (ô-rân), *a.* (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Ophiuridea. — *n.* One of the Ophiuridea.

O-ph'id-u-rid (ô-rîd), *n.* (Zool.) Same as OPHIURID.

O-ph'id-u-ri-da (ô-rî-dâ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (Zool.) Same as OPHIURIDEA.

O-ph'id-u-ri-oid (ô-oid), *a.* (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Ophiuridea. — *n.* One of the Ophiuridea. [Written also *ophiurid*.]

O-ph'id-u-ri-ol-de-a (ô-oid'ê-â), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ôphis* serpent + *ôutâ* tail + *êlos* form.] (Zool.) A class of star-shaped echinoderms having a disklike body, with slender, articulated arms, which are not grooved beneath and are often very fragile; — called also *Ophiuridea* and *Ophiurida*. See *Illustr. under BRYOZOA*.

O-ph'id-y-on (ô-fid'î-ôn), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ôphis*, -ôis, the brow.] (Anat.) The supraorbital point.

O-ph'id-mi-a (ô-fid'î-mî-â), *n.* [F. *ophthalmie*, L. *ophthalmia*, fr. Gr. *ôphthalmia*, fr. *ôphthalmos* the eye, akin to F. *optic*. See OPTIC.] (Med.) An inflammation of the membranes or coats of the eye or of the eyeball.

O-ph'id-mic (ô-fid'î-mîk; 277), *a.* [Gr. *ôphthalmos*; cf. F. *ophtalmique*. See OPHTHALMIA.] (Anat.) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the eye; ocular; as the *ophthalmic*, or orbitonasal, nerve, a division of the trigeminal, which gives branches to the lachrymal gland, eyelids, nose, and forehead.

Ophthalmic region (ô-fid'î-mîk), the space around the eyes.

O-ph'id-mite (ô-mî-t), *n.* [Gr. *ôphthalmos* the eye.] (Zool.) An eyestalk; the organ which bears the compound eyes of decapod Crustacea.

O-ph'id-mo-log'ic-al (ô-mô-lô-j'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to ophthalmology.

O-ph'id-mol'o-gist (ô-fid'î-mô-lô-j'ist), *n.* One skilled in ophthalmology; an oculist.

O-ph'id-mol'o-gy (ô-jy), *n.* [Gr. *ôphthalmos* the eye + *-logy*; cf. F. *ophtalmologie*.] The science which treats of the structure, functions, and diseases of the eye.

O-ph'id-mom'e-ter (ô-mô-m'ê-têr), *n.* [Gr. *ôphthalmos* eye + *-meter*.] (Physiol.) An instrument devised by Helmholtz for measuring the size of a reflected image on the convex surface of the cornea and lens of the eye, by which their curvature can be ascertained.

O-ph'id-mo-scope (ô-fid'î-mô-skôp), *n.* [From Gr. *ôphthalmos* the eye + *-scope*.] (Physiol.) An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye, particularly the retina. Light is thrown into the eye by a mirror (usually concave) and the interior is then examined with or without the aid of a lens. — **O-ph'id-mo-scope-lo** (ô-skôp'îk), *a.*

O-ph'id-mos-co-py (ô-fid'î-mô-s'kô-py), *n.* [Cf. F. *ophtalmoscopie*.] 1. A branch of physiology which deduces the knowledge of a person's temper and character from the appearance of the eyes.

2. Examination of the eye with the ophthalmoscope.

fr. Gr. *ôphis* little snake, fr. *ôphis* a serpent.] (Zool.) The typical genus of ophidioid fishes. [Written also *Ophidium*.] See *Illustr. under OPHIDION*.

O-ph'id-i-ous (ô-fid'î-ûs), *a.* Ophidian.

O-ph'id-i-a-try (ô-fid'î-â-tr-y), *n.* [Gr. *ôphis* serpent + *la-tria* worship.] The worship of serpents.

O-ph'id-i-o-log'ic (ô-fid'î-ô-lô-j'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to **O-ph'id-i-o-log'ic-al** (ô-fid'î-ô-lô-j'ik-al), *a.* ophiology.

O-ph'id-i-o-gist (ô-fid'î-ô-j'ist), *n.* One versed in the natural history of serpents.

O-ph'id-i-o-gy (ô-jy; 277), *n.* [Gr. *ôphis* a serpent + *-logy*; cf. F. *ophiologie*.] That part of natural history which treats of the ophidians, or serpents.

O-ph'id-i-man-ey (ô-fid'î-mân'ê-y), *n.* [Gr. *ôphis* a serpent + *-mancy*; cf. F. *ophiomantie*.] Divination by serpents, as by their manner of eating, or by their coils.

O-ph'id-i-mor'pha (ô-môr'fâ), *n. pl.* [NL. See OPHIOMORPHOUS.] (Zool.) An order of tailless amphibians having a slender, wormlike body with Ophiomorpha. *A Niphonops annulatus*, reduced; B Head; C Posterior End.

O-ph'id-i-mor-phite (ô-fit), *n.* [Gr. *ôphis* a serpent + *-morphé* form.] (Paleont.) An ammonite.

O-ph'id-i-mor-phous (ô-fûs), *a.* [Gr. *ôphis* a serpent + *-morphous*.] Having the form of a serpent.

O-ph'id-i-a-gous (ô-fâ-gûs), *a.* [Gr. *ôphis* a serpent + *-gous* to eat; cf. F. *ophiophage*.] (Zool.) Feeding on serpents; — said of certain birds and reptiles.

O-ph'id-i-a-gus, *n.* [NL. See OPHIOPHAGOUS.] (Zool.) A genus of venomous East Indian snakes, which feed on other snakes. *Ophiophagus elaps* is said to be the largest and most deadly of poisonous snakes.

O-ph'id-i-ty (ô-ti; 277), *a.* [Gr. *ôphis*, fr. *ôphis* a serpent.] Of or pertaining to a serpent. [Obs.]

O-ph'id-i-ty, *n.* [L. *ophidius* (sc. *lithos*), a kind of marble spotted like a serpent; cf. F. *ophite*.] (Min.) Verd antique marble; also, green porphyry; — so called from the spots of different colors which give it a mottled appearance resembling the skin of a snake.

O-ph'id-i-ty, *n.* [L. *ophite*, pl. See OPHITE, a.] (Ecol. Hist.) A member of a Gnostic serpent-worshipping sect of the second century.

O-ph'id-u-chus (ô-fid'û-kûs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ôphidion*, lit., holding a serpent; *ôphis* a serpent + *êchein* to hold.] (Astron.) A constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, delineated as a man holding a serpent in his hands; — called also *Serpentarius*.

O-ph'id-u-ta (â-tâ), *n.* [NL, from Gr. *ôphis* snake + *ôutâ* a tail.] (Zool.) A genus of ophiurid starfishes.

O-ph'id-u-ran (ô-rân), *a.* (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Ophiuridea. — *n.* One of the Ophiuridea.

O-ph'id-u-rid (ô-rîd), *n.* (Zool.) Same as OPHIURID.

O-ph'id-u-ri-da (ô-rî-dâ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (Zool.) Same as OPHIURIDEA.

O-ph'id-u-ri-oid (ô-oid), *a.* (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Ophiuridea. — *n.* One of the Ophiuridea. [Written also *ophiurid*.]

O-ph'id-u-ri-ol-de-a (ô-oid'ê-â), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ôphis* serpent + *ôutâ* tail + *êlos* form.] (Zool.) A class of star-shaped echinoderms having a disklike body, with slender, articulated arms, which are not grooved beneath and are often very fragile; — called also *Ophiuridea* and *Ophiurida*. See *Illustr. under BRYOZOA*.

O-ph'id-y-on (ô-fid'î-ôn), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ôphis*, -ôis, the brow.] (Anat.) The supraorbital point.

O-ph'id-mi-a (ô-fid'î-mî-â), *n.* [F. *ophthalmie*, L. *ophthalmia*, fr. Gr. *ôphthalmia*, fr. *ôphthalmos* the eye, akin to F. *optic*. See OPTIC.] (Med.) An inflammation of the membranes or coats of the eye or of the eyeball.

O-ph'id-mic (ô-fid'î-mîk; 277), *a.* [Gr. *ôphthalmos*; cf. F. *ophtalmique*. See OP

Oph-thal'my (ôf-thál'my), *n.* Same as OPHTHALMIA.
Opi-an'to (ôp'i-án'tk), *a.* [From **OPIMUM**.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an organic acid obtained by the oxidation of narcotine.

Opi-a-nine (ôp'i-á-nín or -nén), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found in small quantity in opium. It is identical with narcotine.

Opi-a-nyl (-nîl), *n.* [*Opianic* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) Same as MECONIN.

Opi-ate (ôp'i-át), *n.* [From **OPIMUM**: cf. *F. opiat*.] 1. Originally, a medicine of a thicker consistence than sirup, prepared with opium.

2. Any medicine that contains opium, and has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic.

3. Anything which induces rest or inaction; that which quiets uneasiness.

They chose ethelam as an opiate. *Bentley.*

Opi-ate, *a.* [See **OPIMUM**.] Inducing sleep; somniferous; narcotic; hence, anodyne; causing rest, dullness, or inaction; as, the opiate root of *Hermes*. *Parr.*

Opi-ate (-át), *v. t.* To subject to the influence of an opiate; to put to sleep. [*R.*] *Fenton.*

Opi-a-ted (-át), *a.* 1. Mixed with opiates.

2. Under the influence of opiates. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Opi-a-ous (ôp'i-ér-ús), *a.* [*L. opifer*; *ops*, *opis*, help + *ferre* to bear.] Bringing help. [*R.*]

Opi-fice (ôp'i-fis), *n.* [*L. opificium*, fr. *opifex* workman. See **OPRIX**.] Workmanship. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Opi-fier (ôp'i-fér), *n.* An artificer; a workman. [*Obs.*] "The almighty opificer." *Bentley.*

Opi-a-ble (ôp'i-á-b'l), *a.* [*L. opinabilis*.] Capable of being opined or thought. *Holland.*

Opi-na'tion (ôp'i-ná-shún), *n.* [*L. opinatio*. See **OPINX**.] The act of thinking; a supposition. [*Obs.*]

Opi-na-tive (ôp'i-ná-tív), *a.* Obstinate in holding opinions; opinionated. [*Obs.*] — **Opi-na-tive-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Burton.* Sir T. More.

Opi-na'tor (ôp'i-ná-tór), *n.* [*L.*] One fond of his own opinions; one who holds an opinion. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

Opi-ne (ôp'i-n), *v. t.* & *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OPINER** (-pind); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* *OPINING*.] [*L. opinari*, *p. p.* *opinatus*; akin to *opinus* (in comp.) thinking, and perh. to *E. opt*: cf. *F. opiner*.] To have an opinion; to judge; to think; to suppose. *South.*

Opi-ner (-ér), *n.* One who opines. *Jer. Taylor.*

Opi-na'ter (ôp'i-ná-tér), *a.* [*OF. opinastre*, *F. opinatre*]. Opinionated. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Opi-na'trous (-yás-trús), *a.* See **OPINASTRER**. [*Obs.*]

Opi-na'te (ôp'i-ná-té), *v. t.* To hold or maintain persistently. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Opi-na'ted (-téd), *a.* Opinionated. [*Obs.*]

Opi-na-tive (ôp'i-ná-tív), *a.* Opinionative. *Glanvill.*

Opi-na-tive-ly, *adv.* — **Opi-na-tive-ness**, *n.*

Opi-na'tor (ôp'i-ná-tór), *n.* One who is opinionated. [*Obs.*] *South.* *Barrow.*

Opi-na'tre, *ated* [*Obs.*] *South.* *Barrow.*

Opi-na'tre-ty (-yét-ré-té), *n.* [*OF. opinatreté*.] Obstancy in opinions. [Written also *opinistry*.] [*Obs.*]

Opi-n-ous (ôp'i-n-ús), *n.* (*Her.*) An imaginary animal borne as a charge, having wings, an eagle's head, and a short tail; — sometimes represented without wings.

Opi-n'g (ôp'i-n'g), *n.* Opinion. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Opi-n'g (ôp'i-n'g), *n.* [*F. from L. opinio*. See **OPINX**.] 1. That which is opined; a notion or conviction founded on probable evidence; belief stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge; settled judgment in regard to any point of knowledge or action.

Opinion is when the ascent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not without a mixture of uncertainty or doubting. *Sir M. Hale.*

I can not put off my opinion so easily.

2. The judgment or sentiment which the mind forms of persons or things; estimation.

I have bought golden opinions from all sorts of people. *Shak.*

Friendship . . . gives man a peculiar right and claim to the good opinion of his friend. *South.*

However, I have no opinion of those things. *Bacon.*

3. Favorable estimation; hence, consideration; reputation; fame; public sentiment or esteem. [*Obs.*]

Thou hast redeemed thy lost opinion. *Shak.*

This gained Agricola much opinion, who . . . had made such early progress in laborious . . . enterprises. *Milton.*

4. Abstancy in holding to one's belief or impressions; opinionativeness; conceitedness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. (*Law*) The formal decision, or expression of views, of a judge, an umpire, a counselor, or other party officially called upon to consider and decide upon a matter or point submitted.

To be of opinion, to think; to judge. — To hold opinion with, to agree with. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — Sentiment; notion; persuasion; idea; view; estimation. See **SENTIMENT**.

Opi-n'g, *v. t.* To opine. [*Obs.*]

Opi-n'g-a-ble (-á-b'l), *a.* Being, or capable of being, a matter of opinion; that can be thought; not positively settled; as, an opinionable doctrine. *C. J. Elliott.*

Opi-n'g-a-ted (-át), *a.* Opinionated.

Opi-n'g-a-ted (-át), *a.* Stiff in opinion; firmly or unduly adhering to one's own opinion or to preconceived notions; obstinate in opinion. *Sir W. Scott.*

Opi-n'g-a-ted-ly (-át-lí), *adv.* Conceitedly. *Feltham.*

Opi-n'g-a-tist (-át-íst), *n.* An opinionist. [*Obs.*]

Opi-n'g-a-tive (-át-ív), *a.* 1. Unduly attached to one's own opinions; opinionated. *Milton.*

2. Of the nature of an opinion; conjectured. [*Obs.*]

"Things both opinionative and practical." *Bunyan.*

— **Opi-n'g-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Opi-n'g-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

Opi-n'g-a-tor (-át-ór), *n.* An opinionated person; one given to conjecture. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Opi-n'g-a-tor (-át-ór), *n.* Opinionated; conceited.

His opinionated zeal which he thought judicious. *Milton.*

Opi-n'g-a-tor (-át-ór), *n.* [*OF. opinotator*.] One fond of his own notions, or unduly attached to his own opinions. *Glanvill.*

Opi-p'a-rous (ôp'i-p'á-rús), *a.* [*L. opiparus*, fr. *ops*, opia, riches + *parare* to provide.] Sumptuous. [*Obs.*]

— **Opi-p'a-rous-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*] *E. Waterhouse.*

Opi-som'e-ter (ôp'i-sóm'tér), *n.* [*Gr. ómētrōn* backwards + *-meter*.] An instrument with a revolving wheel for measuring a curved line, as on a map.

— **Opi-s'thi-on** (ôp'i-s'thí-on), *n.* [*NL*, fr. *Gr. ópisthos* hinder.] (*Anat.*) The middle of the posterior, or dorsal, margin of the great foramen of the skull.

— **Opi-s'tho-bran'chi-a** (-thó-brk'n'kí-á), *n. pl.* [*NL*.] — **Opi-s'tho-bran'chi-a-ta** (-kí-á-tá), *n. pl.* [*NL*.] *From Gr.*

ópi-s'thō behind + *Bráxyia* gills.] (*Zool.*) A division of gastropod Mollusca, in which the breathing organs are usually situated behind the heart. It includes the tectibranchia and nudibranchia.

— **Opi-s'tho-bran'chi-ate** (-brá'p'kí-át), *a.* (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to the Opiathobranchiata. — *n.* One of the Opiathobranchiata.

— **Opi-s'tho-cen'tri-an** (-sén'trí-an), *a.*

— **Opi-s'tho-cen'tri-ous** (-sén'trí-ús), *a.*

[*Gr. ópi-s'thō* behind + *cen'tros* hollow.] (*Anat.*) Concave behind; — applied especially to vertebrae in which the anterior end of the centrum is convex and the posterior concave.

— **Opi-s'tho-dome** (ôp'i-s'thó-dóm), *n.* [*L. opisthodomus*, *Gr. ópi-s'thō-dōmos*; *ópi-s'thō* behind + *dōmos* house: cf. *F. opisthodomus*.] (*Arch.*) A back chamber; especially, that part of the naos, or cella, farthest from the main entrance, sometimes having an entrance of its own, and often used as a treasury.

— **Opi-s'tho-glyph-a** (-glíf'á), *n. pl.* [*NL*, from *Gr. ópi-s'thō* behind + *glýphō* to carve.] (*Zool.*) A division of serpents which have some of the posterior maxillary teeth grooved for fangs.

— **Opi-s'tho-graph-y** (ôp'i-s'thó-grá-fí), *n.* [*Gr. ópi-s'thō* behind + *-graphy*.] A writing upon the back of anything, as upon the back of a leaf or sheet already written upon on one side. [*R.*] *Scudamore.*

— **Opi-s'tho-mi** (-thí-mi), *n. pl.* [*NL*, fr. *Gr. ópi-s'thō* behind + *miōs* the shoulder.] (*Zool.*) An order of eel-like fishes having the scapular arch attached to the vertebrae, but not connected with the skull.

— **Opi-s'tho-pul'mo-nate** (ôp'i-s'thó-púl'mó-nát), *a.* [*Gr. ópi-s'thō* behind + *E. pulmonate*.] (*Zool.*) Having the pulmonary sac situated posteriorly; — said of certain air-breathing Mollusca.

— **Opi-s'tho-tic** (ôp'i-s'thó-tík), *n.* [*Gr. ópi-s'thō* behind + *ós*, *ósos*, ear.] (*Anat.*) The inferior and posterior of the three elements forming the petriotic bone.

— **Opi-s'tho-tic-o-nos** (-thó'tí-s'óns), *n.* [*NL*, from *Gr. ópi-s'thō* backwards + *ónos* a stretching.] (*Med.*) A tetanic spasm in which the body is bent backwards and stiffened.

— **Opi-tu-lat-ion** (ôp'i-tú-lá-shún), *n.* [*L. opitulatio*, fr. *opitulari* to bring help.] The act of helping or aiding; help. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

— **Opi-um** (ôp'i-úm), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. ópi-on* poppy juice, dim. of *ópēs* vegetable juice.] (*Chem.*) The inspissated juice of the *Papaver somniferum*, or white poppy.

Opium is obtained from incisions made in the capsules of the plant, and the best flows from the first incision. It is imported into Europe and America chiefly from the Levant, and large quantities are sent to China from India, Persia, and other countries. It is of a brownish yellow color, has a faint smell, and bitter and acrid taste. It is a stimulant narcotic poison, which may produce hallucinations, profound sleep, or death. It is much used in medicine to soothe the pain and inflammation, and is smoked as an intoxicant with baneful effects.

Opium joint, a low resort of opium smokers. [*Slang*]

— **Opi-tree** (ôp'i-tré), [*L. opulus* a kind of maple tree.] The witch-hazel. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

— **Opi-bal'am** (ôp'i-bál'am), *n.* [*L. opobal'mum*, *Gr. ópobál'amum*; *ópēs* vegetable juice + *bál'amum* balsam.] (*Med.*) The old name of the aromatic resinous juice of the *Balsamodendron opobalsamum*, now commonly called balm of Gilead. See under **BALM**.

— **Opi-dol'doc** (-dél'dók), *n.* [So called by Paracelsus. The first syllable may be fr. *Gr. ópēs* vegetable juice.]

1. A kind of plaster, said to have been invented by Mindererus, — used for external injuries. [*Obs.*]

2. A saponaceous, camphorated liniment; a solution of soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor and essential oils; soap liniment.

— **Opi-a-nax** (ôp'i-á-náks), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. ópionax*; *ópēs* vegetable juice + *náxas*, *náxas*, a kind of plant: cf. *F. opopanax*.] The irispissated juice of an umbelliferous plant (the *Opopanax Chironium*), brought from Turkey and the East Indies in loose granules, or sometimes in larger masses, of a reddish yellow color, with specks of white. It has a strong smell and acrid taste, and was formerly used in medicine as an emmenagogue and antispasmodic. *Dunglison.*

— **Opi-sum** (ôp'i-súm), *n.* [*OF. opium* (*Didelphys Virginiana*).] [*OF. N. American Indian origin*.] (*Zool.*) Any American

marsupial of the genera *Didelphys* and *Chironectes*. The common species of the United States is *Didelphys Virginiana*.

Several related species are found in South America. The water opossum of Brazil (*Chironectes variegatus*), which has the hind feet webbed, is provided with a marsupial pouch and with cheek pouches. It is called also *yapock*.

Opussum mouse. (*Zool.*) See *Flying mouse*, under **FLYING**. — Opussum shrimp (*Zool.*), any schizopod crustacean of the genus *Myris* and allied genera. See **SCHIZOPODA**.

— **Opi-dan** (ôp'i-dán), *a.* [*L. oppidanus*, fr. *oppidum* town.] Of or pertaining to a town. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

— **Opi-dan**, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of a town. [*Obs.*]

2. A student of Eton College, England, who is not a King's scholar, and who boards in a private family.

— **Opi-g'ner-ate** (ôp'i-g'nér-át), *v. t.* [*L. oppignere*, *pat. p. of oppignere* to pawn. See **OP**, and **PIGNERATE**.] To pledge; to pawn. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

— **Opi-pl-ate** (ôp'i-pl-át), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OPPLATE** (-lát); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* **OPPLATING** (-lát'ing).] [*L. oppilatus*, *p. p. of oppilare* to stop up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *pilare* to ram down, to thrust.] To crowd together; to fill with obstructions; to block up. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

— **Opi-pl-ation** (-lát-shún), *n.* [*L. oppilatio*: cf. *F. oppilation*.] The act of filling or crowding together; a stopping by redundant matter; obstruction, particularly in the lower intestines. *Jer. Taylor.*

— **Opi-pl-ative** (ôp'i-pl-át-ív), *a.* [*OF. F. opilatif*. See **OPPLATE**.] Obstructive. [*Obs.*] *Sherwood.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl-ér), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, *p. p. of opplet-er* (-plér), *piere* to fill up; *ob* (see **OB**) + *piere* to fill.] Filled; crowded. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

— **Opi-pl-er** (ôp'i-pl

Op-pose' (ôp-pôz'), v. t. 1. To be set opposite. *Shak.*
2. To act adversely or in opposition; — with against or to; as, a servant *opposed* against the act. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
3. To make objection or opposition in controversy.

Op-pose-less, a. Not to be effectually opposed; irresistible. [*Obs.*] "Your great *opposeless* wills." *Shak.*
Op-pose-er (-ôz'), n. One who opposes; an opponent; an antagonist; an adversary.

Op-po-site (ôp-pôzit'), a. [*F.*, fr. *L. oppositus*, p. p. of *oppone*. See *OPPONANT*.] 1. Placed over against; standing or situated over against or in front; facing; — often with to; as, a house *opposite* to the Exchange.
2. Applied to the other of two things which are entirely different; other; as, the *opposite* sex; the *opposite* extreme.

3. Extremely different; incommensurate; contrary; repugnant; antagonistic.
Novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure *opposite* to that which is designed in an epic poem. *Dryden*.

Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost opposite, significations.

4. (*Bot.*) (a) Set over against each other, but separated by the whole diameter of the stem. (b) Placed directly in front of another part or organ, as a stamen which stands before a petal.
Op-po-site-ly, adv. 1. One who opposes; an opponent; an antagonist. [*Obs.*]
The *opposites* of this day's strife. *Shak.*
2. That which is opposed or contrary; as, sweetness and its *opposite*.
The virtuous man meets with more *opposites* and opponents than any other. *Lauder*.

Op-po-site-ly, adv. In a situation to face each other; in an opposite manner or direction; adversely.
Winds from all quarters *oppositely* blow. *May*.

Op-po-site-ness, n. The quality or state of being opposite.
Op-po-si-ti-to-li-ous (ôp-pôzit-i-ti-fîs'i-ôz'), a. [*See* *OPPOSITE*, *FOLIOLUS*.] (*Bot.*) Placed at the same node with a leaf, but separated from it by the whole diameter of the stem; as, an *oppositifolious* peduncle.

Op-po-si-tion (ôp-pôzit-sh'n), n. [*F.*, fr. *L. oppositio*. See *OPPONANT*.] 1. The act of opposing; an attempt to check, restrain, or defeat; resistance.
The counterpoise of so great an *opposition*. *Shak.*
Virtue which breaks through all *opposition*. *Milton*.

2. The state of being placed over against; situation so as to front something else. *Milton*.

3. Repugnance; contrariety of sentiment, interest, or purpose; antipathy. *Shak.*
4. That which opposes; an obstacle; specifically, the aggregate of persons or things opposing; hence, in politics and parliamentary practice, the party opposed to the party in power.

5. (*Astron.*) The situation of a heavenly body with respect to another when in the part of the heavens directly opposite to it; especially, the position of a planet or satellite when its longitude differs from that of the sun 180°; — signified by the symbol 8; as, 8 20, opposition of Jupiter to the sun.

6. (*Logic*) The relation between two propositions when, having the same subject and predicate, they differ in quantity, or in quality, or in both; or between two propositions which have the same matter but a different form.

Op-po-si-tion-ist, n. One who belongs to the opposition party. *Praed*.

Op-po-si-ti-pet'al-ous (ôp-pôzit-i-ti-pêt'al-i-ôz'), a. [*See* *OPPOSITE*, and *PETAL*.] (*Bot.*) Placed in front of a petal. *Shak.*

Op-po-si-ti-sep'al-ous (-sêp'al-i-ôz'), a. [*See* *OPPOSITE*, and *SEPAL*.] (*Bot.*) Placed in front of a sepal.

Op-po-si-tive (ôp-pôzit-i-tiv), a. [*Of F. oppositif*. See *OPPOSITE*.] Capable of being put in opposition. *Bp. Hall*.

Op-press' (ôp-prêss'), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OPPRESS* (-prêss'), p. pr. & vb. n. *OPPRESSING*.] [*F. opprimer*, *L. opprimer*, fr. *L. opprimer*, p. p. of *opprimere*; ob (see *OB*) + *primere* to press. See *PRESS*.] 1. To impose excessive burdens upon; to overload; hence, to treat with unjust rigor or with cruelty. *Wyclif*.

For thee, *oppressed* king, am I cast down. *Shak.*
Behold the kings of the earth; how they *oppress* *Milton*.
Thy chosen!

2. To ravish; to violate. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.
3. To put down; to crush out; to suppress. [*Obs.*]

The mutiny here hastes to *oppress*. *Shak.*
4. To produce a sensation of weight in (some part of the body); as, my lungs are *oppressed* by the damp air; excess of food *oppresses* the stomach.

Op-press-ion (ôp-prêsh-i-on), n. [*F.*, fr. *L. oppressio*.] 1. The act of oppressing, or state of being oppressed.
2. That which oppresses; a hardship or injustice; cruelty; severity; tyranny. "The multitude of *oppressions*." *Job* xxxv. 9.

3. A sense of heaviness or obstruction in the body or mind; depression; dullness; lassitude; as, an *oppression* of spirits; an *oppression* of the lungs.

There gentle Sleep
First found me, and with soft *oppression* seized
My drowsed sense. *Milton*.

4. Ravishment; rape. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.
Op-press-ive (ôp-prêss-iv), a. [*Cf. F. oppressif*.] 1. Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe, rigorous, or harsh; as, *oppressive* taxes; *oppressive* exactions of service; an *oppressive* game law. *Macaulay*.

2. Using oppression; tyrannical; as, *oppressive* authority or commands.
3. Heavy; overpowering; hard to be borne; as, *oppressive* grief or woe.

To ease the soul of one *oppressive* weight. *Pope*.
Op-press-ive-ly, adv. — **Op-press-ive-ness**, n.

Op-press-er (ôp-prêss-êr), n. [*L.*] One who oppresses; one who imposes unjust burdens on others; one who harasses others with unjust laws or unreasonable severity.

The orphan pines while the *oppressor* feeds. *Shak.*
To relieve the oppressed and to punish the *oppressor*. *Swift*.

Op-press-ure (ôp-prêsh-ur), n. Oppression. [*Obs.*]
Op-pro-bri-ous (ôp-prôb-ri-ôz'), a. [*L. opprobrius*, fr. *OPPROBRIUM*. See *OPPROBRIUM*.] 1. Expressive of opprobrium; attaching disgrace; reproachful; scurrilous; as, *opprobrious* language.

They . . . vindicate themselves in terms no less *opprobrious* than those by which they are attacked. *Addison*.

2. Infamous; despicable; rendered hateful; as, an *opprobrious* name.
This dark, *opprobrious* den of shame. *Milton*.

— **Op-pro-bri-ous-ly**, adv. — **Op-pro-bri-ous-ness**, n.
Op-pro-bri-um (-ôz'), n. [*L.*, fr. ob (see *OB*) + *probrum* reproach, disgrace.] Disgrace; infamy; reproach mingled with contempt; abusive language.

Being both dramatic author and dramatic performer, he found himself heir to a twofold *opprobrium*. *De Quincey*.

Op-pro-bry (-brî), n. *OPPROBRIUM*. [*Obs.*] *Johnson*.
Op-pugn' (ôp-pûn'), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *OPPUGNED* (-pûnd'), p. pr. & vb. n. *OPPUGNING*.] [*OF. oppugnere*, *L. oppugnare*; ob (see *OB*) + *pugnare* to fight. See *IMPROV*.] To fight against; to attack; to be in conflict with; to oppose; to resist.

They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of Parliament. *Clarendon*.

Op-pug-nan-ty (ôp-pûg-nan-tî), n. [*See* *OPPUGNANT*.] The act of oppugning; opposition; resistance. *Shak.*

Op-pug-nant (-nant), a. [*L. oppugnans*, p. pr. of *oppugnare*. See *OPPUGN*.] Tending to awaken hostility; hostile; opposing; warring. "Oppugnant forces." *I. Taylor*. — n. An opponent. [*R.*] *Coleridge*.

Op-pug-na-tion (ôp-pûg-nâ-sh'n), n. [*L. oppugnatio*; cf. *OF. oppugnacion*.] Opposition. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall*.

Op-pugn-er (ôp-pûn-êr), n. One who opposes or attacks; that which opposes. *Selden*.

Op-sim-a-ty (ôp-sîm-â-tî), n. [*Gr. ὀψιμαδία*.] Education late in life. [*R.*] *Hales*.

Op-si-om-e-ter (ôp-sî-ôm-ê-têr), n. [*Gr. ὀψις* sight + *-meter*: cf. *F. opsiomètre*.] An instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, and thus determining the proper focal length of a lens for correcting imperfect sight. *Brande & C.*

Op-so-na-tion (ôp-sô-nâ-sh'n), n. [*L. opsonatio*.] A catering; a buying of provisions. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*.
Op-ta-ble (ôp-tâ-b'l), a. [*L. optabilis*.] That may be chosen; desirable. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram*.

Op-tate (ôp-tât'), v. t. [*L. optatus*, p. p. of *optare*.] To choose; to wish for; to desire. [*Obs.*] *Colgrave*.

Op-ta-tion (ôp-tâ-sh'n), n. [*L. optatio*. See *OPPONANT*.] The act of optating; a wish. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne*.
Op-ta-tive (ôp-tâ-tiv), a. [*L. optativus*; cf. *F. optatif*.] Expressing desire or wish. *Fuller*.

Optative mood (ôp-tâ-tiv), that mood or form of a verb, as in Greek, Sanskrit, etc., in which a wish or desire is expressed.

Op-ta-tive, n. [*Cf. F. optatif*.] 1. Something to be desired. [*R.*] *Bacon*.
2. (*Gram.*) The optative mood; also, a verb in the optative mood.

Op-ta-tive-ly, adv. In an optative manner; with the expression of desire. [*R.*]
God blesseth man imperatively, and man blesseth God *optatively*. *Bp. Hall*.

Op-tic (ôp-tik), n. [*From OPTIC*, a.] 1. The organ of sight; an eye.
The difference is as great between
The *optics* seeing, as the object seen. *Pope*.

2. An eyeglass. [*Obs.*] *Herbert*.
Op-tic (ôp-tik), a. [*F. optique*, *Gr. ὀπτική*; akin to *Optical* (-tî-kal), to ὀφθαλμός, ὀφθαλμία I have seen, ὀφθαλμός I shall see, and to ὀφθαλμός the two eyes, ὀφθαλμία, *L. oculi* eyes. See *OCULAR*, *EYE*, and *Cf. CANOPY*, *OPHTHALMIA*.] 1. Of or pertaining to vision or sight.

The moon, whose orb
Through *optic* glass the Tuscan artist views. *Milton*.

2. Of or pertaining to the eye; ocular; as, the *optic* nerves (the first pair of cranial nerves) which are distributed to the retina. See *ILLUSTRATION OF BRAIN*, and *EYE*.

3. Relating to the science of optics; as, *optical* works.

Optic angle (ôp-tik), the angle included between the optic axes of the two eyes when directed to the same point, — sometimes called *binocular parallel*. — **Optic axis** (ôp-tik), (a) A line drawn through the center of the eye perpendicular to its anterior and posterior surfaces. In a normal eye it is in the direction of the optic axis that objects are most distinctly seen. (b) The line in a doubly refracting crystal, in the direction of which no double refraction occurs. A uniaxial crystal has one such line, a biaxial crystal has two. — **Optical axis** (ôp-tik), a graduated circle used for the measurement of angles in optical experiments. — **Optical square**, a surveyor's instrument with reflectors for laying off right angles.

Op-tic-al-ly, adv. By optics or sight; with reference to optics.

Optically active, **Optically inactive** (*Chem. Physics*), terms used of certain metameric substances which, while identical with each other in other respects, differ in this, viz., that they do or do not produce right-handed or left-handed circular polarization of light. — **Optically positive**, **Optically negative**. See under *REFRACTION*.

Op-ti-cian (ôp-tî-sh'an), n. [*Cf. F. opticien*. See *OPTIC*, a.] 1. One skilled in optics. [*R.*] *A. Smith*.
2. One who deals in optical glasses and instruments.

Op-tics (ôp-tiks), n. [*Cf. F. optique*, *L. optice*, *Gr. ὀπτική* (see *OPHTHALMIA*). See *OPTIC*.] That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light, the laws of its modification by opaque and transparent bodies, and the phenomena of vision.

Op-ti-graph (ôp-tî-gráf'), n. [*Optic* + *-graph*: cf. *F. optographe*. See *OPTIC*, a.] A telescope with a diagonal eyepiece, suspended vertically in gimbals by the object end beneath a fixed diagonal plane mirror. It is used for delineating landscapes, by means of a pencil at the eye end which leaves the delineation on paper.

Op-ti-ma-cy (ôp-tî-mâ-sî), n. [*Cf. F. optimisme*. See *OPTIMISM*.] 1. Government by the nobility. [*R.*] *Howell*.
2. Collectively, the nobility. [*R.*]

Op-ti-mate (-mât'), a. [*L. optimas*, -atis, adj. *optimus*, the best, the adherents of the best men, the aristocrats, fr. *optimus* the best.] Of or pertaining to the nobility or aristocracy. [*R.*] — n. A nobleman or aristocrat; a chief man in a state or city. [*R.*] *Chapman*.

Op-ti-ma-tes (ôp-tî-mâ-têz'), n. pl. [*L.* See *OPTIMISM*.] The nobility or aristocracy of ancient Rome, as opposed to the *populares*.

Op-ti-mo (ôp-tî-mô), n. [*L.*, adv. fr. *optimus* the best.] One of those who stand in the second rank of honors, immediately after the warriglers, in the University of Cambridge, England. They are divided into senior and junior optimes.

Op-ti-mism (-mîz'm), n. [*L. optimus* the best; akin to *optio* choice: cf. *F. optimisme*. See *OPTIMISM*.] 1. (*Metaph.*) The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature, being the work of God, is ordered for the best, or that the ordering of things in the universe is such as to produce the highest good.

2. A disposition to take the most hopeful view; — opposed to *pessimism*.

Op-ti-mist (-mîst'), n. [*Cf. F. optimiste*.] 1. (*Metaph.*) One who holds the opinion that all events are ordered for the best.

2. One who looks on the bright side of things, or takes hopeful views; — opposed to *pessimist*.

Op-ti-mis-tic (-mîst'îk), a. 1. (*Metaph.*) Of or pertaining to optimism; tending, or conforming, to the opinion that all events are ordered for the best.

2. Hopeful; sanguine; as, an *optimistic* view.

Op-ti-mi-ty (ôp-tî-mî-tî), n. [*L. optimus*, fr. *optimus* the best.] The state of being best. [*R.*] *Bailey*.

Op-tion (ôp-sh'n), n. [*L. optio*; akin to *optare* to choose, wish, *optimus* best, and perh. to *E. opt*: cf. *F. option*.] 1. The power of choosing; the right of choice or election; an alternative.

There is an *option* left to the United States of America, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable, as a nation. *Washington*.

2. The exercise of the power of choice; choice.
Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people, else it sounds like an exile. *Bacon*.

3. A wishing; a wish. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.
4. (*Ch. of Eng.*) A right formerly belonging to an archbishop to select any one dignity or benefice in the gift of a suffragan bishop consecrated or confirmed by him, for bestowal by himself when next vacant; — annulled by Parliament in 1845.

5. (*Stock Exchange*) A stipulated privilege, given to a party in a time contract, of demanding its fulfillment on any day within a specified limit.

Buyer's option, an option allowed to one who contracts to buy stocks at a certain future date and at a certain price, to demand the delivery of the stock (giving one day's notice) at any previous time at the market price. — **Seller's option**, an option allowed to one who contracts to deliver stock at a certain price on a certain future date, to deliver it (giving one day's notice) at any previous time at the market price. Such options are privileges for which a consideration is paid. — **Local option**. See under *LOCAL*.

Syn. — Choice; preference; selection. — **OPTION**, **CHOICE**. (*Choice* is an act of choosing; *option* often means liberty to choose, and implies freedom from constraint in the act of choosing.)

Op-tion-al (-al), a. Involving an option; depending on the exercise of an option; left to one's discretion or choice; not compulsory; as, *optional* studies; it is *optional* with you to go or stay. — n. See *ELECTIVE*, n.

If to the former the movement was not *optional*, it was the same that the latter chose when it was *optional*. *Palgrave*.

Original writs are either *optional* or *peremptory*. *Blackstone*.

Op-tion-al-ly, adv. In an optional manner.

Op-ti-cis-les (ôp-tî-sîz'), n. [*NL. opticeles*, fr. *Optic* + *-les* (see *OPTIC*).] — *Gr. ὀπτική* optic + *-les* a hollow. (*Anat.*) The cavity of one of the optic lobes of the brain in many animals. *B. G. Wilder*.

Op-ti-gram (ôp-tî-grâm), n. [*Optic* + *-gram*: cf. *F. optigramme*.] (*Physiol.*) An image of external objects fixed on the retina by the photochemical action of light on the visual purple. See *OPHTHALMIOGRAPHY*.

Op-tog-ra-phy (ôp-tô-grâ-fî), n. [*Optic* + *-graphy*.] (*Physiol.*) The production of an optogram on the retina by the photochemical action of light on the visual purple; the fixation of an image in the eye. The object so photographed shows white on a purple or red background. See *Visual purple*, under *VISUAL*.

Op-tom-e-ter (ôp-tô-mê-têr), n. [*Optic* + *-meter*.] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for measuring the distance of distinct vision, mainly for the selection of eyeglasses.

Op-u-lence (ôp-û-lens), n. [*L. opulentia*; cf. *F. opulence*. See *OPULENT*.] Wealth; riches; affluence. *Swift*.

Op-u-lent-ly (-lên-sî), adv. See *OPULENT*.

Op-u-lent (-lên-t), a. [*L. opulens*, *opulentus*, fr. *ops*, *optis*, power, wealth, riches, perh. akin to *E. opt*: cf. *F. opulent*. Cf. *OPULENT*, *OPULENT*.] Having a large estate or property; wealthy; rich; affluent; as, an *opulent* city; an *opulent* citizen. — **Op-u-lent-ly**, adv.

I will piece
Her *opulent* throne with kingdoms. *Shak.*

O-pun-ti-a (ô-pûn-shî-â), n. [*NL.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of cactaceous plants; the prickly pear, or Indian fig.

O-pus (ôp-ûs), n.; pl. *OPUS* (ôp-ûs-râ). [*L.* See *OPERA*.] A work; specif. (*Mus.*), a musical composition.

Each composition, or set of pieces, as the composer

may choose, is called an *opus*, and they are numbered in the order of their issue. (Often abbrev. to *op*.)

Opus incertum. [L.] (Arch.) See under INCERTUM.

Opus-cule (ô-pûs'kûl), n. [L. *opusculum*, dim. of *opus*.] **Opus-cule** (-kûl), } work: cf. F. *opuscule*.] A small or petty work.

Opus-cule-lum (-kûl'ûm), n.; pl. **OPUSCULA** (-lû). [L.] An opuscle.

O-pye (ô'pî), n. **Opium.** [Obs.] **Chaucer.**

O-quas-sa (ô-kwâs'sâ), n. (Zool.) A small, handsome trout (*Salvelinus oquassa*), found in some of the lakes in Maine; — called also *blueback trout*.



Oquassa.

-or. [L. -or: cf. OF. -or, -ur, -our, F. -eur.] 1. A noun suffix denoting an act, a state or quality; as in *error*, *fervor*, *pallor*, *candor*, etc.

2. A noun suffix denoting an agent or doer; as in *auditor*, one who hears; *donor*, one who gives; *obligor*, elevator. It is correlative to -ee. In general -or is appended to words of Latin, and -er to those of English, origin. See -ER.

Or (ôr), conj. [OE. *or*, *outher*, *other*, *auther*, either, or, AS. *awðer*, contr. from *āwæðer*; ā + *weðer* whether. See *AVE*, and *WETHER*, and cf. *EITHER*.] A particle that marks an alternative; as, you may read or may write, — that is, you may do one of the things at your pleasure, but not both. It corresponds to *either*. You may ride either to London or to Windsor. It often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice of either; as, he may study law, or medicine, or divinity, or he may enter into trade.

If man's convenience, health,
Or safety interfere, his rights and claims
Are paramount. **Couper.**

Or may be used to join as alternatives terms expressing unlike things or ideas (as, is the orange sour or sweet?), or different terms expressing the same thing or idea; as, this is a sphere, or globe.

Or sometimes begins a sentence. In this case it expresses an alternative or subjoins a clause differing from the foregoing. "Or what man is there of you, who, if his son shall ask him for a loaf, will give him a stone?" **Matt. vii. 9 (Rev. Ver.).**

Or for either is archaic or poetic.

Maugre, think heed, thou must for indigence
Or steal, or beg, or borrow thy dispence. **Chaucer.**

Or, prep. & adv. [AS. *ŕ* *ere*, before. **Y204.** See *Ere*, *prep.* & *adv.*] **Ere**; before; sooner than. [Obs.]

But nativeless, while I have time and space,
Or that I further in this tale pace. **Chaucer.**

Or over, Or ere. See under *EVER*, and *ERE*.

Or, n. [F. fr. L. *aurum* gold. Cf. *AURATE*.] (*Her.*) Yellow or gold color, — represented in drawing or engraving by small dots.

Or (ôr), n. [AS. See 2d *OR*.] A money of account among the Anglo-Saxons, valued, in the Domesday Book, at twenty pence sterling.

Or-bas-en (ôr-bâs'ân), n. (Zool.) A South American monkey of the genus *Callithrix*, esp. *C. Moloch*.

Or-ach (ôr'ach), n. [F. *arache*, corrupted fr. L. *Arachne* *araphe*, Gr. *ἀράχνη*, Cf. *ARACHNE*.] (*Bot.*) A genus (*Atriplex*) of herbs or low shrubs of the Goosefoot family, most of them with a mealy surface.

Garden orache, a plant (*Atriplex hortensis*), often used as a pot herb; — also called *mountain spinach*.

Or-a-ole (ôr-â'kî), n. [F., fr. L. *oraculum*, fr. *orare* to speak, utter, pray, fr. *os*, *oris*, mouth. See *ORAL*.]

1. The answer of a god, or some person reputed to be a god, to an inquiry respecting some affair or future event, as the success of an enterprise or battle.

Whatso'er she saith, for oracles must stand. **Drayton.**

2. Hence: The deity who was supposed to give the answer; also, the place where it was given.

The oracles are dumb;
No voice or hideous hum
Runs through the arch'd roof in words deceiving. **Milton.**

3. The communications, revelations, or messages delivered by God to the prophets; also, the entire sacred Scriptures — usually in the plural.

The first principles of the oracles of God. **Heb. v. 12.**

4. (*Jewish Antiq.*) The sanctuary, or Most Holy place in the temple; also, the temple itself. **1 Kings vi. 19.**

Siloa's brook, that flow'd
Fast by the oracle of God. **Milton.**

5. One who communicates a divine command; an angel; a prophet.

God hath now sent his living oracle
Into the world to teach his final will. **Milton.**

6. Any person reputed uncommonly wise; one whose decisions are regarded as of great authority; as, a literary oracle. "Oracles of mode." **Tennyson.**

The country rectors . . . thought him an oracle on points of learning. **Macaulay.**

7. A wise sentence or decision of great authority.

Or-a-ole, v. i. [imp. & p. *ORACLED* (-k'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. *ORACLING* (-k'ling).] To utter oracles. [Obs.]

Or-a-u-lar (ôr-â'û-lâr), a. [L. *oracularius*. See *ORACLE*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an oracle; uttering oracles; forecasting the future; as, an *oracular* tongue.

2. Resembling an oracle in some way, as in solemnity, wisdom, authority, obscurity, ambiguity, dogmatism.

They have something venerable and oracular in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression. **Pope.**

Or-a-u-lar-ly, adv. — **Or-a-u-lar-ness, n.**

Or-a-u-lous (ôr-â'û-lûs), a. **Oracular;** of the nature of an oracle. [R.] "Equivocations, or oracular

speeches." **Bacon.** "The oracular seer." **Pope.** —

Or-a-u-lous-ly, adv. — **Or-a-u-lous-ness, n.**

Or-a-gious (ôr-â'jûs), a. [F. *orageux*.] Stormy. [R.]

Or-al-sen (ôr-â'zîn), n. See *ORISON*. [Obs.] **Shak.**

Or'al (ôr'al), a. [L. *os*, *oris*, the mouth, akin to *Skr.* *ās*. Cf. *ADORA*, *ORISON*, *USHER*.] 1. Uttered by the mouth, or in words; spoken, not written; verbal; as, oral traditions; oral testimony; oral law.

2. Of or pertaining to the mouth; surrounding or lining the mouth; as, oral cilia or cirri.

Or'al-ly, adv. 1. In an oral manner. **Tillotson.**

2. By, with, or in, the mouth; as, to receive the sacrament orally. [Obs.] **Usher.**

Or-ang' (ôr-ânj'), n. (Zool.) See *ORANG-OUTANG*.

Orange (ôr-ânj'), n. [F.; cf. It. *arancia*, *arancio*, L.L. *arancia*, Sp. *naranja*, Pg. *laranja*; all fr. Ar. *nāranj*, Per. *nāranj*, *nāranj*; cf. *Skr.* *nāranga* orange tree. The o- in F. *orange* is due to confusion with or gold, L. *aurum*, because the orange resembles gold in color.] 1. The fruit of a tree of the genus *Citrus* (*C. Aurantium*). It is usually round, and consists of pulpy carpels, commonly ten in number, inclosed in a leathery rind, which is easily separable, and is reddish yellow when ripe.

There are numerous varieties of oranges; as, the bitter orange, which is supposed to be the original stock; the navel orange, which has the rudiment of a second orange imbedded in the top of the fruit; the blood orange, with a reddish juice; and the harned orange, in which the carpels are partly separated.

2. (Bot.) The tree that bears oranges; the orange tree.

3. The color of an orange; reddish yellow.

Mandarin orange. See *MANDARIN*. **Mock orange** (*Bot.*), any species of alburne of the genus *Philadelphus*, which have whitish and often fragrant blossoms. — **Native orange, or Orange thorn** (*Bot.*), an Australian shrub (*Citriobatus purpuriflorus*); also, its edible yellow berries. — **Orange bird** (*Zool.*), a tanager of Jamaica (*Tanager sena*); — so called from its bright orange breast. — **Orange cowry** (*Zool.*), a large, handsome cowry (*Cypraea aurantia*), highly valued by collectors of shells on account of its rarity. — **Orange grass** (*Bot.*), an inconspicuous annual American plant (*Hypericum Sarrothra*), having minute, deep yellow flowers. — **Orange oil** (*Chem.*), an oily, terpenoid substance obtained from orange rind, and distinct from neroli oil, which is obtained from the flowers. — **Orange pekoe, a kind of black tea. — **Orange pippin**, an orange-colored apple with acid flavor. — **Quito orange**, the orangefruit of a shrubby species of nightshade (*Solanum Quincense*), native in Quito. — **Orange scale** (*Zool.*), any species of scale insects which infests orange trees; especially, the purple scale (*Mytilaspis citricola*), the long scale (*M. glauca*), and the red scale (*Aspidiotus Aurantii*).**

Orange, a. Of or pertaining to an orange; of the color of an orange; reddish yellow; as, an orange ribbon.

Orange-ade (-âd'), n. [F., fr. *orange*.] A drink made of orange juice and water, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet.

Orange-leaf (ôr-ânj'z'âf'), n. [F., fr. *orange*.] A drink made of orange juice and water, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet.

Orange-leaf (ôr-ânj'z'âf'), n. [F., fr. *orange*.] A drink made of orange juice and water, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet.

Orange-leaf (ôr-ânj'z'âf'), n. [F., fr. *orange*.] A drink made of orange juice and water, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet.

Orange-leaf (ôr-ânj'z'âf'), n. [F., fr. *orange*.] A drink made of orange juice and water, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet.

Orange-leaf (ôr-ânj'z'âf'), n. [F., fr. *orange*.] A drink made of orange juice and water, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet.

Orange-leaf (ôr-ânj'z'âf'), n. [F., fr. *orange*.] A drink made of orange juice and water, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet.

Orange-leaf (ôr-ânj'z'âf'), n. [F., fr. *orange*.] A drink made of orange juice and water, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet.

Orange-leaf (ôr-ânj'z'âf'), n. [F., fr. *orange*.] A drink made of orange juice and water, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet.

Orange-leaf (ôr-ânj'z'âf'), n. [F., fr. *orange*.] A drink made of orange juice and water, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet.

Orange-leaf (ôr-ânj'z'âf'), n. [F., fr. *orange*.] A drink made of orange juice and water, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet.

Orange-leaf (ôr-ânj'z'âf'), n. [F., fr. *orange*.] A drink made of orange juice and water, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet.

Orange-leaf (ôr-ânj'z'âf'), n. [F., fr. *orange*.] A drink made of orange juice and water, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet.

Orange-leaf (ôr-ânj'z'âf'), n. [F., fr. *orange*.] A drink made of orange juice and water, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet.

Orange-leaf (ôr-ânj'z'âf'), n. [F., fr. *orange*.] A drink made of orange juice and water, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet.

Orange-leaf (ôr-ânj'z'âf'), n. [F., fr. *orange*.] A drink made of orange juice and water, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet.

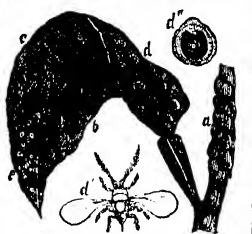
Orange-leaf (ôr-ânj'z'âf'), n. [F., fr. *orange*.] A drink made of orange juice and water, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet.

Orange-leaf (ôr-ânj'z'âf'), n. [F., fr. *orange*.] A drink made of orange juice and water, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet.

Orange-leaf (ôr-ânj'z'âf'), n. [F., fr. *orange*.] A drink made of orange juice and water, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet.



Oranges.



Orange Scales. a The Broad Scale (Lecanum Aspidiotum); b Purple Scale (Mytilaspis citricola); c Long Scale (Mytilaspis glauca); d Red Scale (Aspidiotus Aurantii); e Male; f Female of the last, much enlarged; g White Scale (Aspidiotus Aurantii). a, b, c, d, e, f, are natural size.



Orang-outang. Adult Male.

It is over four feet high, when full grown, and has very long arms, which reach nearly or quite to the ground when the body is erect. Its color is reddish brown. In structure, it closely resembles man in many respects.

Or-a-tri-an (ôr-â'trî-an), a. [L. *oratrius*, fr. *ora* coast.] Of or pertaining to a coast.

Or-a-tion (ôr-â'shûn), n. [L. *oratio*, fr. *orare* to speak, utter, pray. See *ORAL*, *ORISON*.] An elaborate discourse, delivered in public, treating an important subject in a formal and dignified manner; especially, a discourse having reference to some special occasion, as a funeral, an anniversary, a celebration, or the like; — distinguished from an argument in court, a popular harangue, a sermon, a lecture, etc.; as, Webster's oration at Bunker Hill.

The lord archbishop . . . made a long oration. **Bacon.**

Syn. — Address; speech. See *HARANGUE*.

Or-a-tion, v. t. To deliver an oration. **Donne.**

Or-a-tor (ôr-â'tôr), n. [L., fr. *orare* to speak, utter. See *ORATION*.] 1. A public speaker; one who delivers an oration; especially, one distinguished for his skill and power as a public speaker; one who is eloquent.

I am no orator, as Brutus is. **Shak.**

Some orator renowned
In Athens or free Rome. **Milton.**

2. (Law) (a) In equity proceedings, one who prays for relief; a petitioner. (b) A plaintiff, or complainant, in a bill in chancery. **Burrill.**

3. (*Eng. Universities*) An officer who is the voice of the university upon all public occasions, who writes, reads, and records all letters of a public nature, presents, with an appropriate address, those persons on whom honorary degrees are to be conferred, and performs other like duties; — called also *public orator*.

Or-a-tor-i-al (ôr-â'tôr-î-âl), a. **Oratorical.** [R.] **Swift.**

Or-a-tor-i-al-ly, adv.

Or-a-tor-i-an (-ân), a. **Oratorical.** [Obs.] **R. North.**

Or-a-tor-i-an, n. [Cf. F. *oratorien*.] (*R. C. Ch.*) See *Fathers of the Oratory*, under *ORATORY*.

Or-a-tor-i-al (ôr-â'tôr-î-âl), a. Of or pertaining to an orator; characterized by oratory; rhetorical; becoming to an orator; as, an *oratorical* triumph; an *oratorical* essay. — **Or-a-tor-i-al-ly, adv.**

Or-a-tor-i-o (ôr-â'tôr-î-ô), n. [L., fr. L. *oratorius* belonging to praying. See *ORATOR*, and cf. *ORATORY*.]

1. (*Mus.*) A more or less dramatic text or poem, founded on some Scripture narrative, or great divine event, elaborately set to music, in recitative, arias, grand choruses, etc., to be sung with an orchestral accompaniment, but without action, scenery, or costume, although the oratorio grew out of the Mysteries and the Miracle and Passion plays, which were acted.

There are instances of secular and mythological subjects treated in the form of the oratorios, and called oratorios by their composers; as Haydn's "Seasons," Handel's "Semele," etc.

2. Performance or rendering of such a composition.

Or-a-tor-i-ous (-ûs), a. [L. *oratorius*.] **Oratorical.** [Obs.] **Jer. Taylor.** — **Or-a-tor-i-ous-ly, adv.** **Oratorially.**

Or-a-tor-ize (ôr-â'tôr-î-zî), v. t. To play the orator. [*Jocose* or *derivative*.] **Dickens.**

Or-a-to-ry (ôr-â'tô-ry), n.; pl. **ORATORIES** (-rî-z). [*OE.* *oratorie*, fr. L. *oratorium*, fr. *oratorius* of praying, of an orator; cf. F. *oratoire*. See *ORATOR*, *ORAT*, and cf. *ORATORIO*.] A place of orisons, or prayer; especially, a chapel or small room set apart for private devotions.

An oratory (temple) . . . in worship of Dian. **Chaucer.**

Do not omit thy prayers for want of a good oratory, or place to pray in. **Jer. Taylor.**

Fathers of the Oratory (*R. C. Ch.*), a society of priests founded by St. Philip Neri, living in community, and not bound by a special vow. The members are called also *oratorians*.

Or-a-to-ry, n. [L. *oratoria* (sc. *ars*) the oratorical art.] The art of an orator; the art of public speaking in an eloquent or effective manner; the exercise of rhetorical skill in oral discourse; eloquence. "The oratory of Greece and Rome." **Milton.**

When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their oratory. **Shak.**

Or-a-tress (-trêz), n. A woman who makes public addresses. **Warner.**

Or-a-trix (-trîks), n. [L.] A woman plaintiff, or complainant, in equity pleading. **Burrill.**

Orb (ôrb), n. [OF. *orb* blind, fr. L. *orbis* destitute. (*Arch.*) A blank window or panel. [Obs.] **Oxf. Gloss.**

Orb, n. [F. *orbe*, fr. L. *orbis* circle, orb. Cf. *ORBIT*.] 1. A spherical body; a globe; especially, one of the celestial spheres; a sun, planet, or star.

In the small orb of one particular tear. **Shak.**

Whether the prime orb,
Incredible how swift, had thither rolled. **Milton.**

2. One of the azure transparent spheres conceived by the ancients to be inclosed one within another, and to carry the heavenly bodies in their revolutions.

3. A circle; esp., a circle, or nearly circular orbit, described by the revolution of a heavenly body; an orbit. The schoolmen were like astronomers, which did feign centrics, and epicycles, and such engines of orbs. **Bacon.**

You seem to me as Dian in her orb. **Shak.**

In orb
Of circuit inexpressible they stood. **Milton.**

4. A period of time marked off by the revolution of a heavenly body. [R.] **Milton.**

5. The eye, as luminous and spherical. [*Poetic*.] **Milton.**

A drop serene hath quenched their orbs. **Milton.**

6. A revolving circular body; a wheel. [*Poetic*.] **Milton.**

Of his fierce chariot rolled. **Milton.**

7. A sphere of action. [R.] **Wordsworth.**

But in our orbs we'll live so round and safe. **Shak.**

8. Same as *MOOND*, a ball or globe. See 1st *MOOND*.

0. (Mil.) A body of soldiers drawn up in a circle, as for defense, esp. infantry to repel cavalry.

Syn.—Globe; ball; sphere. See **GLOBE**.

Orb (ôr'b), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ORBED** (*ôr'b*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ORBING**.] 1. To form into an orb or circle. [*Poetic*.] *Milton. Lowell.*

2. To encircle; to surround; to inclose. [*Poetic*.]

The wheels were orb'd with gold. *Addison.*

Orb, *v. i.* To become round like an orb. [*Poetic*.]

And orb into the perfect star. *Tennyson.*

Orbate (ôr'bât), *a.* [*L. orbatus*, *p. p.* of *orbare* to bereave, fr. *orbis* bereaved of parents or children. See **ORPHAN**.] Bereaved; fatherless; childless. [*Obs.*]

Orbation (ôr'bâsh'ân), *n.* [*L. orbatio*.] The state of being orbate, or deprived of parents or children; privation, in general; bereavement. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Orbed (ôr'bd), *a.* Having the form of an orb; round.

The orb'd eyelids are let down. *Trench.*

Orbis (ôr'bîs), *a.* [*L. orbis*, or *orbis*, fr. *orbis*—*Orbis*—*orbis*]. Spherical; orbicular; orblike; circular. [*R.*]

Orbicle (ôr'bîk'l), *n.* [*L. orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis* orb]. A small orb, or sphere. [*Obs.*] *G. Fletcher.*

|| **Orbis-ula** (ôr'bîs'û-lâ), *n.* [*NL. See ORBICULE*.] (*Zool.*) Same as **DISCINA**.

Orbis-ular (ôr'bîs'û-lâr), *a.* [*L. orbicularis*, fr. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis* orb; cf. *F. orbiculaire*.] Resembling or having the form of an orb; spherical; circular; orbiculate. — **Orbis-ular-ly**, *adv.* — **Orbis-ular-ness**, *n.*

Orbicular as the disk of a planet. *De Quincy.*

Orbis-ulate (ôr'bîs'û-lât), *n.* That which is orbiculate; especially, a solid the vertical section of which is oval, and the horizontal section circular.

Orbis-ulate (ôr'bîs'û-lât), *a.* [*L. orbiculus*. See **ORBICULAR**.] Made, or being, in the form of an orb; having a circular, or nearly circular, or a spheroidal, outline.

Orbulate leaf (*Bot.*), a leaf whose outline is nearly circular.

Orbis-ulation (ôr'bîs'û-sh'ân), *n.* The state or quality of being orbiculate; orbicularity. *Dr. H. More.*

Orbit (ôr'bî't), *n.* [*L. orbita* a track or rut made by a wheel, course, circuit, fr. *orbis* a circle; cf. *F. orbite*. See **2d ORB**.] 1. (*Astron.*) The path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution around another body; as, the orbit of Jupiter, of the earth, of the moon.

2. An orb or ball. [*Rare & Improper*.]

Roll the lucid orbit of an eye. *Young.*

3. (*Anat.*) The cavity or socket of the skull in which the eye and its appendages are situated.

4. (*Zool.*) The skin which surrounds the eye of a bird.

Orbital (ôr'bî'tâl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an orbit.

"Orbital revolution." *J. D. Forbes.*

Orbital index (*Anat.*), in the skull, the ratio of the vertical height to the transverse width of the orbit, which is taken as the standard, equal to 100.

Orbital (ôr'bî'târ), *a.* [*Cf. F. orbitaire*.] Orbital. [*R.*] *Dunlop.*

Orbital-ary (ôr'bî'târ-î), *a.* Situated around the orbit; as, the orbital feathers of a bird.

|| **Orbi-telae** (ôr'bî-tê'lê), *n. pl.* [*NL. fr. L. orbis* an orb + *telu* a web.] (*Zool.*) A division of spiders, including those that make geometrical webs, as the garden spider, or *Epeira*.

|| **Orbi-to-lites** (ôr'bî-tô-lî'têz), *n.* [*NL. See ORBIT*, and *-lites*.] (*Zool.*) A genus of living Foraminifera, forming broad, thin, circular disks, containing numerous small chambers.

Orbi-to-na-l (ôr'bî-tô-nâl), *a.* [*Orbi-telae*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the orbit and the nose; as, the *orbitonasal*, or ophthalmic, nerve.

Orbi-to-sphenoid (ôr'bî-tô-sfê-nôid), *a.* [*Orbit* + *sphenoid*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the orbit, or to the orbitosphenoid bone. — *n.* The orbitosphenoid bone, which is situated in the orbit on either side of the prenasal bone. It generally forms a part of the sphenoid in the adult.

Orbi-to-sphenoid-al (ôr'bî-tô-sfê-nôid-âl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the orbitosphenoid bone; orbitosphenoid.

Orbi-tu-ary (ôr'bî-tû-î), *a.* Orbital. [*R.*]

Orbi-tudo (ôr'bî-tûd), *n.* [*L. orbitudo*, orbitas, fr. *orbis*—*Orbita*.] (*Obs.*) *Orbita*. [*Obs.*]

Orbit (ôr'bî't), *n.* [*L. orbita*, or *orbis*.] See **ORBIT**.

Orbitation (ôr'bî'tâsh'ân), *n.* [*Orbita*.] (*Obs.*) *Orbita*. [*Obs.*]

Orbi-ll'na (ôr'bî-lî'nâ), *n.* [*NL. dim. of L. orbis* orb]. (*Zool.*) A genus of minute living Foraminifera having a globular shell.

Orby (ôr'bî), *a.* [*From 2d ORB*.] Orblike; having the course of an orb; revolving.

|| **Orby** (ôr'bî), *n.* [*Orby* hours. *Chapman.*]

Orca (ôr'k), *n.* [*L. orca*, or *F. orque*.] (*Zool.*) The grampus. [*Written also ork and orah.*]

Orca-dian (ôr'kâ-dî-an), *a.* [*L. Orca-dia* the Orkney Islands. *Of* or pertaining to the Orkney Islands.

Orce-in (ôr'sê-in), *n.* (*Chem.*) A reddish brown amorphous dyestuff, C₁₂H₁₀NO₂, obtained from orcin, and forming the essential coloring matter of cudbear and archil. It is closely related to litmus.

Orchal (ôr'kal), *n.* See **ARCHIL**.

Orcha-net (ôr'kâ-nê't), *n.* [*F. orcanète*.] (*Bot.*) Same as **ALKANET**.

Orchard (ôr'chêrd), *n.* [*AS. origard, oryigard, lit.,* 'wortyard, i. e., a yard for herbs; *weyr* herb + *geard* yard. See **WOYD**, **YARD** inclosure.] 1. A garden. [*Obs.*]

2. An inclosure containing fruit trees; also, the fruit trees, collectively; — used especially of apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, or the like, less frequently of nut-bearing trees and of sugar maple trees.

Orchard grass (*Bot.*), a tall coarse grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), introduced into the United States from Europe. It grows usually in shady places, and is of value for forage and hay. — **Orchard house** (*Hort.*), a glazed structure in which fruit trees are reared in pots. — **Orchard oriole** (*Zool.*), a bright-colored American oriole (*Icterus spurius*), which frequents orchards. It is smaller and darker than the Baltimore oriole.

Orchard-ling (ôr'chêrd-îng), *n.* 1. The cultivation of orchards.

2. Orchards, in general.

Orchard-ist, *n.* One who cultivates an orchard.

Orchal (ôr'kâl), *n.* Archil.

Orche-sog-ra-phy (ôr'kê-sôg-râ-fî), *n.* [*Gr. ôρχησος* dance + *-graphy*.] A treatise upon dancing. [*R.*]

Orches-ter (ôr'kêst-êr), *n.* See **ORCHESTRA**.

Orches-tian (ôr'kêst-î-an), *n.* [*From Gr. ôρχηστρος* a dancer. See **ORCHESTRA**.] (*Zool.*) Any species of amphipod crustacean of the genus *Orchestia*, or family Orchestidae. See *Beach flea*, under **BEACH**.

Orches-tra (ôr'kêst-râ), *n.* [*L. orchestra*, *Gr. ôρχηστρον*, orig., the place for the chorus of dancers, from *ôρχηστρον* to dance; cf. *F. orchestre*.] 1. The space in a theater between the stage and the audience; — originally appropriated by the Greeks to the chorus and its evolutions, afterward by the Romans to persons of distinction, and by the moderns to a band of instrumental musicians.

2. The place in any public hall appropriated to a band of instrumental musicians.

3. (*Mus.*) (a) Loosely: A band of instrumental musicians performing in a theater, concert hall, or other place of public amusement. (b) Strictly: A band suitable for the performance of symphonies, overtures, etc., as well as for the accompaniment of operas, oratorios, cantatas, masses, and the like, or of vocal and instrumental solos. (c) A band composed, for the largest part, of players of the various viol instruments, many of each kind, together with a proper complement of wind instruments of wood and brass; — as distinguished from a military or street band of players on wind instruments, and from an assemblage of solo players for the rendering of concerted pieces, such as septets, octets, and the like.

4. (*Mus.*) The instruments employed by a full band, collectively; as, an orchestra of forty stringed instruments, with proper complement of wind instruments.

Orches-tral (ôr'kêst-râl or ôr'kêst-), *a.* Of or pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for, or performed in or by, an orchestra.

Orches-tra-tion (ôr'kêst-râ-sh'ân), *n.* (*Mus.*) The arrangement of music for an orchestra; orchestral treatment of a composition; — called also *instrumentation*.

Orches-tre (ôr'kêst-êr), *n.* [*F.*] See **ORCHESTRA**.

Orches-trie (ôr'kêst-ri), *a.* Orchestral.

Orchid (ôr'kîd), *n.* [*See ORCHIS*.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the order *Orchidaceae*. See **ORCHIDACEAE**.

Orchid-ae-ous (ôr'kîd-ê-sh'ûs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a natural order (*Orchidaceae*) of endogenous plants of which the genus *Orchis* is the type. They are mostly perennial herbs having the stems and petals united in a single column, and normally three petals and three sepals, all adherent to the ovary. The flowers are curiously shaped, often resembling insects, the odd or lower petal (called the *lip*) being unlike the others, and sometimes of a strange and unexpected appearance. About one hundred species occur in the United States, but several thousand in the tropics.

|| Over three hundred genera are recognized. Among the best known are *Orchis*, *Habenaria*, *Vanilla*, *Arethusa*, *Cypripedium*, *Spiranthes*, *Cattleya*, *Oncidium*, and *Odontoglossum*.

Orchid-e-an (ôr'kîd-ê-an), *a.* (*Bot.*) *Orchidaceae*.

Orchid-e-ous (ôr'kîd-ê-sh'ûs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as *Orchidaceae*.

Orchid-ol-o-gist (ôr'kîd-ôl-ô-jîst), *n.* One versed in orchidology.

Orchid-ol-o-gy (ôr'kîd-ôl-ô-jî), *n.* [*Gr. ôρχησ the orchis* + *-logy*.] The branch of botany which treats of orchids.

Orchil (ôr'kîl), *n.* See **ARCHIL**.

Orchil'la weed (ôr'kîl'î-lâ wêd'), (*Bot.*) The lichen from which archil is obtained. See **ARCHIL**.

Orchis (ôr'kîs), *n.*; *pl.* **ORCHISES** (ôr'kîs), [*L. fr. Gr. ôρχησ* a testicle, the orchis; — so called from its tubers.] 1. (*Bot.*) A genus of endogenous plants growing in the North Temperate zone, and consisting of about eighty species. They are perennial herbs growing from a tuber (beside which is usually found the last year's tuber also), and are valued for their showy flowers. See **ORCHIDACEAE**.

2. (*Bot.*) Any plant of the same family with the orchis; an orchid.

|| The common names, such as *bee orchis*, *fly orchis*, *butterfly orchis*, etc., allude to the peculiar form of the flower.

|| **Orchitis** (ôr'kî-tîs), *n.* [*NL. fr. Gr. ôρχησ* a testicle + *-itis*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the testicles.

Orchot-o-my (ôr'kîd-ô-mî), *n.* [*Gr. ôρχησ* a testicle + *-my* to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting out or removing a testicle by the knife; castration.



Orchard Oriole, and Nest.



Orbiculate leaf.



Orbitolite, with part of the surface cut away to show the internal structure.



Orchis (*O. maculata*), much reduced.

Orcin (ôr'sîn), *n.* [*Etymology uncertain: cf. F. orcin.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless crystalline substance, C₁₂H₁₀CH₂(OH), which is obtained from certain lichens (*Roccella*, *Lecanora*, etc.), also from extract of aloes, and artificially from certain derivatives of toluene. It changes readily into orcin.

Ord (ôr'd), *n.* [*AS. ord point*.] An edge or point; also, a beginning. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*] *Chaucer.*

Ord and end, the beginning and end. *Cf. Odds and ends*, under **ODDS**. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*] *Chaucer. Halliwell.*

Ordain (ôr'dân), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ORDAINED** (ôr'dân'd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ORDAINING**.] [*OE. ordeinen, OF. ordener, F. ordonner*, fr. *L. ordinare*, from *ordo*, order. See **ORDER**, and **ORDINANCE**.] 1. To set in order; to arrange according to rule; to regulate; to set; to establish. "Battle well ordained." *Spenser.*

The state that shall be ordained on either side. *Chaucer.*

2. To regulate, or establish, by appointment, decree, or law; to constitute; to decree; to appoint; to institute. *Jerobeam ordained a feast in the eighth month. 1 Kings xii. 32.*

And both the power that man adores ordain. *Byron.*

3. To set apart for an office; to appoint.

Being ordained his special governor. *Shak.*

4. (*Ecc.*) To invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions; to introduce into the office of the Christian ministry, by the laying on of hands, or other forms; to set apart by the ceremony of ordination.

Meletius was ordained by Arian bishops. *Bp. Stillington.*

Ordain-a-ble (ôr'dân-â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ordained; worthy to be ordained or appointed. *Bp. Hall.*

Ordain-er (ôr'dân-êr), *n.* One who ordains.

Ordain-ment (ôr'dân-ment), *n.* Ordination. [*R.*] *Burke.*

Or'dal (ôr'dâl), *n.* Ordeal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Or-da-li-an (ôr'dâl-î-an), *a.* [*LL. ordalium*.] Of or pertaining to trial by ordeal. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Or-de-al (ôr'dê-âl), *n.* [*AS. ordâl, ordêl*, a judgment; akin to *D. oordeel*, *G. urteil*, *urtheil*; orig., what is dealt out, the prefix *ur-* being akin to *û-* compounded with verbs, *G. er-, ur-, Goth. us-*, orig. meaning, out. See **DEAL**, *v. & n.*, and *cf. ANISE, ORT*.] 1. An ancient form of test to determine guilt or innocence, by appealing to a supernatural decision, — once common in Europe, and still practiced in the East and by savage tribes.

|| In England *ordal* by fire and *ordal* by water were used, the former confined to persons of rank, the latter to the common people. The ordeal by fire was performed either by handling red-hot iron, or by walking barefoot and blindfold over red-hot plowshares, laid at unequal distances. If the person escaped unhurt, he was adjudged innocent; otherwise he was condemned as guilty. The ordeal by water was performed, either by plunging the bare arm to the elbow in boiling water, an escape from injury being taken as proof of innocence, or by casting the accused person, bound hand and foot, into a river or pond, when if he floated it was an evidence of guilt, but if he sunk he was acquitted. It is probable that the proverbial phrase, *to go through fire and water*, denoting severe trial or danger, is derived from the ordeal. See *Wager of battle*, under **WAGER**.

2. Any severe trial, or test; a painful experience.

Ordeal bean. (*Hort.*) See *Calabar bean*, under **CALABAR**.

Ordeal root (*Bot.*) the root of a species of *Strophosiphon* growing in West Africa, used, like the ordeal bean, in trials for witchcraft. — **Ordeal tree** (*Bot.*), a poisonous tree of Madagascar (*Taninia*, or *Cerbera*, *venenata*). Persons suspected of crime are forced to eat the seeds of the plumlike fruit, and criminals are put to death by being pricked with a lance dipped in the juice of the seeds.

Or-de-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to trial by ordeal.

Order (ôr'dêr), *n.* [*OE. orde, F. ordre, fr. L. ordo, ordinis*. *Cf. ORDAIN, ORDINAL*.] 1. Regular arrangement; any methodical or established succession or harmonious relation; method; system; as: (a) Of material things, like the books in a library. (b) Of intellectual notions or ideas, like the topics of a discourse. (c) Of periods of time or occurrences, and the like.

The side chambers were . . . thirty in order. *Ezek. xli. 6.*

Bright-harshened angels sit in order serviceable. *Milton.*

Good order is the foundation of all good things. *Burke.*

2. Right arrangement; a normal, correct, or fit condition; as, the house is in order; the machinery is out of order. *Locke.*

3. The customary mode of procedure; established system, as in the conduct of debates or the transaction of business; usage; custom; fashion. *Daniel.*

And, pregnant with his grander thought, Brought the old order into doubt. *Emerson.*

4. Conformity with law or decorum; freedom from disturbance; general tranquility; public quiet; as, to preserve order in a community or an assembly.

5. That which prescribes a method of procedure; a rule or regulation made by competent authority; as, the rules and orders of the senate.

The church hath authority to establish that for an order at one time which at another time it may abolish. *Hooker.*

6. A command; a mandate; a precept; a direction. Upon this new right, an order was made by both houses for disarming all the papists in England. *Clarendon.*

7. Hence: A commission to purchase, sell, or supply goods; a direction, in writing, to pay money, to furnish supplies, to admit to a building, a place of entertainment, or the like; as, orders for blankets are large.

In those days were pit orders — beahrow the uncomfortable manager who abolished them. *Lamb.*

8. A number of things or persons arranged in a fixed or suitable place, or relative position; a rank; a row; a grade; especially, a rank or class in society; a group or division of men in the same social or other position; also, a distinct character, kind, or sort; as, the higher or lower orders of society; talent of a high order.

They are in equal order to their several ends. *Jer. Taylor.*

Various orders various ensigns bear. *Chapman.*

Which, in his order of mind, must have seemed little short of crime. *Hawthorne.*

ase, unite, ryde, full, tip, urn; pity; food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; box; zh = z in azure.

9. A body of persons having some common honorary distinction or rule of obligation; esp., a body of religious persons or aggregate of convents living under a common rule; as, the *Order of the Bath*; the *Franciscan order*.

Find a barefoot brother out.
One of our order, to associate me. *Shak.*

The venerable order of the Knights Templars. *Sir W. Scott.*

10. An ecclesiastical grade or rank, as of deacon, priest, or bishop; the office of the Christian ministry; — often used in the plural; as, to take *orders*, or to take *holy orders*, that is, to enter some grade of the ministry.

11. (*Arch.*) The disposition of a column and its component parts, and of the entablature resting upon it, in classical architecture; hence (as the column and entablature are the characteristic features of classical architecture) a style or manner of architectural designing.

The Greeks used three different orders, easy to distinguish, *Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian*. The Romans added the *Tuscan*, and changed the *Doric* so that it is hardly recognizable, and also used a modified *Corinthian* called *Composite*. The Renaissance writers on architecture recognized five orders, *Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Composite* (the Roman sort), *and Tuscan*. *See Illust. of CAPITAL.*

12. (*Nat. Hist.*) An assemblage of genera having certain important characters in common; as, the *Carnivora* and *Insectivora* are orders of *Mammalia*.

The Linnean artificial orders of plants rested mainly on identity in the number of pistils, or agreement in some one character. *Natural orders* are groups of genera agreeing in the fundamental plan of their flowers and fruit. A natural order is usually (in botany) equivalent to a family, and may include several tribes.

13. (*Rhet.*) The placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty or clearness of expression.

14. (*Math.*) Rank; degree; thus, the *order of a curve* or surface is the same as the degree of its equation.

Artificial order or system. See *Artificial classification*, under *ARTIFICIAL*, and Note to def. 12 above. — *Close order* (*Mil.*), the arrangement of the ranks with a distance of about half a pace between them; *with distance*, of about three yards the ranks are in *open order*. — *The four Orders*, *The Orders four*, the four orders of mendicant friars. See *FRIAR*. *Chaucer*. — *General orders* (*Mil.*), orders issued which concern the whole command, or the troops generally, in distinction from *special orders*. — *Holy orders*. (*Eccl.*) The different grades of the Christian ministry; ordination to the ministry. See def. 10 above. (b) (*R. C. Ch.*) A sacrament for the purpose of conferring a special grace on those ordained. — In order to, for the purpose of; to the end; as means to.

The best knowledge is that which is of greatest use in order to our eternal happiness. *Tillotson.*

— *Minor orders* (*R. C. Ch.*), orders beneath the diaconate in sacramental dignity, as acolyte, exorcist, reader, doorkeeper. — *Money order*. See under *MONEY*. — *Natural order*. (*Bot.*) See def. 12. Note. — *Order book*. (a) A merchant's book in which orders are entered. (b) (*Mil.*) A book kept at headquarters, in which all orders are recorded for the information of officers and men. (c) A book in the House of Commons in which proposed orders must be entered. (*Eng.*) — *Order in Council*, a royal order issued with and by the advice of the Privy Council. — *Order of battle* (*Mil.*), the particular disposition given to the troops of an army on the field of battle. — *Order of the day*, in legislative bodies, the special business appointed for a specified day. — *Order of a differential equation* (*Math.*), the greatest index of differentiation in the equation. — *Sailing orders* (*Naut.*), the final instructions given to the commander of a ship of war before a cruise. — *Sealed orders*, orders sealed, and not to be opened until a certain time, or arrival at a certain place, as after a ship is at sea. — *Standing order*. (a) A continuing regulation for the conduct of parliamentary business. (b) (*Mil.*) An order not subject to change by an officer temporarily in command. — To give order, to give command or directions. *Shak.* — To take order for, to take charge of; to make arrangements concerning.

Whiles I take order for mine own affairs. *Shak.*

Syn. — Arrangement; management. See *DIRECTION*.

Or'der (ôr'dêr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ORDERED (-dêrd); *p. pr.* & *v. n.* ORDERING.] [From *ORDER*, *n.*] 1. To put in order; to reduce to a methodical arrangement; to arrange in a series, or with reference to an end. Hence, to regulate; to dispose; to direct; to rule.

To him that ordereth his conversation aright. *Psl.* i. 23.

Warriors old with ordered spear and shield. *Milton.*

2. To give an order to; to command; as, to order troops to advance.

3. To give an order for; to secure by an order; as, to order a carriage; to order groceries.

4. (*Eccl.*) To admit to holy orders; to ordain; to receive into the ranks of the ministry.

These ordered folk be especially fitted to God. *Chaucer.*

Persons presented to be ordered deacons. *1st. of Con. Prayer.*

Order arms (*Mil.*), the command at which a gun is brought from "shoulder" to a position with its butt resting on the ground; also, the position taken at such command.

Or'der, *v. i.* To give orders; to issue commands.

Or'der-a-ble (-â'b'l), *a.* Capable of being ordered; tractable. [*R.*]

Being very orderable in all his sickness. *Fuller.*

Or'der-er (-êr), *n.* 1. One who puts in order, arranges, methodizes, or regulates.

2. One who gives orders.

Or'der-ing, *n.* Disposition; distribution; management. *South.*

Or'der-less, *a.* Being without order or regularity; disorderly; out of rule.

Or'der-li-ness (-lî-nês), *n.* The state or quality of being orderly.

Or'der-ly, *a.* 1. Conformed to order; in order; regular; as, an *orderly* course or plan. *Milton.*

2. Observant of order, authority, or rule; hence, obe-

dient; quiet; peaceable; not unruly; as, *orderly* children; an *orderly* community.

3. Performed in good or established order; well-regulated. "An *orderly* . . . march." *Clarendon.*

4. Being on duty; keeping order; conveying orders. "Aids-de-camp and *orderly* men." *Sir W. Scott.*

Orderly book (*Mil.*), a book for every company, in which the general and regimental orders are recorded. — *Orderly officer*, the officer of the day, or that officer of a corps or regiment whose turn it is to supervise for the day the arrangements for food, cleanliness, etc. *Farrow.* — *Orderly room*. (a) The court of the commanding officer, where charges against the men of the regiment are tried. (b) The office of the commanding officer, usually in the barracks, whence orders emanate. *Farrow.* — *Orderly sergeant*, the first sergeant of a company.

Or'der-ly (ôr'dêr-lî), *adv.* According to due order; regularly; methodically; duly.

You are too blunt; go to it *orderly*. *Shak.*

Or'der-ly, *n.*; *pl.* ORDERLIES (-lîz). 1. (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned officer or soldier who attends a superior officer to carry his orders, or to render other service.

Orderlies were appointed to watch the palace. *Macaulay.*

2. A street sweeper. [*Eng.*] *Mayhew.*

Or'di-na-blî-ty (ôr'dî-nâ-blî-tî), *n.* Capability of being ordained or appointed. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Bull.*

Or'di-na-ble (ôr'dî-nâ-b'l), *a.* [See *ORDINATE*, *ORDAIN*.] Capable of being ordained or appointed. [*Obs.*]

Or'di-nal (-nâl), *a.* 1. *Ordinalis*, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order. See *ORDER*. 2. Indicating order or succession; as, the *ordinal* numbers, first, second, third, etc.

2. Of or pertaining to an order.

Or'di-nal, *n.* 1. A word or number denoting order or succession.

2. (*Ch. of Eng.*) The book of forms for making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons.

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) A book containing the rubrics of the Mass. [Written also *ordinale*.]

Or'di-nal-ism (-îz'm), *n.* The state or quality of being ordinal. [*R.*] *Latham.*

Or'di-nance (ôr'dî-nâns), *n.* [OE. *ordenance*, OF. *ordenance*, F. *ordonnance*. See *ORDAIN*, and cf. *ORDINANCE*, *ORDONNANCE*.] 1. Orderly arrangement; preparation; provision. [*Obs.*]

They had made their *ordenance* Of victual, and of other purveyance. *Chaucer.*

2. A rule established by authority; a permanent rule of action; a statute, law, regulation, receipt, or accepted usage; an edict or decree; esp., a local law enacted by a municipal government; as, a municipal *ordenance*.

Thou wilt die by God's just *ordenance*. *Shak.*

By custom and the *ordenance* of times. *Shak.*

Walking in all the commandments and *ordurances* of the Lord blameless. *Luk. i. 6.*

Acts of Parliament are sometimes called *ordurances*; also, certain colonial laws and certain acts of Congress under the Confederation; as, the *ordurance* of 1787 for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; the colonial *ordurance* of 1641, or 1647. This word is often used in Scripture in the sense of a law or statute of sovereign power. *Ex. xv. 25. Num. x. 8. Ezra iii. 10.* Its most frequent application now in the United States is to laws and regulations of municipal corporations. *Wharton (Law Dict.).*

3. (*Eccl.*) An established rite or ceremony.

4. Rank; order; station. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. [See *ORDNANCE*.] *Ordinance*; cannon. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Or'di-nand (-nând), *n.* [*L. ordinandus*, gerundive of *ordinare*. See *ORDAIN*.] One about to be ordained.

Or'di-nant (-nânt), *a.* [*L. ordinans*, *p. pr.* of *ordinare*. See *ORDAIN*.] Ordaining; decreeing. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Or'di-nant, *n.* One who ordains.

Or'di-nar-i-ly (-nâr-lî-lî), *adv.* According to established rules or settled method; as a rule; commonly; usually; in most cases; as, a winter more than *ordinarily* severe.

Those who *ordinarily* pride themselves not a little upon their penetrations. *Taylor.*

Or'di-na-ry (-nâr-rî), *a.* [*L. ordinarius*, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order; cf. *F. ordinaire*. See *ORDER*.] 1. According to established order; methodical; settled; regular. "The *ordinary* forms of law." *Addison.*

2. Common; customary; usual. *Shak.*

Method is not less requisite in *ordinary* conversation than in writing. *Addison.*

3. Of common rank, quality, or ability; not distinguished by superior excellence or beauty; hence, not distinguished in any way; commonplace; inferior; of little merit; as, men of *ordinary* judgment; an *ordinary* book.

An *ordinary* lad would have acquired little or no useful knowledge in such a way. *Macaulay.*

Ordinary seaman (*Naut.*), one not expert or fully skilled, and hence ranking below an *able seaman*.

Syn. — Normal; common; usual; customary. See *NORMAL*. — *Ordinary*, *COMMON*. A thing is *common* in which many persons share or partake; as, a *common* practice. A thing is *ordinary* when it is apt to come round in the regular common order or succession of events.

Or'di-na-ry, *n.*; *pl.* ORDINARIES (-rîz). 1. (*Law*) (a) (*Roman Law*) An officer who has original jurisdiction in his own right, and not by deputation. (b) (*Eng. Law*) One who has immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge; also, a deputy of the bishop, or a clergyman appointed to perform divine service for condemned criminals and assist in preparing them for death. (c) (*Am. Law*) A judicial officer, having generally the powers of a judge of probate or a surrogate.

2. The mass; the common run. [*Obs.*]

I see no more in you than in the *ordinary* Of nature's salework. *Shak.*

3. That which is so common, or continued, as to be considered a settled establishment or institution. [*R.*]

Spain had no other wars save those which were grown into an *ordinary*. *Baron.*

4. Anything which is in ordinary or common use.

Water buckets, wagons, cart wheels, plow socks, and other *ordinaries*. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. A dining room or eating house where a meal is prepared for all comers, at a fixed price for the meal, in distinction from one where each dish is separately charged; a table d'hôte; hence, also, the meal furnished at such a dining room. *Shak.*

All the odd words they have picked up in a coffeehouse, or a gaming ordinary, are produced as *flowers of style*. *South.*

He exacted a tribute for licenses to hawkers and peddlers and to *ordinaries*. *Bancroft.*

6. (*Her.*) A charge or bearing of simple form, one of nine or ten which are in constant use. The bend, chevron, chief, cross, fesse, pale, and saltire are uniformly admitted as *ordinaries*. Some authorities include bar, bend sinister, pile, and others. See *SUBORDINARY*.

In *ordinary*. (a) In actual and constant service; steadily attending and serving; as, a physician or chaplain in *ordinary*. An ambassador in *ordinary* is one constantly resident at a foreign court. (b) (*Naut.*) Out of commission and laid up; — said of a naval vessel. — *Ordinary of the Mass* (*R. C. Ch.*), that part of the Mass which is the same every day; — called also the *canon of the Mass*.

Or'di-na-ry-ship (ôr'dî-nâr-rî-shîp), *n.* The state of being an ordinary. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Or'di-nate (ôr'dî-nât), *a.* [*L. ordinatus*, *p. p.* of *ordinare*. See *ORDAIN*.] Well-ordered; orderly; regular; methodical. "A life blissful and *ordinate*." *Chaucer.*

Ordinate figure (*Math.*), a figure whose sides and angles are equal; a regular figure.

Or'di-nate, *n.* (*Geom.*) The distance of any point in a curve or a straight line, measured on a line called the *axis of ordinates* or on a line parallel to it, from another line called the *axis of abscissas*, on which the corresponding abscissas of the point is measured.

The ordinate and abscissa, taken together, are called *coordinates*, and define the position of the point with reference to the two axes named, the intersection of which is called the *origin of coordinates*. See *COORDINATE*.

Or'di-nate (-nât), *v. t.* To appoint; to regulate; to harmonize. *Bp. Hall.*

Or'di-nate-ly (-nât-lî), *adv.* In an ordinate manner; orderly. *Chaucer. Skelton.*

Or'di-na-tion (-nâ-shûn), *n.* [*L. ordinatio*; cf. *F. ordination*.] 1. The act of ordaining, appointing, or setting apart; the state of being ordained, appointed, etc.

The holy and wise *ordination* of God. *Jer. Taylor.*

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*

2. (*Eccl.*) The act of setting apart to an office in the Christian ministry; the conferring of holy orders.

3. Disposition; arrangement; order. [*R.*]

Angle of ordination (*Geom.*), the angle between the axes of coordinates.

Or'di-na-tive (-nâ-tîv), *a.* [*L. ordinativus*.] Tending to ordain; directing; giving order. [*R.*] *Gauden.*

Or'di-na-tor (-nâ-tôr), *n.* [*L.*] One who ordains or establishes; a director. [*R.*] *T. Adams.*

Ord-nance (ôr'dnâns), *n.* [From OE. *ordenance*, referring orig. to the bore or size of the cannon. See *ORDINANCE*.] Heavy weapons of warfare; cannon, or great guns, mortars, and howitzers; artillery; sometimes, a general term for all weapons and appliances used in war.

All the battlements their *ordnance* fire. *Shak.*

Then you may hear afar off the awful roar of his [Rufus Choate's] rifled *ordnance*. *E. Everett.*

Ord-nance survey, the official survey of Great Britain and Ireland, conducted by the ordnance department.

Or'don-nance (ôr'dôn-nâns), *n.* [F. See *ORDINANCE*.] (*Fine Arts*) The disposition of the parts of any composition with regard to one another and the whole.

Their dramatic *ordenance* of the parts. *Coleridge.*

Or'don-nant (-nânt), *a.* [*F.*, *p. pr.* of *ordonner*. See *ORDINATE*.] Of or pertaining to ordnance. *Dryden.*

Or-do-vî-an (ôr-dô-vî-an), *a.* & *n.* (*Geol.*) Ordovician.

Or-do-vî-cian (ôr-dô-vî-sh'an), *a.* [From *L. Ordovices*, a Celtic people in Wales.] (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to a division of the Silurian formation, corresponding in general to the Lower Silurian of most authors, exclusive of the Cambrian. — *n.* The Ordovician formation.

Or'dure (ôr'dûr; 135), *n.* [*F. ordure*, OF. *ord* filthy, foul, fr. *L. horridus* horrid. See *HORRID*.] 1. Dung; excrement; feces.

2. Defect; imperfection; fault. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Or'dur-ous (ôr'dûr-ûs), *a.* Of or pertaining to ordure; filthy. *Drayton.*

Oré (ôr), [*AS. ðr.*] Honor; grace; favor; mercy; clemency; happy augury. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Oré, *n.* [*AS. ðra*; cf. *ðr.* brass, bronze, akin to OHG. *êr*, G. *chern* brazen, Icel. *etr* brass, Goth. *ais*, *L. aes*, Skr. *ayas* iron. *v210.* Cf. *ORNA*, *EREA*.] 1. The native form of a metal, whether free and uncombined, as gold, copper, etc., or combined, as iron, lead, etc. Usually the ores contain the metals combined with oxygen, sulphur, arsenic, etc. (called *mineralizers*).

2. (*Mineral.*) A native metal or its compound with the rock in which it occurs, after it has been picked over to throw out what is worthless.

3. Metal; as, the liquid *ore*. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Ore hearth, a low furnace in which rich lead ore is reduced; — also called *Scotch hearth*. *Raymond.*

O're-ad (ôr-êd), *n.* [*L. Ores, -adis*, Gr. *Opeas*, -âdos, fr. *ôpos* mountain; cf. *F. orade*.] (*Class. Myth.*) One of the nymphs of mountains and grottoes.

Like a wood nymph light, *Milton.*

Oréad or Dryad. *Shak.*

O-re-a-des (ô-rê-â-dês), *n.* *pl.* [*NL.*] (*Zool.*) A group of butterflies which includes the *satyrs*. See *SATYR*.

O-re-o-tio (ô-rê-ô-tîo), *n.* [*Gr. ôreotikos*, fr. *ôreia* a yearning after, from *ôpeyeu* to reach after.] (*Philos.*)



Of or pertaining to the desires; hence, impelling to gratification; appetitive.

Or'e-on grape (ôr'ê-gôn grâp'). (*Bot.*) An evergreen species of barberry (*Berberis Aquifolium*), of Oregon and California; also, its roundish, blue-black berries.

Or'e-ide (ôr'ê-îd), *n.* See **ORION**.

Or'e-o-don (ôr'ê-ô-dôn), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + ôdon, ôdon, tooth.] (*Paleont.*) A genus of extinct herbivorous mammals, abundant in the Tertiary formation of the Rocky Mountains. It is more or less related to the camel, hog, and deer.



Or'e-o-dont (-dônt), *a.* (*Paleont.*) Resembling, or allied to, the genus Oreadon.

Or'e-o-graphy (ôr'ê-ô-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

Or'e-o-graphy (-grâf'î), *n.* [*Gr.* ôpos, -os, mountain + -graphy.] The science of mountains; orography.

3. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or of art to a certain destined function or end. [*R.*]

These organic arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously. [*Milton.*]

4. Forming a whole composed of organs. Hence: Of or pertaining to a system of organs; inherent in, or resulting from, a certain organization; as, an organic government; his love of truth was not inculcated, but organic.

5. Pertaining to, or denoting, any one of the large series of substances which, in nature or origin, are connected with vital processes, and include many substances of artificial production which may or may not occur in animals or plants; — contrasted with inorganic.

The principles of organic and inorganic chemistry are identical; but the enormous number and the completeness of related series of organic compounds, together with their remarkable facility of exchange and substitution, offer an illustration of chemical reaction and homology not to be paralleled in inorganic chemistry.

Organic analysis (*Chem.*), the analysis of organic compounds, concerned chiefly with the determination of carbon as carbon dioxide, hydrogen as water, oxygen as the difference between the sum of the others and 100 per cent, and nitrogen as free nitrogen, ammonia, or nitric oxide; — formerly called *ultimate analysis*, in distinction from *proximate analysis*. — *Organic chemistry.* See under **CHEMISTRY**. — *Organic compounds.* (*Chem.*) See **Carbon compounds**, under **CARBON**. — *Organic description* of a curve (*Geom.*), the description of a curve on a plane by means of instruments. *Brande & C.* — *Organic disease* (*Med.*), a disease attended with morbid changes in the structure of the organs of the body or in the composition of its fluids; — opposed to *functional disease*. — *Organic electricity.* See under **ELECTRICITY**. — *Organic law or laws*, a law or system of laws, or declaration of principles fundamental to the existence and organization of a political or other association; a constitution. — *Organic structure* (*Med.*), a contraction of one of the natural passages of the body produced by structural changes in its walls, as distinguished from a *spasmodic stricture*, which is due to muscular contraction.

Or'gan-ic-al (ôr'gân'î-kal), *a.* Organic.

The organic structure of human bodies, whereby they live and move. [*Bentley.*]

Or'gan-ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an organic manner; by means of organs or with reference to organic functions; hence, fundamentally. [*Gladstone.*]

Or'gan-ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being organic.

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. [*Drummond.*]

form denoting relation to, or connection with, an organ or organs.

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-gen.*] (*Chem.*) A name given to any one of the four elements, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, which are especially characteristic ingredients of organic compounds; also, by extension, to other elements sometimes found in the same connection; as sulphur, phosphorus, etc.

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-gen.*] 1. (*Biol.*) The origin and development of organs in animals and plants.

2. (*Biol.*) The germ history of the organs and systems of organs, — a branch of morphology. [*Haeckel.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-gen.*] 1. (*Biol.*) The origin and development of organs in animals and plants.

2. (*Biol.*) The germ history of the organs and systems of organs, — a branch of morphology. [*Haeckel.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-gen.*] 1. (*Biol.*) The origin and development of organs in animals and plants.

2. (*Biol.*) The germ history of the organs and systems of organs, — a branch of morphology. [*Haeckel.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-gen.*] 1. (*Biol.*) The origin and development of organs in animals and plants.

2. (*Biol.*) The germ history of the organs and systems of organs, — a branch of morphology. [*Haeckel.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-gen.*] 1. (*Biol.*) The origin and development of organs in animals and plants.

2. (*Biol.*) The germ history of the organs and systems of organs, — a branch of morphology. [*Haeckel.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-gen.*] 1. (*Biol.*) The origin and development of organs in animals and plants.

2. (*Biol.*) The germ history of the organs and systems of organs, — a branch of morphology. [*Haeckel.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-gen.*] 1. (*Biol.*) The origin and development of organs in animals and plants.

2. (*Biol.*) The germ history of the organs and systems of organs, — a branch of morphology. [*Haeckel.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-gen.*] 1. (*Biol.*) The origin and development of organs in animals and plants.

2. (*Biol.*) The germ history of the organs and systems of organs, — a branch of morphology. [*Haeckel.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-gen.*] 1. (*Biol.*) The origin and development of organs in animals and plants.

2. (*Biol.*) The germ history of the organs and systems of organs, — a branch of morphology. [*Haeckel.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-gen.*] 1. (*Biol.*) The origin and development of organs in animals and plants.

2. (*Biol.*) The germ history of the organs and systems of organs, — a branch of morphology. [*Haeckel.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-gen.*] 1. (*Biol.*) The origin and development of organs in animals and plants.

2. (*Biol.*) The germ history of the organs and systems of organs, — a branch of morphology. [*Haeckel.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-gen.*] 1. (*Biol.*) The origin and development of organs in animals and plants.

2. (*Biol.*) The germ history of the organs and systems of organs, — a branch of morphology. [*Haeckel.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-gen.*] 1. (*Biol.*) The origin and development of organs in animals and plants.

2. (*Biol.*) The germ history of the organs and systems of organs, — a branch of morphology. [*Haeckel.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-gen.*] 1. (*Biol.*) The origin and development of organs in animals and plants.

2. (*Biol.*) The germ history of the organs and systems of organs, — a branch of morphology. [*Haeckel.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-gen.*] 1. (*Biol.*) The origin and development of organs in animals and plants.

2. (*Biol.*) The germ history of the organs and systems of organs, — a branch of morphology. [*Haeckel.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-gen.*] 1. (*Biol.*) The origin and development of organs in animals and plants.

2. (*Biol.*) The germ history of the organs and systems of organs, — a branch of morphology. [*Haeckel.*]

Or'gan-ic-ism (ôr'gân'î-zm), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-gen.*] 1. (*Biol.*) The origin and development of organs in animals and plants.

2. (*Biol.*) The germ history of the organs and systems of organs, — a branch of morphology. [*Haeckel.*]

the length of the outstretched arms. So named because, when at rest, it stretches forward its fore legs like arms. [*Zoöl.*] A genus of bumblebee moths whose caterpillars (esp. those of *Orgyia leucostigma*) are often very injurious to fruit trees and shade trees. The female is wingless. Called also *vaporer moth*.



Orgyia (Orgyia leucostigma). a Adult Male; b Female; c Larva. Nat. size.

Or'i-calche (ôr'î-kâik), n. [*Obs.*] See ORICALCHE.

Costly oricalche from strange Phœnicæ. *Spenser.*

Or'-chal-oe-ous (ôr'î-kâl'ô-ô), a. Pertaining to, or resembling, oricalche; having a color or luster like that of brass. *Maudslayi.*

Or'-chaloh (ôr'î-kâik), n. [*L. orichalcum, Gr. ôpichalcos*; ôpos mountain + xalcos brass; cf. *F. orichalque*.] A metallic substance, resembling gold in color, but inferior in value; a mixed metal of the ancients, resembling brass; — called also *aurichalcum, orichalcum*, etc.

Or'-el (ôr'î-êl), n. [*OF. oriol gallery, corridor, LL. oriolus portico, hall, prob. fr. L. aureolus gilded, applied to an apartment decorated with gilding. See ORIOLE.*] [Formerly written also *oriol, oryol, oryall*.]

1. A gallery for minstrels. [*Obs.*] *W. Hamper.*

2. A small apartment next a hall, where certain persons were accustomed to dine; a sort of recess. [*Obs.*] *Cowell.*

3. (Arch.) A bay window. See **BAY WINDOW**.

The beams that thro' the oriel shine
Make prisms in every carved glass. *Tennyson.*



Oriel (Arch.).

[*Obs.*] There is no generally admitted difference between a bay window and an oriel. In the United States the latter name is often applied to bay windows which are small, and either polygonal or round; also, to such as are corbeled out from the wall instead of resting on the ground.

Or'-ion-oy (-en-ôy), n. [*See ORIENT.*] Brightness or strength of color. [*R.*] *F. Waterhouse.*

Or'-ient (-ent), a. [*F., fr. L. oriens, -entis, p. pr. of oriri to rise. See ORIGIN.*] 1. Rising, as the sun.

Moon, that now meet at the orient sun. *Milton.*

2. Eastern; oriental. "The orient part." *Makbuit.*
3. Bright; lustrous; superior; pure; perfect; pellucid; — used of gems and also figuratively, because the most perfect jewels are found in the East. "Pearls round and orient." *Jer. Taylor.* "Orient gems." *Wordsworth.*

"Orient liquor in a crystal glass." *Milton.*

Or'-ient, n. 1. The part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning; the east.

(Morn) came furrowing all the orient into gold. *Tennyson.*
2. The countries of Asia or the East.

Best built city throughout the Orient. *Sir T. Herbert.*

3. A pearl of great luster. [*R.*] *Curlye.*

Or'-ient (-ent), v. t. [*F. orienter. Cf. ORIENTATE.*] 1. To define the position of, in relation to the orient or east; hence, to ascertain the bearings of.

2. Fig.: To correct or set right by recurring to first principles; to arrange in order; to orientate.

Or'-iental (ôr'î-ên-tl), a. [*L. orientalis; cf. F. oriental.*] Of or pertaining to the orient or east; eastern; concerned with the East or Orientalism; — opposed to occidental; as, *Oriental countries*.

The sun's ascendant and oriental radiations. *Sir T. Browne.*

Or'-iental, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of the Orient or some Eastern part of the world; an Asiatic.

2. pl. (Eccl.) Eastern Christians of the Greek rite, as the Paris Congress of *Orientalists*. *Sir J. Shore.*

Or'-iental-ty (ôr'î-ên-tl'î-ty), n. The quality or state of being oriental or eastern. *Sir T. Browne.*

Or'-iental-ize (-ên-tl'î-iz), v. t. [*Imp. & p. p. ORIENTALIZED (-îz); p. pr. & vb. n. ORIENTALIZING (-îzing).*] To render Oriental; to cause to conform to Oriental manners or conditions.

Or'-ient-tate (ôr'î-ên-tât), v. t. [*Imp. & p. p. ORIENTATED (-tât); p. pr. & vb. n. ORIENTATING.*] [From *ORIENT.*] 1. To place or turn toward the east; to cause to assume an easterly direction, or to veer eastward.

2. To arrange in order; to dispose or place (a body) so as to show its relation to other bodies, or the relation of its parts among themselves.

A crystal is orientated when placed in its proper position so as to exhibit its symmetry. *E. S. Dana.*

Or'-ient-tate, v. t. To move or turn toward the east; to veer from the north or south toward the east.

Or'-ient-tion (ôr'î-ên-tâshun), n. [*Cf. F. orientation.*] 1. The act or process of orientating; determination of the points of the compass, or the east point, in taking bearings.

2. The tendency of a revolving body, when suspended in a certain way, to bring the axis of rotation into parallelism with the earth's axis.

3. An aspect or fronting to the east; especially (*Arch.*), the placing of a church so that the chancel, containing the altar toward which the congregation fronts in worship, will be on the east end.

4. Fig.: A return to first principles; an orderly arrangement.

The task of orientation undertaken in this chapter. *L. F. Ward.*

Or'-ient-ness (ôr'î-ên-tîs), n. The quality or state of being orient or bright; splendor. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Or'-ifice (ôr'î-fîs), n. [*F., from L. orificium; os, oris, a mouth + facere to make. See ORAL, and FACT.*] A mouth or aperture, as of a tube, pipe, etc.; an opening; as, the *orifice* of an artery or vein; the *orifice* of a wound.

Etna was bored through the top with a monstrous orifice. *Macaulay.*

Or'-flamb (ôr'î-flâm), n. [*F. oriflamme, OF. ori-flamme*] *flambe, LL. auriflamma, L. aurum gold + flamma flame; cf. L. ramula a little banner.*

So called because it was a flag of red silk, split into many points, and borne on a gilded lance. 1. The ancient royal standard of France.

2. A standard or ensign, in battle. "A handkerchief like an oriflamb." *Longfellow.*

And be your oriflamme to-day the helmet of Navarre. *Macaulay.*

Or'-gan (ôr'î-gân), n. [*L. organum, Gr. ὄργανον* (ô-î-gân-nûm), ὄργανον, ὄργανον, prob. fr. ὄπος mountain + γανος brightness, beauty. *Cf. ORGANY.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of aromatic labiate plants, including the sweet marjoram (*O. Marjorana*) and the wild marjoram (*O. vulgaris*). *Spenser.*

Or'-gen-ism (ôr'î-jen-îz'm), n. (*Eccl. Hist.*) The opinions of *Origen* of Alexandria, who lived in the 3d century, one of the most learned of the Greek Fathers.

Prominent in his teaching was the doctrine that all created beings, including Satan, will ultimately be saved.

Or'-gen-ist, n. A follower of *Origen* of Alexandria.

Or'-igin (ôr'î-jîn), n. [*F. origine, L. origo, -ignis, fr. oriri to rise, become visible; akin to Gr. ὀρίζω to stir up, rouse, Skr. j, and perh. to E. rim.*] 1. The first existence or beginning of anything; the birth.

This mixed system of opinion and sentiment had its origin in the ancient chivalry. *Lucie.*

2. That from which anything primarily proceeds; the fountain; the spring; the cause; the occasion.

3. (*Anat.*) The point of attachment or end of a muscle which is fixed during contraction; — in contradistinction to *insertion*.

Origin of coordinate axes (*Math.*), the point where the axes intersect. See *Note under ORIGINATE*.

Syn. — Commencement; rise; source; spring; fountain; derivation; cause; root; foundation. — *ORIGIN, SOURCE.* *Origin* denotes the rise or commencement of a thing; *source* presents itself under the image of a fountain flowing forth in a continuous stream of influence.

The origin of moral evil has been much disputed, but no one can doubt that it is the source of most of the calamities of our race.

I think he would have set out just as he did, with the origin of ideas — the proper starting point of a grammarian, who is to treat of their signs. *Famous Greece.*

That source of art and cultivated thought
Which they to Rome, and Romans hither, brought. *Waller.*

Or'-ig'-na-ble (ôr'î-j'î-nâ-b'l), a. Capable of being originated.

Or'-ig'-nal (-nâl), a. [*F. original, L. originalis.*] 1. Pertaining to the origin or beginning; preceding all others; first in order; primitive; primary; pristine; as, the *original* state of man; the *original* laws of a country; the *original* inventor of a process.

His form had yet not lost
All her original brightness. *Milton.*

2. Not copied, imitated, or translated; new; fresh; genuine; as, an *original* thought; an *original* process; the *original* text of Scripture.

3. Having the power to suggest new thoughts or combinations of thought; inventive; as, an *original* genius.

4. Before unused or unknown; new; as, a book full of *original* matter.

Original sin (*Theol.*), the first sin of Adam, as related to its consequences to his descendants of the human race; — called also *total depravity*. See *CALVINISM*.

Or'-ig'-nal, n. [*Cf. F. original.*] 1. Origin; commencement; source.

It hath its origin from much grief. *Shak.*
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim. *Addison.*

2. That which precedes all others of its class; archetype; first copy; hence, an original work of art, manuscript, text, and the like, as distinguished from a copy, translation, etc.

The Scriptures may be now read in their own original. *Milton.*

3. An original thinker or writer; an originator. [*R.*] Men who are bad at copying, yet are good originals. *C. G. Leland.*

4. A person of marked eccentricity. [*Collog.*]

5. (*Zoöl. & Bot.*) The natural or wild species from which a domesticated or cultivated variety has been derived; as, the wolf is thought by some to be the *original* of the dog, the blackberry the *original* of the plum.

Or'-ig'-nal-ist, n. One who is original. [*R.*]

Or'-ig'-nal-ty (-nâl'î-ty), n. [*Cf. F. originalité.*] The quality or state of being original. *Macaulay.*

Or'-ig'-nal-ly (ôr'î-j'î-nâl-jî), adv. 1. In the original time, or in an original manner; primarily; from the beginning or origin; not by derivation, or imitation.

God is originally holy in himself. *Bp. Pearson.*

2. At first; at the origin; at the time of formation or construction; as, a book *originally* written by another hand. "Originally a half length [portrait]." *Waipole.*

Or'-ig'-nal-ness (ôr'î-j'î-nâl-nîs), n. The quality of being original; originality. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Or'-ig'-nat (-nât), a. Originating; original. [*R.*] An absolutely *originate* set of self will. *Pratt. Shad.*

Or'-ig'-na-ry (-nâ-ry), a. [*L. originarius; cf. F. originarius.*] 1. Causing existence; productive. [*R.*] The production of animals, in the *originary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth. *Chayne.*

2. Primitive; primary; original. [*R.*] The grand *originary* right of all rights. *Hickok.*

Or'-ig'-na-té (-nâ-té), v. t. [*Imp. & p. p. ORIGINATED (-nâ-téd); p. pr. & vb. n. ORIGINATING.*] [From *ORIGIN.*] To give an origin or beginning to; to cause to be; to bring into existence; to produce as new.

A decomposition of the whole civil and political mass, for the purpose of originating a new civil order. *Burke.*

Or'-ig'-na-té, v. t. To take first existence; to have origin or beginning; to begin to exist or act; as, the scheme *originated* with the governor and council.

Or'-ig'-na-tion (-nâ-shun), n. [*L. originatio.*] 1. The act or process of bringing or coming into existence; first production. "The *originatio* of the universe." *Keill.*

What comes from spirit is a spontaneous origination. *Hickok.*

2. Mode of production, or bringing into being. This cruce is propagated by annual parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *originatio* of all caterpillars. *Kay.*

Or'-ig'-na-tive (ôr'î-j'î-nâ-tîv), a. Having power, or tending, to originate, or bring into existence; originating. *Il. Bushnell.* — **Or'-ig'-na-tive-ly, adv.**

Or'-ig'-na-tor (-nâ-tôr), n. One who originates. *Oriflamb* (ôr'î-flâm), n. [*F., lit., a little ear, from oreille an ear, fr. L. oricula, auricula, dim. of auris an ear. See EAR.*] (*Fort.*) A semicircular projection made at the shoulder of a bastion for the purpose of covering the retired flank, — found in old fortresses.

Or'-iole (ôr'î-ôl), n. See **ORIOLE**.

Or'-iole (-ôl), n. [*OF. oriol, oriouz, orieus, F. loriol (for Oriol), fr. L. aureolus golden, dim. of aureus golden, fr. aurum gold. Cf. AUREOLE, ORIEL, LORIOT.*] (*Zoöl.*) (a) Any one of various species of Old World singing birds of the family *Oriolidae*. They are usually conspicuously colored with yellow and black. The European or golden oriole (*Oriolus galbula*, or *O. oriolus*) has a very musical flutelike note. (b) In America, any one of several species of the genus *Icterus*, belonging to the family *Icteridae*. See **BALTIMORE ORIOLE**, and **ORCHARD ORIOLE**, under **ORCHARD**.

Crested oriole. (*Zoöl.*) See **CASSICAN**.

Or'-ion (ôr'î-ôn), n. [*L., fr. Gr. Ὠρίων, orig., a celebrated hunter in the oldest Greek mythology, after whom this constellation was named.*] (*Astron.*) A large and bright constellation on the equator, between the stars Aldobaran and Sirius. It contains a remarkable nebula visible to the naked eye.

The flaming glories of Orion's belt. *E. Everett.*

Or'-is-ka-ny (ôr'î-skâ-nî), a. [*From Oriskany, in New York.*] (*Geol.*) Designating, or pertaining to, certain beds, chiefly limestone, characteristic of the latest period of the Silurian age.

Oriskany period, a subdivision of the American Paleozoic system intermediate or transitional in character between the Silurian and Devonian ages. See *Chart of Geology*.

Or'-is-mo-log'-ic-al (ôr'î-s-mô-lôj'î-kâl), a. (*Nat. Hist.*) Of or pertaining to orismology.

Or'-is-mo-logy (ôr'î-s-mô-lôj'î-jî), n. [*Gr. ôpiazô a marking out by boundaries, the definition of a word + logy. See HORIZON.*] That department of natural history which treats of technical terms.

Or'-is-on (ôr'î-zôn), n. [*OF. orison, orison, orison, F. oraison, fr. L. oratio speech, prayer. See ORATION.*] A prayer; a supplication. [*Poetic.*] *Chaucer. Shak.*

Lowly they bowed, adoring, and began
Their orisons, each morning duly paid. *Milton.*

Or'-is-ont (-zôn), n. Horizon. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ork (ôr'k), n. (*Zoöl.*) See **ORK**.

Ork'-ney-an (-nî-an), a. Of or pertaining to the Orkney islands. "Orkneyan skerries." *Longfellow.*

Orle (ôr'l), n. [*F. orle an orle, a fillet, fr. LL. ora border, dim. of L. ora border, margin.*] 1. (*Her.*) A bearing, in the form of a fillet, round the shield, within, but at some distance from, the border.

2. (*Her.*) The wreath, or chaplet, surmounting or encircling the helmet of a knight and bearing the crest.

In orle, round the escutcheon, leaving the middle of the field vacant, or occupied by something else; — said of bearings arranged on the shield in the form of an orle.

Orle-ans (ôr'î-ânz or ôrlânz), n. [*So called from the city of Orléans, in France.*] 1. A cloth made of worsted and cotton, — used for wearing apparel.

2. A variety of the plum. See under **PLUM**. [*Eng.*]

Orlo (ôr'lô), n. [*Sp. (Mus.)*] A wind instrument of music in use among the Spaniards.

Orlop (ôr'lôp), n. [*D. overloop the upper deck, lit., a running over or overflowing, fr. overloopen to run over. See OVEZ, and LEAP, and cf. OVERLOOK.*] (*Naut.*) The lowest deck of a vessel, esp. of a ship of war, consisting of a platform laid over the beams in the hold, on which the cannon are coiled.

Or'-mer (ôr'mër), n. (*Zoöl.*) An abalone.



Golden Oriole (*Oriolus galbula*).

Stars and Nebula in Orion.

Ormo-lu' (ôr-mô-lû'), *n.* [*F. or moulu; or gold (L. aurum) + moulu, p. p. of moudre to grind, to mill, L. molere. See AURUM, and MILL.*] A variety of brass made to resemble gold by the use of less zinc and more copper in its composition than ordinary brass contains. Its golden color is often heightened by means of lacquer of some sort, or by use of acids. Called also *mosaic gold*.

Ormolu *varnish*, a varnish applied to metals, as brass, to give the appearance of gold.

Or'mund (ôr-mûnd), *n.* [*Zend Ahuramazda.*] The good principle, or being, of the ancient Persian religion. See *ARIMAN*.

Orn (ôr), *v. t.* To ornament; to adorn. [*Obs.*] *Joye.*
Orna-ment (ôr-nâ-mênt), *n.* [*OE. ornament, F. ornement, fr. L. ornamentum, fr. ornare to adorn.*] That which embellishes or adorns; that which adds grace or beauty; embellishment; decoration; adornment.

The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. 1 Pet. iii. 4. Like that long-buried body of the king Found lying with his urns and ornaments. *Tennyson.*

Orna-ment (-mênt), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. ORNAMENTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ORNAMENTING.*] To adorn; to deck; to embellish; to beautify; as, to ornament a room, or a city. *Syn.*—See *ADORN*.

Orna-men-tal (ôr-nâ-mên-tal), *a.* [*Cf. F. ornemental.*] Serving to ornament; characterized by ornament; beautifying; embellishing.

Some think it most ornamental to wear their bracelets on their wrists; others, about their ankles. *Sir T. Browne.*

Orna-men-tal-ly, *adv.* By way of ornament.

Orna-men-ta-tion (-mên-tâ-shûn), *n.* 1. The act or art of ornamenting, or the state of being ornamented.

2. That which ornaments; ornament. *C. Kingsley.*

Orna-ment-er (ôr-nâ-mên-têr), *n.* One who ornaments; a decorator.

Or-nate (ôr-nât'; 277), *a.* [*L. ornatus, p. p. of ornare to adorn.*] 1. Adorned; decorated; beautiful. "So bedecked, ornate, and gay." *Milton.*

2. Finely finished, as a style of composition.

A graceful and ornate rhetoric. *Milton.*

Or-nate, *v. t.* To adorn; to honor. [*R.*]

They may ornate and sanctify the name of God. *Latimer.*

Or-nate-ly, *adv.* In an ornate manner. *Sir T. More.*

Or-nate-ness, *n.* The quality of being ornate.

Or-na-ture (ôr-nâ-tûr; 131), *n.* [*L. ornatura.*] Decoration; ornamentation. [*R.*] *Holmes.*

Or-nith (ôr-nîth; 176), *a.* [*Gr. ôrnîth, ôrnîthos, a bird.*] Of or pertaining to birds; as, *ornithic* fossils. *Owen.*

Or-nith-ich-nite (ôr-nîth-îk-nî't; 277), *n.* [*Ornitho- + Gr. îkxos track.*] (*Paleon.*) The footmark of a bird occurring in strata of stone. *Hitchcock.*

Or-nith-ich-nol-o-gy (-îk-nî't-î-jy), *n.* [*Ornitho- + technology.*] (*Paleon.*) The branch of science which treats of ornithichnites. *Hitchcock.*

Or-nitho [*Cf. ERN.*] A combining form fr. *Gr. ôrnîthos, ôrnîthos, a bird.*

Or-ni-tho-del-phi-a (ôr-nî-thô-dêl'fî-â), *n. pl.* [*NL, fr. Gr. ôrnîthos + dêlphos the womb.*] Same as *MONOTHEISMATA*.

Or-ni-tho-del-phi-id (ôr-nî-thô-dêl'fî-îd), *a.*

Or-ni-tho-del-phi-ite (ôr-nî-thô-dêl'fî-î't), *n.* [*Ornitho- + -id + Gr. îkxos footprint, track.*] (*Paleon.*) A fossil track resembling that of a bird. *Hitchcock.*

Or-nith-o-lite (ôr-nîth-ô-lî't), *n.* [*Ornitho- + -lite.*] (*Paleon.*) (a) The fossil remains of a bird. (b) A stone of various colors bearing the figures of birds.

Or-ni-tho-log-ic (ôr-nî-thô-lô-jîk), *a.* [*Cf. F. ornithologique.*] Of or pertaining to ornithology.

Or-ni-tho-log-ic-al (-lô-jî-kal), *a.* [*Cf. F. ornithologique.*] Of or pertaining to ornithology.

Or-ni-tho-log-ist (-thô-lô-jîst), *n.* [*Cf. F. ornithologist.*] One skilled in ornithology; a student of ornithology; one who describes birds.

Or-ni-tho-log-y (-jy), *n.* [*Ornitho- + -logy: cf. F. ornithologie.*] 1. That branch of zoology which treats of the natural history of birds and their classification.

2. A treatise or book on this science.

Or-nith-o-man-ey (ôr-nîth-ô-mân-êy), *n.* [*Gr. ôrnîthomantia; ôrnîthos, ôrnîthos, a bird + mantia divination: cf. F. ornithomancie.*] Divination by means of birds, their flight, etc.

Or-nithomancy grew into an elaborate science. *De Quincey.*

Or-ni-thon (ôr-nî-thôn; *E. ôrnîthôn*), *n.* [*L, fr. Gr. ôrnîthos, ôrnîthos, a bird.*] An aviary; a poultry house.

Or-ni-tho-pay-pi (-thô-nâp-pî), *n. pl.* [*NL, from Gr. ôrnîthos + pânops an ancestor.*] (*Zool.*) An extinct order of birds. It includes only the Archaeopteryx.

Or-ni-tho-pô-da (ôr-nî-thô-pô-dâ), *n. pl.* [*NL. See ORNITHO- and -PODA.*] (*Paleon.*) An order of herbivorous dinosaurs with birdlike characteristics in the skeleton, esp. in the pelvis and hind legs, which in some genera had only three functional toes, and supported the body in walking as in *Iguanodon*. See *ILLUSTR.* in Appendix.

Or-ni-tho-rhyn-ohus (ôr-nî-thô-rî-n'ô-hûs; *L. ôrnî-th-*), *n.* [*NL, fr. Gr. ôrnîthos, ôrnîthos, a bird + rhynchos snout, beak.*] (*Zool.*) See *Duck mole*, under *DUCK*.

Or-ni-tho-sauri-a (ôr-nî-thô-sâ-rî-â), *n. pl.* [*NL. See ORNITHO- and SAURIA.*] (*Paleon.*) An order of extinct flying reptiles; — called also *Pterosauria*.

Or-ni-tho-soel-i-da (-sêl'î-dâ), *n. pl.* [*NL, fr. Gr. ôrnîthos, ôrnîthos, a bird + soela a leg.*] (*Zool.*) A group of extinct Reptilia, intermediate in structure (especially with regard to the pelvis) between reptiles and birds. — *Or-ni-tho-soel-i-dan* (ôr-nî-thô-sêl'î-dân), *a.*

Or-ni-tho-soe-py (ôr-nî-thô-sô-pî), *n.* [*Ornitho- + -soep: cf. Gr. ôrnîthosoeleia divination from birds.*] Observation of birds and their habits. [*R.*] *De Quincey.*

Or-ni-tho-tô-mô-al (ôr-nî-thô-tô-mô-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to ornithotomy.

Or-ni-tho-tô-mist (-thô-tô-mîst), *n.* One who is skilled in ornithotomy.

Or-ni-tho-tô-my (-mî), *n.* [*Gr. ôrnîthos, ôrnîthos, a bird + toméin to cut.*] The anatomy or dissection of birds.

Or-o-graphic (ôr-ô-grâf'îk), *a.* Of or pertaining to **OROGRAPHY**.

Or-o-graph-ic-al (-î-kal), *a.* [*Or-o-graphy + -ical.*] That branch of science which treats of mountains and mountain systems; orology; as, the *orography* of Western Europe.

Or-o-hi-ppus (ôr-ô-hîp'pûs), *n.* [*NL, fr. Gr. ôros mountain (referring to the Rocky Mountain region) + hippos horse.*] (*Paleon.*) A genus of American Eocene mammals allied to the horse, but having four toes in front and three behind.

Or-oid (ôr-oid), *n.* [*F. or gold (L. aurum) + Gr. ôdos form.*] An alloy, chiefly of copper and zinc or tin, resembling gold in color and brilliancy. [*Written also oroid.*]

Or-o-log-ic-al (ôr-ô-lô-jî-kal), *a.* [*Cf. F. orologique.*] Of or pertaining to orology.

Or-ol-o-gist (ôr-ô-lô-jîst), *n.* One versed in orology.

Or-ol-o-gy (-jy), *n.* [*Gr. ôros mountain + -logy: cf. F. orologie.*] The science or description of mountains.

Or-o-tund (ôr-ô-tûnd; 277), *a.* [*L. oris, oris, the mouth + rotundus round, smooth.*] Characterized by fullness, clearness, strength, and smoothness; ringing and musical; — said of the voice or manner of utterance. — *n.* The orotund voice or utterance.

Or-o-tund-ity (-tûnd'î-tî), *n.* The orotund mode of intonation.

Or-ph-a-lu (ôr-fâ-lû), *n.* See *ORPHELEA*. [*Obs.*]

Orphan (ôr-fan), *n.* [*L. orphanus, Gr. ôρφανός, akin to L. orbis.*] *Cf. Obs.* a blank window. A child bereaved of both father and mother; sometimes, also, a child who has but one parent living.

Orphans' court (*Law*), a court in some of the States of the Union, having jurisdiction over the estates and persons of orphans or other wards. *Bouvier.*

Orphan, *a.* Bereaved of parents, or (sometimes) of one parent.

Orphan, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. ORPHANED (-fand); p. pr. & vb. n. ORPHANING.*] To cause to become an orphan; to deprive of parents.

Orphan-age (-âj; 48), *n.* 1. The state of being an orphan; orphanhood; orphans, collectively.

2. An institution or asylum for the care of orphans.

Orphan-ey (-êy), *n.* Orphanhood. *Sir I. Sitney.*

Orphan-ic (-îk), *n.* A little orphan. *Drayton.*

Orphan-hood (-hûd), *n.* The state or condition of being an orphan; orphanage.

Orphan-ism (-îz'm), *n.* Orphanhood. [*R.*]

Orphan-ot-ro-phism (-ôr-fâ-îz'm), *n.* The care and support of orphans. [*R.*]

Orphan-ot-ro-phy (-jy), *n.* [*L. orphanotrophium, Gr. ôρφανотроφιον; ôρφανός an orphan + τροφείω to feed, bring up.*] 1. A hospital for orphans. [*R.*] *A. Chalmers.*

2. The act of supporting orphans. [*R.*]

Or-ph-a-tri-on (ôr-fâ-trî-ôn), *n.* (*Mus.*) An old instrument of the lute or cittern kind. [*Spelt also orpheum.*]

Or-ph-e-an (ôr-fê-ân or ôrfê-ân), *a.* [*L. Orpheus, Gr. 'Ορφεύς.*] Of or pertaining to Orpheus, the mythic poet and musician; as, *Orphean* strains. *Corper.*

Or-ph-e-line (ôr-fê-lîn), *n.* [*F. orphelin.* See *ORPHAN*.] An orphan. [*Obs.*]

Or-ph-e-us (ôr-fê-ûs; *L. ôrfûs*), *n.* [*L. Orpheus, Gr. 'Ορφεύς.*] (*Gr. Myth.*) The famous mythic Thracian poet, son of the Muse Calliope, and husband of Eurydice. He is reputed to have had power to entrance beasts and inanimate objects by the music of his lyre.

Or-phic (ôr-fîk), *a.* [*L. Orphicus, Gr. 'Ορφικός.*] Pertaining to Orpheus; Orphean; as, *Orphic* hymns.

Or-phrey (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-phry (ôr-fry), *n.* [*See ORPHAN.*]

Or-ris (ôr-rîs), *n.* 1. [*Contr. from orrises, or from ar-ris.*] A sort of gold or silver lace. *Johnson.*

2. A peculiar pattern in which gold lace or silver lace is worked; especially, one in which the edges are ornamented with conical figures placed at equal distances, with spots between them.

Orse-dew (ôr-sê-dû), *n.* Leaf metal of bronze; Dutch

Orse-due (ôr-sê-dû), *n.* [*See ORSE.*] metal. See under *DUTCH*.

Or-selle (ôr-sêl'î), *n.* [*F.*] See *AUCHE*.

Or-sellio (ôr-sêl'î-ô), *a.* [*From F. orselle archil.* See *ARCHIL.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid found in certain lichens, and called also *lecanorio acid*. [*Formerly written also orsellin.*]

Or-sell-ic (ôr-sêl'î-k), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an organic acid obtained by a partial decomposition of orsellic acid as a white crystalline substance, and related to protocatechuic acid.

Ort (ôr), *n.* [*pl. ORTS (ôrts).*] (*Akin to LG. ort, ortels, remnants of food, refuse, OFries. ort, OI. oorte, oorte; prob. from the same prefix as in E. ordinal + a word akin to eat.*) A morsel left at a meal; a fragment; refuse; — commonly used in the plural. *Milton.*

Let him have time a beggar's orts to crave. *Shak.*

Or-ta-lid'-an (ôr-tâ-lîd'î-an), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any one of numerous small two-winged flies of the family *Ortalidae*. The larvae of many of these flies live in fruit; those of others produce galls on various plants.

Or-thid (ôr-thîd), *n.* (*Zool.*) A brachiopod shell of the genus *Orthid*, and allied genera, of the family *Orthidae*.

Or-this (ôr-thîs), *n.* [*NL, fr. Gr. ôρθῆς straight.*] (*Zool.*) An extinct genus of Brachiopoda, abundant in the Paleozoic rocks.

Or-thite (ôr-thî't), *n.* [*Gr. ôρθῆς straight.*] (*Min.*) A variety of allanite occurring in slender prismatic crystals.

Or-tho (ôr-thô), *a.* [*Gr. ôρθῆς straight; akin to Str. orthos upright, vrdi to grow, to cause to grow.*] 1. A combining form signifying straight, right, upright, correct, regular; as, *orthodromy*, *orthodisual*, *orthodox*, *orthographic*.

2. (*Chem.*) A combining form (also used adjectively), designating: (a) [*Inorganic Chem.*] The one of several acids of the same element (as the phosphoric acids), which actually occurs with the greatest number of hydroxyl groups; as, *orthophosphoric acid*. *Cf. NOMAL.*

(b) [*Organic Chem.*] Connection with, or affinity to, one variety of isomerism, characteristic of the benzene compounds; — contrasted with *meta-* or *para-*; as, the *ortho* position; hence, designating any substance showing such isomerism; as, an *ortho* compound.

Or-tho (ôr-thô), *a.* [*Gr. ôρθῆς straight; akin to Str. orthos upright, vrdi to grow, to cause to grow.*] 1. A combining form signifying straight, right, upright, correct, regular; as, *orthodromy*, *orthodisual*, *orthodox*, *orthographic*.

2. (*Chem.*) A combining form (also used adjectively), designating: (a) [*Inorganic Chem.*] The one of several acids of the same element (as the phosphoric acids), which actually occurs with the greatest number of hydroxyl groups; as, *orthophosphoric acid*. *Cf. NOMAL.*

(b) [*Organic Chem.*] Connection with, or affinity to, one variety of isomerism, characteristic of the benzene compounds; — contrasted with *meta-* or *para-*; as, the *ortho* position; hence, designating any substance showing such isomerism; as, an *ortho* compound.

Or-tho (ôr-thô), *a.* [*Gr. ôρθῆς straight; akin to Str. orthos upright, vrdi to grow, to cause to grow.*] 1. A combining form signifying straight, right

itself the "Holy Orthodox Apostolic Church," regarding all other bodies of Christians as more or less heterodox. The Roman Catholic Church regards the Protestant churches as heterodox in many points. In the United States the term *orthodox* is frequently used with reference to divergent views on the doctrine of the Trinity. Thus it has been common to speak of the Trinitarian Congregational churches in distinction from the Unitarian, as *orthodox*. The name is also applied to the conservative, in distinction from the "liberal," or Hakeite, body in the Society of Friends. *Schaff-Herzog Encyc.*

Ortho-dox-al (ôr-thô-dôks'al), *a.* Pertaining to, or evincing, orthodoxy; orthodoxy. [*R.*] *Milton.*
Ortho-dox-a-li-ty (ôr-thô-dôks'al-ty), *n.* Orthodoxy. [*R.*]
Ortho-dox-a-li-ty (ôr-thô-dôks'al-ty), *adv.* Orthodoxy. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Ortho-dox-as-tio-al (ôr-thô-dôks'as-tio-al), *a.* Orthodoxy. [*Obs.*]
Ortho-dox-i-o-al (dôks'i-o-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or evincing, orthodoxy; orthodoxy.

Ortho-dox-ly (ôr-thô-dôks'ly), *adv.* In an orthodox manner; with soundness of faith. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
Ortho-dox-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being orthodox; orthodoxy. *Waterland.*

Ortho-dox-y (-y), *n.* [*Gr. orthodoxyia; cf. F. orthodoxie.* See *ORTHODOX.*] 1. Soundness of faith; a belief in the doctrines taught in the Scriptures, or in some established standard of faith; — opposed to *heterodoxy* or to *heresy*.

Heath himself bears full and clear testimony to Gregory's orthodoxy. *Waterland.*

2. Consonance to genuine Scriptural doctrines; — said of moral doctrines and beliefs; as, the orthodoxy of a creed.

3. By extension, said of any correct doctrine or belief.
Ortho-drom-i-o (ôr-thô-drôm'yo), *a.* [*Ortho- + Gr. dromos to run.*] Of or pertaining to orthodromy.

Ortho-drom-i-os (-i-os), *n.* The art of sailing in a direct course, or on the arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe; great-circle sailing; orthodromy.

Ortho-drom-y (ôr-thô-drôm'y; 277), *n.* [*Gr. F. orthodromie.*] The act or art of sailing on a great circle.

Ortho-ep-i-o (ôr-thô-ep'yo), *a.* Of or pertaining to orthoepology; orthoepology.

Ortho-ep-i-o-al (-i-o-al), *a.* Orthoepology; or correct pronunciation. — *Ortho-ep-i-o-al-ly*, *adv.*

Ortho-ep-ist (ôr-thô-ep'ist), *n.* One who is skilled in orthoepology.

Ortho-ep-y (-y; 277), *n.* [*Gr. orthoepia; orthos right + epos a word; cf. F. orthoepie.* See *ORTHODOX*, and *EPIC.*] The art of uttering words correctly; a correct pronunciation of words; also, mode of pronunciation.

Ortho-ga-my (ôr-thô-gâm'y; 277), *n.* [*Ortho- + Gr. gamos marriage.*] (Bot.) Direct fertilization in plants, as when the pollen fertilizing the ovules comes from the stamens of the same blossom; — opposed to *heterogamy*.

Ortho-ga-nath-i-o (ôr-thô-gân-th'yo), *a.* Orthogonathous.
Ortho-ga-nath-i-os (ôr-thô-gân-th'yo), *n.* (Anat.) The quality or state of being orthogonathous.

Ortho-ga-nath-ous (-thous; 277), *a.* [*Ortho- + Gr. gathos the jaw.*] (Anat.) Having the front of the head, or the skull, nearly perpendicular, not retreating backward above the jaws; — opposed to *prognathous*. See *Gnathic index*, under *GNATHIC*.

Ortho-gon (ôr-thô-gôn), *n.* [*Ortho- + Gr. gonia an angle; cf. F. orthogone, a.*] (Geom.) A rectangular figure.

Ortho-gon-al (ôr-thô-gôn'al), *a.* [*Gr. F. orthogonal.*] Right-angled; rectangular; as, an orthogon intersection of one curve with another.

Orthogonal projection. See under *ORTHOGRAPHIC*.

Ortho-gon-a-li-ty, *adv.* Perpendicularly; at right angles; as, a curve cuts a set of curves orthogonally.

Ortho-graph-er (ôr-thô-gráf'ér), *n.* One versed in orthography; one who spells words correctly.

Ortho-graph-i-o (ôr-thô-gráf'yo), *a.* [*Gr. F. orthographie, L. orthographia, Gr. orthographia, fr. orthographos, Gr. orthographos.*] 1. Of or pertaining to orthography, or right spelling; also, correct in spelling; as, orthographical rules; the letter was orthographic.

2. (Geom.) Of or pertaining to right lines or angles.

Orthographic, or **Orthogonal projection**, that projection which is made by drawing lines from every point to be projected, perpendicular to the plane of projection. Such a projection of the sphere represents its circles as seen in perspective by an eye supposed to be placed at an infinite distance, the plane of projection passing through the center of the sphere perpendicularly to the line of sight.

Ortho-graph-i-o-al-ly, *adv.* In an orthographical manner: (a) according to the rules of proper spelling; b) according to orthographic projection.

Ortho-graph-ist (ôr-thô-gráf'ist), *n.* One who spells words correctly; an orthographer.

Ortho-graph-ize (-ize), *v. t.* To spell correctly or according to usage; to correct in regard to spelling.

In the coalesced into *it*, which modern reaction has orthographized to *it*. *Earle.*

Ortho-graph-y (-y), *n.* [*OE. orthographie, OF. orthographie, L. orthographia, Gr. orthographia, fr. orthographos, Gr. orthographos.*] 1. The art or practice of writing words with the proper letters, according to standard usage; conventionally correct spelling; also, mode of spelling; as, his orthography is vicious.

When spelling no longer follows the pronunciation, but is hardened into orthography. *Earle.*

2. The part of grammar which treats of the letters, and the art of spelling words correctly.

3. A drawing in correct projection, especially an elevation or a vertical section.

Ortho-log-y (ôr-thô-lôg'y), *n.* [*Gr. orthologia; orthos right + logos speech, description; cf. F. orthologie.*] The description of things. [*R.*] *Fotherby.*

Ortho-met-ric (ôr-thô-mê'tr'ik), *a.* [*See ORTHOMETRIC.*] (Crystallog.) Having the axes at right angles to another; — said of crystals or crystalline forms.

Ortho-met-ry (ôr-thô-mê'tr'y), *n.* [*Ortho- + metry.*] The art or practice of constructing verses correctly; the laws of correct versification.

Ortho-mor-phic (ôr-thô-môr'fik), *a.* [*Ortho- + morphic.*] (Geom.) Having the right form.

Orthomorphic projection, a projection in which the angles in the figure to be projected are equal to the corresponding angles in the projected figure.

Ortho-ped-i-o (ôr-thô-pê'd'yo), *a.* (Med.) Pertaining to, or employed in, orthopedy; relating to the prevention or cure of deformities of children, or, in general, of the human body at any age; as, orthopedic surgery; an orthopedic hospital.

Ortho-ped-ist (ôr-thô-pê'd'ist), *n.* (Med.) One who prevents, cures, or remedies deformities, esp. in children.

Ortho-ped-y (-y), *n.* [*Ortho- + Gr. pais, paider, a child.*] (Med.) The art or practice of curing the deformities of children, or, by extension, any deformities of the human body.

Ortho-pne-my (ôr-thô-pnê'm'y), *n.* [*Ortho- + Gr. pnein voice.*] The art of correct articulation; voice training.

Ortho-pin-a-coid (ôr-thô-pîn'a-koid), *n.* [*Ortho- + pinacoid.*] (Crystallog.) A name given to the two planes in the monoclinic system which are parallel to the vertical and orthodiagonal axes.

Ortho-pne-sis (ôr-thô-pnê'sis), *n.* [*L. orthopnea, Gr. orthopnea; orthos straight, right + pnein to breathe; cf. F. orthopnée.*] (Med.) Specifically, a morbid condition in which respiration can be performed only in an erect posture; by extension, any difficulty of breathing.

Ortho-pod-a (ôr-thô-pô'd'a), *n. pl.* [*NL. See ORTHO- and -PODA.*] (Zool.) An extinct order of reptiles which stood erect on the hind legs, and resembled birds in the structure of the feet, pelvis, and other parts.

Ortho-pne-y (ôr-thô-pnê'y), *n.* [*Gr. orthopneia; orthos straight + pnein to breathe; cf. F. orthopnée.*] (Med.) The treatment of deformities in the human body by mechanical appliances.

Ortho-pne-ty (ôr-thô-pnê'ty), *n. pl.* [*NL., fr. Gr. orthopneia; orthos straight + pnein to breathe; cf. F. orthopnée.*] (Zool.) An order of mandibulate insects including grasshoppers, locusts, cockroaches, etc. See *ILLUSTR.* under *INSECT*.

The anterior wings are usually thickened and protect the posterior wings, which are larger and fold longitudinally like a fan. The Orthoptera undergo no metamorphosis.

Ortho-ter-an (ôr-thô-tê'r'an), *n.* (Zool.) One of the Orthoptera.

Ortho-ter-a (ôr-thô-tê'r'a), *n.* (Zool.) One of the Orthoptera.

Ortho-ter-ous (-ous), *a.* (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Orthoptera.

Ortho-thom-bio (ôr-thô-thôm'bio), *a.* [*Ortho- + rhombic.*] (Crystallog.) Noting the system of crystallization which has three unequal axes at right angles to each other; trimetric. See *CRYSTALLIZATION*.

Ortho-scope (ôr-thô-skôp), *n.* [*Ortho- + scope.*] (Physiol.) An instrument designed to show the condition of the superficial portions of the eye.

Ortho-scop-i-o (ôr-thô-skôp'yo), *a.* (Opt.) Giving an image in correct or normal proportions; giving a flat field of view; as, an orthoscopic eyepiece.

Ortho-sil-i-o (ôr-thô-sil'yo), *a.* [*Ortho- + silicic.*] (Chem.) Designating the form of silicic acid having the normal or highest number of hydroxyl groups.

Ortho-sper-mous (-sper'mus), *a.* [*Ortho- + Gr. sperma seed.*] (Bot.) Having the seeds straight, as in the fruits of some umbelliferous plants; — opposed to *cecosperma*.

Ortho-stade (ôr-thô-stâd), *n.* [*Gr. orthostadeion; orthos straight + stadeion to place.*] (Anc. Costume) A chiton, or loose, ungirded tunic, falling in straight folds.

Ortho-styl-i-o (ôr-thô-stîl'yo), *n.* [*Gr. orthostylis (stylis).*] (Ortho- + Gr. stylon row.) (Bot.) A longitudinal rank, or row, of leaves along a stem.

Ortho-tom-i-o (ôr-thô-tôm'yo), *a.* [*Ortho- + Gr. temno to cleave.*] (Geom.) Cutting at right angles.

Orthotomic circle (Geom.), that circle which cuts three given circles at right angles.

Ortho-tom-ous (ôr-thô-tôm'us), *a.* (Crystallog.) Having two cleavages at right angles with one another.

Ortho-to-my (-my), *n.* (Geom.) The property of cutting at right angles.

Ortho-tone (ôr-thô-tôn), *a.* [*Ortho- + Gr. tonos tone, accent.*] (Gr. Gram.) Retaining the accent; not enclitic; — said of certain indefinite pronouns and adverbs when used interrogatively, which, when not so used, are ordinarily enclitic.

Ortho-to-pal (ôr-thô-tôp'al), *a.* [*Ortho- + Gr. tropos to turn.*] (Bot.) Having the axis of an ovule or seed straight from the hilum and chalazae to the orifice of the micropyle; atropous.

This word has also been used (but improperly) to describe any embryo whose radicle points towards, or is next to, the hilum.

Ortho-trop-i-o (ôr-thô-tôp'yo), *a.* [*See ORTHOTROPAL.*] (Bot.) Having the longer axis vertical; — said of erect stems.

Ortho-xylene (ôr-thô-xîlên), *n.* [*Ortho- + xylene.*] (Chem.) That variety of xylene in which the two methyl groups are in the ortho position; a colorless, liquid, combustible hydrocarbon resembling benzene.

Ortive (ôr'tiv), *a.* [*L. ortivus, fr. ortus, ortus, to rise; cf. F. ortive.*] Of or relating to the time or act of rising; eastern; as, the ortive amplitude of a planet.

Orto-lan (ôr'tô-lân), *n.* [*F., fr. lt. ortolan ortolan, gardener, fr. l. hortulanus gardener, fr. hortulus, dim. of hortus garden.* So called because it frequents the

hedges of gardens. See *YARD* an inclosure, and *cf. HORTULAN.*] (Zool.) (a) A European singing bird (*Emberiza hortulana*), about the size of the lark, with black wings. It is esteemed delicious food when fattened. Called also *bunting*. (b) In England, the wheatear (*Saxicola oenanthe*).

(c) In America, the vireo, or Carolina rail (*Porsana Carolina*). See *SORA*.

Orty-gan (ôr'ty-gân), *n.* [*Gr. ortyx, ortyx, a quail.*] (Zool.) One of several species of East Indian birds of the genera *Ortyx* and *Hemipodius*. They resemble quails, but lack the hind toe. See *TURKEY*.

Orval (ôr'val), *n.* [*F. orval.*] (Bot.) A kind of sage (*Salvia Horminum*).

Orvet (ôr'vet), *n.* [*F.*] (Zool.) The blindworm.

Orvi-etan (ôr'vî-et'an), *n.* [*F. orvietan; cf. It. orvietano.*] So called because invented at Orvieto, in Italy. A kind of antidote for poisons; a counter poison formerly in vogue. [*Obs.*]

-ory (-ô-ry), [*L. ortus; cf. F. -oire.*] 1. An adjective suffix meaning of or pertaining to, serving for; as in auditory, pertaining to or serving for hearing; prohibitory, amendatory, etc.

2. [*L. -orium; cf. F. -oire.*] A noun suffix denoting that which pertains to, or serves for; as in ambulatory, that which serves for walking; consistory, factory, etc.

Ory-al (ôr'y-al), **Ory-all** (-al), *n.* See *ORIAL*.

Ory-to-ter (ôr'y-tô-tê'r), *n.* [*Gr. oryxter digger; cf. F. oryxtere.*] (Zool.) The hard-vark.

Ory-to-ter-ope (ôr'y-tô-tê'r-ôp), *n.* [*Gr. oryxter digger + ops foot.*] (Zool.) Same as *ORYCTER*.

Ory-to-log-no-y (ôr'y-tô-lôg-nô-y), *n.* [*Gr. oryxter dug (oryxter) to dig + logos knowledge.*] Mineralogy. [*Obs.*] — **Ory-to-log-nos-tic** (-tôg-nôst'ik), *a.* — **Ory-to-log-nos-tio-al** (-tîo-al), *a.* [*Obs.*] — **Ory-to-log-nos-tio-al-ly** (-tîo-al-ly), *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Ory-to-log-ra-phy (-râ-ry), *n.* [*Gr. oryxter dug + graphy.*] Description of fossils. [*Obs.*]

Ory-to-log-i-o (ôr'y-tô-lôg'yo), *a.* [*Gr. F. oryctologie.*] Of or pertaining to oryctology. [*Obs.*]

Ory-to-log-ist (-tôl'ôg'ist), *n.* One versed in oryctology. [*Obs.*]

Ory-to-log-y (-y), *n.* [*Gr. oryxter dug + logy; cf. F. oryctologie.*] 1. An old name for paleontology. 2. An old name for mineralogy and geology.

Oryx (ôr'iks), *n.* [*NL., from Gr. oryx a kind of gazelle or antelope.*] (Zool.) A genus of African antelopes which includes the gemsbok, the leucoryx, the bise, antelope (*O. beata*), and the beatrix antelope (*O. beatrix*) of Arabia.

O-ry-sa (ô-ry'sâ), *n.* [*L., rice, Gr. oryza. See RICE.*] (Bot.) A genus of grasses including the rice plant; rice.

Os (ô), *n.* [*pl. OSA (ô'sâ).*] [*L.*] A bone.

Os, *n.* [*pl. OSA (ô'sâ).*] [*L.*] A mouth; an opening; an entrance.

Os (ô), *n.* [*pl. OSA (ô'sâ).*] [*Sw. & ridge, chain of hills, pl. Osar.*] (Geol.) One of the ridges of sand or gravel found in Sweden, etc., supposed by some to be of marine origin, but probably formed by subglacial waters. The osar are similar to the kames of Scotland and the ochers of Ireland. See *ESCHER*.

O-sage orange (ô'sâj ô'sâj). (Bot.) An ornamental tree of the genus *Maclura* (*M. aurantiaca*), closely allied to the mulberry (*Morus*); also, its fruit. The tree was first found in the country of the Osage Indians, and bears a hard and inedible fruit of an orangelike appearance. See *BOIS D'ARC*.

O-sa-ges (ô-sâj'êz), *n. pl.* [*sing. OSAJ (ô-sâj').*] (Ethnol.) A tribe of southern Sioux Indians, now living in the Indian Territory.

O-sa-nne (ô-sân'ne), *n.* Hosanna. [*Obs.*] Chaucer.

O-sar (ô'sâr), *n. pl.* (Geol.) See *3d Os*.

O-scan (ô'skân), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Osci, a primitive people of Campania, a province of ancient Italy. — *The language of the Osci.*

O-scil-lan-ty (ô-sîl-lân-ty), *n.* The state of oscillating; a seesaw kind of motion. [*R.*]

O-scil-la-ty (ô-sîl-lâ-ty), *n.* [*NL., fr. L. oscillare to swing.*] (Bot.) A genus of dark green, or purplish black, filamentous, fresh-water algae, the threads of which have an automatic swaying or crawling motion. Called also *Oscillatoria*.

O-scil-late (ô-sîl-lâ't), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. OSCILLATING (-îl-lâ't); p. pr. & vb. n. OSCILLATING (-îl-lâ'ting).*] [*L. oscillare to swing, fr. oscillum a swing, a little mask or puppet made to be hung from trees and swing in the wind, prob. orig., a little mouth, a dim. from os mouth.* See *ORAL*, and *cf. OSCULATE.*] 1. To move backward and forward; to vibrate like a pendulum; to swing; to sway.

2. To vary or fluctuate between fixed limits; to act or move in a flicker or fluctuating manner; to change repeatedly, back and forth.

The amount of superior families oscillates rather than changes, that is, it fluctuates within fixed limits. *De Quincy.*



Ortolan (*Emberiza hortulana*).



Head of one of the Orthoptera (a cockroach), much enlarged. a. Ccelli; b. Compound Eye; c. Antenna; d. Labrum; e. Mandible; f. Maxilla; g. Maxillary Palpus; h. Labial Palpus; i. Labium.



Oryx (*Oryx beatrix*).

Os'cil-la'ting (ô's'il-lâ'ting), *a.* That oscillates; vibrating; swinging.

Oscillating engine, a steam engine whose cylinder oscillates on trumpions instead of being permanently fixed in a perpendicular or other direction. *Woods.*

Os'cil-la'tion (-lâ'shün), *n.* [L. *oscillatio* a swinging.]

1. The act of oscillating; a swinging or moving backward and forward, like a pendulum; vibration.

2. Fluctuation; variation; change back and forth. His mind oscillated, undoubtedly; but the extreme points of the oscillation were not very remote. *Macaulay.*

Axis of oscillation, center of oscillation. See under **Axis**, and **CENTER**.

Os'cil-la-tive (ô's'il-lâ-tiv), *a.* Tending to oscillate; vibratory. [*R.*] *I. Taylor.*

Os'cil-la-to-ri-a (-lâ-tô-ri-â), *n. pl.* [NL. See **OSCILLATORY**.] (*Bot.*) Same as **OSCILLARIA**.

Os'cil-la-to-ry (ô's'il-lâ-tô-ri), *a.* [Cf. F. *oscillatoire*.] See **OSCILLATE**. Moving, or characterized by motion, backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging; oscillating; vibratory; as, oscillatory motion.

Os'cine (ô's'in), *a.* (*Zool.*) Relating to the Oscines.

Os'ci-næ (-sî-næ), *n. pl.* [L. *oscinæ*, -inæ.] (*Zool.*) Singing birds; a group of the Passeres, having numerous syringal muscles, conferring musical ability.

Os'cin'i-an (ô's'in-i-an), *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the Oscines, or singing birds.

Os'cin'i-an, *n.* (*Zool.*) Any one of numerous species of dipterous flies of the family *Oscinidae*.

Some, whose larva live in the stalks, are very destructive to barley, wheat, and rye; others, as the barley fly (*Oscinia friv*), destroy the heads of grain.

Os'ci-nine (ô's'i-nin), *z.* (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to the Oscines.

Os'cil-lat-oy (-tan-y), *n.* [See **OSCILLANT**.] 1. The act of gapping or yawning.

2. Drowsiness; dullness; sluggishness. *Hullam.* It might proceed from the oscillancy of transcribers. *Addison.*

Os'cil-lat-ant (-tant), *a.* [L. *oscilians*, -antis, *p. pr.* of *oscillare*; cf. F. *oscillant*.] 1. Yawning; gapping.

2. Sleepy; drowsy; dull; sluggish; careless. He must not be oscillant, but intent on his charge. *Barrow.*

Os'cil-lat-ly, *adv.* In an oscillant manner.

Os'cil-late (-tât), *v. i.* [L. *oscillare*; *os* the mouth + *citare*, *v. inf.* *ciere* to move.] To gape; to yawn.

Os'cil-la'tion (-tâ'shün), *n.* [L. *oscillatio*; cf. F. *oscillation*.] The act of yawning or gapping. *Addison.*

Os'cu-lant (ô's'k'ul-ant), *a.* [L. *osculans*, -antis, *p. pr.* of *osculari* to kiss. See **OSCULATE**.] 1. Kissing; hence, meeting; clinging.

2. (*Zool.*) Adhering closely; embracing; — applied to certain creeping animals, as caterpillars.

3. (*Bot.*) Intermediate in character, or on the border, between two genera, groups, families, etc., of animals or plants, and partaking somewhat of the characters of each, thus forming a connecting link; interosculant; as, the genera by which two families approximate are called *osculant genera*.

Os'cu-late (-lât), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* *OSCULATED* (-lâ-tât), *p. pr.* & *v. b.* *OSCULATING*.] [L. *osculatus*, *p. p.* of *osculari* to kiss, *fr.* *osculum* a little mouth, a kiss, *dim.* of *os* mouth. See **ORAL**, and cf. **OSCULATE**.] 1. To kiss.

2. (*Geom.*) To touch closely, so as to have a common curvature at the point of contact. See **OSCULATION**.

Os'cu-late, *v. i.* 1. To kiss one another; to kiss.

2. (*Geom.*) To touch closely. See **OSCULATION**.

3. (*Bot.*) To have characters in common with two genera or families, so as to form a connecting link between them; to interosculate. See **OSCULANT**.

Os'cu-la'tion (-lâ'shün), *n.* [L. *osculatio* a kissing; cf. F. *osculatio*.] 1. The act of kissing; a kiss.

2. (*Geom.*) The contact of one curve with another, when the number of consecutive points of the latter through which the former passes suffices for the complete determination of the former curve. *Brande & C.*

Os'cu-la-to-ry (-lâ-tô-ri), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to kissing; kissing. [The *osculatory* ceremony.] *Thackeray.*

2. (*Geom.*) Pertaining to, or having the properties of, an osculatrix; capable of osculation; as, a circle may be osculatory with a curve, at a given point.

Osculatory circle. (*Geom.*) See **Osculating circle of a curve**, under **CIRCLE**. — **Osculatory plane** (to a curve of double curvature), a plane which passes through three successive points of the curve. — **Osculatory sphere** (to a line of double curvature), a sphere passing through four consecutive points of the curve.

Os'cu-la-to-ry, *n.* [LL. *osculatorium*.] See **OSCULATOR**. [*R. C. U.*] Same as **PAX**.

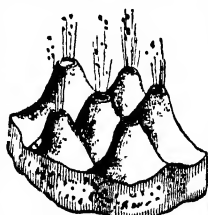
Os'cu-la-trix (-lâ'triks), *n.*; *pl.* *OSCULATRICES* (-êz). [*NL.*] (*Geom.*) A curve whose contact with a given curve, at a given point, is of a higher order (or involves the equality of a greater number of successive differential coefficients of the ordinates of the curves taken at that point) than that of any other curve of the same kind.

Os'cule (ô's'k'ül), *n.* [Cf. F. *oscule*.] See **OSCULUM**. (*Zool.*) One of the excurrent apertures of sponges.

Os'cu-lum (ô's'k'ül-lüm), *n.*; *pl.* *OSCULA* (-lâ). [*L.*] A little mouth. (*Zool.*) Same as **OSCULE**.

-ose (-ôse). [*L.* -*osis*; cf. F. -*ose*. Cf. **-OUS**.] 1. A suffix denoting full of, containing, having the qualities of, like; as in *verbose*, full of words; *pilose*, hairy; *globose*, like a globe.

2. (*Chem.*) A suffix indicating that the substance to the name of which it is prefixed is a member of the carbohydrate group; as in *cellulose*, *sucrose*, *dextrose*, etc.



Oscules of a Sponge. Enlarged.

O'sier (ô'shîr), *n.* [F. *osier*; cf. Prov. F. *oisie*, *Armor.* *azil*, *azil*, Gr. *oîos*, *oîos*, *oîos*, *oîos*, L. *riter*, and E. *withy*.] (*Bot.*) (a) A kind of willow (*Salix viminalis*) growing in wet places in Europe and Asia, and introduced into North America. It is considered the best of the willows for basket work. The name is sometimes given to any kind of willow. (b) One of the long, pliable twigs of this plant, or of other similar plants.

The rank of osiers by the murmuring stream. *Shak.*

O'sier bed, or **O'sier** bed, a place where willows are grown for basket making. [*Eng.* — Red *osier*.] (a) A kind of willow with reddish twigs (*Salix rubra*). (b) An American shrub (*Cornus stolonifera*) which has slender red branches; — also called *osier cornel*.

O'sier, *a.* Made of osiers; composed of, or containing, osiers. "This osier cage of ours." *Shak.*

O'siered (ô'shîrd), *a.* Covered or adorned with osiers; as, *osiered banks*. [*Poetic*] *Collins.*

O'sier-y (ô'shîr-y), *n.* An osier bed.

O-si'ris (ô-sî-ris), *n.* [L. *fr.* Gr. *Osiris*; of Egyptian origin.] (*Myth.*) One of the principal divinities of Egypt, the brother and husband of Isis. He was figured as a mummy wearing the royal cap of Upper Egypt, and was symbolized by the sacred bull, called *Apis*. Cf. **SERAPIS**.

O-si'ri-an (ô-sî-rî-an), *a.*

Os'man-i (ôz-mân-i), *n.*; *pl.* *OSMANI* (-îz). [So called from *Osman*.] See **OSMANLI**.

Os'man-li (ôz-mân-lî), *n.* A Turkish official; one of the dominant tribe of Turkey; loosely, any Turk.

Os'mate (ôz-mât), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of osmic acid. [Formerly written also *osmate*.]

Os'ma-te-ri-um (ôz-mâ-tê-ri-ûm), *n.*; *pl.* *OSMATERIA* (-â). [*NL.*, *fr.* Gr. *osmâterion*.] (*Zool.*)

One of a pair of scent organs which the larvae of certain butterflies emit from the first body segment, either above or below.

Os'ma-zome (ôz-mâ-zôm), *n.* [Gr. *osmâ* smell, odor + *zôme* broth; cf. F. *osmazôme*.] (*Old Chem.*) A substance formerly supposed to give to soup and broth their characteristic odor, and probably consisting of one or several of the class of nitrogenous substances which are called *extractives*.

Os'mi-am'ate (ôz-mî-am'ât), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of osmic acid.

Os'mi-am'lo (ôz-mî-am'lo), *a.* [*Osmium* + *amido*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a nitrogenous acid of osmium, $H_2N.Os_2O_5$, forming a well-known series of yellow salts.

Os'mic (ôz-mîk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, osmium; specifically, designating those compounds in which it has a valence higher than in other lower compounds; as, *osmic oxide*.

Osmic acid. (*Chem.*) (a) Osmic tetroxide. [*Obs.*] (b) Osmic acid proper, an acid analogous to sulphuric acid, not known in the free state, but forming a well-known and stable series of salts (*osmates*), which were formerly improperly called *osmides*.

Osmic tetroxide (*Chem.*), a white volatile crystalline substance, OsO_4 , the most stable and characteristic of the compounds of osmium. It has a burning taste, and gives off a vapor, which is a powerful irritant poison, violently attacking the eyes, and emitting a strong chlorine-like odor. Formerly improperly called *osmic acid*.

Os'mi-dro'sis (ôz-mî-drô'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *fr.* Gr. *osmâ* smell + *idros* to sweat.] (*Med.*) The secretion of fetid sweat.

Os'mi-ûs (ôz-mî-ûs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Denoting those compounds of osmium in which the element has a valence relatively lower than in the *osmic* compounds; as, *osmious chloride*. [Written also *osmious*.]

Osmious acid (*Chem.*), an acid derived from osmium, analogous to sulphurous acid, and forming unstable salts. It is a brown amorphous substance.

Os'mite (ôz-mî't), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of osmious acid.

Os'mi-um (ôz-mî-ûm), *n.* [Gr. *osmâ* smell, odor, akin to *ôsmâ* to smell. So named in allusion to the strong chlorine-like odor of osmic tetroxide. See **ODOR**.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element of the platinum group, found native as an alloy in platinum ore, and in iridium.

It is a hard, infusible, bluish or grayish white metal, and the heaviest substance known. Its tetroxide is used in histological experiments to stain tissues. Symbol *Os*. Atomic weight 191.1. Specific gravity 22.477.

Os-mom'e-ter (ôz-môn'têr or ôs-), *n.* [Gr. *ôsmô*, impulse + *-meter*.] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the amount of osmotic action in different liquids.

Os-mom'e-try (-trî), *n.* (*Physics*) The study of osmose by means of the osmometer.

Osmose (ôz-mô's or ôs-), *n.* [Gr. *ôsmô*, equiv. to *ôsmâ* impulse, *fr.* *ôsmâ* to push.] (*Chemical Physics*) (a) The tendency in fluids to mix, or become equally diffused, when in contact. It was first observed between fluids of differing densities, and as taking place through a membrane or an intervening porous structure. The more rapid flow from the thinner to the thicker fluid was then called *endosmose*, and the opposite, slower current, *exosmose*. Both are, however, results of the same force. Osmose may be regarded as a form of molecular attraction, allied to that of adhesion. (b) The action produced by this tendency.

Electric osmose, or **Electric endosmose** (*Elec.*), the transportation of a liquid through a porous septum by the action of an electric current.

Os-mô'sis (ôz-mô'sis or ôs-), *n.* [*NL.*] Osmose.

Os-mô'tio (ôz-mô'tîk or ôs-), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the property of, osmose; as, *osmotic force*.

Os'mund (ôz-mûnd), *n.* (*Bot.*) A fern of the genus *Osmunda*, or flowering fern. The most remarkable species is the *osmund royal*, or *royal fern* (*Osmunda regalis*), which grows in wet or boggy places, and has large bipinnate fronds, often with a panicle of capsules at the

top. The rootstock contains much starch, and has been used in stiffening linen.

Os'na-burg (ôz-nâ-bûrg), *n.* A species of coarse linen, originally made in *Osnaaburg*, Germany.

O'so-berry (ô'sô-bêr-y), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small, blue-black, drupe-like fruit of the *Nuttallia cerasiformis*, a shrub of Oregon and California, belonging to the Cherry tribe of *Rosaceæ*.

Os'phra-di-um (ôz-frâ-dî-ûm), *n.*; *pl.* *OSPHRADIA* (-â). [*NL.*, *fr.* Gr. *ôsphradia* strong scent, *fr.* *ôsphradia* to smell.] (*Zool.*) The olfactory organ of some *Mollusca*. It is connected with the organ of respiration.

Os'prey (ô'sprâ), *n.* [Through OF. *fr.* L. *osifraga* Os'pray (orig. the bone breaker); prob. influenced by *oripelagus* (mountain stork, a kind of eagle, Gr. *ôripelagys*); cf. OF. *orpres*, and F. *orpraie*. See **OSIPRAGE**.] (*Zool.*) The fishhawk.

Oss (ôz), *v. t.* [See **OSSE**, *n.*] To prophesy; to presage. [*R. & Obs.*] *R. Edgeworth.*

Oss (ôz), *n.* [Gr. *ôssa*.] A prophetic or ominous utterance. [*R. & Obs.*] *Holland.*

Os'se-an (ôz'sê-an), *n.* (*Zool.*) A fish having a bony skeleton; a teleost.

Os'se-in (-în), *n.* [L. *os* bone.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) The organic basis of bone tissue; the residue after removal of the mineral matters from bone by dilute acid; in embryonic tissue, the substance in which the mineral salts are deposited to form bone; — called also *ostein*. Chemically it is the same as *collagen*.

Os'se-let (-lêt), *n.* [*F.*] 1. A little bone.

2. (*Zool.*) The internal bone, or shell, of a cuttlefish.

Os'se-ous (-ûs; 277), *a.* [L. *osseus*, from *os*, *ossis*, bone; akin to Gr. *ôsteon*, *Skr.* *asthi*, Cf. **OSTEUM**.] Composed of bone; resembling bone; capable of forming bone; bony; ossific.

Os'se-ter (-têr), *n.* [Russ. *osetr'* sturgeon.] (*Zool.*) A species of sturgeon.

Os'si-al'io (ôz-sî-ân'îk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, *Ossian*, a legendary Erse or Celtic bard. The compositions might be fairly classed as *Ossianic*. *G. Elliot.*

Os'si-ole (ôz-sî-k'ül), *n.* [L. *osculum*, *dim.* of *os*, *ossis*, a bone.] 1. A little bone; as, the auditory ossicles in the tympanum of the ear.

2. (*Zool.*) One of numerous small calcareous structures forming the skeleton of certain echinoderms, as the starfishes.

Os'si-o-u-lâ-ted (-sîk'û-lâ-têd), *a.* Having small bones.

Os'si-o-u-lum (ôz-sî-k'û-lûm), *n.*; *pl.* *OSSCULA* (-lâ). [*L.*] a little bone. (*Zool.*) Same as **OSSCULE**.

Os'si-fer-ous (-sî-fêr-ûs), *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, a bone + *ferous*; cf. F. *osifère*.] Containing or yielding bone.

Os'si-fo (-îk), *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone + *facere* to make; cf. F. *osifiguer*.] See **FACT**.] Capable of producing bone; having the power to change cartilage or other tissue into bone.

Os'si-fi-ca'tion (ôz-sî-fî-kâ'shün), *n.* [Cf. F. *ossification*.] See **OSIFY**. 1. (*Physiol.*) The formation of bone; the process, in the growth of an animal, by which inorganic material (mainly lime salts) is deposited in cartilage or membrane, forming bony tissue; *ostosis*.

2. Besides the natural ossification of growing tissue, there is the so-called *accidental ossification* which sometimes follows certain abnormal conditions, as in the ossification of an artery.

3. The state of being changed into a bony substance; also, a mass or point of ossified tissue.

Os'si-fied (ôz-sî-fîd), *a.* Changed to bone or something resembling bone; hardened by deposits of mineral matter of any kind; — said of tissues.

Os'si-frage (-frâg), *n.* [L. *osifraga*, *osifragus*, *osprey*, *fr.* *osifraga* bone breaking; *os*, *ossis*, a bone + *frangere*, *fractum*, to break. See **OSSEOUS**, **BREAK**, and cf. **OSPREY**, **OSIFRAGOUS**.] (*Zool.*) (a) The lammergeir. (b) The young of the sea eagle or bald eagle. [*Obs.*]

Os'si-frâ-gous (ôz-sî-frâ-gûs), *a.* [L. *osifragus*.] See **OSIFRAGOUS**. Serving to break bones; bone-breaking.

Os'si-fy (ôz-sî-fî), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* *OSIFIED* (-fîd); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* *OSIFYING* (-fî-ing).] [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone + *fy*; cf. F. *osifier*.] See **OSSEOUS**. 1. (*Physiol.*) To form into bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone, as by the deposition of lime salts.

2. Fig. To harden; as, to *osify* the heart. *Ruskin.*

Os'si-fy, *v. i.* (*Physiol.*) To become bone; to change from a soft tissue to a hard bony tissue.

Os'si-fy-ing (-fî-ing), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Changing into bone; becoming bone; as, the *osifying* process.

Os'si-vo'rous (ôz-sî-vô-rûs), *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone + *vorare* to devour; cf. F. *osivore*.] Feeding on bones; eating bones; as, *osivorous* quadrupeds. *Derham.*

Os'spring-er (ôz-sprîng-êr), *n.* The osprey. [*R.*]

Os'su-a-ri-um (ôz-sû-â-rî-ûm), *n.* [L.] A charnel house; an ossuary.

Os'su-a-ry (ôz-sû-â-rî), *n.*; *pl.* *-RIES* (-rîz). [L. *ossuarium*, *fr.* *ossuarium* of or for bones, *fr.* *os*, *ossis*, bone; cf. F. *ossuaire*.] A place where the bones of the dead are deposited; a charnel house. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Ost (ôst), *n.* See **OST**.

Ost'le (ôst-lê), *a.* [Gr. *ôstion* a bone.] **OSSEOUS**.

Ost'le-in (-în), *n.* [Gr. *ôstion* bone.] **OSSEIN**.

Ost'e-itis (ôst'ê-tîs), *n.* [*NL.*] See **OSTEO**, and **-ITIS**. (*Med.*) Inflammation of bone.

Ost'el-er (ôst'ê-lêr), *n.* Same as **HOTELLER**. *Wyclif.*

Ost'end' (ôst'ênd'), *v. t.* [L. *ostendere* to show.] To exhibit; to manifest. [*Obs.*]

Mercy to mean offenders we'll ostend. *J. Webster.*

Os'ten-si-bil'i-ty (ôz-tên-sî-bîl'i-tî), *n.* The quality or state of being ostensible.

Os'ten-si-bile (ôz-tên-sî-bîl), *a.* [From L. *ostensus*, *p. p.* of *ostendere* to show, prop., to stretch out before; *fr.* prefix *ob-* (old form of *ob-*) + *tendere* to stretch. See **TEND**.] 1. Capable of being shown; proper or intended to be shown. [*R.*]

2. Shown; exhibited; declared; avowed; professed; —

It is also used, by ellipsis, with a noun, expressed or understood.

To write this, or to design the other. Dryden. It is written with the indefinite article as one word, another; is used with each, indicating a reciprocal action or relation; and is employed absolutely, or elliptically for other thing, or other person, in which case it may have a plural.

The fool and the brutish person perish, and leave their wealth to others. Ps. xlix. 10.

If he is trimming, others are true. Thackeray. Other is sometimes followed by but, beside, or besides; but often by than.

No other but such a one as he. Coleridge. Other lords beside thee have had dominion over us. Is. xxvi. 13.

For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid. 1 Cor. iii. 11.

The whole seven years of . . . ignominy had been little other than a preparation for this very hour. Hawthorne.

Other some, some others. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]—The other day, at a certain time past, not distant, but indefinite; not long ago; recently; rarely, the third day past.

Bind my hair up as 'twas yesterday? No, nor 't'other day. B. Jonson.

Oth'er (ô'th'ér), adv. Otherwise. "It shall none other be." Chaucer. "If you think other." Shak.

Oth'er-gates' (-gá'te'), adv. [Other + gate way. See -wards.] In another manner. [Obs.]

He would have tickled you othergates. Shak. [A corruption of othergates.] Of another kind or sort; in another way. "Othergates arguments." Berkeley.

Oth'er-ness, n. The quality or state of being other or different; alterity; oppositeness.

Oth'er-ways' (-wá'z'), adv. See OTHERWISE. Tyndale.

Oth'er-where' (-hw'ér'), adv. In or to some other place, or places; elsewhere. Milton. Tennyson.

Oth'er-while' (-hw'il'), adv. At another time, or other-whiles' (-hw'il'z'), other times; sometimes; occasionally. [Archaic.]

Weighing otherwhites ten pounds and more. Holland.

Oth'er-wise' (-wí'z'), adv. [Other + wise manner.]

1. In a different manner; in another way, or in other ways; differently; contrarily. Chaucer.

Thy father was a worthy prince. And merited, alas! a better fate; But Heaven thought otherwise. Addison.

2. In other respects.

It is said, truly, that the best men otherwise are not always the best in regard of society. Hooker.

3. In different circumstances; under other conditions; as, I am engaged, otherwise I would accept.

Otherwise, like so and thus, may be used as a substitute for the opposite of a previous adjective, noun, etc.

Let no man think me a fool; if otherwise, yet as a fool receive me. 2 Cor. xi. 16.

Her eyebrows . . . rather full than otherwise. Fielding.

Oth'man (ô'th'mán), n. & a. See OTTOMAN.

O'tio (ô'tí'k; 277), a. [Gr. *otiosos*, fr. *otós*, *otós*, the ear: cf. *otique*.] Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the ear; auricular; auditory.

O'tio-ose' (ô'tí'ô'se'), a. [L. *otiosus*, fr. *otium* ease.] Being at leisure or ease; unemployed; indolent; idle. "Otiose ascent." Paley.

The true keeping of the Sabbath was not that otiose and unprofitable cessation from even good deeds which they would enforce. Alford.

O'tio-si-ty' (-ô'sí'ty'), n. [L. *otiositas*.] Leisure; indolence; idleness; ease. [R.] Thackeray.

O'tis (ô'tis), n. [L. a kind of bustard, Gr. *otris*.] (Zool.) A genus of birds including the bustards.

O'ti-tis (ô'tí'tis), n. [NL, fr. Gr. *otís*, *otís*, the ear + *itis*. (Med.) Inflammation of the ear.

O'to (ô'tó), n. [Gr. *otós*, *otós*, the ear.] A combining form denoting relation to, or situation near or in, the ear.

O-to-ba' fat' (ô'tó'bá'fát'). (Chem.) A colorless butyry substance obtained from the fruit of *Myrica otoba*, a species of nutmeg tree.

O-to-o-nite (ô'tó'ô'nít), n. [Oto + Gr. *ónis* dust.] (Anat.) (a) A mass of otoliths. (b) An otolith.

O'to-orane (ô'tó'ô'rán), n. [Oto + Gr. *oráon* skull.] (Anat.) The cavity in the skull in which the parts of the internal ear are lodged.

O'to-or-ni-al' (-kré'ní'al), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the otocrane.

O'to-oyst' (ô'tó'ô'íst), n. [Oto + *cyst*.] (Zool. & Anat.) An auditory cyst or vesicle; one of the simple auditory organs of many invertebrates, containing a fluid and otoliths; also, the embryonic vesicle from which the parts of the internal ear of vertebrates are developed.

O'to-gra-phy' (ô'tó'grá'fí), n. [Oto + *-graphy*.] A description of the ear.

O'to-lith (ô'tó'lít), n. [Oto + *-lith*, *-lith*.] (Anat.) O'to-lite (ô'tó'lít), One of the small bones or particles of calcareous or other hard substance in the internal ear of vertebrates, and in the auditory organs of many invertebrates; an ear stone. Collectively, the otoliths are called ear sand and otoconite.

O'to-lith-i-o (-lith'ík), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the otoliths.

O'to-lith-i-o (-lith'ík), a. [Oto + *-lith*.] Of or pertaining to the otoliths.

O'to-log'i-o-al' (ô'tó'lô'jí'kal), a. Of or pertaining to otology.

O'to-lô-gist (ô'tó'lô'jíst), n. One skilled in otology; an aurist.

O'to-o-gy' (-jy'), n. [Oto + *-logy*.] The branch of science which treats of the ear and its diseases.

O'to-pa-thy' (ô'tó'pá'thí), n. [Oto + Gr. *pathos* to suffer.] (Med.) A diseased condition of the ear.

O'tor-rhea' (ô'tór-ré'a'), n. [NL, fr. Gr. *otós*, *otós*, the ear + *rhéin* to flow.] (Med.) A flow or running from the ear, esp. a purulent discharge.

O'to-scope' (ô'tó'akóp or ô'tó'skóp), n. [Oto + *-scope*.] An instrument for examining the condition of the ear.

O'to-scop'i-o (-akóp'ík), a. Of or pertaining to the otoscope or otoscopy.

O-tos-co-py' (ô'tós'kópí), n. (Med.) The examination of the ear; the art of using the otoscope.

O-tos-te-al' (ô'tós'té'al), n. [Oto + Gr. *ostéon* a bone.] (Anat.) An auditory ossicle.

O'to-tô-mum' (ô'tó'tô'mum), n. [NL, fr. Gr. *otós*, a fabled giant + *tomos* to cut.] (Pa-leon.) An extinct genus of huge vertebrates, probably dinosaurs, known only from four-toed tracks in Triassic sandstones.

O'tar (ô'tár), n. See ATTAR.

O'ta-was' (ô'tá-wá'z), n. pl. sing. OTTAWA (-wá'). (Ethnol.)

A tribe of Indians who, when first known, lived on the Ottawa River. Most of them subsequently migrated to the southwestern shore of Lake Superior.

O'ter (ô'tér), n. [OE. *oter*, AS. *otor*; akin to D. & G. *oter*, Ice. *otr*, Dan. *otter*, Sw. *otter*, Lith. *udra*, Russ. *vodra*, Gr. *údpa* water serpent, hydra, Skr. *udra* otter, and also to E. *water*.] 1. 215. See WATER, and cf. HYDRA.

2. (Zool.) Any carnivorous animal of the genus *Lutra*, and related genera. Several species are described. They have large, flatish heads, short ears, and webbed feet. They are aquatic, and feed on fish. Their fur is soft and valuable. The common otter of Europe is *Lutra vulgaris*; the American otter is *L. Canadensis*; other species inhabit South America and Asia.

3. (Zool.) The larva of the ghost moth. It is very injurious to hop vines.

Other hound, Otter dog (Zool.), a small breed of hounds, used in England for hunting otters. — Otter sheep. See ANCON SHEEP, under ANCON.

— Otter shell (Zool.), a very large bivalve mollusk (*Schizothorus Nuttallii*) found on the northwest coast of America. It is excellent food, and is extensively used by the Indians. — See otter. (Zool.) See in the Vocabulary.

O'ter, n. A corruption of ANNOTTO.

O'to (ô'tó), n. See ATTAR.

O'to-man' (-mán), a. [F. *ottoman*: cf. It. *ottomano*, *ottomanno*; — from *Othoman*, *Othman*, or *Osman*, the name of a sultan who assumed the government of Turkey about the year 1300. Cf. OSMANLI, OTTOMAN a stuffed seat.] Of or pertaining to the Turks; as, the Ottoman power or empire.

O'to-man, n.; pl. OTTOMANS (-mánz). 1. A Turk.

2. [F. *ottomane*, from *ottoman* Turkish.] A stuffed seat without a back, originally used in Turkey.

O'to-mite' (-mít), n. An Ottoman. [R.] Shak.

O'to-rel-ite' (ô'tó'rél'ít), n. [From *Ottrel*, on the borders of Luxembourg.] (Min.) A micaceous mineral occurring in small scales. It is characteristic of certain crystalline schists.

O'ua-ka'ri' (wá-ká'rí), n. [From the native name.] (Zool.) Any South American monkey of the genus *Brachyurus*, especially *B. ouakari*.

O'uan-der-oo' (wó'n-dér-ô'), n. (Zool.) The waderoo.

O'ua-rine' (wá'rén'), n. [F.] (Zool.) A Brazilian monkey of the genus *My-cetes*.

O'ub'ette' (ô'b'íté'), n. [F., fr. *oublier* to forget, fr. (assumed) LL. *oblitare*, L. *obliscere*, p. p. *oblitus*.] A dungeon with an opening only at the top, found in some old castles and other strongholds, into which persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment, or to perish secretly, were thrust, or lured to fall.

Sudden in the sun An oblique wink. Where is he? Gone. Mrs. Browning.

Ouch (ouch), n. [OE. *ouch*, *nouche* (a *nouch* being taken for an *ouch*: cf. ADDER), fr. OF. *nousche*, *nousche*, *nousche*, buckle, clasp, LL. *nusca*, fr. OHG. *nusca*, *nuscha*.] A socket or bezel holding a precious stone; hence, a jewel or ornament worn on the person.

A precious stone in a rich ouch. Sir T. Eliot.

Your brooches, pearls, and ouches. Shak.

Ought (ô't), a. Own. [Obs.]

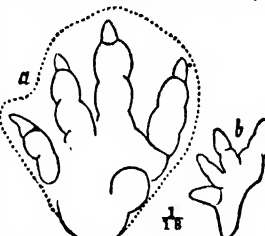
Ought (ô't), n. & adv. See OUGHT.

Ought, imp. p. p. or auxiliary. [Orig. the preterit of the verb to owe. OE. *oughte*, *ughte*, *ahle*, AS. *ahle*.] 1. Was or were under obligation to pay; owed. [Obs.]

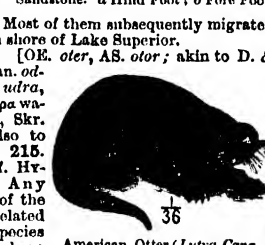
This due obedience which they ought to the king. Tyndale.

The love and duty I long have ought you. Spelman.

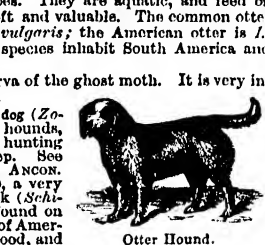
[He] said . . . you ought him a thousand pound. Shak.



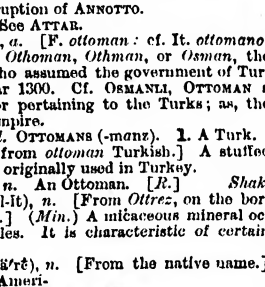
Tracks of Otomom Moolii in Triassic Sandstone. a Hind Foot; b Fore Foot.



American Otter (*Lutra Canadensis*).



Otter Hound.



Ouakari (*Brachyurus ouakari*).

2. Owned; possessed. [Obs.]

The knight the which that castle ought. Spenser.

3. To be bound in duty or by moral obligation. We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak. Rom. xv. 1.

4. To be necessary, fit, becoming, or expedient; to behoove; in this sense formerly sometimes used impersonally or without a subject expressed. "Well ought us work." Chaucer.

To speak of this as it ought, would ask a volume. Milton.

Ought not Christ to have suffered these things? Luke xxiv. 26.

Ought is now chiefly employed as an auxiliary verb, expressing fitness, expediency, propriety, moral obligation, or the like, in the action or state indicated by the principal verb.

Syn. — OUGHT, SHOULD. Both words imply obligation, but ought is the stronger. Should may imply merely an obligation of propriety, expediency, etc.; ought denotes an obligation of duty.

Ought'ness (ô'th'nes), n. The state of being as a thing ought to be; rightness. [R.] N. W. Taylor.

Ough'where' (ô'hw'ér'), adv. [AS. *ôhwær*.] Anywhere; somewhere. See UWHERE. [Obs.]

Ouis'ti-ti' (wí'stí'tí), n. [F.] (Zool.) See WITIT.

Oul (oul), n. An owl. [Obs.]

Oul, n. An owl. [Obs.]

Oul'a-ohan' (ô'ulá-kán), n. (Zool.) Same as EULACON.

Ounce (ouns), n. [F. *once*, fr. L. *uncia* a twelfth, the twelfth part of a pound or of a foot: cf. Gr. *ýnce* bulk, mass, atom. Cf. 2d INCH, OKE.] 1. A weight, the sixteenth part of a pound avoirdupois, and containing 437½ grains.

2. (Troy Weight) The twelfth part of a troy pound.

3. The troy ounce contains twenty pennyweights, each of twenty-four grains, or, in all, 480 grains, and is the twelfth part of the troy pound. The troy ounce is also a weight in apothecaries' weight. [Troy ounce is sometimes written as one word, *troounce*.]

3. Fig.: A small portion; a bit. [Obs.]

By ounces hung his locks that he had. Chaucer.

Fluid ounce. See under FLUID, n.

Ounce, n. [F. *once*; cf. It. *lonsa*, Sp. *onsa*; prob. for *lonce*, taken as *l'once*, fr. L. *lynx*, Gr. *λύξ*, or an (assumed) fem. adj. *lyncea*, from *lynx*. Cf. LYNX.] (Zool.)

A feline quadruped (*Felis tigris*, or *uncia*) resembling the leopard in size, and somewhat in color, but it has longer and thicker fur, which forms a short mane on the back. The ounce is pale yellowish gray, with irregular dark spots on the neck and limbs, and dark rings on the body. It inhabits the lofty mountain ranges of Asia. Called also *once*.

Ound'ed (ound'éd), a. [F. *ondé*, -*é*, fr. *onde*, L. *undā*, a wave.] Wavy; waving; curly. [Obs.] "Oundie hair." Chaucer.

Ound'ing (ound'íng), v. n. Waving. [Obs.]

Ound'ing, p. p. waving, or bending . . . of cloth. Chaucer.

Ouphe (ô'f), n. [See AUR.] A fairy; a goblin; an elf. [Obs.] "Like urchins, ouphes, and fairies." Shak.

Ouphe'n' (ô'f'n'), a. Elfish. [Obs.]

Our (our), possessive pron. [AS. *ôur* our, of us; akin to *us* us, to us, and to G. *unser* our, of us, Goth. *unsara*.] 186. See US.] Of or pertaining to us; belonging to us; as, our country; our rights; our troops; our endeavors. See I.

The Lord is our defense. Ps. lxxxix. 18.

When the noun is not expressed, ours is used in the same way as *hers* for *her*, *yours* for *your*, etc.; as, whose house is that? It is ours.

Our wills are ours, we know not how. Tennyson.

—our (-ôr). [OF. -*our*.] See -OR.

Ou-rang' (ô'ráng'), n. (Zool.) The orang-outang.

Ou-rang'-ou-tang' (ô'ráng'ô'ú'áng'), n. (Zool.) See ORANG-OUTANG.

Ou-ra-nog'-ra-phy (ou'rá-nô'grá'fí), n. See URANOGRAPHY.

Ou-ra-nog'-ra-phy (-fí), n. See URANOGRAPHY.

Ou're-bi' (ô'ré'bí), n. (Zool.) A small, graceful, and swift African antelope, allied to the klipspringer.

Ou-ret'ik' (ou-rét'ík), a. [Gr. *ouptrikós*, from *oupev* urine. Cf. URETIC.] (Chem.) Uric.

Ou-rol'o-gy' (ou-ról'ô'jy'), n. See URINOLOGY.

Ou-ros-co-py' (ou-rós'kópí), n. [Gr. *ôropos* urine + *-scopy*.] Urology.

Ours (ours), possessive pron. See Note under OUR.

Ourselves' (our-sélvz'), pron.; sing. OURSELVES' (-sél'f). An emphasized form of the pronoun of the first person plural; — used as a subject, usually with *we*; also, alone in the predicate, in the nominative or the objective case. We ourselves might distinctly number in words a great deal further than we usually do. Lock.

Safe in ourselves, while on ourselves we stand. Dryden.

The form *ourselves* is used only in the regal or formal style after *we* or *us*, denoting a single person.

Unless we would denude *ourselves* of all force. Clarendon.

—ous (-ús). [OF. -*ous*, -*us*, -*us*, F. -*ous*, fr. L. -*ous*, and -*us*. Cf. OSK.] 1. An adjectival suffix meaning full of, abounding in, having, possessing the qualities of, like; as in *graculous*, abounding in grace; *arduous*, full of ardor; *bulbous*, having bulbs, bulblike; *riotous*, polonous, piteous, joyous, etc.

2. (Chem.) A suffix denoting that the element indicated by the name bearing it, has a valence lower than

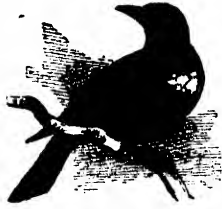
that denoted by the termination *-ic*; as, nitrous, sulphurous, etc., as contrasted with nitric, sulphuric, etc.

Ouse (oŭz), *n.* & *v.* See **Ooze**. [*Obs.*]

Outsel (oŭ'sel), *n.* [*OE. oſel, AS. ōsle*; akin to *G. am-sel*, OHG. *amsala*, and perh. to *L. merula* blackbird. Cf. *Merula*, *Amstel*.] (*Zool.*)

One of several species of European thrushes, especially the blackbird (*Merula merula*), and the mourning owl (*Turdus torquatus*). [*Written also ouzel.*]

Rock ouzel (*Zoöl.*), the ring ouzel. — **Water ouzel** (*Zoöl.*), the European dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*), and the American dipper (*C. mexicanus*).



Ouzt (oŭst), *n.* See **Ring Ouzel** (*Turdus torquatus*). (*X*)

Oust, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. OUSTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. OUSTING*.] [*OF. ouster, F. ōter, prob. fr. (assumed) LL. haustare, fr. L. haurire, haustum, to draw water.* Cf. **OUTSTRA**.] 1. To take away; to remove.

Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare, formerly, and thereby waver of law ousted. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To eject; to turn out. From mine own earldom foully ousted me. *Tennyson.*

Ouster (oŭ'st), *n.* [*Prob. fr. the OF. influ. ouster, used substantively.* See **OUTST**.] A putting out of possession; dispossession; ejection; dissection.

Ouster of the freehold is effected by abatement, intrusion, dissection, discontinuance, or defeasment. *Blackstone.*

Ouster le main. [*Ouster + F. le main the hand, L. manus.*] (*Law*) A delivery of lands out of the hands of a guardian, or out of the king's hands, or a judgment given for that purpose. *Blackstone.*

Out (oŭt), *adv.* [*OE. out, ut, oute, AS. ūt, and ūt, ūtan, fr. ūt; akin to D. ut, OS. ūt, G. aus, OHG. ūz, ūel, ūt, Sw. ut, Dan. ut, Goth. ut, Skr. ut.* √198. Cf. **ABOUT**, **BUT**, **PREP.**, **CAROUSE**, **UTTER**, *a.*] In its original and strict sense, *out* means from the interior of something; beyond the limits or boundary of something; in a position or relation which is exterior to something; — opposed to *in* or *into*. The something may be expressed after *of*, *from*, etc. (see **OUT**, below); or, if not expressed, it is implied; as, he is *out*; or, he is *out* of the house, office, business, etc.; he came *out*; or, he came *out* from the ship, meeting, sect, party, etc. *Out* is used in a variety of applications, as:—

1. Away; abroad; off; from home, or from a certain, or a usual, place; not in; not in a particular, or a usual, place; as, the proprietor is *out*; his team was taken *out*. "My shoulder blade is *out*." *Shak.*

He hath been out (of the country) nine years. *Shak.*
2. Beyond the limits of concealment, confinement, privacy, constraint, etc., actual or figurative; hence, not in concealment, constraint, etc.; in, or into, a state of freedom, openness, disclosure, publicity, etc.; as, the sun shines *out*; he laughed *out*; to be *out* at the elbows; the secret has leaked *out*, or is *out*; the disease broke *out* on his face; the book is *out*.

Leaves are out and perfect in a month. *Baron.*
She has not been out (in general society) very long. *H. James.*

3. Beyond the limit of existence, continuance, or supply; to the end; completely; hence, in, or into, a condition of extinction, exhaustion, completion; as, the fuel, or the fire, has burned *out*. "Hear me *out*." *Dryden.*

Deceitful men shall not live out their days. *Ps. lv. 23.*
When the butt is out, we will drink water. *Shak.*

4. Beyond possession, control, or occupation; hence, in, or into, a state of want, loss, or deprivation; — used of office, business, property, knowledge, etc.; as, the Democrats went *out* and the Whigs came in; he put his money *out* at interest. "Land that is *out* at rack rent." *Locke.* "He was *out* fifty pounds." *Rp. Fell.*

I have forgot my part, and I am *out*. *Shak.*

5. Beyond the bounds of what is true, reasonable, correct, proper, common, etc.; in error or mistake; in a wrong or incorrect position or opinion; in a state of disagreement, opposition, etc.; in an inharmonious relation. "Lancelot and I are *out*." *Shak.*

Wicked men are strangely *out* in the calculating of their own interest. *South.*

Very seldom *out*, in these his guesses. *Addison.*
6. Not in the position to score in playing a game; not in the state or turn of the play for counting or gaining scores.

Out is largely used in composition as a prefix, with the same significations that it has as a separate word; as *outbound*, *outbreak*, *outbuilding*, *outcome*, *outdo*, *outdoor*, *outfield*. See also the first Note under **OVER**, *adv.*

Day in, day out, from the beginning to the limit of each of several days; day by day; every day. *Out* and *out*. (*a*) *adv.* Completely; wholly; openly. (*b*) *adj.* Without any reservation or disguise; absolute; as, an *out* and *out* villain. [*As an adj. written also out-and-out.*] — **Out at**, *out* in, *out* on, etc., elliptical phrases, that to which *out* refers as a source, origin, etc., being omitted; as, *out* (of the house and) at the barn; *out* (of the house, road, fields, etc., and) in the woods.

Three fishers went sailing out into the west. *Out into the west*, as the sun went down. *C. Kingsley.*

In these lines after *out* may be understood, "of the harbor," "from the shore," "of sight," or some similar phrase. The complete construction is seen in the saying: "Out of the frying pan into the fire." — *Out* from, a construction similar to *out of* (below). See **OF** and **FROM**.

Out of, a phrase which may be considered either as composed of an adverb and a preposition, each having its appropriate office in the sentence, or as a compound preposition. Considered as a preposition, it denotes, with verbs of movement or action, from the interior of; beyond the

limit; from; hence, origin, source, motive, departure, separation, loss, etc.; — opposed to *in* or *into*; also with verbs of being, the state of being derived, removed, or separated from. Examples may be found in the phrases below, and also under **Vocabulary** words; as, *out of* breath; *out of* countenance.

Out of, beyond measure, excessively. *Shak.* — **Out of** character, unbecoming; improper. — **Out of** concert with, not pleased with. See under **CONCERT**. — **Out of** date, not timely; unfashionable; antiquated. — **Out of** door, *Out* of doors, beyond the doors; from the house; in, or into, the open air; hence, figuratively, shut out; dismissed. See under **DOOR**, also. **Out-of-door**, *Outdoors*, *Outdoors*, in the *Vocabulary*. "He's guilty, and the question's *out of* door." *Dryden.* — **Out of** favor, disliked; under displeasure. — **Out of** frame, not in correct order or condition; irregular; disarranged. *Latimer.* — **Out of** hand, immediately; without delay or preparation. "Ananias . . . fell down and died *out of* hand." *Latimer.* — **Out of** harm's way, beyond the danger limit; in a safe place. — **Out of** joint, not in proper connection or adjustment; unhinged; disordered. "The time is *out of* joint." *Shak.*

— **Out of** mind, not in mind; forgotten; also, beyond the limit of memory; as, time *out of* mind. — **Out of** one's head, beyond commanding one's mental powers; in a wandering state mentally; delirious. [*Colloq.*] — **Out of** one's time, beyond one's period of minority or apprenticeship. — **Out of** order, not in proper order; disarranged; in confusion. — **Out of** place, not the usual or proper place; hence, not proper or becoming. — **Out of** pocket, in a condition of having expended or lost more money than one has received. — **Out of** print, not in market, the edition printed being exhausted; — said of books, pamphlets, etc. — **Out of** the question, beyond the limits or range of consideration; impossible to be favorably considered. — **Out of** reach, beyond one's reach; inaccessible. — **Out of** season, not in a proper season or time; untimely; inopportune. — **Out of** sort, wanting certain things; unsatisfied; unwell; unhappy; cross. See under **SORT**. — **Out of** temper, not in good temper; irritated; angry. — **Out of** time, not in proper time; too soon, or too late. — **Out of** tune, not in harmony; discordant; hence, not in an agreeing temper; fretful. — **Out of** twist, winding, or wind, not in a warped condition; perfectly plain and smooth. — **Out of** use, *Out of* use, not in use; unfashionable; obsolete. — **Out of** the way, (*a*) On one side; hard to reach or find; secluded. (*b*) Improper; unusual; wrong. — **Out of** the woods, not in a place, or state, of obscurity or doubt; free from difficulty or perils; safe. [*Colloq.*] — **Out to**, from one extreme limit to another, including the whole length, breadth, or thickness; — applied to measurements. — **Out to**, in, or towards, the West; specifically, in some Western State or Territory. [*U. S.*] — **Out to**, to come out, to fall out, etc. See under **COME**, **CUT**, **FALL**, etc. — **To put out** of the way, to kill; to destroy. — **Week in, week out**. See **Day in, day out** (above).

Out (oŭt), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, is out; especially, one who is out of office; — generally in the plural.

2. A place or space outside of something; a nook or corner; an angle projecting outward; an open space; — chiefly used in the phrase *ins and outs*; as, the *ins and outs* of a question. See under **INS**.

3. (*Print.*) A word or words omitted by the compositor in setting up copy; an omission.

To make an out (*Print.*), to omit something, in setting or correcting type, which was in the copy.

Out, *v. t.* 1. To cause to be out; to eject; to expel. A king *outed* from his country. *Selden.*

The French have been *outed* of their holds. *Heylin.*

2. To come out with; to make known. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. To give out; to dispose of; to sell. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Out, *v. i.* To come or go out; to get out or away; to become public. "Truth will *out*." *Shak.*

Out, *interj.* Expressing impatience, anger, a desire to be rid of; — with the force of command; go out; be gone; away; off.

Out, idle words, servants to shallow fools! *Shak.*
Out upon or *on* equivalent to "shame upon!" "away with!" *as, out upon you!*

Out-act (oŭt-ăkt'), *v. t.* To do *a.* — *an* exceed in acting. [*R.*]

He has made me heir to treasure. Would make me *out-act* a real widow's whimpering. *Onway.*

Out-a-gam-les (oŭt-ă-găml'z), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **OUTAGAMIS** (-i). (*Ethnol.*) See **1st FOX**, *T.*

Out-argue (oŭt-ărgü'), *v. t.* To surpass or conquer in argument.

Out-bab-ble (oŭt-băb'l'), *v. t.* To utter foolishly or excessively; to surpass in babbling. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Out-balance (oŭt-băl'ans), *v. t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect.

Let dull Ajax bear away my right When all his days *outbalance* this one night. *Dryden.*

Out-bar (oŭt-băr'), *v. t.* To bar out. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

Out-beg (oŭt-bĕg'), *v. t.* To surpass in begging. [*R.*]

Out-bid (oŭt-bĭd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* **OUTBID** or **OUTBADE** (oŭt-băd'); *p. p.* **OUTBID** or **OUTBIDDEN** (oŭt-bĭd'd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OUTBIDDING**.] To exceed or surpass in bidding.

Prevent the greedy, and *outbid* the bold. *Pope.*

Out-bid-der (oŭt-bĭd'ĕr), *n.* One who outbids. *Johnson.*

Out-bleat (oŭt-blĕt'), *v. t.* To surpass in bleating.

Out-blown (oŭt-blŭn'), *n.* Inflated with wind. *Dryden.*

Out-blush (oŭt-blŭsh'), *v. t.* To exceed in blushing; to surpass in rosy color. *T. Shipton.*

Out-board (oŭt-bôrd'), *n. & adv.* (*Naut.*) Beyond or outside of the lines of a vessel's bulwarks or hull; in a direction from the hull or from the keel; — opposed to *inboard*; as, *outboard* rigging; swing the davits *outboard*.

Out-born (oŭt-bôrn'), *n.* Foreign; not native. [*R.*]

Out-bound (oŭt-bôund'), *n.* Outward bound. *Dryden.*

Out-bounds (oŭt-bôundz'), *n. pl.* The farthest or exterior bounds; extreme limits; boundaries. *Spenser.*

Out-bow (oŭt-bou'), *v. t.* To excel in bowing. *Young.*

Out-bowed (oŭt-bôwd'), *n.* Convex; curved outward. "The convex or *outbowed* side of a vessel." *Bp. Hall.*

Out-brag (oŭt-brăg'), *v. t.* To surpass in bragging; hence, to make appear inferior.

Whose bare *outbragg'd* the web it seemed to wear. *Shak.*

Out-brave (oŭt-brăv'), *v. t.* 1. To excel in bravery or in insolence; to defy with superior courage or audacity.

2. To excel in magnificence or comeliness. The basest weed *outbraves* his dignity. *Shak.*

Out-bray (oŭt-brăy'), *v. t.* 1. To exceed in braying. 2. To emit with great noise. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

Out-brazen (oŭt-brăz'n'), *v. t.* To braid down with a brazen face; to surpass in impudence. *T. Brown.*

Out-break (oŭt-brăk'), *n.* A bursting forth; eruption; insurrection. "Mobs and *outbreaks*." *J. H. Newman.*

The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind. *Shak.*

Out-break/ing, *n.* 1. The act of breaking out. 2. That which bursts forth.

Out-breast (oŭt-brĕst'), *v. t.* To surpass in singing. See **BREAST**, *n.*, 6. [*Obs.*]

Out-breathe (oŭt-brĕth'), *v. t.* 1. To breathe forth. "Outbreathed life." *Spenser.*

2. To cause to be out of breath; to exhaust. *Shak.*

Out-breathe, *v. t.* To issue, as breath; to be breathed out; to exhale. *Beau. & Fl.*

Out-bribe (oŭt-brĭb'), *v. t.* To surpass in bribing.

Out-bring (oŭt-brĭng'), *v. t.* To bring or bear out.

Out-bud (oŭt-bŭd'), *v. t.* To sprout. [*Poetic.*] *Spenser.*

Out-build (oŭt-bĭld'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **OUTBUILT** (oŭt-bĭlt') or **OUTBUILDED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OUTBUILDING**.] To exceed in building, or in durability of building.

Out-building (oŭt-bĭld'ing), *n.* A building separate from, and subordinate to, the main house; an out-house.

Out-burn, *v. t. & i.* 1. To exceed in burning. 2. To burn entirely; to be consumed. *Shak.*

Out-burst (oŭt-bŭrst'), *n.* A bursting forth.

Out-caut (oŭt-kănt'), *v. t.* To surpass in caution. *Pope.*

Out-caut (oŭt-kăst'), *a.* [*Cf. Sw. utkast* to cast out.] Cast out; degraded. "Outcast, rejected." *Longfellow.*

Out-caut, *n.* 1. One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home, society, or country; hence, often, a degraded person; a vagabond.

The Lord . . . gathereth together the *outcasts* of Israel. *Ps. cxlvii. 2.*

2. A quarrel; a contention. [*Scol.*] *Jameson.*

Out-caut/ing, *n.* That which is cast out. [*Obs.*]

Out-cept (oŭt-sĕpt'), *prep.* Except. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Out-cheat (oŭt-chĕt'), *v. t.* To exceed in cheating.

Out-climb (oŭt-kĭlm'), *v. t.* To climb beyond; to surpass in climbing. *Davenant.*

Out-come (oŭt-kŭm'), *n.* That which comes out of, or follows from, something else; issue; result; consequence; upshot. "The logical *outcome*." *H. Spencer.*

All true literature, all genuine poetry, is the direct outcome, the condensed essence, of actual life and thought. *J. C. Shairp.*

Out-com-pass (oŭt-kŭm'pas), *v. t.* To exceed the compass or limits of. *Beacon.*

Out-court (oŭt-kôrt'), *n.* An outer or exterior court. The skirts and *outcourts* of heaven. *South.*

Out-craft'y (oŭt-kraft'y'), *v. t.* To exceed in cunning. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Out-crier (oŭt-kri'ĕr), *n.* One who cries out or proclaims; a herald or crier.

Out-crop (oŭt-krŏp'), *n.* (*Geol.*) (*a*) The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground. *Lyell.* (*b*) That part of inclined strata which appears at the surface; *basset*.

Out-crop (oŭt-krŏp'), *v. t.* (*Geol.*) To come out to the surface of the ground; — said of strata.

Out-cry (oŭt-kri'), *n.* 1. A vehement or loud cry; a cry of distress, alarm, opposition, or detestation; clamor. 2. Sale at public auction. *Mussinger. Thackeray.*

Out-dare (oŭt-dăre'), *v. t.* To surpass in daring; to overcome by courage; to brave. *Shak. R. Browning.*

Out-dat-ed (oŭt-dăv'ed), *a.* Being out of date; antiquated. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Out-daz-zle (oŭt-dăz'z'l'), *v. t.* To surpass in daz-zling.

Out-do (oŭt-dŏ), *v. t.* [*imp.* **OUTDID** (oŭt-dĭd'); *p. p.* **OUTDONE** (oŭt-dŭn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OUTDOING**.] To go beyond in performance; to excel; to surpass.

An imposture *outdoes* the original. *L'Estrange.*

I grieve to be *outdone* by Guy. *Swift.*

Out-door (oŭt-dŏr'), *a.* [*For out of door.*] Being, or done, in the open air; being or done outside of certain buildings, as poorhouses, hospitals, etc.; as, *outdoor* exercise; *outdoor* relief; *outdoor* patients.

Out-doors (oŭt-dŏrz' or oŭt-dŏrz'), *adv.* Abroad; out of the house; out of doors.

Out-draw (oŭt-dră'), *v. t.* To draw out; to extract. [*R.*] "He must the teeth *outdraw*." *Gower.*

Out-dream (oŭt-drĕm'), *v. t.* To pass, or escape, while dreaming. "To *outdream* dangers." *Beau. & Fl.*

Out-drink (oŭt-drĭnk'), *v. t.* To exceed in drinking.

Out-dure (oŭt-dŭr'), *v. t.* To outlast. [*Obs.*]

Out-dwell (oŭt-dwĕl'), *v. t.* To dwell or stay beyond. [*Poetic.*] "He *outdwells* his hour." *Shak.*

Out-dwell or (oŭt-dwĕl'ĕr), *n.* One who holds land in a parish, but lives elsewhere. [*Eng.*]

Out'er (oŭt'ĕr), *a.* [*Compar. of OUT.*] [*AS. ōtor, compar. of ūt, adv.* *out*. See **OUT**, **UTTER**, *a.*] Being on the outside; external; farthest or farther from the interior, from a given station, or from any space or position regarded as a center or starting place; — opposed to *inner*; as, the *outer* wall; the *outer* court or gate; the *outer* stump in cricket; the *outer* world.

Outer bar, in England, the body of junior (or utter) barristers; — so called because in court they occupy a place beyond the space reserved for Queen's counsel.

Out'er, *n.* (*a*) The part of a target which is beyond the circles surrounding the bull's-eye. (*b*) A shot which strikes the outer of a target.

Out'er, *n.* [*From OUT, v.*] One who puts out, ousts, or expels; also, an outer; dispossession. [*R.*]

Out'er-ly, *adv.* 1. Utterly; entirely. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Toward the outside. [*R.*] *Grew.*

Out'er-most (oŭt'ĕr-mŏst'), *a.* [*See UTTERMOST, OUTMOST, and cf. OUTERMOST.*] Being on the extreme external part; farthest outward; as, the *outermost* row. *Boyle.*

Out-face' (out-fā'), v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OUTFACED** (-fāst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **OUTFACING** (-fā/sing).] To face of look (one) out of countenance; to resist or bear down by bold looks or effrontery; to brave. *Shak.*

Having out-faced all the world. *South.*

Out-fall' (-fāl'), n. 1. The mouth of a river; the lower end of a water course; the open end of a drain, culvert, etc., where the discharge occurs.

2. A quarrel; a falling out. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Out-fang-thief (-fāng/thēf), n. [*AS. út-fangen-bēf.* See **OUT**, **FANG**, v. t. and **THIEF**.] (*Anglo-Saxon & O. Eng. Law*) (a) A thief from without or abroad, taken within a lord's fee or liberty. (b) The privilege of trying such a thief. *Burrill.*

Out-fawn' (-fān'), v. t. To exceed in fawning.

Out-feast' (-fēst'), v. t. To exceed in feasting.

Out-feat' (-fēf'), v. t. To surpass in feats.

Out-field' (-fēld'), n. 1. Arable land which has been or is being exhausted. See **INFIELD**, 1. [*Scot.*]

2. A field beyond, or separated from, the inclosed land about the homestead; an unclosed or unexplored tract. Also used figuratively.

The great out-field of thought or fact. *Trench.*

3. (*Baseball*) The part of the field beyond the diamond, or infield. It is occupied by the fielders.

4. (*Cricket*) The part of the field farthest from the batsman.

Out-fit' (-fīt'), n. A fitting out, or equipment, as of a ship for a voyage, or of a person for an expedition in an unoccupied region or residence in a foreign land; things required for equipment; the expense of, or allowance made for, equipment, as by the government of the United States to a diplomatic agent going abroad.

Out-fitter (-fīt/tēr), n. One who furnishes outfits for a voyage, a journey, or a business.

Out-flank' (-flānk'), v. t. (*Mil.*) To go beyond, or be superior to, on the flank; to pass around or turn the flank or flanks of.

Out-flatter (-flāt'tēr), v. t. To exceed in flattering.

Out-fling', n. A gibe; a contemptuous remark.

Out-flow' (-flō'), n. A flowing out; efflux.

Out-flow' (-flō'), v. t. To flow out. *Campbell.*

Out-fly' (-flī'), v. t. [*imp.* **OUTFLEW** (-flū); *p. p.* **OUTFLOWN** (-flōn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **OUTFLYING**.] 1. To surpass in flying; to fly beyond or faster than. *Shak.*

Winged with fear outflies the wind. *Walter.*

Out-fool', v. t. To exceed in folly. [*R.*] *Young.*

Out-form' (-fōrm'), n. External appearance. [*Obs.*]

Out-frown' (-froun'), v. t. To frown down; to overbear by frowning. *Shak.*

Out-gate' (-gāt'), n. An outlet. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Out-gaze' (-gāz'), v. t. To gaze beyond; to exceed in sharpness or persistence of seeing or of looking; hence, to stare out of countenance.

Out-gener-al (-jēn'ēr-āl), v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OUT-GENERATED** (-ald) or **OUTGENERALLED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **OUTGENERALING** or **OUTGENERALLING**.] To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill or executive ability; to outmaneuver. *Chesterfield.*

Out-give' (-gīv'), v. t. To surpass in giving. *Dryden.*

Out-go' (-gō'), v. t. [*imp.* **OUTWENT** (-wēnt); *p. p.* **OUTGONE** (-gōn); 115; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **OUTGOING**.] 1. To go beyond; to exceed in swiftness; to surpass; to outdo.

2. To circumvent; to overreach. [*Obs.*] *Denham.*

Out-go' (-gō'), n.; *pl.* **OUTGOES** (-gōz'). That which goes out, or is paid out; outlay; expenditure; — the opposite of income. *Lovell.*

Out-go'er (-gō'ēr), n. One who goes out or departs.

Out-going, n. 1. The act or the state of going out.

The outgoings of the morning and evening. *Ps. lxx. 8.*

2. That which goes out; outgo; outlay.

3. The extreme limit; the place of ending. [*Obs.*]

The outgoings of the border were at the north bay of the salt sea, at the south end of Jordan. *Josh. xviii. 19.*

Out-going, a. Going out; departing; as, the out-going administration; an out-going steamer.

Out-ground' (-ground'), n. Ground situated at a distance from the house; outlying land.

Out-grow' (-grō'), v. t. [*imp.* **OUTGROW** (-grū); *p. p.* **OUTGROWN** (-grōn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **OUTGROWING**.] 1. To surpass in growing; to grow more than. *Shak.*

2. To grow out of or away from; to grow too large, or too aged, for; as, to outgrow clothing; to outgrow usefulness; to outgrow an infirmity.

Out-growth (-grōth'), n. That which grows out of, or proceeds from, anything; an excrescence; an offshoot; hence, a result or consequence.

Out-guard' (-gārd'), n. (*Mil.*) A guard or small body of troops at a distance from the main body of an army, to watch for the approach of an enemy; hence, anything for defense placed at a distance from the thing to be defended.

Out-gush' (-gūsh'), n. A pouring out; an outburst.

A passionate outgush of emotion. *Thackeray.*

Out-gush' (-gūsh'), v. t. To gush out; to flow forth.

Out-haul' (-hāl'), n. (*Naut.*) A rope used for hauling out a sail upon a spar; — opposite of *inhaul*.

Out-hoos' (-hōs'), n. [*Of LL. rutesium, rutesium, rutesium, OF. hucis, and E. huc, in huc and cry.*] Outcry; alarm. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Out-her' (outh'ēr), conj. Other. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Out-herod (-hēr'ōd), v. t. To surpass (Herod) in violence or wickedness; to exceed in any vicious or offensive particular. "It out-Herods Herod." *Shak.*

Out-Heroding the preposterous fashions of the times. *Sir W. Scott.*

Out-hire' (-hīr'), v. t. To hire out. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Out-house' (-hōus'), n. A small house or building at a little distance from the main house; an outbuilding.

Out-ing, n. 1. The act of going out; an airing; an excursion; as, a summer outing.

2. A feast given by an apprentice when he is out of his time. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Hallivell.*

Out-jest' (out-jēst'), v. t. To surpass in jesting; to drive out, or away, by jesting. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Out-jet' (-jēt'), n. That which jets out or projects from anything. [*R.*] *H. Miller.*

Out-juggle (-jūg'gl'), v. t. To surpass in juggling.

Out-keep'er (-kēp'ēr), n. (*Surv.*) An attachment to a surveyor's compass for keeping tally in chaining.

Out-knave' (-nāv'), v. t. To surpass in knavery.

Out-la-bor (-lā'bōr), v. t. To surpass in laboring.

Out-land (-lānd), a. [*Out + land.* See **OUTLANDISH**.] Foreign; outlandish. [*Obs.*] *Strutt.*

Out-land-er (-ēr), n. A foreigner. [*Obs.*] *Wond.*

Out-land-ish (-lānd'ish), a. [*AS. ūtlendisc foreign.* See **OUT**, **LAND**, and **ISH**.] 1. Foreign; not native.

Ilum did outlandish women cause to sin. *Neh. xiii. 26.*

Its barley water and its outlandish wines. *G. W. Cable.*

2. Hence: Not according with usage; strange; rude; barbarous; uncouth; clownish; as, an outlandish dress, behavior, or speech.

Something outlandish, unearthy, or at variance with ordinary fashion. *Hawthorne.*

— **Out-land-ish-ly**, adv. — **Out-land-ish-ness**, n.

Out-last' (-lāst'), v. t. To exceed in duration; to survive; to endure longer than.

Out-laugh' (-lāf'), v. t. 1. To surpass or outdo in laughing.

2. To laugh (one) out of a purpose, principle, etc.; to discourage or discount by laughing; to laugh down. [*R.*]

His apprehensions of being outlaughed will force him to continue in a restless obscurity. *Franklin.*

Out-law' (out-lā'), n. [*AS. ūtlaga, ūtlah.* See **OUT**, and **LAW**.] A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection. *Blackstone.*

Out-law', v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OUTLAWED** (-lād'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **OUTLAWING**.] [*AS. ūtlagian.*] 1. To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to declare to be an outlaw; to proscribe. *Blackstone.*

2. To remove from legal jurisdiction or enforcement; as, to outlaw a debt or claim; to deprive of legal force. "Laws outlawed by necessity." *Fuller.*

Out-law-ry (-rī), n.; *pl.* **OUTLAWRIES** (-rīz). 1. The act of outlawing; the putting a man out of the protection of law, or the process by which a man (as an absconding criminal) is deprived of that protection.

2. The state of being an outlaw.

Out-lay' (-lā'), v. t. To lay out; to spread out; to display. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Out-lay' (-lā'), n. 1. A laying out or expending.

2. That which is expended; expenditure.

3. An outlying haunt. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Out-leap' (-lēp'), v. t. To surpass in leaping.

Out-leap' (-lēp'), n. A sally. [*R.*] *Locke.*

Out-learn' (-lērn'), v. t. 1. To excel or surpass in learning.

2. To learn out [i. e., completely, utterly]; to exhaust knowledge of.

Naught, according to his mind, He could outlearn. *Spenser.*

Men and gods have not outlearned it [love]. *Emerson.*

Out-let' (-lēt'), n. The place or opening by which anything is let out; a passage out; an exit; a vent.

Receiving all, and having no outlet. *Fuller.*

Out-let' (-lēt'), v. t. To let out; to emit. [*R.*] *Daniel.*

Out-let' (-lēt'), v. t. To exceed in lying. *By. Hall.*

Out-lie' (-lēēr), n. 1. One who does not live where his office, or business, or estate, is.

2. That which lies, or is, away from the main body.

3. (*Geol.*) A part of a rock or stratum lying without, or beyond, the main body, from which it has been separated by denudation.

Out-limb' (-līm'), n. An extreme member or part of a thing; a limb. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Out-line' (-līn'), n. 1. (a) The line which marks the outer limits of an object or figure; the exterior line or edge; contour. (b) In art: A line drawn by pencil, pen, graver, or the like, by which the boundary of a figure is indicated. (c) A sketch composed of such lines; the delineation of a figure without shading.

Painters, by their outlines, colors, lights, and shadows, represent the same in their pictures. *Dryden.*

2. Fig.: A sketch of any scheme; a preliminary or general indication of a plan, system, course of thought, etc.; as, the outline of a speech.

But that larger grief Is given in outline and no more. *T. Munro.*

Syn. — Sketch; draught; delineation. See **SKETCH**.

Out-line', v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OUTLINED** (-līnd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **OUTLINING**.] 1. To draw the outline of.

2. Fig.: To sketch out or indicate as by an outline; as, to outline an argument or a campaign.

Out-line-er (-līn'ēr), a. Of or pertaining to an outline; being in, or forming, an outline. *Trench.*

Out-live' (-līv'), v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OUTLIVED** (-līvd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **OUTLIVING**.] To live beyond, or longer than; to survive.

They live too long who happiness outlive. *Dryden.*

Out-live' (-līv'ēr), n. One who outlives. [*R.*]

Out-look' (-lōok'), v. t. 1. To face down; to outstare. To outlook conquest, and to win renown. *Shak.*

2. To inspect thoroughly; to select. [*Obs.*] *Cotton.*

Out-look', n. 1. The act of looking out; watch.

2. One who looks out; also, the place from which one looks out; a watchtower. *Lyon Playfair.*

3. The view obtained by one looking out; scope of vision; prospect; sight; appearance.

Which owes to man's short outlook all its charms. *Young.*

Out-look' (-lōok'), n. A looking from; an escape; an outlet; an evasion. [*Obs.*]

That "whereas" gives me an outlook. *Selden.*

Out-lope' (-lōp'), n. An excursion. [*Obs.*] *Florio.*

Out-lust'er (out-lūs'tēr), v. t. To excel in bright-

Out-lust'er (out-lūs'tēr), n. *ness* or *luster*. *Shak.*

Out-lying (-lī'ing), a. Lying or being at a distance from the central part, or the main body; being on, or beyond, the frontier; exterior; remote; detached.

Out-ma-neu-ver (-mā-nēō'vēr), v. t. To surpass, or

Out-ma-neu-vre get an advantage of, in maneuvering; to outgeneral.

Out-man'tle (-mān'tl'), v. t. To excel in mantling; hence, to excel in splendor, as of dress. [*R.*]

And with poetic trappings grace thy prose, Till it outmantle all the pride of verse. *Cromper.*

Out-march' (-mārch'), v. t. To surpass in marching; to march faster than, or so as to leave behind.

Out-meas-ure (-mēsh'ūr), v. t. To exceed in measure or extent; to measure more than. *Sir T. Browne.*

Out-most' (-mōst'), a. [*OE. outmest, utmest, AS. ūtemest, a superl. fr. ūte out.* See **OUT**, **UTMOST**, and **cf.** **OUTERMOST**.] Farthest from the middle or interior; farthest outward; outermost.

Out-mount' (-mōunt'), v. t. To mount above. [*R.*]

Out-name' (-nām'), v. t. 1. To exceed in naming or

describing. [*R.*]

2. To exceed in name, fame, or degree. [*Obs.*]

And found out one to outname thy other faults. *Beau. & Fl.*

Out-ness (-ōut'nēs), n. 1. The state of being out or beyond; separateness.

2. (*Metaph.*) The state or quality of being distinguishable from the perceiving mind, by being in space, and possessing material quality; externality; objectivity.

The outness of the objects of sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Out-noise' (-noiz'), v. t. To exceed in noise; to surpass in noisiness. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Out-num-ber (-nūm'bēr), v. t. To exceed in number.

Out-of-door' (-ōv-dōr'), a. Being out of the house; being, or done, in the open air; outdoor; as, out-of-door exercise. See **OUT**, **DOOR**, under **OUT**, adv.

Amongst out-of-door delights. *G. Eliot.*

Out-of-the-way', a. See under **OUT**, adv.

Out-pace' (-pās'), v. t. [*CF. OUTPASS.*] To outgo; to move faster than; to leave behind. [*R.*] *Lamb.*

Out-par-a-mour (-pār'ā-mōr'), v. t. To exceed in the number of mistresses. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Out-par-ish (-pār'ish), n. A parish lying without the walls of, or in a remote part of, a town. *Grant.*

Out-part' (-pārt'), n. An outlying part. [*R.*] *Ayliffe.*

Out-pass' (-pās'), v. t. [*CF. OUTPACE.*] To pass beyond; to exceed in progress.

Out-pas-sion (-pāsh'ūn), v. t. To exceed in passion.

Out-pa-tient (-pā'shēnt), n. A patient who is outside a hospital, but receives medical aid from it.

Out-peer' (-pēr'), v. t. To excel. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Out-play' (-plē'), v. t. To excel or defeat in a game; to play better than; as, to be outplayed in tennis or ball.

Out-poise' (-pōiz'), v. t. To outweigh. *Hovell.*

Out-port' (-pōrt'), n. A harbor or port at some distance from the chief town or seat of trade. *Macaulay.*

Out-post' (-pōst'), n. (*Mil.*) (a) A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army, for observation of the enemy. (b) The troops placed at such a station.

Out-pour' (-pōr'), v. t. To pour out. *Milton.*

Out-pour', n. A flowing out; a free discharge.

Out-pow'er (-pōu'ēr), v. t. To excel in power; to overpower. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Out-pray' (-prē'), v. t. To exceed or excel in prayer.

Out-preach' (-prēch'), v. t. To surpass in preaching. And for a villain's quick conversation A pillory can outpreach a parson. *Trumbull.*

Out-prize' (-prīz'), v. t. To prize beyond value, or in excess; to exceed in value. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Out-put' (out'pūt'), n. 1. The amount of coal or ore put out from one or more mines, or the quantity of material produced by, or turned out from, one or more furnaces or mills, in a given time.

2. (*Physiol.*) That which is thrown out as products of the metabolic activity of the body; the egesta other than the faeces. See **INCOME**.

§ **P** The output consists of: (a) The respiratory products of the lungs, skin, and alimentary canal, consisting chiefly of carbonic acid and water with small quantities of hydrogen and carbureted hydrogen. (b) Perspiration, consisting chiefly of water and salts. (c) The urine, which is assumed to contain all the nitrogen truly excreted by the body, besides a large quantity of saline matters and water. *Foster.*

Out-quench' (-kwēnch'), v. t. To quench entirely; to extinguish. "The candlelight outquenched." *Spenser.*

Out-rage' (out-rāj'), v. t. [*Out + rage.*] To rage in excess of. [*R.*] *Young.*

Out-raise (out'rāj'), n. [*F. outrage; OF. outre, oltre, beyond (F. outre, L. ultra) + -age, as in courage, voyage.* See **ULTERIOR**.] 1. Injurious violence or wanton wrong done to persons or things; a gross violation of right or decency; excessive abuse; wanton mischief; rights injury. *Chaucer.*

He wrought great outrages, wasting all the country. *Spenser.*

2. Excess; luxury. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Affront

involving or doing an outrage; furious; violent; atrocious. "Outrageous weeping." *Chaucer*. "The most outrageous villainies." *Sir P. Sidney*. "Thy vile, outrageous crimes." *Shak*. "Outrageous panegyric." *Dryden*.

Syn.—Violent; furious; exorbitant; excessive; atrocious; monstrous; wanton; nefarious; heinous.

—*Out-ra'geous-ly* (out-rā'jūs-ly), *adv.*—*Out-ra'geous-ness*, *n.*

|| *Out'ranc'ed* (ōō'trāns'), *n.* [F. See *Outra*.] The utmost or last extremity.

|| *Combat à outrance*, a fight to the end, or to the death.

Out-rank' (out-rānk'), *v. t.* To exceed in rank; hence, to take precedence of.

Out-ray' (-rā'), *v. t.* To outshine. [*R.*] *Skellon*.

Out-ray', *v. t.* To spread out in array. [*Obs.*]

And now they *out-ray* to your feet. *Chapman*.

Out-raye' (-rā'), *v. t.* See *OUTRAGE*, *v. t.* [*Obs.*]

This warn I you, that ye not suddenly

Out of yourself for no we should *outrage*. *Chaucer*.

Out-rase' (-rāz'), *v. t.* To obliterate. [*Obs.*] *Sandys*.

|| *Out-ré'* (ōō'trā'), *a.* [F., *p. p.* of *outrer* to exaggerate, *fr. l. ultra* beyond. See *OUTRAGE*.] Being out of the common course or limits; extravagant; bizarre.

Out-reach' (out-rēch'), *v. t.* To reach beyond.

Out-reach' (out-rēch'), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in reasoning; to reason better than.

Out-reck'on' (out-rēk'n'), *v. t.* To exceed in reckoning or computation.

|| *Out-re-ou'dances'* (ōō'tre-kwō'dāns'), *n.* [F., *fr. outre* beyond + *ouder* to think, *L. cogitare*.] Excessive presumption. [*L.*] *Il. Janson*.

Out-rode' (out-rōd'), *v. t.* To surpass in giving rode, or counsel. [*Obs.*] See *ATREDE*. *Chaucer*.

Out-reign' (-rān'), *v. t.* To go beyond in reigning; to reign through the whole, or longer than. [*R.*] *Spenser*.

Out-ride' (-rīd'), *v. t.* To surpass in speed of riding; to ride beyond or faster than.

Out-ride', *n.* 1. A riding out; an excursion. [*R.*]

2. A place for riding out. [*R.*]

Out-rid'er (-rīd'ēr), *n.* 1. A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff. [*Obs.*]

2. One who rides out on horseback. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

3. A servant on horseback attending a carriage.

Out-ri'ger (-rīg'ēr), *n.* 1. Any spar or projecting timber run out for temporary use, as from a ship's mast, to hold a rope or a sail extended, or from a building, to support hoisting tackle.

2. (*Naut.*) (a) A projecting support for a rowlock, extended from the side of a boat. (b) A boat thus equipped.

(c) A projecting contrivance at the side of a boat to prevent upsetting, as projecting spars with a log at the end.

Out-right' (-rīt'), *adv.* 1. Immediately; without delay; at once; as, he was killed *outright*.

2. Completely; utterly. *Cardinal Manning*.

Out-ring' (-rīng'), *v. t.* To excel in volume of ringing sound; to ring louder than.

Out-rival' (-rīv'al), *v. t.* To surpass in a rivalry.

Out-rive' (-rīv'), *v. t.* To rive; to sever. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax*.

Out-road' (-rōd'), *n.* An excursion. [*Obs.*] "Out-
Out-rode' } *rodes* by the ways of Judea."

Macc. xv. 41 (*Geneva Bible*).

Out-roar' (-rōr'), *v. t.* To exceed in roaring.

Out-ro-mance' (-rō-māns'), *v. t.* To exceed in romantic character. [*R.*] *Fuller*.

Out-room' (-rōom'), *n.* An outer room. [*R.*] *Fuller*.

Out-root' (-rōot'), *v. t.* To eradicate; to extirpate.

Out-run' (-rūn'), *v. t.* (*Imp.* *OUTRAN* (-rān'), *p. p.* *OUTRUN*, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *OUTRUNNING*.) To exceed, or leave behind, in running; to run faster than; to outstrip; to go beyond.

Your zeal *outruns* my wishes. *Sir W. Scott*.

The other disciple did *outrun* Peter, and came first to the sepulcher. *John* x. 4.

Out-run'ner (-nēr), *n.* An offshoot; a branch. [*R.*]

"Some *outrunner* of the river." *Lauson*.

Out-rush' (-rūsh'), *v. i.* To rush out; to issue, or run out, forcibly.

Out-sail' (-sāl'), *v. t.* To excel, or to leave behind, in sailing; to sail faster than.

Out-scent' (-sēnt'), *v. t.* To exceed in odor. *Fuller*.

Out-scold' (-skōld'), *v. t.* To exceed in scolding. *Shak*.

Out-score' (-skōrn'), *v. t.* To confront, or subdue, with greater scorn. *Shak*.

Out-scour'ing (-skour'ing), *n.* That which is scoured out or washed out.

Out-scout' (-skout'), *v. t.* To overpower by disdain; to outface. [*Obs.*] *Marston*.

Out-see' (-sē'), *v. t.* To see beyond; to excel in certainty of seeing; to surpass in foresight.

Out-sell' (-sēl'), *v. t.* 1. To exceed in amount of sales; to sell more than.

2. To exceed in the price of selling; to fetch more than; to excel in value. *Fuller*. *Shak*.

Out-sen'try (-sēn'trī), *n.* (*Mil.*) A sentry who guards the entrance or approach to a place; an outguard.

Out-set' (-sēt'), *n.* A setting out, starting, or beginning. "The *outset* of a political journey." *Burke*.

Giving a proper direction to this *outset* of life. *J. Hawes*.

Out-set'tler (-sēt'tlēr), *n.* One who settles at a distance, or away, from others.

Out-shine' (-shīn'), *v. i.* To shine forth. "Bright, *outshining* beams." *Shak*.

Out-shine', *v. t.* To excel in splendor.

A throne of royal state, which far

Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind. *Milton*.

Out-shoot' (-shōot'), *v. t.* To exceed or excel in shooting; to shoot beyond.

Men are resolved never to *outshoot* their forefathers' mark. *Bacon*.

Out-shut' (-shūt'), *v. t.* To shut out. [*R.*] *Donne*.

Out-side' (out-sīd'), *n.* 1. The external part of a thing; the part, end, or side which forms the surface; that

which appears, or is manifest; that which is superficial; the exterior.

There may be great need of an *outside* where there is little or nothing within. *South*.

Created beings see nothing but our *outside*. *Addison*.

2. The part or space which lies without an inclosure; the outer side, as of a door, walk, or boundary.

I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the *outside*. *Spectator*.

3. The furthest limit, as to number, quantity, extent, etc.; the utmost; as, it may last a week at the *outside*.

4. One who, or that which, is without; hence, an *outside* passenger, as distinguished from one who is *inside*.

See *INSIDE*, *n.*, 3. [*Collog. Eng.*]

Out-side' (out-sīd'), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the outside; external; exterior; superficial.

2. Reaching the extreme or farthest limit, as to extent, quantity, etc.; as, an *outside* estimate. [*Collog.*]

Outside *finish* (*Arch.*), a term for the minor parts, as corner boards, hanging stiles, etc., required to complete the exterior of a wooden building; —rare in masonry.

Out-side' (out-sīd'), *adv. or prep.* On or to the outside (of); without; on the exterior; as, to ride *outside* the coach; he stayed *outside*.

Out-side' (out-sīd'), *n.* 1. One not belonging to the concern, institution, party, etc., spoken of; one disconnected in interest or feeling. [*Recent*] *A. Trollope*.

2. A locksmith's pinchers for grasping the point of a key in the keyhole, to open a door from the outside when the key is inside.

3. A horse which is not a favorite in the betting. [*Can.*]

Out-sing' (-sīng'), *v. t.* To surpass in singing.

Out-sit' (-sīt'), *v. t.* To remain sitting, or in session, longer than, or beyond the time of; to outstay.

Out-skirt' (out-skīrt'), *n.* A part remote from the center; outer edge; border; —usually in the plural; as, the *outsirts* of a town. *Wordsworth*.

The *outsirts* of his march of mystery. *Keble*.

Out-sleep' (-sīp'), *v. t.* To exceed in sleeping. *Shak*.

Out-slide' (-sīd'), *v. t.* To slide outward, onward, or forward; to advance by sliding. [*Poetic*]

At last our grating keels *outslide*. *Whittier*.

Out-soar' (-sōr'), *v. t.* To soar beyond or above.

Out-sole' (-sōl'), *n.* The outside sole of a boot or shoe.

Out-sound' (-saund'), *v. t.* To surpass in sounding.

Out-span' (-spān'), *v. t.* & *i.* [*D. uitspannen*.] To unyoke or disengage, as oxen from a wagon. [*S. Africa*]

Out-spar'kle (-spār'kl'), *v. t.* To exceed in sparkling.

Out-speak' (-spēk'), *v. t.* 1. To exceed in speaking.

2. To speak openly or boldly. *T. Campbell*.

3. To express more than. *Shak*.

Out-speed' (-spēd'), *v. t.* To excel in speed.

Outspend' (-spēnd'), *n.* Outlay; expenditure. [*R.*]

A more *outspend* of savageness. *I. Taylor*.

Out-spin' (-spīn'), *v. t.* To spin out; to finish.

Out-spoken' (-spōk'n'), *a.* Speaking, or spoken, freely, openly, or boldly; as, an *outspoken* man; an *outspoken* rebuke. —*Out-spoken-ness*, *n.*

Out-sport' (-spōrt'), *v. t.* To exceed in sporting. [*R.*]

"Not to *outsport* discretion." *Shak*.

Out-spread' (-sprēd'), *v. t.* To spread out; to expand; —usually as a *past part.* or *adj.*

Out-spring' (-sprīng'), *v. i.* To spring out; to issue.

Out-stand' (-stānd'), *v. i.* To stand out, or project, from a surface or mass; hence, to remain standing out.

Out-stand', *v. t.* 1. To resist effectually; to withstand; to sustain without yielding. [*R.*] *Woodward*.

2. To stay beyond. "I have *outstood* my time." *Shak*.

Out-standing, *a.* That stands out; undischarged; uncollected; not paid; as, *outstanding* obligations.

Revenues . . . as well *outstanding* as collected. *A. Hamilton*.

Out-stare' (-stār'), *v. t.* To excel or overcome in staring; to face down.

I would *outstare* the sternest eyes that look. *Shak*.

Out-start' (-stārt'), *v. i.* To start out or up. *Chaucer*.

Out-stay' (-stā'), *v. t.* To stay beyond or longer than.

She concluded to *outstay* him. *Mad. D'Arbly*.

Out-step' (-stēp'), *v. t.* To exceed in stepping.

Out-storm' (-stōrm'), *v. t.* To exceed in storming.

Insults the tempest and *outstorms* the skies. *J. Barlow*.

Out-street' (-strēt'), *n.* A street remote from the center of a town. *Johnson*.

Out-stretch' (-strēch'), *v. t.* To stretch out. *Milton*.

Out-stride' (-strīd'), *v. t.* To surpass in striding.

Out-strike' (-strīk'), *v. t.* To strike out; to strike faster than.

Out-strip' (-strīp'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *OUTSTRIPPED* (-strīpt'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *OUTSTRIPPING*.] To go faster than; to outrun; to advance beyond; to leave behind.

Appetites which . . . had *outripped* the hours. *Southey*.

He still *outripped* me in the race. *Tennyson*.

Out-suffer' (-sūf'ēr'), *v. t.* To exceed in suffering.

Out-swear' (-swēr'), *v. t.* To exceed in swearing.

Out-sweet'en (-swēt'n'), *v. t.* To surpass in sweetness. [*R.*] *Shak*.

Out-swell' (-swēl'), *v. t.* 1. To exceed in swelling.

2. To swell beyond; to overflow. [*Obs.*] *Heicly*.

Out-take' (-tāk'), *prep.* Except. [*Obs.*] *Il. of Brunne*.

Out-tak'en (-n'), *p. p.* or *prep.* Excepted; save. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif*. *Chaucer*.

Out-talk' (-tāk'), *v. t.* To overpower by talking; to exceed in talking; to talk down. *Shak*.

Out-tell' (-tēl'), *v. t.* To surpass in telling, counting, or reckoning. "I have *outtold* the clock." *Beau. & Fl.*

Out-term' (-tērm'), *n.* An external or superficial thing; outward manner; superficial remark, etc. [*Obs.*]

Not to bear cold forms, nor men's *outterms*. *B. Jonson*.

Out-throw' (-thrō'), *v. t.* 1. To throw out.

2. To excel in throwing, as in ball playing.

Out-toll' (-tōll'), *v. t.* To exceed in tolling.

Out-tongue' (out-tūng'), *v. t.* To silence by talk, clamor, or noise. [*R.*] *Shak*.

Out-top' (-tōp'), *v. t.* To overtop. [*Obs.*]

Out-travel' (-trāv'el'), *v. t.* To exceed in speed or distance traveled. *Mad. D'Arbly*.

Out-twine' (-twīn'), *v. t.* To disentangle. [*Obs.*]

Out-val'ue (-vāl'ū), *v. t.* To exceed in value. *Boyle*.

Out-ven'om (-vēm'ūm), *v. t.* To exceed in venom.

Out-vie' (-vī'), *v. t.* To exceed in vying. *Dryden*.

Out-vil'lain (-vīl'īn), *v. t.* To exceed in villainy.

Out-voice' (-voīs'), *v. t.* To exceed in noise. *Shak*.

Out-vote' (-vōt'), *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by votes. *South*.

Out-walk' (-wāk'), *v. t.* To excel in walking; to leave behind in walking. *B. Jonson*.

Out-wall' (-wāl'), *n.* The exterior wall; the outside surface, or appearance. *Shak*.

Out-ward' (-wōrd'), *adv.* [*AS. Gleanward*. See *OUT*, *WARD*, and *-WARD*, *-WARDS*.] From the interior part, in a direction from the interior toward the exterior; out; to the outside; beyond; off; away; as, a ship bound *outward*.

The wrong side may be turned *outward*. *Shak*.

Light falling on them is not reflected *outwards*. *Sir I. Newton*.

Outward bound, bound in an outward direction or to foreign parts; —said especially of vessels, and opposed to *homeward* bound.

Outward, *a.* 1. Forming the superficial part; external; exterior; —opposed to *inward*; as, an *outward* garment or layer.

Though our *outward* man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day. *Cor. iv. 16*.

2. Of or pertaining to the outer surface or to what is external; manifest; public. "Sins *outward*," *Chaucer*.

An *outward* honor for an inward toil. *Shak*.

3. Foreign; not civil or intestine; as, an *outward* war. [*Obs.*] *Hayward*.

4. Tending to the exterior or outside.

The fire will force its *outward* way. *Dryden*.

—*Out-ward'ly*, *adv.* —*Out-ward-ness*, *n.*

Outward stroke. (*Steam Engine*) See under *STROKE*.

Outward, *n.* External form; under. [*R.*]

So fair an *outward* and such stuff within. *Shak*.

Outwards (-wōrdz), *adv.* See *OUTWARD*, *adv.*

Out-watch' (-wōch'), *v. t.* To exceed in watching.

Out-way' (-wā'), *n.* A way out; exit. [*R.*]

In divers streets and *outways* multiplied. *P. Fletcher*.

Out-wear' (-wār'), *v. t.* 1. To wear out; to consume or destroy by wearing. *Milton*.

2. To last longer than; to outlast; as, this cloth will *outwear* the other. "If I the night *outwear*," *Pope*.

</

Oval-bu'min (ô'vâi-bû'mîn), *n.* [*Ovum* + *albumin*]. The albumin from white of eggs; egg albumin; — in distinction from *serum albumin*. See **ALBUMIN**.
Oval-form (ô'vâi-fôr'm), *a.* [*Oval* + *form*]. Having the form of an egg; having a figure such that any section in the direction of the shorter diameter will be circular, and any in the direction of the longer diameter will be oval.

Oval-ly (ô'vâi-ly), *adv.* In an oval form.
Ovant (ô'vânt), *a.* [*L. ovans* triumphant, *p. pr.* of *ovare* to exult.] Exultant. [*Obs.*]
Ova-tri-an (ô'vâ-tri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to an ovary.
Ova-tri-ole (ô'vâ-tri-ôl), *n.* [*Zool.*] One of the tubes of which the ovaries of most insects are composed.

Ova-tri-ole-mist (ô'vâ-tri-ôl-mist), *n.* One who performs, or is skilled in, ovariotomy.

Ova-tri-ole-my (ô'vâ-tri-ôl-my), *n.* [*Ovarium* + *Gr. réuvel* to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of removing one or both of the ovaries; oophorectomy.

Ova-tri-ous (ô'vâ-tri-ôus), *a.* Consisting of eggs; as, ovarious food. [*R.*]

Ova-tri-tis (ô'vâ-tri-tis), *n.* [*NL.* See **OVARIUM**, and *-itis*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the ovaries.

Ova-tri-um (ô'vâ-tri-ûm), *n.*; *pl.* **OVARIA** (ô'vâ-ri-â), *E. OVARIUMS (ô'vâ-ri-ûms). [*NL.*] An ovary. See **OVARY**.*

Ovary (ô'vâ-ry), *n.*; *pl.* **OVARIES** (ô'vâ-ri-â). [*NL.* *Ovarium*, *fr. L. ovarium* egg; cf. *F. ovarie*. See **OVAL**.] 1. (*Bot.*) That part of the pistil which contains the seed, and in most flowering plants develops into the fruit. See *Illustr.* of *FLOWER*. 2. (*Zool.* & *Anat.*) The essential female reproductive organ in which the ova are produced. See *Illustr.* of *DISCOPHORA*.

Ovate (ô'vâ-t), *a.* [*L. ovatus*, from *ovum* egg. See **OVAL**.] 1. Shaped like an egg, with the lower extremity broadest. 2. (*Bot.*) Having the shape of an egg, or of the longitudinal section of an egg, with the broader end basal.

Ovate-a-cu-mi-nate (ô'vâ-t-â-kû'mî-nâ-t), *a.* Having an ovate form, but narrowed at the end into a slender point.

Ovate-cyl-in-dra-ceous (ô'vâ-t-sîl-in-drâ-shûs), *a.* Having a form intermediate between ovate and cylindraceous.

Ovate-lan-ce-o-late (ô'vâ-t-lân-sâ-ôl-â-t), *a.* Having a form intermediate between ovate and lanceolate.

Ovate-ob-long (ô'vâ-t-ôb-lông), *a.* Oblong, with one end narrower than the other; ovate-oblong.

Ovate-ro-tund-ate (ô'vâ-t-rô-tûnd-â-t), *a.* Having a form intermediate between that of an egg and a sphere; roundly ovate.

Ovate-su-bu-late (ô'vâ-t-sû-bû-lâ-t), *a.* Having an ovate form, but with a subulate tip or extremity.

Ova-tion (ô'vâ-shûn), *n.* [*L. ovatio*, *fr. ovare* to exult, rejoice, triumph in an ovation; cf. *Gr. ôvâiv* to shout; cf. *F. ovation*.] 1. (*Rom. Antig.*) A lesser kind of triumph allowed to a commander for an easy, bloodless victory, or a victory over slaves.

2. Hence: An expression of popular homage; the tribute of the multitude to a public favorite.

To rain an April of ovation round
Their statues. *Tennyson.*

Ova-to-a-cu-mi-nate (ô'vâ-t-â-kû'mî-nâ-t), *a.* Same as **OVATE-ACUMINATE**.

Ova-to-cyl-in-dra-ceous (ô'vâ-t-sîl-in-drâ-shûs), *a.* Same as **OVATE-CYLINDRACEOUS**.

Ova-to-ob-long (ô'vâ-t-ôb-lông), *a.* Same as **OVATE-OB- LONG**.

Ova-to-ro-tund-ate (ô'vâ-t-rô-tûnd-â-t), *a.* Same as **OVATE- ROTUNDATE**.

Oven (ô'vên), *n.* [*AS. oven*; akin to *D. oven*, *OHG. ofan*, *ovan*, *G. ofen*, *Icel. ofn*, *Dan. oven*, *Sw. ugn*, *Goth. uhnis*, *Gr. îrnâs*, *Skr. ukhâ* pot.] A place arched over with brick or stonework, and used for baking, heating, or drying; hence, any structure, whether fixed or portable, which may be heated for baking, drying, etc.; esp., now, a chamber in a stove, used for baking or roasting.

Oven-bird (ô'bêrd), *n.* (*Zool.*) (a) Any species of the genus *Furnarius*, allied to the creepers. They inhabit South America and the West Indies, and construct curious oven-shaped nests. (b) In the United States, *Seturus aurocapillus*; — called also golden-crowned thrush. (c) In England, sometimes applied to the willow warbler, and to the long-tailed titmouse.

Oven-bird (ô'bêrd), *prep.* [*AS. oven*; akin to *D. over*, *G. über*, *OHG. ubir*, *ubar*, *Dan. over*, *Sw. öfer*,

Icel. yfar, *Goth. usar*, *L. super*, *Gr. úper*, *Skr. upari*.] 199. Cf. *ANOVE*, *EVAS*, *HYPER*, *ONOR*, *SUPRA*, *BOVARIAN*, *UP*.] 1. Above, or higher than, in place or position, with the idea of covering; — opposed to *under*; as, clouds are over our heads; the smoke rises over the city.

The mercy seat that is over the testimony. *Ex. xxx. 6.*
Over them gleamed far off the crimson banners of morning. *Longfellow.*

2. Across; from side to side of; — implying a passing or moving, either above the substance or thing, or on the surface of it; as, a dog leaps over a stream or a table.

Certain lakes . . . poison birds which fly over them. *Bacon.*

3. Upon the surface of, or the whole surface of; either and thither upon; throughout the whole extent of; as, to wander over the earth; to walk over a field, or over a city.

4. Above; — implying superiority in excellence, dignity, condition, or value; as, the advantages which the Christian world has over the heathen. *Swift.*

5. Above in authority or station; — implying government, direction, care, attention, guard, responsibility, etc.; — opposed to *under*.

Thou shalt be over my house. *Gen. xli. 40.*
I will make thee ruler over many things. *Matt. xxv. 23.*
Dost thou not watch over my sin? *Job xiv. 16.*
His tender mercies are over all his works. *Psa. cxlv. 9.*

6. Across or during the time of; from beginning to end of; as, to keep anything over night; to keep corn over winter.

7. Above the perpendicular height or length of, with an idea of measurement; as, the water, or the depth of water, was over his head, over his shoes.

8. Beyond; in excess of; in addition to; more than; as, it cost over five dollars. "Over all this." *Chaucer.*

9. Above, implying superiority after a contest; in spite of; notwithstanding; as, he triumphed over difficulties; the bill was passed over the veto.

Over, in poetry, is often contracted into *o'er*.

Over his signature (or *name*) is a substitute for the idiomatic English form, *under his signature* (name, hand and seal, etc.), the reference in the latter form being to the authority under which the writing is made, executed, or published, and not to the place of the autograph, etc.

Over all (*Her.*), placed over or upon other bearings, and therefore hiding them in part; — said of a charge. — *Over* head and ears, beyond one's depth; completely; wholly; hopelessly; as, over head and ears in debt. [*Colloq.*]

Over the left. See *under LEFT*. — To run over (*Mach.*), to have rotation in such direction that the crank pin traverses the upper, or front, half of its path in the forward, or outward, stroke; — said of a crank which drives, or is driven by, a reciprocating piece.

Over (*ô'vêr*), *adv.* 1. From one side to another; from side to side; across; crosswise; as, a board, or a tree, a foot over, i. e., a foot in diameter.

2. From one person or place to another regarded as on the opposite side of a space or barrier; — used with verbs of motion; as, to sail over to England; to hand over the money; to go over to the enemy. "We will pass over to Gibeah." *Judges xix. 12.* Also, with verbs of being: At, or on, the opposite side; as, the boat is over.

3. From beginning to end; throughout the course, extent, or expanse of anything; as, to look over accounts, or a stock of goods; a dress covered over with jewels.

4. From inside to outside, above or across the brim. Good measure, pressed down . . . and running over. *Luke vi. 33.*

5. Beyond a limit; hence, in excessive degree or quantity; superfluently; with repetition; as, to do the whole work over. "So over violent." *Dryden.*

He that gathered much had nothing over. *Ex. xvi. 18.*

6. In a manner to bring the under side to or towards the top; as, to turn (one's self) over; to roll a stone over; to turn over the leaves; to tip over a cart.

7. At an end; beyond the limit of continuance; completed; finished. "Their distress was over." *Macaulay.* "The feast was over." *Sir W. Scott.*

Over, out, off, and similar adverbs, are often used in the predicate with the sense and force of adjectives, agreeing in this respect with the adverbs of place, *here, there, everywhere, nowhere*; as, the games were over; the play is over; the master was out; his hat is off.

Over is much used in composition, with the same significations that it has as a separate word; as in *overcast*, *overflow*, to cast or flow so as to spread over or cover; *overhang*, to hang above; *overturn*, to turn so as to bring the underside towards the top; *overact*, *overreach*, to act or reach beyond, implying excess or superiority.

All over. (a) Over the whole; upon all parts; completely; as, he is spattered with mud all over. (b) Wholly over; at an end; as, it is all over with him. — *Over again*, once more; with repetition; afresh; anew. *Dryden.* — *Over against*, opposite; in front. *Addition*. — *Over and above*, in a manner, or degree, beyond what is supposed, defined, or usual; besides; in addition; as, not over and above well. "He . . . gained, over and above, the good will of all people." *L'Estrange*. — *Over and over*, repeatedly; again and again. — To bell over. See *under BELL*, *n.* 1. To come to over. To do over. To give over, etc. See *under COME*, *DO*, *GIVE*, etc. — To throw over, to abandon; to betray. Cf. *To throw overboard*, *under OVERBOARD*.

Over, a. Upper; covering; higher; superior; also, excessive; too much or too great; — chiefly used in composition; as, *overshoes*, *overcoat*, *over-garment*, *overlord*, *overwork*, *overhaste*.

Over, n. (*Cricket*) A certain number of balls (usually four) delivered successively from behind one wicket, after which the ball is bowled from behind the other wicket as many times, the fielders changing places.

Over-a-bound (ô'â-bound), *v. t.* To be exceedingly plenty or superabundant. *Pope.*

Over-act (ô'kît), *v. t.* 1 To act or perform to excess; to exaggerate in acting; as, he overacted his part. 2 To act upon, or influence, unduly. [*Obs.*]

The hope of inheritance overacts them. *Milton.*

Over-act (ô'vêr-âkt'), *v. t.* To act more than is necessary; to go to excess in action. *B. Johnson.*

Over-ac-tion (ô'vêr-âkshûn), *n.* Performance to excess; exaggerated or excessive action.

Over-af-fect (ô'vêr-âf-êkt'), *v. t.* To affect or care for unduly. [*Obs.*]

Over-ag-i-tate (ô'vêr-âg-i-tât), *v. t.* To agitate or discuss beyond what is expedient. *Byron.*

Over-all (ô'vêr-âll), *adv.* Everywhere. [*Obs.*]

Over-alls (ô'vêr-âlz), *n. pl.* 1 A kind of loose trousers worn over others to protect them from soiling. *R. D. Blackmore.*

2 Waterproof leggings. *R. D. Blackmore.*

Over-anx-i-ety (ô'vêr-ân-zî-ê-tî), *n.* The state of being overanxious; excessive anxiety.

Over-anx-i-ous (ô'vêr-ân-shûs), *a.* Anxious in an excessive or needless degree. — **Over-anx-i-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Over-arch (ô'vêr-ârch'), *v. t.* & *n.* To make or place an arch over; to hang over like an arch. "Brown with o'er-arching shades." *Pope.*

Over-arm (ô'vêr-ârm'), *a.* (*Cricket*, etc.) Done (as bowling or pitching) with the arm raised above the shoulder. See **OVERHAND**. "An over-arm with a round-arm bowler." *R. A. Proctor.*

Over-awe (ô'vêr-âw'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. OVERAWED* (ô'vêr-âw), *p. pr. & v. n. OVERAWING*.] To awe exceedingly; to subjugate or restrain by awe or great fear.

The king was present in person to overlook the magistrates, and overawe these subjects with the terror of his sword. *Spenser.*

Over-aw-ful (ô'vêr-âf-ûl), *a.* Awful, or reverential, in an excessive degree. [*R.*]

Over-balance (ô'vêr-bâl-âns), *v. t.* 1 To exceed equality with; to outweigh. *Locke.*

2 To cause to lose balance or equilibrium.

Over-balance (ô'vêr-bâl-âns), *n.* Excess of weight or value; something more than an equivalent; as, an over-balance of exports. *J. Edwards.*

Over-bar-ren (ô'vêr-bâr-rên), *a.* Excessively barren.

Over-bat-tle (ô'vêr-bât-tl'), *a.* (*Over* + *battle*, *n.*) Excessively fertile; bearing rank or noxious growths. [*Obs.*]

"Overbattle grounds." *Hooker.*

Over-bear (ô'vêr-bêr'), *v. t.* 1 To bear down or carry down, as by excess of weight, power, force, etc.; to overcome; to suppress.

The point of reputation, when the news first came of the battle lost, did overbear the reason of war. *Bacon.*

Overborne with weight the Cyprians fell. *Dryden.*

They are not so ready to overbear the adversary who goes out of his own country to meet them. *Joett (Theop.).*

2 To domineer over; to overcome by insolence.

Over-bear, *v. t.* To bear fruit or offspring to excess; to be too prolific.

Over-bearing, *a.* 1 overpowering; subduing; repressing. *J. Watts.*

2 Aggressively haughty; arrogant; domineering; tyrannical; dictatorial; insolent.

— **Over-bearing-ly**, *adv.* — **Over-bearing-ness**, *n.*

Over-bend (ô'vêr-bênd'), *v. t.* To bend to excess.

Over-bend, *v. t.* To bend over. [*R.*]

Over-bid (ô'vêr-bîd'), *v. t.* To bid or offer beyond, or in excess of.

Over-bide (ô'vêr-bîd'), *v. t.* To outlive. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Over-blow (ô'vêr-blô'), *v. t.* 1 To blow over, or be subdued. [*R.*]

2 (*Mus.*) To force so much wind into a pipe that it produces an overtone, or a note higher than the natural note; thus, the upper octaves of a flute are produced by overblowing.

Over-blow, *v. t.* To blow away; to dissipate by wind, or as by wind.

When this cloud of sorrow's overblown. *Waller.*

Over-board (ô'vêr-bôrd'), *adv.* Over the side of a ship; hence, from on board of a ship, into the water; as, to fall overboard.

To throw overboard, to discard; to abandon, as a dependent or friend.

Over-boil (ô'vêr-bôil'), *v. t.* To boil over or unduly.

Nor is it discontent to keep the mind deep in its fountain, lest it overboil. *Byron.*

Over-bold (ô'vêr-bôld'), *a.* Excessively or presumptuously bold; impudent. *Shak.* — **Over-bold-ly**, *adv.*

Over-book-ish (ô'vêr-bûk-îsh), *a.* Excessively bookish.

Over-boun-te-ous, *a.* Bounteous to excess.

Over-bow (ô'vêr-bôw'), *v. t.* To bend or bow over; to bend in a contrary direction. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Over-breed (ô'vêr-brêd'), *v. t.* To breed to excess.

Over-brim (ô'vêr-brîm'), *v. t.* To flow over the brim; to be so full as to overflow. [*R.*]

Over-brow (ô'vêr-brou'), *v. t.* To hang over like a brow; to impend over. [*Poetic.*] *Longfellow.*

Did with a huge projection overbrow large space beneath. *Wordsworth.*

Over-build (ô'vêr-bîld'), *v. t.* 1 To build over. *Milton.*

2 To build too much; to build beyond the demand.

Over-build (ô'vêr-bîlt'), *a.* Having too many buildings; as, an overbuilt part of a town.

Over-bulk (ô'vêr-bûlk'), *v. t.* To oppress by bulk; to overtower. [*Obs. & R.*] *Shak.*

Over-bur-den (ô'vêr-bûr-dên), *v. t.* To load with too great weight or too much care, etc. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Over-bur-den-some. The waste which overlies good stone in a quarry. *Raymond.*

Over-bur-den-some (ô'vêr-bûr-dên-sôm), *a.* Too burdensome.

Over-burn (ô'vêr-bûrn'), *v. t.* & *n.* To burn too much; to be overzealous.

Over-busy (ô'vêr-bîz-y), *a.* Too busy; officious.

Over-buy (ô'vêr-bî'), *v. t.* 1 To buy too much. *Dryden.*

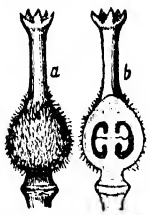
2 To buy at too dear a rate.

Over-can-o-py (ô'vêr-kân-ô-pî), *v. t.* To cover as with a canopy. *Shak.*

Over-ca-pa-ble (ô'vêr-kâ-pâ-b'l'), *a.* Too capable. [*R.*]

Overcapable of such pleasing errors. *Hooker.*

Over-care (ô'vêr-kâr'), *n.* Excessive care. *Dryden.*



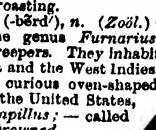
Ovary of *Tilia americana* (Linden, or Basswood). a. Pistil enlarged, with Receptacle or Torus; b. Section of Ovary, showing two Cells with Ovules.



Ovate-oblong.



Ovenbird (*Furnarius fuliginosus*) and Nest.



Northern Ovenbird (*Seturus aurocapillus*).

Over-careful (ô'vêr-kâr'fûl), *a.* Too careful. *Shak.*
Over-care'king (-kâr'king), *a.* Too anxious; too full of care. [*Archæ*]. *Fuller.*
Over-carry (-kâr'ry), *v. t. & i.* To carry too far; to carry beyond the proper point. *Hayward.*
Over-cast (-kâst'), *v. t. & i.* To cast or cover over; hence, to cloud; to darken.

Those clouds that overcast your morn shall fly. *Dryden.*

2. To compute or rate too high. *Bacon.*
 3. (*Sewing*) To take long, loose stitches over (the raw edges of a seam) to prevent raveling.

Over-catch (-kâch'), *v. t.* To overtake. [*Obs.*]
Over-cautious (-kâ'shûs), *a.* Too cautious; cautious or prudent to excess. — **Over-cautious-ly**, *adv.* — **Over-cautious-ness**, *n.*

Over-change (-chânj'), *n.* Too much or too frequent change; fickleness. [*R.*] *Beau. & F.*

Over-charge (-chârj'), *v. t.* [*Cf. SUPERCHARGE, SURCHARGE.*] 1. To charge or load too heavily; to burden; to oppress; to cloy. *Sir W. Raleigh.*
 2. To fill too full; to crowd.

Our language is overcharged with consonants. *Addison.*

3. To charge excessively; to charge beyond a fair rate or price.

4. To exaggerate; as, to overcharge a description.

Overcharged mine. (*Mil.*) See *Globe of compression*, under *GLOBE*.

Over-charge, *v. t.* To make excessive charges.

Over-charge (ô'vêr-chârj'), *n.* [*Cf. SUPERCHARGE, SURCHARGE.*] 1. An excessive load or burden.

2. An excessive charge in an account.

Over-climb (-klîm'), *v. t.* To climb over. *Surrey.*

Over-cloud (-klûd'), *v. t.* To cover or overpread with clouds; to becloud; to overcast.

Over-cloy (-kloj'), *v. t.* To fill beyond satiety. *Shak.*

Over-coat (-kôj'), *n.* [*Cf. SURCOAT.*] A coat worn over the other clothing; a greatcoat; a topcoat.

Over-cold (-kôld'), *a.* Cold to excess. *Wiseman.*

Over-color (-kôlôr'), *v. t.* To color too highly.

Over-come (-kôm'), *v. t.* [*Imp. OVERCOME; (kâm')* *p. p. OVERCAME; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERCOMING.*] [*AS. ofercoman.* See *OVER, COME*, and *cf. SUPERVENE.*] 1. To get the better of; to surmount; to conquer; to subdue; as, to overcome enemies in battle.

This wretched woman overcome

Of anguish, rather than of crime, hath been. *Spenser.*

2. To overflow; to surcharge. [*Obs.*] *J. Phillips.*

3. To come or pass over; to spread over. [*Obs.*]

And overcome us like a summer's cloud. *Shak.*

Syn. — To conquer; subdue; vanquish; overpower; overthrow; overturn; defeat; crush; overbear; overwhelm; prostrate; beat; surmount. See *CONQUER*.

Over-come, *v. t.* To gain the superiority; to be victorious. *Rev. iii. 21.*

Over-oom (-kôm'ôr'), *n.* One who overcomes.

Over-oom'ing (-kôm'ing), *a.* Conquering; subduing.

— **Over-oom'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Over-oom'ti-dence (-kôm'ti-dens), *n.* Excessive confidence; too great reliance or trust.

Over-oom'ti-dent (-dent), *a.* Confident to excess. —

Over-oom'ti-dent-ly, *adv.*

Over-cost'ly (-kôst'ly), *a.* Too costly. *Milton.*

Over-count (-kôunt'), *v. t.* To rate too high; to outnumber. *Shak.*

Over-cow (-kûw'ôr'), *v. t.* To cover up. *Shak.*

Over-cred'u-lous (-krêd'û-lûs), *a.* Too credulous.

Over-crow (-krôj'), *v. t.* To crowd, exult, or boast, over; to overpower. *Spenser.*

Over-crowd (-krôud'), *v. t.* To crowd too much.

Over-um'ning (-kûm'ning), *a.* Exceedingly or excessively cunning.

Over-cur'ious (-kûr'î-lûs), *a.* Too curious.

Over-dare (-dâr'), *v. t. & i.* To dare too much or rashly; to be too daring.

Over-date (-dât'), *v. t.* To date later than the true or proper period.

Over-deal (-dêl'), *n.* The excess. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

The overdeal in the price will be double. *Holland.*

Over-del'i-cate (-dêl'î-kîj'), *a.* Too delicate.

Over-de-light'ed (-dê-lîv'ed), *a.* Delighted beyond measure.

Over-ought (-ôit'), *a.* Covered over. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Over-do (-dôj'), *v. t.* [*Imp. OVERDOIN (-dîj')*; *p. p. OVERDONE (-dûn')*; *p. pr. & vb. n. OVERDOING.*] 1. To do too much; to exceed what is proper or true in doing; to exaggerate; to carry too far.

Anything so overdone is from the purpose of playing. *Shak.*

2. To overtask, or overtax; to fatigue; to exhaust; as, to overdo one's strength.

3. To surpass; to excel. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*

4. To cook too much; as, to overdo the meat.

Over-do, *v. t.* To labor too hard; to do too much.

Over-do'er (-ôr'), *n.* One who overdoes.

Over-dose (-dôj'), *v. t.* To dose to excess; to give an overdose, or too many doses, to.

Over-dose, *n.* Too great a dose; an excessive dose.

Over-draw (-drâj'), *v. t.* [*Imp. OVERDREW (-drûj')*; *p. p. OVERDRAWN (-drân')*; *p. pr. & vb. n. OVERDRAWING.*] 1. To exaggerate; to overdo.

2. (*Banking*) To make drafts upon or against, in excess of the proper amount or limit.

Over-dress (-drês'), *v. t.* To dress or adorn to excess; to dress too much. *Pope.*

Over-drink (-drînk'), *v. t. & i.* To drink to excess.

Over-drive (-drîv'), *v. t. & i.* To drive too hard, or far, or beyond strength.

Over-drown (-droun'), *v. t.* To wet or drench to excess. [*Obs.*] *W. Browne.*

Over-dry (-drîj'), *v. t.* To dry too much. *Burton.*

Over-due (-dûj'), *a.* Due and more than due; delayed beyond the proper time of arrival or payment, etc.; as, an overdue vessel; an overdue note.

Over-dye (ô'vêr-dîj'), *v. t.* To dye with excess of color; to put one color over (another). *Shak.*

Over-eager (ô'vêr-ê-jêr'), *a.* Too eager; too impatient.

Over-eager-ly, *adv.* — **Over-eager-ness**, *n.*

Over-earn'est (-êr'nêst'), *a.* Too earnest. — **Over-earn'est-ly**, *adv.* — **Over-earn'est-ness**, *n.*

Over-eat (-êj'), *v. t. & i.* 1. To gnaw all over, or on all sides. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To eat to excess; — often with a reflexive.

Over-ele-gant (-êlê-gant'), *a.* Too elegant. *Johnson.*

Over-empty (-êmp'tî), 215, *v. t.* To make too empty; to exhaust. [*R.*] *Carew.*

Over-est (ô'vêr-êst'), *a.* [*Superl. of OVER.*] Uppermost; outermost.

Full threadbare was his overest courtesy. *Chaucer.*

Over-es'ti-mate (-êst'î-mât'), *v. t.* To estimate too highly; to overvalue.

Over-es'ti-mate (-mât'), *n.* An estimate that is too high; as, an overestimate of the vote.

Over-ex-cite (-êks-îjt'), *v. t.* To excite too much.

Over-ex-cite-ment (-îjt'ment'), *n.* Excess of excitement; the state of being overexcited.

Over-ex-ert (-êgz-êrt'), *v. t.* To exert too much.

Over-ex-ertion (-êrt'shûn'), *n.* Excessive exertion.

Over-ex-qui-site (-êks'kwî-zîjt'), *a.* Too exquisite; too exact or nice; too careful.

Over-eye (-îj'), *v. t.* 1. To superintend; to oversee; to inspect. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To see; to observe. [*Obs.*]

Over-fall (-fâl'), *n.* 1. A cataract; a waterfall. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Naut.*) A turbulent surface of water, caused by strong currents setting over submerged ridges; also, a dangerous submerged ridge or shoal.

Over-fa-tigue (-fâ-tîgj'), *n.* Excessive fatigue.

Over-fa-tigue, *v. t.* To fatigue to excess; to tire out.

Over-feed (-fêd'), *v. t. & i.* [*Imp. & p. p. OVERFEED (-fêd')*; *p. pr. & vb. n. OVERFEEDING.*] To feed to excess; to surfeit.

Over-fierce (-fîêrs'), *a.* Excessively fierce.

Over-fill (-fîlj'), *v. t.* To fill to excess; to surcharge.

Over-fish (-fîsh'), *v. t.* To fish to excess.

Over-flot (-flôt'), *v. t.* To overflow. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Over-flour'ish (-flûr'ish'), *v. t.* 1. To make excessive display or flourish of.

2. To embellish with outward ornaments or flourishes; to varnish over. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Over-flow (-flôj'), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. OVERFLOWED (-flôd')*; *p. pr. & vb. n. OVERFLOWING.*] [*AS. oferflôwan.* See *OVER*, and *Flow.*] 1. To flow over; to cover with, or as with, water or other fluid; to spread over; to inundate; to overwhelm.

The northern nations overflowed all Christendom. *Spenser.*

2. To flow over the brim of; to fill more than full.

Over-flow, *v. i.* 1. To run over the bounds.

2. To be superabundant; to abound.

Over-flow (ô'vêr-flôj'), *n.* 1. A flowing over, as of water or other fluid; an inundation. *Bacon.*

2. That which flows over; a superfluous portion; a superabundance. *Shak.*

3. An outlet for the escape of surplus liquid.

Overflow meeting, a meeting constituted of the surplus or overflow of another audience.

Over-flow'ing (-flôj'ing), *n.* An overflow; that which overflows; exuberance; copiousness.

He was ready to bestow the overflowings of his full mind on anybody who would start a subject. *Macaulay.*

Over-flow'ing-ly, *adv.* In great abundance; exuberantly. *Boyle.*

Over-flush (-flûsh'), *v. t.* To flush to excess. [*R.*]

Over-flut'ter (-flût'tôr'), *v. t.* To flutter over.

Over-flux (-flûks'), *n.* Overflow; exuberance. [*R.*]

Over-fly (-flîj'), *v. t.* [*Imp. OVERFLEW (-flîj')*; *p. p. OVERFLEW (-flôn')*; *p. pr. & vb. n. OVERFLYING.*] To cross or pass over by flight.

Over-fond (-fônd'), *a.* Fond to excess. *Milton.*

— **Over-fond'ly**, *adv.* — **Over-fond'ness**, *n.*

Over-force (-fôr'), *n.* Excessive force; violence.

Over-for'ward (-fôr'wêrd'), *a.* Forward to excess; too forward. — **Over-for'ward-ness**, *n.*

Over-free (-frîj'), *a.* Free to excess; too liberal. *So familiar. — Over-free-ly, *adv.**

Over-freight (-frîjt'), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. OVERFREIGHTED (-frîjt'ed')*; *p. pr. & vb. n. OVERFREIGHTING.*] To put too much freight in or upon;

to load too full, or too heavily; to overload.

Over-frequent (-frîkwent'), *a.* Too frequent.

Over-frieze (-frîz'), *v. t.* To cover with a frieze, or as with a frieze. *E. Hall.*

Over-front (-frînt'), *v. t.* To confront; to oppose; to withstand. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Over-fruit'ful (-frût'fûl'), *a.* Too fruitful.

Over-full (-fûl'), *n.* [*AS. oferfull.*] Too full; filled to overflowing; excessively full; surfeited. *Shak.*

Over-full'ness, *n.* The state of being excessively or abnormally full, so as to cause overflow, distention, or congestion; excess of fullness; surfeit.

Over-gar'ment (-gâr'ment'), *n.* An outer garment.

Over-garri-son (-gâr'ri-sûn'), *v. t.* To garrison to excess.

Over-gaze (-gâz'), *v. t.* To gaze over; to overlook. [*Poetic.*] "Earth's o'ergazing mountains." *Byron.*

Over-get (-gêjt'), *v. t.* 1. To reach; to overtake; to pass. [*Obs.*]

2. To get beyond; to get over or recover from. [*R.*]

Over-gild (-gîld'), *v. t.* [*AS. ofergildan.*] To gild over; to varnish.

Over-gird (-gîrd'), *v. t.* To gird too closely. [*R.*]

Over-give (-gîv'), *v. t.* To give over; to surrender; to yield. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Over-glad (-glâd'), *a.* Excessively or unduly glad.

Over-glance (-glâns'), *v. t.* To glance over.

Over-glide (-glîd'), *v. t.* To glide over. *Wyllat.*

Over-gloom (ô'vêr-glôom'), *v. t.* To spread gloom; to make gloomy; to overshadow. [*R.*]

Overgloomed by memories of sorrow. *De Quin.*

Over-go (-gôj'), *v. t.* [*Imp. OVERWENT (-wênt')*; *p. p. OVERGONE (-gôn')*; *p. pr. & vb. n. OVERGOING.*] [*AS. ofergân.*] 1. To travel over. [*R.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To exceed; to surpass. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

3. To cover. [*Obs.*]

4. To oppress; to weigh down. [*Obs.*]

Over-gorge (-gôrj'), *v. t.* To gorge to excess.

Over-grace (-grâs'), *v. t.* To grace or honor excessively or beyond desert. [*R.*] *Beau. & F.*

Over-grass'd (-grâst'), *a.* Overstocked, or overgrown, or covered, with grass. [*Obs.*] *Spence.*

Over-great (-grêjt'), *a.* Too great.

Over-great'ness, *n.* Excessive greatness.

Over-greed'y (-grêdj'), *a.* Excessively greedy.

Over-gross (-grôs'), *a.* Too gross.

Over-ground (-grôund'), *a.* Situated over or above ground; as, the overground portion of a plant.

Over-grow (-grôj'), *v. t.* [*Imp. OVERGROW (-grôj')*; *p. p. OVERGROWN (-grôn')*; *p. pr. & vb. n. OVERGROWING.*] 1. To grow over; to cover with growth or herbage, esp. that which is rank.

The green . . . is rough and overgrown. *Sir W. Sc.*

2. To grow beyond; to rise above; hence, to overcome; to oppress. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.* "Overgrown with labor." *Beau. & F.*

[Usually in the past participle.]

Over-grow, *v. t.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size; as, a huge, overgrown ox. *L'Extrange.*

Over-growth (-grôth'), *n.* Excessive growth.

Over-hall (-hâl'), *v. t.* See *OVERHAUL*. [*Obs.*]

Over-hale (-hâl'), *v. t.* See *OVERHAUL*. [*Obs.*]

Over-hand (-hând'), *n.* The upper hand; advantage; superiority; mastery.

He had gotten thereby a great overhand on me. *Sir T. More.*

Over-hand, *a.* 1. (*Sewing*) Over and over; — applied to a style of sewing, or to a seam, in which two edges, usually selvages, are sewed together by passing each stitch over both.

2. (*Baseball, Cricket*, etc.) Done (as pitching or bowling) with the hand higher than the elbow, or the arm above, or higher than, the shoulder.

Overhand knot. See *Illustration of KNOT*.

Over-hand, *adv.* In an overhand manner or style.

Over-hand'le (-hând'li), *v. t.* To handle, or use, too much; to mention too often. *Shak.*

Over-hang (-hâng'), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. OVERHUNG (-hûng')*; *p. pr. & vb. n. OVERHANGING.*] 1. To impend or hang over. [*R.*] *Beau. & F.*

2. To hang over; to jut or project over.

Over-hang, *v. i.* To jut over.

Over-hang, *n.* (*Arch.*) 1. In a general sense, that which juts out or projects; a projection; also, the measure of the projection; as, the overhang is five feet.

2. Specifically: The projection of an upper part (as a roof, an upper story, or other part) of a building beyond the lower part; as, the overhang of a roof, of the eaves, etc.

3. (*Naut.*) The portion of the bow or stem of a vessel that projects over the water beyond the water line.

hop; to skip over; hence, to overpass. [Obs.] "When the time is overhapt." *Holland.*
Over-hold ('vār-hōld'), v. t. To hold or value too highly; to estimate at too dear a rate. [Obs.] *Shak.*
Over-hung ('hūng'), a. 1. Covered over; ornamented with hangings. *Carlyle.*
 2. Suspended from above or from the top.

Overhung door, a sliding door, suspended from the top, as upon rollers.

Over-in-flu-ence ('In-flū-ens), v. t. To influence in an excessive degree; to have undue influence over.

Over-in-form ('In-fōrm'), v. t. To inform, fill, or animate, excessively. [R.] *Johnson.*

Over-is-sue ('Ish'ū), n. An excessive issue; an issue, as of notes or bonds, exceeding the limit of capital, credit, or authority.

An overissue of government paper. *Brougham.*

Over-is-sue, v. t. To issue in excess.

Over-jeal-ous ('jī'ā), a. [Over + *jealous*. Cf. *OVERZEALOUS*.] Excessively jealous; too jealous.

Over-joy ('jōi'), v. t. To make excessively joyful; to gratify extremely.

Over-joy ('jōi'), n. Excessive joy; transport.

Over-jump ('jūmp'), v. t. To jump over; hence, to omit; to ignore. *Marston.*

Over-king ('kīng'), n. A king who has sovereignty over inferior kings or ruling princes. *J. R. Green.*

Over-knowing ('nō'wīng), a. Too knowing or too cunning.

Over-lab-our ('lā'bōr), v. t. [imp. & p. p. *OVERLABORED* (-bērd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OVERLABORING*.] 1. To cause to labor excessively; to overwork. *Dryden.*

2. To labor upon excessively; to refine unduly.

Over-lade ('lād'), v. t. [imp. *OVERLADEN*; p. p. *OVERLADEN* (-lād'ūn); p. pr. & vb. n. *OVERLOADING*.] [Cf. *OVERLOAD*.] To load with too great a cargo; to overburden; to overload. *Spenser.*

Over-land ('lānd'), a. Being, or accomplished, over the land, instead of by sea; as, an *overland* journey.

Over-land, adv. By, upon, or across, land.

Over-land'er ('ēr), n. One who travels over lands or countries; one who travels overland.

Over-lan-guag-ed ('lāng'wāj; 48), a. Employing too many words; diffuse. *Lowell.*

Over-lap ('lāp'), v. t. & i. To lap over; to lap.

Over-lap ('lāp'), n. 1. The lapping of one thing over another; as, an *overlap* of six inches; an *overlap* of a slate on a roof.

2. (*Geol.*) An extension of geological beds above and beyond others, as in a conformable series of beds, when the upper beds extend over a wider space than the lower, either in one or in all directions.

Over-large ('lārg'), a. Too large; too great.

Over-large-ness, n. Excess of size or bulk.

Over-lash ('lāsh'), v. t. [Cf. *Prov. E. lash* extravagant, *lashing* lavish.] To drive on rashly; to go to excess; hence, to exaggerate; to boast. [Obs.] *Narrow.*

Over-lash-ing, n. Excess; exaggeration. [Obs.]

Over-late ('lāt'), a. Too late; exceedingly late.

Over-lave ('lāv'), v. t. To lave or bathe over.

Over-lav-ish ('lāv'ish), a. Lavish to excess.

Over-lay ('lē), v. t. [imp. & p. p. *OVERLAID* (-lād'); p. pr. & vb. n. *OVERLAYING*.] 1. To lay, or spread, something over or across; hence, to cover; to overwhelm; to press excessively upon.

When any country is overlaid by the multitude which live upon it. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

As when a cloud his beams doth overlay. *Spenser.*
 Framed of cedar overlaid with gold. *Milton.*

And overlay
 With this portentous bridge the dark abyss. *Milton.*

2. To smother with a close covering, or by lying upon. This woman's child died in the night; because she overlaid it. *1 Kings iii. 19.*

A heap of ashes that overlays your fire. *Dryden.*

3. (*Printing*) To put an overlay on.

Over-lay ('lē), n. 1. A covering. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (*Printing*) A piece of paper pasted upon the tympan sheet to improve the impression by making it stronger at a particular place.

Over-layer ('lē'r), n. One who overlays; that with which anything is overlaid.

Over-layer-ing, n. A superficial covering; a coating.

Over-lead ('lēd'), v. t. To domineer over; to affront; to treat with indignity. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Over-leap ('lēp'), v. t. [*AS. oferleápan*. See *OVER* and *LEAP*.] To leap over or across; hence, to omit; to ignore. "Let me *overleap* that custom." *Shak.*

Over-learn-ed ('lērn'ed), a. Too learned. — **Over-learn-ed-ly**, adv. — **Over-learn-ed-ness**, n.

Over-leath'er ('lēth'ēr), n. Upper leather. *Shak.*

Over-leav-en ('lēv'ēn), v. t. To leaveen too much; hence, to change excessively; to spoil. [Obs.]

Over-lib-er-al ('lēb'r-āl), a. Too liberal.

Over-lib-er-al-ly, adv. In an overliberal manner.

Over-lick ('līk'), v. t. To lick over.

Over-lie ('lē), v. t. [imp. *OVERLAY* (-lē'); p. p. *OVERLAIN* (-lān'); p. pr. & vb. n. *OVERLYING*.] To lie over or upon; specifically, to suffocate by lying upon; as, to *overlie* an infant. *Quain.*

A woman by negligence overlies her child in her sleeping. *Chaucer.*

Over-light ('lē), n. Too strong a light. *Bacon.*

Over-light, a. Too light or frivolous; giddy.

Over-li-ness ('lē-nēs), n. The quality or state of being overly; carelessness. [Obs.] *Bp. Hall.*

Over-lin-ger ('līng'ēr), v. t. To cause to linger; to detain too long. [Obs.] *Fuller.*

Over-lip ('lēp'), n. [*AS. oferlibban*.] The upper lip. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Over-live ('lēv'), v. t. To outlive. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The culture of Northumbria overlived the term of its political supremacy. *Ewiler.*

Over-live ('vār-līv'), v. t. To live too long, too luxuriously, or too actively. *Milton.* "Overlived in this close London life." *Mrs. Browning.*

Over-lyer ('lē'r), n. A survivor. *Bacon.*

Over-loaded ('lēd'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. *OVERLOADED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *OVERLOADING*.] [Cf. *OVERLAD*.] To load or fill to excess; to load too heavily.

Over-load ('lēd'), n. An excessive load; the excess beyond a proper load.

Over-log-ic-al ('lēj'īk-āl), a. Excessively logical; adhering too closely to the forms or rules of logic.

Over-long ('lēng'; 115), a. & adv. Too long. *Shak.*

Over-look ('lēk'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. *OVERLOOKED* (-lēkt'); p. pr. & vb. n. *OVERLOOKING*.] 1. To look down upon from a place that is over or above; to look over or view from a higher position; to rise above, so as to command a view of; as, to *overlook* a valley from a hill. "The pile *overlooked* the town." *Dryden.*

[Titan] with burning eye did hotly *overlook* them. *Shak.*

2. Hence: To supervise; to watch over; sometimes, to observe secretly; as, to *overlook* a gang of laborers; to *overlook* one who is writing a letter.

3. To inspect; to examine; to look over carefully or repeatedly. "Overlook this pedigree." *Shak.*

The time and care that are required
 To *overlook* and file and polish well. *Roscommon.*

4. To look upon with an evil eye; to bewitch by looking upon; to fascinate. [Obs. or *Prov. Eng.*] *Shak.*

If you trouble me I will *overlook* you, and then your pigs will die. *C. Kingsley.*

5. To look over and beyond (anything) without seeing it; to miss or omit in looking; hence, to refrain from bestowing notice or attention upon; to neglect; to pass over without censure or punishment; to excuse.

The times of ignorance therefore God *overlooked*. *Acts xvii. 30 (Rev. Ver.).*

They *overlook* truth in the judgments they pass. *Atterbury.*
 The pardoning and overlooking of faults. *Addison.*

Over-look'er ('ēr), n. One who overlooks.

Over-loop ('lēp'), n. See *ORLOP*. [Obs.]

Over-lord ('lērd'), n. One who is lord over another or others; a superior lord; a master. *Freeman.*

Over-lord-ship ('lērd'shīp), n. Lordship or supremacy of a person or a people over others. *J. R. Green.*

Over-loud ('lēud'), a. Too loud; noisy.

Over-love ('lēv'), v. t. To love to excess.

Over-lus-cious ('lēsh'ūs), a. Excessively luscious.

Over-lust-y ('lēst'y), a. Too lusty, or lively. *Shak.*

Over-ly, a. 1. Careless; negligent; inattentive; superficial; not thorough. [*Archæic*.] *Bp. Hall.*

2. Excessive; too much. [R.] *Coleridge.*

Over-ly, adv. In an overly manner. [*Archæic*.]

Over-lying ('lēwīng), a. Lying over or upon something; as, *overlying* rocks.

Over-mag-ni-fy ('māg'nī-fī), v. t. To magnify too much. *Bp. Hall.*

Over-mal-a-pert ('māl'ā-pērt), a. Excessively malapert or impudent. [Obs.] *Freynne.*

Over-man-ner ('mān'nēr), adv. In an excessive manner; excessively. [Obs.] *Wyclif.*

Over-march ('mārch'), v. t. & i. To march too far, or too much; to exhaust by marching. *Baker.*

Over-mast ('māst'), v. t. (*Naut.*) To furnish (a vessel) with too long or too heavy a mast or masts.

Over-mas'ter ('māst'ēr), v. t. To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish; to govern.

Over-match ('māch'), v. t. 1. To be more than equal to or a match for; hence, to vanquish. *Drayton.*

2. To marry (one) to a superior. [Obs.] *Burton.*

Over-match ('māch'), n. One superior in power; also, an unequal match; a contest in which one of the opponents is overmatched. *Milton. D. Webster.*

Over-meas-ure ('mēsh'ūr), v. t. To measure or estimate too largely.

Over-meas-ure ('mēsh'ūr), n. Excessive measure; the excess beyond true or proper measure; surplus.

Over-med-dle ('mēd'dl'), v. t. To meddle unduly.

Over-med-dling ('dīng), n. Excessive interference. "Justly shent for their *overmeddling*." *Fuller.*

Over-mel-low ('mēl'lō), a. Too mellow; overripe.

Over-mer-it ('mēr'it), n. Excessive merit. *Bacon.*

Over-mic-kle ('mīk'kl'), a. & adv. Overmuch. [Obs. or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Over-mix ('mīks'), v. t. To mix with too much.

Over-mod-est ('mōd'ēst), a. Modest to excess; bashful. — **Over-mod-est-ly**, adv.

Over-moi-st ('mōist'), a. Excessively moist. *Bacon.*

Over-moi-sture ('mōis'tūr), n. Excess of moisture.

Over-more ('mōr'), adv. Beyond; moreover. [Obs.]

Over-mor-row ('mōr'rō), n. The day after or following to-morrow. [Obs.] *Bible* (1551).

Over-most ('mōst'), a. Over the rest in authority; above all others; highest. [Obs.] *Falynn.*

Over-mount ('mōunt'), v. t. [Cf. *SURMOUNT*.] To mount over; to go higher than; to rise above.

Over-much ('mūch'), a. Too much. — *adv.* In too great a degree; too much. — *n.* An excess; a surplus.

Over-much-ness ('mūch'nēs), n. The quality or state of being in excess; superabundance. [R.] *B. Jonson.*

Over-mul-ti-ply ('mūlt'i-plī), v. t. & i. To multiply or increase too much; to repeat too often.

Over-mul-ti-tude ('tīd), v. t. To outnumber. [Obs.]

Over-name ('nām'), v. t. To name over or in a series; to recount. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Over-neat ('nēt'), a. Excessively neat. *Spectator.*

Over-nice ('nīs'), a. Excessively nice; fastidious. *Bp. Hall.* — **Over-nice-ly**, adv. — **Over-nice-ness**, n.

Over-night ('nīt'), n. The fore part of the night last past; the previous evening. [R.] *Shak.*

Over-night, adv. In the fore part of the night last past; in the evening before; also, during the night; as, the candle will not last *overnight*. *Dickens.*

I had been telling her all that happened *overnight*. *Dickens.*

Over-noise ('vār-noiz'), v. t. To overpower by noise.

Over-nu-mer-ous ('nū'mēr-ūs), a. Excessively numerous; too many.

Over-of-fice ('ōf'īs), v. t. To domineer over by virtue of office. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Over-of-ficious ('ōf'ish'ūs), a. Too busy; too ready to intermeddle; too officious. *Collier.*

Over-paint ('pānt'), v. t. To color or describe too strongly. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Over-pam-per ('pām'pēr), v. t. To pamper excessively; to feed or dress too much. *Drayton.*

Over-part ('pārt'), v. t. To give too important or difficult a part to. [Obs.] *B. Jonson.*

Over-pass ('pās'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. *OVERPASSED* (-pāst'); p. pr. & vb. n. *OVERPASSING*.] [Cf. *SURPASS*.] 1. To go over or beyond; to cross; as, to *overpass* a river; to *overpass* limits.

2. To pass over; to omit; to overlook; to disregard.

All the beauties of the East
 He slightly viewed and slightly *overpassed*. *Milton.*

3. To surpass; to excel. [R.] *R. Browning.*

Over-pass', v. t. To pass over, away, or off.

Over-pas-sion-ate ('pāsh'ūn-āt), a. The passionate to excess. — **Over-pas-sion-ate-ly**, adv.

Over-pa-tient ('pāsh'ēnt), a. Patient to excess.

Over-pay ('pē'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. *OVERPAID* (-pād'); p. pr. & vb. n. *OVERPAYING*.] To pay too much to; to reward too highly.

Over-peer ('pēr'), v. t. To peer over; to rise above.

Over-peo-ple ('pēp'l'), v. t. To people too densely.

Over-perch ('pērch'), v. t. To perch upon; to fly over. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Over-per-suade ('pēr-swād'), v. t. To persuade or influence against one's inclination or judgment. *Pope.*

Over-pes'ter ('pēs'tēr), v. t. To pester exceedingly or excessively. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Over-pic-ture ('pīkt'ūr; 135), v. t. To surpass nature in the picture or representation of. [Obs.] "*Overpic-turing* that Venus." *Shak.*

Over-please ('plēz'), v. t. To please excessively.

Over-plus ('plūs), n. [*Over* + *L. plus* more. See *PLUS*, and cf. *SURPLUS*.] That which remains after a supply, or beyond a quantity proposed; surplus. *Shak.*

"The *overplus* of a great fortune." *Addison.*

Over-ply ('plī'), v. t. To ply to excess; to exert with too much vigor; to overwork. *Milton.*

Over-poise ('poiz'), v. t. To outweigh; to overbalance. [R.] *Sir T. Browne.*

Over-poise, n. Preponderant weight; a counterbalance. [R.] *Mrs. Browning.*

Over-pol-ish ('pōl'ish), v. t. To polish too much.

Over-por-dur-ous ('pōr'dēr-ūs), a. Too heavy.

Over-post ('pōst'), v. t. To post over; to pass over swiftly, as by post. *Shak.*

Over-pot-ent ('pōt'ēt), a. Too potent or powerful.

Over-pow-er ('pōu'r), v. t. [imp. & p. p. *OVERPOWERED* (-ērd); p. pr. & vb. n. *OVERPOWERING*.] To excel or exceed in power; to cause to yield; to vanquish; to subdue; as, the light *overpowers* the eyes. "And *overpowered* that gallant few." *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — To overbear; overcome; vanquish; defeat; crush; overwhelm; overthrow; rout; conquer; subdue.

Over-power, n. A dominating power. *Bacon.*

Over-power-ing, a. Excelling in power; too powerful; irresistible. — **Over-power-ing-ly**, adv.

Over-praise ('prāz'), v. t. [Cf. *OVERPRIZE*, *SUPERPRAISE*.] To praise excessively or unduly.

Over-prais-ing, n. The act of praising unduly; excessive praise. *Milton.*

Over-press ('prēs'), v. t. 1. To bear upon with irresistible force; to crush; to overwhelm. *Shak.*

2. To overcome by importunity. *Johnson.*

Over-pres-sure ('prēs'ūr; 135), n. Excessive pressure or urging. *London Athenæum.*

Over-prize ('prīz'), v. t. [Cf. *OVERPRAISE*.] To prize excessively; to overvalue. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Over-pro-duc-tion ('prōd'ūk'shūn), n. Excessive production; supply beyond the demand. *J. S. Mill.*

Over-prompt ('prōmpt'; 215), a. Too prompt; too ready or eager; precipitate. — **Over-prompt-ness**, n.

Over-proof ('prōf'), a. Containing more alcohol than proof spirit; stronger than proof spirit; that is, containing more than 49.3 per cent by weight of alcohol.

Over-pro-portion ('prō-pōr'shūn), v. t. To make of too great proportion.

Over-proud ('prōud'), a. Exceedingly or unduly proud. "*Overproud* of his victory." *Milton.*

Over-prov'i-dent ('prōv'ī-dēnt), a. Too provident.

O'ver-reach' (ô'vër-rêch'), *n.* The act of striking the heel of the fore foot with the toe of the hind foot; — said of horses.

O'ver-reach'er (-rêch'ër), *n.* One who overreaches; one who cheats; a cheat.

O'ver-read' (-rêd'), *v. t.* To read over, or peruse. *Shak.*

O'ver-read'y (-rêd'y), *a.* Too ready. — **O'ver-read'ly** (-l'y), *adv.* — **O'ver-read'i-ness**, *n.*

O'ver-reck'on (-rêk'n), *v. t.* To reckon too highly.

O'ver-red' (-rêd'), *v. t.* To smear with red. [*Obs.*]

O'ver-re-fine' (-rê-fin'), *v. t.* To refine too much.

O'ver-re-fine'ment (-ment), *n.* Excessive refinement.

O'ver-rent' (-rênt'), *v. t.* To rent for too much.

O'ver-rich' (-rêch'), *a.* Excessively rich.

O'ver-ride' (-rîd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* **OVERRODE** (-rôd'); *p. pr.* **OVERRODE** (-rîd'n), **OVERRODE**, **OVERRID** (-rîd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVERRIDING**.] [*AS. oferidan.*] 1. To ride over or across; to ride upon; to trample down.

The carter overrode him with [i. e., by] his cart. *Chaucer.*

2. To suppress; to destroy; to supersede; to annul; as, one law overrules another; to override a veto.

3. To ride beyond; to pass; to outride. [*Obs.*]

I overrode him on the way. *Shak.*

4. To ride too much; to ride, as a horse, beyond its strength.

O'ver-rigged' (-rîgd'), *a.* Having too much rigging.

O'ver-right'some (-rîgh't'sûm), *a.* Excessively righteous; — usually implying hypocrisy.

O'ver-rigid' (-rîgid'), *a.* Too rigid; too severe.

O'ver-rig-orous (-rîgh't'sûm), *a.* Too rigorous; harsh.

O'ver-ripe' (-rîp'), *a.* Matured to excess. *Milton.*

O'ver-ripe'n (-rîp'n), *v. t.* To make too ripe. *Shak.*

O'ver-roast' (-rôst'), *v. t.* To roast too much. *Shak.*

O'ver-rule' (-rîl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OVERRULED** (-rîld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVERRULING**.] 1. To rule over; to govern or determine by superior authority.

2. To rule or determine in a contrary way; to decide against; to abrogate or alter; as, God overrules the purposes of men; the chairman overruled the point of order.

3. (Law) To supersede, reject, annul, or rule against; as, the plea, or the decision, was overruled by the court.

O'ver-rule', *v. t.* To be superior or supreme in ruling or controlling; as, God rules and overrules. *Shak.*

O'ver-ruled' (-rîld'), *a.* One who, or that which, controls, governs, or determines. *Sir P. Sidney.*

O'ver-ruling, *a.* Exerting controlling power; as, an overruling Providence. — **O'ver-rul'ing-ly**, *adv.*

O'ver-run' (-rûn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* **OVERRAN** (-rân'); *p. p.* **OVERRAN**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVERRUNNING**.] 1. To run over; to grow or spread over in excess; to invade and occupy; to take possession of; as, the vine overran its trellis; the farm is overrun with witch grass.

Those barbarous nations that overran the world. *Spenser.*

2. To exceed in distance or speed of running; to go beyond or pass in running.

Ahimsaz ran by the way of the plain, and overran Cush. *2 Sam. xviii. 29.*

3. To go beyond; to extend in part beyond; as, one line overruns another in length.

[F] In machinery, a sliding piece is said to overrun its bearing when its forward end goes beyond it.

4. To abuse or oppress, as if by treading upon.

None of them the feeble overran. *Spenser.*

5. (Print.) (a) To carry over, or back, as type, from one line or page into the next after, or next before. (b) To extend the contents of (a line, column, or page) into the next line, column, or page.

O'ver-run', v. t. 1. To run, pass, spread, or flow over or by something; to be beyond, or in excess.

Despised and trodden down of all that overran. *Spenser.*

2. (Print.) To extend beyond its due or desired length; as, a line, or advertisement, overruns.

O'ver-run'ner (-nêr), *n.* One that overruns. *Lovelace.*

O'ver-sat'u-rate (-sât'û-râ't; 135), *v. t.* [*CL. SURSATURATE.*] To saturate to excess.

O'ver-say' (-sây'), *v. t.* To say over; to repeat. *Ford.*

O'ver-scent'ed (-sênt'êd), *a.* 1. Scented excessively.

2. Covered or concealed by a different odor. *Fuller.*

O'ver-scrup'u-lous-ty (-skrup'yû-lôs'tî-y), *n.* Over-scrupulousness.

O'ver-scrup'u-lous-ness (-skrup'yû-lûs), *a.* Scrupulous to excess.

O'ver-scrup'u-lous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being over-scrupulous; excess of scrupulousness.

O'ver-sea' (-sê'), *a.* Beyond the sea; foreign.

O'ver-sea' (-sê'), *adv.* Over the sea; abroad.

O'ver-seas' (-sêz'), *adv.* *Milton. Tennyson.*

O'ver-search' (-sêrch'), *v. t.* To search all over.

O'ver-sea'son (-sêz'n), *v. t.* To season too highly.

O'ver-see' (-sê'), *v. t.* [*imp.* **OVERSAW** (-sâw'); *p. p.* **OVERSEEN** (-sê'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVERSEEING**.] [*AS. ofersêan* to survey, to despise. See **OVER**, and **SEE**.]

1. To superintend; to watch over; to direct; to look or see after; to overlook.

2. To omit or neglect seeing. *Spenser.*

O'ver-see', *v. t.* To see too far or too much; hence, to be deceived. [*Obs.*]

The most expert gamblers may sometimes oversee. *Fuller.*

Your partiality to me is much overseen, if you think me fit to correct your Latin. *Walspole.*

O'ver-see'r (-sêr' or -sê'r), *n.* One who oversees; a superintendant; a supervisor; as, an overseer of a mill; specifically, one of certain public officers; as, an overseer of the poor; an overseer of highways.

O'ver-see'rship, *n.* The office of an overseer.

O'ver-sell' (-sêl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OVERSOLD** (-sôld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVERSELLING**.] 1. To sell for a higher price than; to exceed in selling price.

One whose beauty Would oversell all Italy. *Beau. & Ft.*

2. To sell beyond means of delivery. [*Brokers' Cant*]

Over-sold market (*Brokers' Cant*), a market in which stocks or commodities have been sold "short" to such an extent that it is difficult to obtain them for delivery.

O'ver-set' (ô'vër-sêt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OVERSET**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVERSETTING**.] 1. To turn or tip (anything) over from an upright, or a proper, position so that it lies upon its side or bottom upwards; to upset; as, to overset a chair, a coach, a ship, or a building. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to fall, or to fail; to subvert; to overthrow; as, to overset a government or a plot. *Addison.*

3. To fill too full. [*Obs.*]

O'ver-set', *v. t.* To turn, or to be turned, over; to be upset.

O'ver-set' (ô'vër-sêt'), *n.* 1. An upsetting; overturn; overthrow; as, the overset of a carriage.

2. An excess; superfluity. [*Obs.*] "This overset of wealth and pomp." *Bp. Burnet.*

O'ver-shade' (-shâd'), *v. t.* [*AS. oferscædwin.* See **OVER**, and **SHADE**, and cf. **OVERSHADOW**.] To cover with shade; to render dark or gloomy; to overshadow. *Shak.*

O'ver-shad'ow (-shâd'ôw), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OVERSHADOWED** (-ôd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVERSHADOWING**.] [*CF. OVERSHADE.*] 1. To throw a shadow, or shade, over; to darken; to obscure.

There was a cloud that overshadowed them. *Mark ix. 7.*

2. Fig.: To cover with a superior influence. *Milton.*

O'ver-shad'ow'er (-ôr), *n.* One that throws a shade, or shadow, over anything. *Bacon.*

O'ver-shad'ow'y (-y), *a.* Overshadowing. [*R.*]

O'ver-shake' (-shâk'), *v. t.* To shake over or away; to drive away; to disperse. [*Obs.*]

O'ver-shine' (-shîn'), *v. t.* 1. To shine over or upon; to illumine. *Shak.*

2. To excel in shining; to outshine. *Shak.*

O'ver-shoe' (-shô'), *n.* A shoe that is worn over another for protection from wet or for extra warmth; esp., an India-rubber shoe; a galosh.

O'ver-shoot' (-shô't'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OVERSHOT** (-shô't'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVERSHOOTING**.] 1. To shoot over or beyond. "Not to overshoot his game." *South.*

2. To pass swiftly over; to fly beyond. *Harte.*

3. To exceed; as, to overshoot the truth. *Couper.*

To overshoot one's self, to venture too far; to assert too much.

O'ver-shoot', *v. t.* To fly beyond the mark. *Collier.*

O'ver-shot' (-shô't'), *a.* From **OVERSHOT**, *v. t.*

Over-shot wheel, a vertical water wheel, the circumference of which is covered with cavities or buckets, and which is turned by water which shoots over the top of it, filling the buckets on the farther side and acting chiefly by its weight.

O'ver-sight (-sî't'), *n.* 1. Watchful care; superintendence; general supervision.

2. An overlooking; an omission; an error. *Hooker.*

3. Escape from an overlooked peril. [*R.*] "His fool-happy oversight." *Spenser.*

Syn.—Superintendence; supervision; inspection; overlooking; inadvertence; neglect; mistake; error; omission.

O'ver-size' (-sîz'), *v. t.* To surpass in size.

O'ver-size', *v. t.* To cover with viscous matter. [*R.*]

O'ver-sized, *a.* Over-sized with conglutinate gore. *Shak.*

O'ver-skip' (-skîp'), *v. t.* To skip or leap over; to treat with indifference. *Shak.*

O'ver-skirt' (-skîrt'), *n.* An upper skirt, shorter than the dress, and usually draped.

O'ver-slaugh' (-slâ'), *n.* [*D. overslag.*] A bar in a river; as, the overslaugh in the Hudson River. [*Local, U. S.*]

O'ver-slaugh', *v. t.* [*D. overslaan.*] To hinder or stop, as by an overlaugh or an impediment; as, to overslaugh a bill in a legislative body; to overslaugh a military officer, that is, to hinder his promotion or employment. [*Local Cant, U. S.*]

O'ver-sleep' (-slêp'), *v. t.* To sleep beyond; as, to oversleep one's self or one's usual hour of rising.

O'ver-sleep', *v. t.* To sleep too long.

O'ver-slide' (-slîd'), *v. t.* To slide over or by.

O'ver-slip' (-slîp'), *v. t.* To slip or slide over; to pass easily or carelessly beyond; to omit; to neglect; as, to overslip time or opportunity.

O'ver-slop' (-slôp'), *n.* [*AS. oferslop.*] An outer garment, or slop. [*Obs.*]

O'ver-slow' (-slô'), *v. t.* To render slow; to check; to curb. [*Obs.*]

O'ver-slow', a. Too slow.

O'ver-sman (ô'vër-smân), *n.*; pl. **OVERSMEN** (-mên). 1. An overseer; a superintendent.

2. (Scott. Law) An umpire; a third arbiter, appointed when two arbiters, previously selected, disagree.

O'ver-snow' (ô'vër-snô'), *v. t.* To cover with snow, or as with snow. [*Poetic.*]

O'ver-soon' (-sôon'), *adv.* Too soon. *Sir P. Sidney.*

O'ver-sorrow (-sôr'ô), *v. t.* To grieve or afflict to excess. [*Obs.*]

O'ver-soul' (-sôl'), *n.* The all-containing soul. [*R.*]

That unity that oversoil, within which every man's particular being is contained and made one with all other. *Emerson.*

O'ver-sow' (-sô'), *v. t.* [*AS. ofersæwan.*] To sow where something has already been sown. [*R.*]

His enemy came and oversoiled the wheat among the wheat. *Matt. xiii. 25 (Douay Version).*

O'ver-span' (-spân'), *v. t.* To reach or extend over.

O'ver-spak' (-spâk'), *v. t.* & *i.* [*AS. ofersprecan.*] To exceed in speaking; to speak too much; to use too many words.

O'ver-spin' (ô'vër-spîn'), *v. t.* To spin out to too great length; to protract unduly. *W. Cartwright.*

O'ver-spread' (-sprêd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OVERSPREAD**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVERSPREADING**.] [*AS. oferspreðan.*] 1. To spread over; to cover; as, the deluge overspread the earth. *Chaucer.*

Those nations of the North Which overspread the world. *Dryden.*

O'ver-spread', *v. t.* To be spread or scattered over.

O'ver-spring' (-sprîng'), *v. t.* To spring or leap over.

O'ver-stand' (-stând'), *v. t.* To stand on the price or conditions of, so as to lose a sale; to lose by an extravagant price or hard conditions. [*Obs.*]

What madman would o'erstand his market twice? *Dryden.*

O'ver-stare' (-stâr'), *v. t.* To stare. [*Obs.*]

O'ver-stare', *v. t.* To stare wildly. [*Obs.*]

O'ver-state' (-stât'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OVERSTATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVERSTATING**.] To state in too strong terms; to exaggerate. *Fuller.*

O'ver-state'ment (-ment), *n.* An exaggerated statement or account.

O'ver-stay' (-stây'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OVERSTAYED** (-stây't); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVERSTAYING**.] To stay beyond the time or the limits of; as, to overstay the appointed time. *Bp. Hall.*

O'ver-step' (-stêp'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OVERSTEPS** (-stêpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVERSTEPPING**.] [*AS. oferssteppan.*] To step over or beyond; to transgress. *Shak.*

O'ver-stock' (-stôk'), *n.* Stock in excess. *Tatler.*

O'ver-stock', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OVERSTOCKED** (-stôkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVERSTOCKING**.] To fill too full; to supply in excess; as, to overstock a market with goods, or a farm with cattle.

O'ver-store' (-stôr'), *v. t.* To overstock. *Sir M. Hale.*

O'ver-sto'ry (-stô'stî), *n.* (*Arch.*) The clearstory, or upper story, of a building.

O'ver-strain' (-strân'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OVERSTRAINED** (-strân'd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVERSTRAINING**.] To strain one's self to excess. *Dryden.*

O'ver-strain', *v. t.* To stretch or strain too much; as, to overstrain one's nerves. *Ayliffe.*

O'ver-strait'y (-strâ'tî-y), *adv.* Too straitly or strictly. [*Obs.*]

O'ver-straw' (-strâ'), *v. t.* To overstraw. [*Obs.*]

O'ver-strew' (-strî'), *v. t.* To strew or scatter over.

O'ver-strict' (-strîkt'), *a.* Excessively strict.

O'ver-stride' (-strîd'), *v. t.* To stride over or beyond.

O'ver-strike' (-strîk'), *v. t.* To strike beyond. [*Obs.*]

O'ver-strow' (-strô'), *v. t.* See **OVERSTREW**.

O'ver-stu'di-ous (-stû'dî-ûs), *a.* Too studious.

O'ver-sub'tile (-sûb'tîl), *a.* Excessively subtle.

O'ver-sum' (-sûm'), *n.* A sum or quantity over; surplus. [*Obs.*]

O'ver-sup'ply (-sûp-plî'), *v. t.* To supply in excess.

O'ver-sup'ply, *n.* An excessive supply.

A general oversupply or excess of all commodities. *J. S. Mill.*

O'ver-sure' (-shûr'), *a.* Excessively sure.

O'ver-sway' (-swâ'), *v. t.* To bear away over.

O'ver-swell' (-swêl'), *v. t.* & *i.* To swell or rise above; to overflow. [*R.*]

O'vert (ô'vêrt), *a.* [*OF. overt, F. ouvert, p. p. of OF. ouvrir, F. ouvrir, to open, of uncertain origin; cf. It. aprire, Olt. also aprire, L. aperire to open, aperire to cover, deoperire to uncover. Perh. from L. aperire influenced by F. couvrir to cover. Cf. APERIENT, COVER.*]

1. Open to view; public; apparent; manifest.

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise. *Bacon.*

2. (Law) Not covert; open; public; manifest; as, an overt act of treason. *Macaulay.*

No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Constitution of the U. S.

[F] In criminal law, an overt act is an open act done in pursuance and manifestation of a criminal design; the mere design or intent not being punishable without such act. In English law, market overt is an open market; a pound overt is an open, uncovered pound.

O'ver-take' (ô'vër-tâk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* **OVERTOOK** (-tôk'); *p. p.* **OVERTAKEN** (-tâk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVERTAKING**.]

1. To come up with in a course, pursuit, progress, or motion; to catch up with.

2. (a) (*Baseball*) The act of throwing a ball too high, as over a player's head. (b) (*Cricket*) A faulty return of the ball by a fielder, so that the striker makes an additional run.

Over-thwart' (ŏv'ēr-thwärt'), *a.* 1. Having a transverse position; placed or situated across; hence, opposite. "Our overthwart neighbors." *Dryden*.

2. Crossing in kind or disposition; perverse; adverse; opposing. "Overthwart humor." *Clarendon*.

Over-thwart', *adv.* Across; crosswise; transversely. "Y'clenched overthwart and endelong." *Chaucer*.

Over-thwart', *prep.* Across; from side to side of. "Huge trees overthwart one another." *Milton*.

Over-thwart', *n.* That which is overthwart; an adverse circumstance; opposition. [*Obs.*] *Survey*.

Over-thwart', *v. t.* To cross; to oppose. [*Obs.*] *Peachment*.

Over-thwart', *adv.* In an overthwart manner; across; also, perversely. [*Obs.*] *Peachment*.

Over-thwartness, *n.* The state of being overthwart; perverseness. [*Obs.*] *Lord Herbert*.

Over-time' (ŏv'ēr-tīm'), *v. t.* To tilt over; to overturn. "Over-time" (tīm'), *n.* Time beyond, or in excess of, a limit; esp., extra working time.

Over-tire' (ŏv'ēr-tīr'), *v. t.* To tire to excess; to exhaust. "Over-tire" (tīr'), *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-tire', *v. t.* To become too tired. *Bp. Hall*.

Over-watch' (ŏv'ēr-wōch'), *v. t.* 1. To watch too much.

2. To weary or exhaust by watching. *Dryden*.

Over-wax' (ŏv'ēr-wāks'), *v. t.* To wax or grow too rapidly or too much. [*Obs.*] *R. of Gloucester*.

Over-weak' (ŏv'ēr-wēk'), *a.* Too weak; too feeble. *Dryden*.

Over-weary' (ŏv'ēr-wēry'), *v. t.* To weary too much; to tire out. *Dryden*.

Over-weather' (ŏv'ēr-wēth'ēr'), *v. t.* To expose too long to the influence of the weather. [*Obs.*] *Shak*.

Over-ween' (ŏv'ēr-wēn'), *v. t.* [AS. *oferwēnian*. See *Oves*, and *Wēn*.] To think too highly or arrogantly; to regard one's own thinking or conclusions too highly; hence, to be egotistic, arrogant, or rash, in opinion; to think conceitedly; to presume.

Over-ween', *adv.* At thy growing virtues fret their spleen. *Milton*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

Over-ween', *n.* One who overweens. [*R.*] *Locke*.

form. [*Biol.*] Having the form or figure of an egg; egg-shaped; as, an *oviform* leaf.

Ovifer-ous (ŏv'īf'ēr-ūs), *a.* [Ovum + -gerous: cf. *F. ovigere*.] (*Biol.*) Bearing eggs; oviferous.

Ovile (ŏv'īl), *a.* See *OVINE*.

Ovine (ŏv'īn), *a.* [L. *ovinus*, fr. *ovis* sheep: cf. *F. ovine*.] Of or pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep.

Ovipara (ŏv'īp'ā-rā), *n.* pl. [NL. See *OVIPAROUS*.] (*Zool.*) An artificial division of vertebrates, including those that lay eggs; — opposed to *vivipara*.

Oviparity (ŏv'īp'ār'ī-tē), *n.* [See *OVIPAROUS*.] (*Biol.*) Generation by means of ova. See *GENERATION*.

Oviparous (ŏv'īp'ār-ūs), *a.* [L. *oviparus*; ovum egg + *parere* to bring forth: cf. *F. ovipare*.] (*Physiol.*) Producing young from eggs; as, an *oviparous* animal, in which the egg is generally separated from the animal, and hatched after exclusion; — opposed to *viriparous*.

Oviposit (ŏv'īp'ōz'īt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *OVIPOSITO*; *v. p. p.* & *vb. n.* *OVIPOSITUS*.] [See *OVUM*, and *POSIT*.] To lay or deposit eggs; — said esp. of insects.

Oviposit, *v. t.* To deposit or lay (an egg).

Oviposition (ŏv'īp'ōz'ī-sh'n), *n.* The depositing of eggs, esp. by insects.

Ovipositor (ŏv'īp'ōz'ī-tōr), *n.* [L. *ovum* an egg + *ponere* to place, fr. *ponere* to place.] (*Zool.*) The organ with which many insects and some other animals deposit their eggs.

Ovisac (ŏv'ī-sāk), *n.* [Ovum + *sac*.] A *ovipositor* of an insect. [*Imp.*] (*Anat.*) (a) A Graafian follicle; any sac containing an ovum or ova. (b) The inner layer of the fibrous wall of a Graafian follicle.

Ovulat (ŏv'ī-lāt), *n.* [*Biol.*] Same as *OVULAT*.

Ovococcus (ŏv'ō-kōk'ūs), *n.* pl. [*Ovococcus* (ŏl).] (*Ovum* + *G. coccus* grain, seed.) (*Biol.*) A germinal vesicle. [*Imp.*] *Haeckel*.

Ovoid (ŏv'ōid), *a.* [Ovum + *-oid*.] Resembling an egg in shape; egg-shaped; ovate; as, an *ovoid* apple.

Ovoid (ŏv'ōid), *n.* A solid resembling an egg in shape.

Ovulo (ŏv'ū-lō), *n.* [*It. ovulo, ovulo*, fr. *L. ovum* an egg. Cf. *OVULE*.] (*Arch.*) A round, convex molding. See *ILLUSTRATION*.

Ovulo, *n.* In Roman work it is usually quarter circle in section; in Greek work it is flatter, and is equivalent to the echinus; that is, it has in section the elastic curve of the shell of the sea urchin. In mediæval architecture it is not distinguishable from the multitude of convex moldings of all sections, which are used.

Ovology (ŏv'ōl'ō-jē), *n.* [Ovum + *-logy*. Cf. *F. oologie*.] That branch of natural history which treats of the origin and functions of eggs.

Ovoplasm (ŏv'ō-plāz'm), *n.* [Ovum + *plasma*.] (*Biol.*) Yolk; egg yolk. [*Imp.*] *Haeckel*.

Ovotestis (ŏv'ō-tēs'tis), *n.* [NL. See *OVUM*, and *TESTIS*.] (*Zool.*) An organ which produces both ova and spermatozoa; an hermaphrodite gland.

Oviparity (ŏv'īp'ār'ī-tē), *n.* [Ovum + *-vity*.] (*Biol.*) Oviparous, but hatching the egg while it is within the body, as some fishes and reptiles.

Ovular (ŏv'ū-lār), *a.* [*Biol.*] Relating or belonging to an ovule; as, an *ovular* growth.

Ovulifer (ŏv'ū-līf'ēr), *a.* [*Biol.*] Pertaining to ovules.

Ovulate (ŏv'ū-lāt), *a.* [*Biol.*] Containing an ovule or ovules.

Ovulation (ŏv'ū-lā'sh'n), *n.* [*Physiol.*] The formation of ova or eggs in the ovary, and the discharge of the same. In the mammalian female the discharge occurs during menstruation.

Ovule (ŏv'ūl), *n.* [Dim. of *L. ovum* an egg: cf. *F. ovule*. Cf. *OVULO*, *OVULUM*.] (*Biol.*) (a) The rudiment of a seed. It grows from a placenta, and consists of a soft nucleus within two delicate coatings. The attached base of the ovule is the *hilum*, the coatings are united with the nucleus at the *chalazæ*, and their minute orifice is the *foramen*. (b) An ovum.

Ovuliferous (ŏv'ū-līf'ēr-ūs), *a.* [Ovule + -ferous.] (*Biol.*) Producing ovules.

Ovulist (ŏv'ū-līst), *n.* [*Biol.*] A believer in the theory (called *encasement theory*), current during the last century, that the egg was the real animal germ, and that at the time of fecundation the spermatozoa simply gave the impetus which caused the unfolding of the egg, in which all generations were inclosed one within the other. Also called *ovist*.

Ovulite (ŏv'ū-līt), *n.* [Ovum + -lite.] A fossil egg.

Ovulum (ŏv'ū-lūm), *n.* pl. [*OVULA* (ŏv'ū-lā).] [*NL.* See *OVULE*.] (*Biol.*) An ovule.

Ovum (ŏv'ūm), *n.* pl. [*L. Ova* (ŏv'ā), *E. OVUMS* (ŏvūnz).] [*L.*, an egg. See *OVAL*.] (*Biol.*) A more or less spherical and transparent mass of granular protoplasm, which by process of multiplication and growth develops into a mass of cells, constituting a new individual like the parent; an egg, spore, germ, or germ cell. See *ILLUSTRATION*.

Ovum, *n.* The ovum is a typical cell, with a cell wall, cell substance, nucleus, and nucleolus. In man and the higher animals the cell wall is called the *zona pellucida*; in lower animals it is called the *zona vitellina*; the cell contents, the *vitellus*; the nucleus, the *germinal vesicle*; and the nucleolus, the *nucleolus*.

Ovum of a Starfish (*Asterias Forsteri*). A Cell Wall; *b* Vitellus; *c* Germinal Spot. Much enlarged.

Ovum of a Starfish (*Asterias Forsteri*). A Cell Wall; *b* Vitellus; *c* Germinal Spot. Much enlarged.

Ovum of a Starfish (*Asterias Forsteri*). A Cell Wall; *b* Vitellus; *c* Germinal Spot. Much enlarged.

Ovum of a Starfish (*Asterias Forsteri*). A Cell Wall; *b* Vitellus; *c* Germinal Spot. Much enlarged.

Ovum of a Starfish (*Asterias Forsteri*). A Cell Wall; *b* Vitellus; *c* Germinal Spot. Much enlarged.

Ovum of a Starfish (*Asterias Forsteri*). A Cell Wall; *b* Vitellus; *c* Germinal Spot. Much enlarged.

Ovum of a Starfish (*Asterias Forsteri*). A Cell Wall; *b* Vitellus; *c* Germinal Spot. Much enlarged.

Ovum of a Starfish (*Asterias Forsteri*). A Cell Wall; *b* Vitellus; *c* Germinal Spot. Much enlarged.

Ovum of a Starfish (*Asterias Forsteri*). A Cell Wall; *b* Vitellus; *c* Germinal Spot. Much enlarged.

file, senâte, cäre, äm, ärm, äsk, ängel, all; äve, ävent, änd, förm, recent; ice, idea, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd;

Oxide (ôks'îd or -îd), *n.* [Fr. oxygène oxygen + acide acid; cf. F. oxyde. The French word was correctly spelled *oxide*, till about the year 1840, when, in ignorance or forgetfulness of the true history and composition of the word, the orthography was changed to make it represent the *v* of Gr. *ôxys*, from which it was supposed to be directly derived.] (Chem.) A binary compound of oxygen with an atom or radical, or a compound which is regarded as binary; as, iron oxide, ethyl oxide, nitrogen oxide, etc.

In the chemical nomenclature adopted by Guyton de Morveau, Lavoisier, and their associates, the term *oxides* was made to include all compounds of oxygen which had no acid (F. *acide*) properties, as contrasted with the acids, all of which were at that time supposed to contain oxygen. The orthography *oxide*, *oxyd*, etc., was afterwards introduced in ignorance or disregard of the true etymology, but these forms are now obsolete in English. The spelling *oxid* is not common.

Ox'id-iz-able (ôks'îd-iz-â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being oxidized.

Ox'id-ize (-îz), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. OXIDIZED (-îz'd); p. pr. & vb. n. OXIDIZING.] (Chem.) To combine with oxygen, or subject to the action of oxygen, or of an oxidizing agent. Specifically: (a) To combine with oxygen or with more oxygen; to add oxygen to; as, to oxidize nitrous acid so as to form nitric acid. (b) To remove hydrogen from (anything), as by the action of oxygen; as, to oxidize alcohol so as to form aldehyde. (c) To subject to the action of oxygen or of an oxidizing agent, so as to bring to a higher grade, as an -ous compound to an -ic compound; as, to oxidize mercurous chloride to mercuric chloride.

In certain cases to oxidize is identical with to acidify; for, in nearly all cases, the more oxygen a substance contains the more nearly does it approximate to acid qualities; thus, by oxidation many elements, as sulphur, nitrogen, carbon, chromium, manganese, etc., pass into compounds which are acid anhydrides, and thus practically in the acid state.

Ox'id-ize-ment (-ment), *n.* Oxidation. [R.]

Ox'id-ize-er (-îz-er), *n.* (Chem.) An agent employed in oxidation, or which facilitates or brings about combination with oxygen; as, nitric acid, chlorine, bromine, etc., are strong oxidizers.

Ox'id-u-l-ize (ôks'îd-û-l-îz), *a.* (Chem.) Existing in the state of a protoxide; — said of an oxide. [R.]

Ox'id-ize (ôks'îd-îz or -îm), *n.* (Chem.) One of a series of isomeric derivatives obtained by the action of hydroxylamine on aldehydes or ketones.

Ox'id-ol (ôks'îd-ôl), *n.* (Chem.) A white crystalline nitrogenous substance (C₂H₄NO) of the indol group, obtained by the reduction of dioxindol. It is a so-called *lactam* compound.

Ox'id-ol-ic (ôks'îd-ôl'îk), *a.* [Oxy. (a) + -ol-ic.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, certain compounds of iodine and oxygen.

Ox'id-ic (ôks'îk), *a.* Characteristic of, or like, an ox. **Ox'id-ic** (ôks'îp), *n.* [AS. *oxanistype*. See OX, and Cowslip.] (Bot.) The great cowslip (*Primula veris*, var. *elatior*).

Ox'id-ic (ôks'îk), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of oxonic acid.

Ox'id-ic (ôks'îk), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of oxonic acid.

Ox'id-ic (ôks'îk), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of oxonic acid.

Ox'id-ic (ôks'îk), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of oxonic acid.

Ox'id-ic (ôks'îk), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of oxonic acid.

Ox'id-ic (ôks'îk), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of oxonic acid.

Ox'id-ic (ôks'îk), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of oxonic acid.

Ox'id-ic (ôks'îk), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of oxonic acid.

Ox'id-ic (ôks'îk), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of oxonic acid.

Ox'id-ic (ôks'îk), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of oxonic acid.

Ox'id-ic (ôks'îk), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of oxonic acid.

Ox'id-ic (ôks'îk), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of oxonic acid.

Ox'id-ic (ôks'îk), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of oxonic acid.

Ox'id-ic (ôks'îk), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of oxonic acid.

Ox'id-ic (ôks'îk), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of oxonic acid.

Ox'id-ic (ôks'îk), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of oxonic acid.

(b) Formerly designating an acid now called *perchloric acid*. See *PERCHLORIC*.

Ox'y-chloride (ôks'î-klor'îd or -rîd), *n.* [Oxy. (a) + chloride.] (Chem.) A ternary compound of oxygen and chlorine; as, plumbic oxychloride.

Ox'y-urate (ôks'î-krât), *n.* [Gr. *ôxys* sharp; *ôxys* acid + *kratos* to mix; cf. F. *oxyerat*.] (Med.) A mixture of water and vinegar.

Ox'y-gymene (ôks'î-gîm-ên), *n.* [Oxy. (b) + gymene.] (Chem.) Hydroxy cymene. Same as *CARVACROL*.

Ox'y-gen (ôks'î-jên), *n.* [Fr. *oxygène*, from Gr. *ôxys* sharp, acid + root of *gignôskai* to be born. So called because originally supposed to be an essential part of every acid.] 1. (Chem.) A colorless, tasteless, odorless, gaseous element occurring in the free state in the atmosphere, of which it forms about 23 per cent by weight and about 21 per cent by volume, being slightly heavier than nitrogen. Symbol O. Atomic weight 15.96.

It occurs combined in immense quantities, forming eight ninths by weight of water, and probably one half by weight of the entire solid crust of the globe, being an ingredient of silica, the silicates, sulphates, carbonates, nitrates, etc. Oxygen enters into combination with almost all elements (except fluorine), forming oxides, bases, oxyacid anhydrides, etc., the process in general being called *oxidation*, of which combustion is only an intense modification. At ordinary temperatures with most substances it is moderately active, but at higher temperatures it is one of the most violent and powerful chemical agents known. It is indispensable in respiration, and in general is the most universally active and efficient element. It may be prepared in the pure state by heating potassium chlorate.

This element (called *dephlogisticated air* by Priestley) was named *oxygen* by Lavoisier because he supposed it to be a constituent of all acids. This is not so in the case of a very few acids (as *hydrochloric*, *hydrobromic*, *hydric sulphuric*, etc.), but these do contain elements analogous to oxygen in property and action. Moreover, the fact that most elements approach the nearer to acid qualities in proportion as they are combined with more oxygen, shows the great accuracy and breadth of Lavoisier's conception of its nature.

2. Chlorine used in bleaching. [Manufacturing name]

Ox'y-gen-ate (-ât), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. OXYGENATED (-ât'ed); p. pr. & vb. n. OXYGENATING (-ât'ing).] [Cf. F. *oxygéner*.] (Chem.) To unite, or cause to combine, with oxygen; to treat with oxygen; to oxidize; as, oxygenated water (hydrogen dioxide).

Ox'y-gen-ation (-â-shûn), *n.* [Cf. F. *oxygénation*.] (Chem.) The act or process of combining or of treating with oxygen; oxidation.

Ox'y-gen-a-tor (ôks'î-jên-â-tôr), *n.* An oxidizer.

Ox'y-gen-ic (-jên'îk), *a.* (Chem.) Pertaining to, containing, or resembling, oxygen; producing oxygen.

Ox'y-gen-ic-um (-jên'îk-ûm), *n.* [NL.] (Chem.) The technical name of oxygen. [R.]

Ox'y-gen-iz-able (-jên'îk-iz-â-b'l), *a.* (Chem.) Oxidizable.

Ox'y-gen-ize (-îz), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. OXYGENIZED (-îz'd); p. pr. & vb. n. OXYGENIZING (-îz'ing).] (Chem.) To oxidize.

Ox'y-gen-ize-ment (-ment), *n.* Oxidation.

Ox'y-g-e-nous (ôks'î-jên-ûs), *a.* Oxygenic.

Ox'y-gon (ôks'î-gôn), *n.* (Gr. *ôxys* sharp + *gonia* an angle; cf. F. *oxygone*.) (Geom.) A triangle having three acute angles.

Ox'y-g'o-nal (ôks'î-gôn-âl), *a.* Having acute angles. **Ox'y-g'o-nal** (ôks'î-gôn-âl), *n.* *Barlow*.

Ox'y-ham-a-cy-a-nin (-ôks'î-hâm-â-sî-â-nîn or -hâm-nâ-), *n.* [Oxy. (a) + hamacyanin, hamocyanin.] (Physiol. Chem.) See *HEMACYANIN*.

Ox'y-ham-o-glob'in (-ôks'î-hâm-ô-glob'în or -hâm-ô-), *n.* [Oxy. (a) + hemoglobin, hemoglobin.] (Physiol. Chem.) See *HEMOGLOBIN*.

Ox'y-hydro-gen (-hî-drô-jên), *a.* (Oxy. (a) + hydro-gen.) (Chem.) Of or pertaining to a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen; as, oxyhydrogen gas.

Oxyhydrogen blowpipe. (Chem.) See *BLOWPIPE*. — Oxyhydrogen microscope, a form of microscope arranged so as to use the light produced by burning lime or limestone under a current of oxyhydrogen gas.

Ox'y-mel (ôks'î-mêl), *n.* [L. *oxymeli*, Gr. *ôxys* sharp; *ôxys* acid + *mel* honey.] (Med.) A mixture of honey, water, vinegar, and spice, boiled to a sirup. *Sir T. Elyot*.

Ox'y-meth-yl-ene (-mêth'îl-ên), *n.* [Oxy. (a) + methylene.] (Chem.) Formic aldehyde, regarded as a methylene derivative.

Ox'y-mor-on (-môr'ôn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ôxys* sharp, fr. *ôxymorpos* pointedly foolish; *ôxys* sharp + *morpos* foolish.] (Ithet.) A figure in which an epithet of a contrary signification is added to a word; e. g., *cruel kindness*; *laborious idleness*.

Ox'y-muri-ate (-mûr'î-ât), *n.* (Old Chem.) A salt of the supposed oxy muriatic acid; a chloride.

Oxymuriate of lime, chloride of lime.

Ox'y-muri-ate-ic (-mûr'î-ât'îk), *a.* [Oxy. (n) + muriatic; cf. F. *oxymuriatique*.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or consisting of, oxygen and muriatic acid, that is, hydrochloric acid. [Archaic]

Oxymuriatic acid, chlorine, formerly so called on the supposition that it was a compound of oxygen and muriatic acid. [Obs.]

Ox'y-neurine (-nûr'în or -rên), *n.* (Chem.) See *BZ-TAXIN*.

Ox'y-nic (ôks'î-nîk), *a.* [Gr. *ôxys* to make acid.] (Physiol.) Acid; producing acid; — applied especially to certain glands and cells in the stomach.

Ox'y-op-ta (ôks'î-ôp-tâ), *n.* [NL. *oxyopia*, from Gr. *ôxys* sharp + *ôpus* sight.] (Med.) Excessive acuteness of sight.

Ox'y-pheno (-ôks'î-fên), *a.* [Oxy. (b) + phenol.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, the phenol formerly called *oxyphenic acid*, and now *oxyphenol* and *pyrocatechin*. See *PYROCATECHIN*.

Ox'y-pheno (ôks'î-fên), *n.* (Chem.) A phenol,

C₆H₄(OH)₂, produced by the distillation of catechin; — called also *oxyphenic acid*, and now *pyrocatechin*.

Ox-yph-o-ny (ôks'î-fên-î-ny), *n.* [Gr. *ôxys* sharp + *phônê* voice.] Acuteness or shrillness of voice.

Ox-y-quin-o-line (ôks'î-kwîn-ô-lîn or -lîn), *n.* [Oxy. (b) + quinoline.] (Chem.) Hydroxy quinoline; phenol derivative of quinoline; — called also *oxyquinol*.

Ox'y-rhyn-cha (-rî-n'kâ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ôxys* sharp + *rhynchos* snout.] (Zool.) The moid crab.

Ox-y-rho-dine (ôks'î-rhô-dîn), *n.* [Gr. *ôxys* sharp, *rhoe* rose.] (Med.) A mixture of two parts of the oil of roses with one of the vinegar of roses.

Ox'y-salt (ôks'î-sâlt'), *n.* [Oxy. (a) + salt.] (Chem.) A salt of an oxyacid, or a sulphate.

Ox'y-sul-phide (-sûl'fîd or -fîd), *n.* (Chem.) A ternary compound of oxygen and sulphur.

Ox'y-sul-phu-ret (-sûl'fî-rêt), *n.* (Chem.) An oxy-sulphide. [Obsol.]

Ox'y-to-o (-tôk'îk), *a.* [Gr. *ôxys* sharp, quick + *toos* birth.] (Med.) Promoting uterine contractions, or parturition. — *n.* An oxytocic medicine or agent.

Ox'y-to-l-u-ene (-tôl'û-ên), *n.* [Oxy. (a) + toluene.] One of three hydroxy derivatives of toluene, called the *cresols*. See *CRESOL*.

Ox'y-tone (ôks'î-tôn), *a.* [Gr. *ôxys* sharp + *tonos* tone.] Having an acute sound; (Gr. *Gram.*), having an acute accent on the last syllable.

Ox'y-tone, *n.* 1. An acute sound.

2. (Gr. *Gram.*) A word having the acute accent on the last syllable.

Ox'y-ton-i-o-al (-tôn'î-kâl), *a.* (Gr. *Gram.*) Oxytone.

Ox-yer (ôks'î-er), *n.* [Anglo-F. a hearing, from OE. *oír*, F. *ouir*, to hear, L. *audire*. See *AUDIBLE*.] (Law) A hearing or an inspection, as of a deed, bond, etc., as when a defendant in court prays *oyer* of a writing. *Blackstone*.

Oyer and terminer (Law), a term used in England in commissions directed to judges of assize about to hold court, directing them to hear and determine cases brought before them. In the U. S. the phrase is used to designate certain criminal courts.

Oyez (ôks'î-yez; 277), *interj.* [Anglo-F. *oyez* hear ye. See *OYER*.] Hear; attend; — a term used by officers of courts to secure silence before making a proclamation. It is repeated three times. [Written also *oyez*.]

Oy'let (ôl'îet), *n.* [See *EYELET*.] 1. See *EYELET*.

2. (Arch.) Same as *OILLET*.

Oy'noun (ôl'nôon), *n.* Onion. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

Oyster (ôis'têr), *n.* [OF. *oistre*, F. *huître*, L. *ostrea*, *ostreum*, Gr. *ostrea*; prob. akin to *ostreus* bone, the oyster being so named from its shell. Cf. *OSTEOS*, *OSTRACINE*.] 1. (Zool.) Any marine bivalve mollusk of the genus *Ostrea*. They are usually found adhering to rocks or other fixed objects in shallow water along the seacoasts, or in brackish water in the mouths of rivers.

The common European oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), and the American oyster (*Ostrea virginiana*), are the most important species.

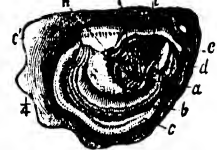
2. A name popularly given to the delicate morsel contained in a small cavity of the bone on each side of the lower part of the back of a fowl.

Fresh-water oyster (Zool.), any species of the genus *Ethulia*, and allied genera, found in rivers of Africa and South America. They are irregular in form, and attach themselves to rocks like oysters, but they have a pearly interior, and are allied to the fresh-water mussels. — *Oyster bed*, a breeding place for oysters; a place in a tidal river or other water on or near the seashore, where oysters are deposited to grow and fatten for market. See *lat* *SCALP*, *n.* *Oyster catcher* (Zool.), any one of several species of wading birds of the genus *Hematopus*, which frequent sea-shores and feed upon oysters from the bottom of the sea. The European species (*H. ostralegus*), the common American species (*H. palliatus*), and the California, or black, oyster catcher (*H. bachmani*) are the best known. — *Oyster crab* (Zool.), a small crab (*Pinnotheres ostreum*) which lives as a commensal in the gill cavity of the oyster. — *Oyster dredge*, a rake or small drag net for bringing up oysters from the bottom of the sea. — *Oyster fish* (Zool.), (a) The tautog. (b) The toadfish. — *Oyster plant*. (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Tragopogon* (*T. porrifolius*), the root of which, when cooked, somewhat resembles the oyster in taste; — called also *oyster*. (c) A plant found on the seacoast of Northern Europe, America, and Asia (*Mertensia maritima*), the fresh leaves of which have a strong flavor of oysters. — *Oyster plover*. (Zool.) Same as *Oyster catcher*, above. — *Oyster shell* (Zool.), the shell of an oyster. — *Oyster wench*, *Oyster wife*, *Oyster woman*, a woman who deals in oysters. — *Pearl oyster* (Zool.) See under *PEARL*. — *Thorny oyster* (Zool.), any spiny marine shell of the genus *Spondylus*.

Oyster-green (-grên'), *n.* (Bot.) A green membranous seaweed (*Ulva*) often found growing on oysters, but common on stones, piles, etc.

Oyster-ing, *n.* Gathering, or dredging for, oysters.

Oyster-ling (ôis'têr-lîng), *n.* (Zool.) A young oyster.



Oyster with the Upper Lobe of Mantle removed. a Muscle; b Gill; c Mantle; d Palpi; e Mouth; f Anus; g Intestine; h Liver.



Oyster Catcher (*Hematopus ostralegus*).



Oyster Crab (*Pinnotheres ostreum*). Nat. size.

O-ze'na (ô-zê'nâ), n. [NL., fr. L. *osæna*, Gr. *ôzæna*, fr. *ôzæu* to smell.] (Med.) A discharge of fetid matter from the nostril, particularly if associated with ulceration of the soft parts and disease of the bones of the nose.

O-ze-o-rite (ô-zê-ô-rit), n. [Gr. *ôzæu* to smell + *ropos* wax.] (Min.) A waxlike mineral resin; — sometimes called *native paraffin*, and *mineral wax*.

O-ze-na'tion (ô-zê-nâ'shûn), n. (Chem.) The act of treating with ozone; also, the act of converting into, or producing, ozone; ozonization.

Ozone (ô-zôn or ô-zôn'), n. [Gr. *ôzæu* smelling, p. pr. of *ôzæu* to smell. See *ODOR*.] (Chem.) A colorless gaseous substance (O_3) obtained (as by the silent discharge of electricity in oxygen) as an allotropic form of oxygen, containing three atoms in the molecule. It is a strong oxidizer, and probably exists in the air, though

by the ordinary tests it is liable to be confused with certain other substances, as hydrogen dioxide, or certain oxides of nitrogen. It derives its name from its peculiar odor, which resembles that of weak chlorine.

O-ze-n'io (ô-zê-n'îk), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, resembling, or containing, ozone.

O-ze-ni-fi-ca'tion (ô-zê-n'î-fî-kâ'shûn), n. [Ozone + L. *-ficare* to make. See *-FY*.] (Chem.) The act or process of producing, or of subjecting to the action of, ozone.

O-ze-ni-z'a'tion (ô-zê-n'î-zâ'shûn), n. (Chem.) Ozonation.

O-ze-nise (ô-zê-nîz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. *OZONIZED* (-nîz); p. pr. & vb. n. *OZONIZING*.] (Chem.) (a) To convert into ozone, as oxygen. (b) To treat with ozone.

O-ze-ni-zer (-nî-zêr), n. (Chem.) An apparatus or agent for the production or application of ozone.

O-ze-nom'e-ter (ô-zê-nôm'têr), n. [Ozone + *-meter*.] An instrument for ascertaining the amount of ozone in the atmosphere, or in any gaseous mixture. *Faraday*.

O-ze-no-met'rio (ô-zê-nô-mê'trîk), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or used for, the determination of the amount of ozone; of or relating to ozonometry.

O-ze-nom'e-try (-nôm'tê-trî), n. (Chem.) The measurement or determination of the amount of ozone.

O-ze-no-scope (ô-zê-nô-skôp), n. [Ozone + *-scope*.] (Chem.) An apparatus employed to indicate the presence, or the amount, of ozone.

O-ze-no-scop'io (-skôp'îk), a. [Ozone + Gr. *ôskôiv* to view.] (Chem.) Serving to indicate the presence or the amount of ozone.

O-ze-nous (ô-zê-nûs or ô-zê-nûs), a. Pertaining to, or containing, ozone.

P.

P (pê), the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a nonvocal consonant whose form and value come from the Latin, into which language the letter was brought, through the ancient Greek, from the Phœnician, its probable origin being Egyptian. Etymologically P is most closely related to *b*, *f*, and *v*; as *hobble*, *hoppie*; *father*, *paternal*; *recipient*, *receive*. See *B*, *F*, and *M*.

See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 247, 248, and 184-195.

Pa (pâ), n. A shortened form of *PAPA*.

Pa'age (pâ'kî), 48; n. [OF. *paage*, *paage*, F. *péage*, fr. (assumed) LL. *pedaticum*, fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot. See *PAGE*, *PAGEAL*.] (O. Eng. Law) A toll for passage over another person's grounds. [Written also *page* and *pedage*.] *Burke*.

Pa'ard (pârd), n. [D., a horse.] The zebra. [S. Africa.]

Paas (pâs), n. Pace. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

Paas (pâs), n. [D., *pausch*. See *PASCH*.] The Easter festival. [Local, U. S.] *Bartlett*.

Paas egg. See *Easter egg*, under *EASTER*.

Pa-bu-lar (pâb'û-lêr), a. [L. *pubularis*.] Of, pertaining to, or fit for, pabulum or food; affording food.

Pa-bu-la'tion (-lâ'shûn), n. [L. *pubulatio*, fr. *pubulari* to feed, fr. *pabulum* food. See *PABULUM*.] 1. The act of feeding, or providing food. [Obs.] *Cockeram*.

2. Food; fodder; pabulum. [Obs.]

Pa-bu-lous (pâb'û-lûs), a. [L. *pubulosus*.] Affording pabulum, or food; alimental. [R.] *Sir T. Browne*.

Pa-bu-lum (-lûm), n. [L., akin to *pasce* to pasture. See *PASTOR*.] The means of nutriment to animals or plants; food; nourishment; hence, that which feeds or sustains, as fuel for a fire; that upon which the mind or soul is nourished; as, intellectual *pabulum*.

Pac (pâk), n. A kind of moose, having the edges of the sole turned up and sewed to the upper. *Knight*.

Pa'ca (Pg. pâ'kâ; E. pâ'kâ), n. [Pg., from the native name.] (Zool.) A small South American rodent (*Calogenys paca*), having blackish brown fur, with four rows of parallel white spots along its sides; the spotted cavy. It is nearly allied to the agouti and the Guinea pig.

Pa-ca-ble (pâ'kâ-b'l), a. [L. *pacare* to pacify.] Placable. [R.] *Coleridge*.

Pa-ca-ne' (pâ'kâ-nê'), n. (Bot.) A species of hickory. *Paca* (*Calogenys paca*). See *PECAN*.

Pa-cate (pâ'kât), a. [L. *pacatus*, p. p. of *pacare* to pacify, fr. *pax*, *pacis*, peace. See *PAX* to requite, *PEACE*.] Appeased; pacified; tranquil. [R.]

Pa-ca-ted (pâ'kâ-têd), a. Pacified; pacate.

Pa-ca'tion (pâ'kâ'shûn), n. [L. *pacatio*.] The act of pacifying; a peacemaking. *Coleridge*.

Pace (pâs), n. [OE. *pas*, F. *pas*, from L. *passus* a step, pace, orig., a stretching out of the feet in walking; cf. *pandere*, *passum*, to spread, stretch; perh. akin to E. *patent*. Cf. *Pas*, *Pass*.] 1. A single movement from one foot to the other in walking; a step.

2. The length of a step in walking or marching, reckoned from the heel of one foot to the heel of the other; — used as a unit in measuring distances; as, he advanced fifty paces. "The height of sixty pace." *Chaucer*.

3. Ordinarily the pace is estimated at two and one half linear feet; but in measuring distances by stepping, the pace is extended to three feet (one yard) or to three and three tenths feet (one fifth of a rod). The regulation marching pace in the English and United States armies is 28 inches for common and quick time, and 36 or 33 inches for double-quick time. The Roman pace (*passus*) was from the heel of one foot to the heel of the same foot when it next touched the ground, five Roman feet.

4. Manner of stepping or moving; gait; walk; as, the walk, trot, canter, gallop, and amble are paces of the horse; a swaggering pace; a quick pace. *Chaucer*.

5. To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, Creeps in this petty pace from day to day. *Shak.*

In the military schools of riding a variety of paces are taught. *Wald*.

6. A slow gait; a footpace. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

7. Specifically, a kind of fast amble; a rack.

8. Any single movement, step, or procedure. [R.]

The first pace necessary for his majesty to make is to fall into confidence with Spain. *Sir W. Temple*.

7. (Arch.) A broad step or platform; any part of a floor slightly raised above the rest, as around an altar, or at the upper end of a hall.

8. (Weaving) A device in a loom, to maintain tension on the warp in picing the web.

Geometrical pace, the space from heel to heel between the spot where one foot is set down and that where the same foot is again set down, loosely estimated at five feet, or by some at four feet and two fifts. See *Roman pace* in the Note under def. 2. [Obs.] — To keep, or hold, pace with, to keep up with; to go as fast as. "In intellect and attainments he kept pace with his age." *Southey*.

Pace (pâs), v. t. [imp. & p. p. *PACED* (pâst); p. pr. & vb. n. *PACING* (pâsing).] 1. To go; to walk; specifically, to move with regular or measured steps. "I paced on slowly." *Pope*. "With speed so pace." *Shak.*

2. To proceed; to pass on. [Obs.]

Or (ere) that I further in this tale pace. *Chaucer*.

3. To move quickly by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse; to amble with rapidity; to rack.

4. To pass away; to die. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

Pace, v. t. 1. To walk over with measured tread; to move slowly over or upon; as, the guard paces his round. "Pacing light the velvet plain." *T. Warton*.

2. To measure by steps or paces; as, to pace a piece of ground.

3. To develop, guide, or control the pace or paces of; to teach the pace; to break in.

If you can, pace your wisdom

In that good path that I would wish it go. *Shak.*

To pace the web (Weaving), to wind up the cloth on the beam, periodically, as it is woven, in a loom.

Paced (pâst), a. Having, or trained in, [such] a pace or gait; trained; — used in composition; as, slow-paced; a thorough-paced villain.

Pacer (pâ'sêr), n. One who, or that which, paces; especially, a horse that paces.

Pa-cha' (pâ-shû'), n. [F.] See *PASHA*.

Pa-cha-ca-mac' (pâ'chî-kâ-mâk'), n. A divinity worshipped by the ancient Peruvians as the creator of the universe.

Pa-chak' (pâ-chûk'), n. (Bot.) The fragrant roots of the *Saussurea Costus*, exported from India to China, and used for burning as incense. It is supposed to be the *costus* of the ancients. [Written also *putchuk*.]

Pa-cha'lio (pâ-shû'îk), a. n. See *PASHALIC*.

Pa-chi'al (pâ-chê'zî), **Pa-chê'al** (pâ-chê'zî), n. [Hind., fr. *pachis* twenty-five, the highest throw in the game.] A game, somewhat resembling backgammon, originating in India.

Pa-ohom'e-ter (pâ'chôm'têr), n. [Gr. *pâxos* thickness + *-meter*.] (Physics) An instrument for measuring thickness, as of the glass of a mirror, or of paper; a pachymeter.

Pa-ohon'ta (pâ-chôn'tâ), n. (Bot.) A substance resembling gutta-percha, and used to adulterate it, obtained from the East Indian tree *Isonandra acuminata*.

Pach'y (pâk'î), n. [Gr. *pâxys* thick.] A combining form meaning thick; as, *pachyderm*, *pachydactyl*.

Pach'y-car'pous (pâk'î-kârp'ûs), a. [*Pachy* + Gr. *karpos* fruit.] (Bot.) Having the pericarp thick.

Pach'y-dac'tyl (-dâkt'îl), n. [*Pachy* + *dactyl*.] (Zool.) A bird or other animal having thick toes.

Pach'y-dac'tyl-o-us (-lûs), a. (Zool.) Having thick toes.

Pach'y-derm (pâk'î-dêrm), n. [Cf. F. *pachyderme*.] (Zool.) One of the Pachydermata.

Pach'y-der'mal (-lêrm'al), a. (Zool.) Of or relating to the pachyderms; as, *pachydermal* dentition.

Pach'y-der'ma'ta (-mâ'tâ), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *pâxys* thick-skinned; *pâxys* thick + *dêrma* skin.] (Zool.) A group of hoofed mammals distinguished for the thickness of their skins, including the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, and hog. It is now considered an artificial group.

Pach'y-der'ma-tous (-mâ-tûs), a. 1. (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the pachyderms.

2. Thick-skinned; not sensitive to ridicule.

Pach'y-der'mold (-môld), a. [*Pachyderm* + *-oid*.] (Zool.) Related to the pachyderms.

Pach'y-glos'sal (pâk'î-glô's'al), a. [*Pachy* + Gr. *glossa* tongue.] (Zool.) Having a thick tongue; — applied to a group of lizards (*Pachyglossa*), including the iguanas and agamas.

Pach'y-men'in-gi'tis (pâk'î-mên'în-jî'tis), n. [*Pachy* + *meningitis*.] (Med.) Inflammation of the dura mater or outer membrane of the brain.

Pa-chym'e-ter (pâ'chîm'têr), n. [*Pachy* + *-meter*.] Same as *PACHOMETER*.

Pach'y-ote (pâk'î-ô'tê), n. [*Pachy* + Gr. *ôtis*, *ôtis*, ear.] (Zool.) One of a family of bats, including those which have thick external ears.

Pach'y-ta-ble (pâ'chî-tâ-b'l), a. Capable of being pacified or appeased; placable.

Pa-cif'ic (pâ-sîf'îk), a. [L. *pacificus*: cf. F. *pacifique*. See *PACIFY*.] Of or pertaining to peace; suited to make or restore peace; of a peaceful character; not warlike; not quarrelsome; conciliatory; as, *pacific* words or acts; a *pacific* nature or condition.

Pacific Ocean, the ocean between America and Asia, so called by Magellan, its first European navigator, on account of the exemption from violent tempests which he enjoyed while sailing over it; — called also, simply, the *Pacific*, and, formerly, the *South sea*.

Syn. — Peacemaking; appeasing; conciliatory; tranquil; calm; quiet; peaceful; reconciling; mild; gentle.

Pa-cif'ic-a-ble (-fî-kâ-b'l), a. Placable. [R.] *Sp. Hall*.

Pa-cif'ic-al (-fî-kâl), a. Of or pertaining to peace; pacific. [R.] *Sir H. Wotton*. — **Pa-cif'ic-al-ly**, adv. [R.]

Pa-cif'ic-a'tion (pâ-sîf'î-kâ'shûn or pâ'sîf'î-tî; 277), n. [L. *pacificatio*: cf. F. *pacification*. See *PACIFY*.] The act or process of pacifying, or of making peace between parties at variance; reconciliation. "An embassy of pacification." *Bacon*.

Pa-cif'ic-a'tor (-kâ'têr; 277), n. [L.] One who, or that which, pacifies; a peacemaker. *Bacon*.

Pa-cif'ic-a-to-ry (pâ-sîf'î-kâ-tô-rî), a. [L. *pacificatorius*.] Tending to make peace; conciliatory. *Barrow*.

Pa-cif'ic-er (pâ'sîf'î-êr), n. One who pacifies.

Pa-cif'ic-ly (-fî), v. t. [imp. & p. p. *PACIFIED* (-fîd); p. pr. & vb. n. *PACIFYING* (-fî'îng).] [F. *pacifier*, L. *pacificare*; *pax*, *pacis*, peace + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See *PEACE*, and *-FY*.] To make to be at peace; to appease; to calm; to still; to quiet; to allay the agitation, excitement, or resentment of; to tranquillize; as, to *pacify* a man when angry; to *pacify* pride, appetite, or inhumanity. "Pray ye, *pacify* yourself." *Shak.*

To *pacify* and settle those countries. *Bacon*.

Pa-cin'i-an (pâ-sîn'î-an), a. (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or discovered by, Filippo Pacini, an Italian physician of the 19th century.

Pacinian corpuscles, small oval bodies terminating some of the minute branches of the sensory nerves in the integument and other parts of the body. They are supposed to be tactile organs.

Pack (pâk), n. [Cf. *PACT*.] A pact. [Obs.] *Daniel*.

Pack, n. [Akin to D. *pak*, G. *pack*, Dan. *pakke*, Sw. *packa*, Icel. *pakki*, Gael. & Ir. *pac*, Arm. *pak*. Cf. *PACTER*.] 1. A bundle made up and prepared to be carried; especially, a bundle to be carried on the back; a load for an animal; a bale, as of goods. *Piers Plowman*.

2. [Cf. *Pack*, n.] A number or quantity equal to the contents of a pack; hence, a multitude; a burden. "A pack of sorrows." "A pack of blessings." *Shak.*

3. "In England, by a pack of meal is meant 280 lbs; of wool, 240 lbs." *McElrath*.

4. A number or quantity of connected or similar things; as, (a) A full set of playing cards; also, the assortment used in a particular game; as, a euchre pack. (b) A number of hounds or dogs, hunting or kept together. (c) A number of persons associated or leagued in a bad design or practice; a gang; as, a pack of thieves or knaves. (d) A shook of oak staves. (e) A bundle of sheet-iron plates for rolling staves.

5. A large area of floating pieces of ice driven together more or less closely. *Kane*.

6. An envelope, or wrapping, of sheets used in hydro-pathic practice, called *dry pack*, *wet pack*, *cold pack*, etc., according to the method of treatment.

7. [Prob. the same word; but cf. AS. *pacian* to deceive.] A loose, lewd, or worthless person. See *BAGGAGE*. [Obs.] *Skelton*.

Pack animal, an animal, as a horse, mule, etc., employed in carrying packs. — **Pack cloth**, a coarse cloth, often duck, used in covering packs or bales. — **Pack horse**. See *Pack animal* (above). — **Pack tea**. See def. 4, above. — **Pack moth** (Zool.), a small moth (*Anacamptis sarcotella*) which, in the larval state, is very destructive to wool and woollen fabrics. — **Pack needle**, a needle for sewing with pack thread. *Piers Plowman*. — **Pack saddle**, a saddle made



Paca (*Calogenys paca*).

for supporting the load on a pack animal. *Shak.* — **Pack staff**, a staff for supporting a pack; a peddler's staff. — **Pack thread**, strong thread or small twine used for tying packs or parcels. — **Pack train** (*Mil.*), a troop of pack animals.

Pack (pæk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PACKED (pækt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PACKING.] [Akin to *D. pakken*, *G. packen*, *Dan. pakke*, *Sw. packa*, *Icel. pakka*. See *PACK*, *n.*] 1. To make a pack; to arrange closely and securely in a pack; hence, to place and arrange compactly as in a pack; to press into close order or narrow compass; as, to pack goods in a box; to pack fish.

Strange materials packed up with wonderful art. *Addison.*

Where . . . the bones
Of all my buried ancestors are packed. *Shak.*

2. To fill in the manner of a pack, that is compactly and securely, as for transportation; hence, to fill closely or to repletion; to stow away within; to cause to be full; to crowd into; as, to pack a trunk; the play, or the audience, packs the theater.

3. To sort and arrange (the cards) in a pack so as to secure the game unfairly.

And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

4. Hence: To bring together or make up unfairly and fraudulently, in order to secure a certain result; as, to pack a jury or a caucus.

The expected council was dwindling into . . . a packed assembly of Italian bishops. *Atterbury.*

5. To contrive unfairly or fraudulently; to plot. [*Obs.*] He lost his life . . . upon a nice point subtly devised and packed by his enemies. *Fuller.*

6. To load with a pack; hence, to load; to encumber; as, to pack a horse.

Our thighs packed with wax, our mouths with honey. *Shak.*

7. To cause to go; to send away with baggage or belongings; esp., to send away peremptorily or suddenly; — sometimes with off; as, to pack a boy off to school.

He . . . must not die
Till George be packed with post horse up to heaven. *Shak.*

8. To transport in a pack, or in the manner of a pack (i. e., on the backs of men or beasts). [*Western U. S.*]

9. (*Hydrography*) To envelop in a wet or dry sheet, within numerous coverings. See *PACK*, *n.*, 5.

10. (*Mech.*) To render impervious, as by filling or surrounding with suitable material, or to fit or adjust so as to move without giving passage to air, water, or steam; as, to pack a joint; to pack the piston of a steam engine.

Pack, *v. t.* 1. To make up packs, bales, or bundles; to stow articles securely for transportation.

2. To admit of stowage, or of making up for transportation or storage; to become compressed or to settle together, so as to form a compact mass; as, the goods pack conveniently; wet snow packs well.

3. To gather in flocks or schools; as, the grouse or the perch begin to pack. [*Eng.*]

4. To depart in haste; — generally with off or away.

For Stella must pack off to town. *Suif.*

You shall pack,
And never more darken my doors again. *Tennyson.*

5. To unite in bad measures; to confederate for ill purposes; to join in collusion. [*Obs.*] "Go pack with him." *Shak.*

To send packing, to drive away; to send off roughly or in disgrace; to dismiss unceremoniously. "The parliament . . . presently sent him packing." *South.*

Pack/age (-j; 48), *n.* 1. Act or process of packing.

2. A bundle made for transportation; a packet; a bale; a parcel; as, a package of goods.

3. A charge made for packing goods.

4. A duty formerly charged in the port of London on goods imported or exported by aliens, or by denizens who were the sons of aliens.

Packer (-3r), *n.* A person whose business is to pack things; especially, one who packs food for preservation; as, a pork packer.

Pack/et (-3t), *n.* [*F. paquet*, *dim. fr. LL. paccus*, from the same source as *E. pack*. See *PACK*.] 1. A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel; as, a packet of letters. *Shak.*

2. Originally, a vessel employed by government to convey dispatches or mails; hence, a vessel employed in conveying dispatches, mails, passengers, and goods, and having fixed days of sailing; a mail boat.

Packet boat, ship, or vessel. See *PACKET*, *n.*, 2. — **Packet day**, the day for mailing letters to go by packet; or the sailing day. — **Packet note** or **post**. See under *PAPER*.

Pack/et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PACKETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PACKETING.] 1. To make up into a packet or bundle.

2. To send in a packet or dispatch vessel.

Her husband
Was packeted to France. *Ford.*

Pack/et, *v. t.* 1. To play with a packet or dispatch boat.

Pack/ing (-fong), *n.* [*Chin. pek tung*.] (*Metal.*) A Chinese alloy of nickel, zinc, and copper, resembling German silver.

Pack horse. See under 2d *PACK*.

Pack/house (-hous), *n.* Warehouse for storing goods.

Pack/ing, *n.* 1. The act or process of one who packs.

2. Any material used to pack, fill up, or make close.

Specifically (*Mech.*): A substance or piece used to make a joint impervious; as: (a) A thin layer, or sheet, of yielding or elastic material inserted between the surfaces of a flange joint. (b) The substance in a stuffing box, through which a piston rod slides. (c) A yielding ring, as of metal, which surrounds a piston and maintains a tight fit, as inside a cylinder, etc.

3. (*Masonry*) Same as *filling*. [*Rare in the U. S.*]

4. A trick; collusion. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Chord packing (*Bridge Building*), the arrangement, side by side, of several parts, as bars, diagonals, a post, etc., on a pin at the bottom of a chord. **Waddell** — **Packing box**, a stuffing box. See under *BRUZZING*. — **Packing press**, a powerful press for baling cotton, wool, hay, etc.

Packing ring. See *PACKING*, 2(c), and *Illustr.* of *PINTON*. — **Packing sheet**, (a) A large cloth for packing goods. (b) A sheet prepared for packing hydrophobic patients.

Pack/man (pæk'män), *n.*; *pl.* PACKMEN (-mën). One who bears a pack; a peddler.

Pack saddle, **Pack thread**. See under 2d *PACK*.

Pack/wax (-wäks), *n.* (*Anat.*) Same as *PAXWAX*.

Pack/way (-wä), *n.* A path, as over mountains, followed by pack animals.

Pa/co (pæk'kō; *Sp. pæk'kō*), *n.* [*Sp. paco*, *fr. Peruv. Pa'cos* (pæk'kōs).] *paco*. Cf. *ALPACA*.]

1. (*Zool.*) Same as *ALPACA*.

2. (*Peruv. paco*, *pacu*, red, reddish, reddish ore containing silver; perh. a different word.) (*Min.*) An earthy-looking ore, consisting of brown oxide of iron with minute particles of native silver. *Ure.*

Pact (pækt), *n.* [*Lat. pactum*, *fr. paciscere* to make a bargain or contract, *fr. pacere* to settle, or agree upon; cf. *pangere* to fasten, *Gr. πᾶνναι*, *Skr. pāca* bond, and *E. pang* cf. *F. pacte*. Cf. *PACER*, *PADGE*, *v.*] An agreement; a league; a compact; a covenant.

Pact/ion (pæk'shün), *n.* [*Lat. pactio*; cf. *F. pactio*. See *PACT*.] An agreement; a compact; a bargain. [*R.*]

Pact/ional (-äl), *a.* Of the nature of, or by means of, a pact.

Pact/ious (pæk-ti'üs), *a.* [*Lat. pactitius*, *pactitius*.] Settled by a pact, or agreement. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Pact/ol/an (pæk-töl'an), *a.* Pertaining to the Pactolus, a river in ancient Lydia famous for its golden sands.

Pa/ou (pæk'kō or pæk'kō), *n.* (*Zool.*) A South American fresh-water fish (*Myletes paco*), of the family *Characidae*. It is highly esteemed as food.

Pad (pæd), *n.* [*D. pad*, *v21*. See *PATH*.] 1. A footpath; a road. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

2. An easy-paced horse; a pading. *Addison.*

3. A robber that infests the road on foot; a highwayman; usually called a *footpad*. *Gay.*

4. The act of robbing on the highway. [*Obs.*]

Pad, *v. t.* To travel upon foot; to tread. [*Obs.*]

Padding the streets for half a crown. *Smerville.*

Pad, *v. t.* 1. To travel heavily or slowly. *Bunyan.*

2. To rob on foot. [*Obs.*] *Cotton Mather.*

3. To wear a path by walking. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pad, *n.* [*Perh. akin to pad*.] 1. A soft, or small, cushion; a mass of anything soft; stuffing.

2. A kind of cushion for writing upon, or for blotting; esp., one formed of many flat sheets of writing paper, or layers of blotting paper; a block of paper.

3. A cushion used as a saddle without a tree or frame.

4. A stuffed guard or protection; esp., one worn on the legs of horses to prevent bruising.

5. (*Zool.*) A cushionlike thickening of the skin on the under side of the toes of animals.

6. A floating leaf of a water lily or similar plant.

7. (*Med.*) A soft bag or cushion to relieve pressure, support a part, etc.

8. (*Naut.*) A piece of timber fixed on a beam to fit the curve of the deck. *W. C. Russell.*

9. A measure for fish; as, sixty mackerel go to a pad; a basket of soles. [*Eng.*] *Simmonds.*

Pad cloth, a saddlecloth; a housing. — **Pad saddle**. See *def. 3*, above. — **Pad tree** (*Harness Making*), a piece of wood or metal which gives rigidity and shape to a harness pad. *Knights.*

Padd, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PADDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PADDING.] 1. To stuff; to furnish with a pad or padding.

2. (*Calico Printing*) To imbue uniformly with a mordant; as, to pad cloth. *Ure.*

Pad/ar (pæd'är), *n.* [*Etymol. uncertain*.] Groats; coarse flour or meal. [*Obs.*] *Sir J. Walton.*

Pad/der (pæd'd3r), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, pads.

2. A highwayman; a footpad. [*Obs.*]

Pad/ding (-d3ng), *n.* 1. The act or process of making a pad or of inserting stuffing.

2. The material with which anything is padded.

3. Material of inferior value, serving to extend a book, essay, etc. *London Sat. Rev.*

4. (*Calico Printing*) The uniform impregnation of cloth with a mordant.

Pad/dle (pæd'dl), *v. t.* [*Prob. from pattle*, and a *dim. of pat*, *v.*; cf. also *E. pad* to tread, *Prov. G. paddeln*, *padden*, to walk with short steps, to paddle, *G. patschen* to splash, dash, dabble, *F. patouiller* to dabble, splash, *fr. pattle* a paw. *v21*.] 1. To use the hands or fingers in toying; to make caressing strokes. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To dabble in water with hands or feet; to use a paddle, or something which serves as a paddle, in swimming, in paddling a boat, etc.

As the men were paddling for their lives. *L'Estrange.*

While paddling ducks the standing lake desire. *Guy.*

Pad/dle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PADDED (-d3d); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PADDLING (-d3ng).] 1. To pat or stroke amorously, or gently.

To be paddling palms and pinching fingers. *Shak.*

2. To propel with, or as with, a paddle or paddles.

3. To pad; to tread upon; to trample. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pad/dle, *n.* [See *PADDLE*, *v. t.*] 1. An implement with a broad blade, which is used without a fixed fulcrum in propelling and steering canoes and boats.

2. The broad part of a paddle, with which the stroke is made; hence, any short, broad blade, resembling that of a paddle.

Thou shalt have a paddle upon thy weapon. *Deut. xxiii. 13.*

3. One of the broad boards, or floats, at the circumference of a water wheel, or paddle wheel.

4. A small gate in sluices or lock gates to admit or let off water; — also called *clough*.

5. (*Zool.*) A paddle-shaped foot, as of the sea turtle.

6. A paddle-shaped implement for stirring or mixing.

7. [In this sense prob. for older *spaddle*, a *dim. of spade*.] See *Paddle staff* (b), below. [*Prov. Eng.*]

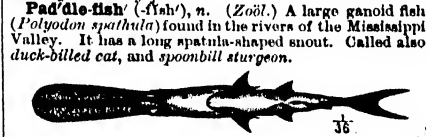
Paddle beam (*Shipbuilding*), one of two large timbers supporting the spring beam and paddle box of a steam vessel. — **Paddle board**. See *PADDLE*, *n.*, 3. — **Paddle box**, the structure inclosing the upper part of the paddle wheel of a steam vessel. — **Paddle shaft**, the revolving shaft which carries the paddle wheel of a steam vessel.

Paddle staff. (a) A staff tipped with a broad blade, used by mole catchers. [*Prov. Eng.*] (b) A long-handled spade used to clean a plowshare; — called also *plow staff*. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Paddle steamer**, a steam vessel propelled by paddle wheels, in distinction from a screw propeller.

Paddle wheel, the propelling wheel of a steam vessel, having paddles (or floats) on its circumference, and revolving in a vertical plane parallel to the vessel's length.

Pad'dle-cook' (pæd'dl-kök'), *n.* (*Zool.*) The lumpfish. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pad'dle-fish' (-f3sh'), *n.* (*Zool.*) A large ganoid fish (*Polyodon spathula*) found in the rivers of the Mississippi Valley. It has a long spatula-shaped snout. Called also *duck-billed cat*, and *spoonbill sturgeon*.



Ventral view of Paddlefish (*Polyodon spathula*).

Pad'dler (-d3r), *n.* One who, or that which, paddles.

Pad'dle-wood' (-d3l-wüd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The light elastic wood of the *Agaidosperma excelsum*, a tree of Guiana having a fluted trunk readily split into planks.

Pad'dock (pæd'dök), *n.* [*OE. padde* toad, *frog* + *-ock*; akin to *D. pad*, *paddle*, *toad*, *Icel. & Sw. padda*, *Dan. paddel*.] (*Zool.*) A toad or frog. *Wyclif.* "Loathed paddocks." *Spenser.*

Paddock pipe (*Bot.*), a hollow-stemmed plant of the genus *Equisetum*, especially *E. limosum* and the fruiting stems of *E. arvense*; — called also *padow pipe* and *toad pipe*. See *EQUISETUM*. — **Paddock stone**. See *TOADSTONE*.

Paddock stool (*Bot.*), a toadstool.

Pad'dock, *n.* [Corrupted *fr. parrock*. See *PARROCK*.]

1. A small inclosure or park for sporting. [*Obs.*]

2. A small inclosure for pasture; esp., one adjoining a stable. [*Obs.*] *Chlyn. Conper.*

Pad'dy (pæd'dy), *a.* [*Prov. E. paddy* worm-eaten.] Low; mean; boorish; vagabond. "Such paddy persons." *Digges* (1685). "The paddy persons." *Mallet.*

Pad'dy, *n.*; *pl.* PADDEES (-d3z). [Corrupted *fr. St. Patrick*, the tutelary saint of Ireland.] A jocos or contemptuous name for an Irishman.

Pad'dy, *n.* [Either *fr. Canarese bhatta* or Malay *padi*.] (*Bot.*) Unhusked rice; — commonly so called in the East Indies.

Paddy bird. (*Zool.*) See *Java sparrow*, under *JAVA*.

Pad'e-lion (pæd't-l3n), *n.* [*F. pas de lion* lion's foot.] (*Bot.*) A plant with pedately lobed leaves; the lady's mantle.

Pa-del'ia (pæ-d3l'ia), *n.* [*It. prop.* a pan, a frying pan, *fr. Lat. patella* a pan.] A large cup or deep saucer, containing fatty matter in which a wick is placed, — used for public illuminations, as at St. Peter's, in Rome. Called also *paddle*.

Pad'e-mol'on (pæd't-möl'3n), *n.* (*Zool.*) See *WALLABY*.

Pad'e-soy' (-söl'), *n.* See *PADUASOY*.

Padge (pæj), *n.* (*Zool.*) The barn owl; — called also *pudge*, and *pudge owl*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pa-di-shah' (pæd'3-sh3h'), *n.* [*For pādīshāh*. Cf. *PASHA*.] Chief ruler; monarch; sovereign; — a title of the Sultan of Turkey, and of the Shah of Persia.

Pad'lock' (pæd'lök'), *n.* [*Perh. orig.* a lock for a pad gate, or a gate opening to a path, or perh., a lock for a basket or pannier, and from *Prov. E. pad* a pannier. Cf. *PAD* a path, *PADDLER*.] 1. A portable lock with a bow which is usually jointed or pivoted at one end so that it can be opened, the other end being fastened by passing the bow through a staple over a loop or through the links of a chain, etc.

2. Fig. A curb; a restraint.

Pad'lock', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PADLOCKED (-lök't); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PADLOCKING.] To fasten with, or as with, a padlock; to stop; to shut; to confine as by a padlock. *Milton.* *Tennyson.*

Pad'nag' (pæd'näg'), *n.* [*1st pad + nag*.] An ambling nag. "An easy pading." *Macaulay.*

Pad'ow (pæd'3), *n.* (*Zool.*) A paddock, or toad.

Padow pipe. (*Bot.*) See *Paddock pipe*, under *PADDOCK*.

Pa-dro-ne (pæ-dr3n'), *n.*; *pl.* *Dr. PADRONI* (-n3), *E. PADRONI*. [*It. See PATRON*.] 1. A patron; a protector.

2. The master of a small coaster in the Mediterranean.

3. A man who imports, and controls the earnings of, Italian laborers, street musicians, etc.

Pad'u-a-soy' (pæd'3-söl' or pæd'3-söl'), *n.* [*From Padua*, in Italy + *F. soie* silk; or cf. *F. pou-de-soie*.] A rich and heavy silk stuff. [*Written also paduesoy*.]

Pa-du-cash (pæ-d3k3z), *n.*; *pl.*; *stng.* PADUCAH (-k3). (*Ethnol.*) See *COMANCHES*.

Pæ'an (pæ'an), *n.* [*L. pæan*, *Gr. πᾶν*, *fr. Πᾶν* the physician of the gods, later, Apollo. Cf. *Pæon*, *Pæony*.] [*Written also pæan*.] 1. An ancient Greek hymn in honor of Apollo as a healing deity, and, later, a song addressed to other deities.

2. Any loud and joyous song; a song of triumph. *Dryden*. "Public pæans of congratulation." *De Quincy.*

3. See *Pæon*.

Pæ-do-bap'tism (pæ-d3-b3p't3z'm), *n.* Pedobaptism.

Pædo-gen'e-sis (pæ'dō-jēn'ē-sis), *n.* [Gr. *paîs*, *παῖς*, child + *gēnēsis*, *γενεσις*, (Zool.) Reproduction by young or larval animals.

Pædo-gen'e-tic (-jēn'ē-tik), *a.* *enlarged.* *a.* Pseudova or Germes; *b.* (Zool.) Producing young while in the immature or larval state; — said of certain insects, etc.

Pæ'on (pæ'ōn), *n.* [L. *pæon*, Gr. *παῖς* a solemn song, also, a pæon, equiv. to *παῖς*. See *Pæan*.] (*Ans. Poet.*) A foot of four syllables, one long and three short, admitting of four combinations, according to the place of the long syllable. [Written also, less correctly, *pæan*.]

Pæ'o-nine (pæ'ō-nīn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An artificial red nitrogenous dyestuff, called also *red coralline*.

Pæ'o-ny (pæ'ō-nī), *n.* (*Bot.*) See *Pæony*.

Pæ'gan (pæ'gan), *n.* [L. *paganus* a countryman, peasant, villager, a *pagan*, fr. *paganus* of or pertaining to the country, rustic, also, *pagan*, fr. *pagus* a district, canton, the country, perh. orig., a district with fixed boundaries: cf. *pangere* to fasten. Cf. *PAINIM*, *Pæant*, and *Pact*, also *Heathen*.] One who worships false gods; an idolater; a heathen; one who is neither a Christian, a Mohammedan, nor a Jew.

Neither having the accent of Christians, nor the gait of Christian, *pagan*, nor man. *Shak.*

Syn. — Gentle heathen: idolater. — *Pægan*, (*Gent.*) *Heathen*. *Gentile* was applied to the other nations of the earth as distinguished from the Jews. *Pagan* was the name given to idolaters in the early Christian church, because the *villagers*, being most remote from the centers of instruction, remained for a long time unconverted. *Heathen* has the same origin. *Pagan* is now more properly applied to rude and uncivilized idolaters, while *heathen* embraces all who practice idolatry.

Pæ'gan, a. [L. *paganus* of or pertaining to the country, *pagan*. See *Pægan*, *n.*] Of or pertaining to *pægan*; relating to the worship or the worshippers of false gods; heathen; idolatrous; as, *pægan* tribes or superstitions.

And all the rites of *pægan* honor paid. *Dryden*.

Pæ'gan-dom (-dūm), *n.* The *pægan* lands; *pægan*, collectively; *pæganism*. [*R.*]

Pæ'gan-ic (pæ'gan'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to *pægan*; *pægan-ic* (-i-kal), *a.* *gains* or *pæganism*; heathenish; *pæganish*. [*R.*] "The *pægan* fables of the gods." *Cudworth*. — **Pæ'gan-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [*R.*]

Pæ'gan-ish (pæ'gan'ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to *pægan*; heathenish. "The old *pæganish* idolatry." *Sharp*.

Pæ'gan-ism (-iz'm), *n.* [*L.* *paganismus*: cf. *F. paganisme*. See *Pægan*, and cf. *PAINIM*.] The state of being *pægan*; *pægan* characteristics; esp., the worship of idols or false gods, or the system of religious opinions and worship maintained by *pægan*; heathenism.

Pæ'gan-ity (pæ'gan'itē), *n.* [*L.* *paganitas*.] The state of being a *pægan*; *pæganism*. [*R.*] *Cudworth*.

Pæ'gan-ize (pæ'gan'iz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *Pæganizing* (-izd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *Pæganizing* (-izing).] To render *pægan* or heathenish; to convert to *pæganism*. *Hallywell*.

Pæ'gan-ize, v. t. To behave like *pægan*. *Milton*.

Pæ'gan-ly, *adv.* In a *pægan* manner. *Dr. H. More*.

Pæ'g (pæ'g), *n.* [*L.* fr. *it. paggio*, *LL. pagus*, fr. *paῖς*, dim. of *paῖς*, *παῖς*, a boy, servant; perh. akin to *L. puer*. Cf. *Pæagogus*, *Pæagler*.] 1. A serving boy; formerly, a youth attending a person of high degree, especially at courts, as a position of honor and education; now commonly, in England, a youth employed for doing errands, waiting on the door, and similar service in households; in the United States, a boy employed to wait upon the members of a legislative body.

He had two *pæges* of honor — on either hand one. *Bacon*.

2. A boy child. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

3. A contrivance, as a band, pin, snap, or the like, to hold the skirt of a woman's dress from the ground.

4. (*Brickmaking*) A track along which pallets carrying newly molded bricks are conveyed to the hack.

5. (*Zool.*) Any one of several species of beautiful South American moths of the genus *Urania*.

Pæ'g, v. t. To attend (one) as a *pæge*. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pæ'g, n. [*F.* fr. *L. pagina*: prob. akin to *pægere*, *pangere*, to fasten, fix, make, the pages or leaves being fastened together. Cf. *Pact*, *Pægant*, *Pægation*.] 1. One side of a leaf of a book or manuscript.

Such was the book from whose *pæges* she sang. *Longfellow*.

2. *Fig.*: A record; a writing; as, the *pæge* of history.

3. (*Print.*) The type set up for printing a *pæge*.

Pæ'g, v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* *Pæged* (pæjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *Pæging* (pæj'ing).] To mark or number the *pæges* of, as a book or manuscript; to furnish with folios.

Pæ'gent (pæj'ent or pæj'ent), *n.* [*OE.* *pægent*, *pægent*, originally, a movable scaffold or stage, hence, what was exhibited on it, fr. *LL. pagina*, akin to *pægere*, to fasten; cf. *L. pagina*, page, leaf, slab, *compagnie* to join together, *compages* a joining together, structure. See *Pact*, *Pæos* of a book.] 1. A theatrical exhibition; a spectacle. "A *pægent* truly played." *Shak.*

To see sad *pægents* of men's miseries. *Spenser*.

2. An elaborate exhibition devised for the entertainment of a distinguished personage, or of the public; a show, spectacle, or display.

The gaze of fools, and *pægent* of a day! *Pope*.

We love the man, the pætry *pægent* you. *Cowper*.

Pæ'gent, a. Of the nature of a *pægent*; spectacular. "Pægent pomp." *Dryden*.

Pæ'gent, v. t. To exhibit in show; to represent; to mimic. [*R.*] "He *pægents* us." *Shak.*

Pæ'gent-ry (-rī), *n.* Scenic shows or spectacles, taken collectively; spectacular quality; splendor.

Such *pægent-ry* to the people shown. *Dryden*.

The *pægent-ry* of festival. *J. A. Symonds*.

Syn. — Pomp; parade; show; display; spectacle.

file, senâte, câre, âm, âm, âm, âm,

Pægo-hood (pæ'gōd), *n.* The state of being a *pægo*. **Pæ'g-na** (pæ'g-nā), *n.*; *pl.* *Pægins* (-nē). [*L.*] (*Bot.*) The surface of a leaf or of a flattened thallus.

Pæ'g-nal (-nāl), *a.* [*L.* *pægnalis*.] Consisting of *pæges*. "Pægnal books." *Str. T. Browne*.

Pæ'g-na-tion (pæ'g-nā'shūn), *n.* The act or process of *pæging* a book; also, the characters used in numbering the *pæges*; page number. *Lounes*.

Pæ'g-ing (pæ'j'ing), *n.* The marking or numbering of the *pæges* of a book.

Pæ'g-od (pæ'gōd), *n.* [*Of. F. pagode*. See *Pagoda*.] 1. A *pagoda*. [*R.*] "Or some queer *pægod*." *Pope*.

2. An idol. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Stillingfleet*.

Pæ'g-ō-da (pæ'gō'dā), *n.* [*Pg. pagoda*, *pagoda*, fr. *Hind.* & *Per. bud-kadah* a house of idols, or abode of God; *Per. bud* an idol + *kadah* a house, a temple.] 1. A term by which Europeans designate religious temples and tower-like buildings of the Hindoos and Buddhists of India, Farther India, China, and Japan; — usually but not always, devoted to idol worship.

2. An idol. [*L.*] *Brande & C.*

3. [*Prob.* so named from the image of a *pagoda* or a deity (cf. *Skr. bhagavat* holy, divine) stamped on it.] A gold or silver coin, of various kinds and values, formerly current in India. The Madras gold *pagoda* was worth about three and a half rupees.

Pæ'g-ō-dite (pæ'gō'dīt), *n.* (*Min.*) *Agalmatolite*; — so called because sometimes carved by the Chinese into the form of *pagodas*. See *AGALMATOLITE*.

Pæ'g-u-ma (pæ'gū'mā), *n.* (*Zool.*) One of several species of East Indian viverrine mammals of the genus *Paguma*. They resemble a weasel in form.

Pæ'g-u-r-i-an (pæ'gū'rī-an), *n.* [*L. pagurus* a kind of crab, Gr. *παγούρος*.] (*Zool.*) Any one of a tribe of anomuran crustaceans, of which *Pagurus* is a type; the hermit crab. See *HERMIT*, under *HERMIT*.

Pah (pā), *interj.* An exclamation expressing disgust or contempt. See *BAH*.

Pah! *Pah!* *Pah!* *Pah!* Give me an ounce of civet, good apothecary, to sweeten my imagination. *Shak.*

Pah (pā), *n.* [From native name.] A kind of stockaded intrenchment. [*New Zealand*] *Farrow*.

Pā'h (pā'h), *n.* (*Naut.*) A large war canoe of the Society Islands.

Pā'h-le-vi (pā'h-lē-vē), *n.* Same as *PEHLEVI*.

Pā'h-o-e-ho-e (pā'hō'ē-hō'ē), *n.* (*Min.*) A name given in the Sandwich Islands to lava having a relatively smooth surface, in distinction from the rough-surfaced lava, called *a-a*.

Pā'h-Utes (pā'h'ūtes), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) See *UTES*.

Paid (pāid), *imp. p. p.*, & *a.* of *PAY*. 1. Receiving pay; compensated; hired; as, a *paid* attorney.

2. Satisfied; contented. [*Obs.*] "Paid of his poverty." *Chaucer*.

Pai-deu-tion (pā-dē'ū-tion), *n.* [*Gr. παιδεύω*, *tr. paideō* to teach, fr. *paîs*, *παῖς*, a boy.] The science or art of teaching.

Pai'en (pā'en), *n.* & *a.* *Pagan*. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Pai'gle (pā'gē), *n.* [*Etymol. uncertain.*] (*Bot.*) A species of *Primula*, either the cowslip or the primrose. [Written also *pagle*, *pagil*, *peggle*, and *pygil*.]

Pai-jā-ma (pā-jā'mā), *n.* *Pijama*.

Pail (pāl), *n.* [*OE. paille*, *AS. pægel* a wine vessel, a pail; akin to *D. & G. pægel* a watermark, a gauge rod, a measure of wine, *Dan. pægel* half a pint.] A vessel of wood or tin, etc., usually cylindrical and having a bail, — used esp. for carrying liquids, as water or milk, etc.; a bucket. It may, or may not, have a cover. *Shak.*

Pail'ful (-fūl), *n.*; *pl.* *PAILFULS* (-fūls). The quantity that a pail will hold. "By *pailfuls*." *Shak.*

Pail-lasse (pāl'las), *n.* [*F. paille*, *n.* [*F.* fr. *paille* straw. See *PALLET* a bed.] An under bed or mattress of straw. [Written also *paillass*.]

Pail'mall (pāl'māl), *n.* & *a.* See *PALL-MALL*. [*Obs.*]

Pain (pān), *n.* [*OE. paine*, *F. peine*, fr. *L. poena*, penalty, punishment, torment, pain; akin to *Gr. poenē* penalty. Cf. *PENAL*, *PINE* to languish, *PUNISH*.] 1. Punishment suffered or denounced; suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for crime, or connected with the commission of a crime; penalty. *Chaucer*.

We will, by way of mulet or *pain*, lay it upon him. *Bacon*.

Interpose, on pain of my displeasure. *Dryden*.

None shall presume to fly, under *pain* of death. *Addison*.

2. Any uneasy sensation in animal bodies, from slight uneasiness to extreme distress or torture, proceeding from a derangement of functions, disease, or injury by violence; bodily distress; bodily suffering; an ache; a smart. "The *pain* of Jesus Christ." *Chaucer*.

Pain may or may not be in any part of the body where sensory nerves are distributed, and it is always due to some kind of stimulation of them. The sensation is generally referred to the peripheral end of the nerve.

3. *pl.* Specifically, the throes or travail of childbirth. She bowed herself and travailed, for her pains came upon her. *1 Sam. iv. 19*.

4. Uneasiness of mind; mental distress; disquietude; anxiety; grief; solicitude; anguish. *Chaucer*.

In rapture as in *pain*. *Keble*.

5. See *PAINS*, labor, effort.

Bill of pains and penalties. See under *BILL*. — To die in the *pain*, to be tortured to death. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Pain, v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PAINED* (pāind); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PAINING*.] [*OE. painen*, *OF. peiner*, *F. peiner* to fatigue. See *PAIN*, *n.*] 1. To inflict suffering upon as a penalty; to punish. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (*Act. xxi. 5*).

2. To put to bodily uneasiness or anguish; to afflict with uneasy sensations of any degree of intensity; to torment; to torture; as, his dinner or his wound *pained* him; his stomach *pained* him.

Excess of cold, as well as heat, *pains* us. *Locke*.

3. To render uneasy in mind; to disquiet; to distress; to grieve; as, a child's faults *pain* his parents.

I am *pained* at my very heart. *Jer. iv. 19*.

To *pain* one's self, to exert or trouble one's self; to take pains; to be solicitous. [*Obs.*] "She *pained* her to do all that she might." *Chaucer*.

Syn. — To disquiet; trouble; afflict; grieve; aggrieve; distress; agonize; torment; torture.

Pain'a-ble (pān'ā-b'l), *a.* [*Of. F. pénible*.] Causing pain; painful. [*Obs.*]

The manacles of Astryages were not . . . the less weighty and painful for being composed of gold or silver. *Belsham*.

Pain'ful (-fūl), *a.* 1. Full of pain; causing uneasiness or distress, either physical or mental; afflictive; disquieting; distressing. *Addison*.

2. Requiring labor or toil; difficult; executed with laborious effort; as, a *painful* service; a *painful* march.

3. Pains-taking; careful; industrious. [*Obs.*] *Fuller*.

A very *painful* person, and a great clerk. *Jer. Taylor*.

Nor must the *painful* husbandman be tired. *Dryden*.

Syn. — Disquieting; troublesome; afflictive; distressing; grievous; laborious; toilsome; difficult; arduous.

Pain'ful-ly, *adv.* — **Pain'ful-ness**, *n.*

Pai'nim (pā'nīm), *n.* [*OE. painime* pagans, *paganism*, fr. *OE. painisme* paganism, *LL. paganismus*. See *PAGANISM*, *PAGAN*.] A *pagan*; an infidel; — used also collectively. [Written also *painim* and *paynim*.] *Peachment*.

Pain'less (pān'lēs), *a.* Free from pain; without pain. — **Pain'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Pain'less-ness**, *n.*

Pains (pānz), *n.* Labor; toilsome effort; care or trouble taken; — plural in form, but used with a singular or plural verb, commonly the former.

And all my pains is sorted to no profit. *Shak.*

The pains they had taken was very great. *Clarendon*.

The labored earth your pains have sowed and tilled. *Dryden*.

Pains'taker (-tāk'ēr), *n.* One who takes pains; one careful and faithful in all work. *Gay*.

Pains'taking, a. Careful in doing; diligent; faithful; attentive. "Pains'taking men." *Harris*.

Pains'taking, n. The act of taking pains; carefulness and fidelity in performance. *Bräu, & Pl.*

Pains'worthy (-wūr'thī), *a.* Worth the pains or care bestowed.

Paint (pānt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PAINTED*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PAINTING*.] [*OE. peinten*, fr. *F. peindre*, fr. *p. of peindre* to paint, fr. *L. pingere*, *pingere*; cf. *Gr. ποικίλλω*, many-colored, *Skr. pig* to adorn. Cf. *DEPICT*, *PICTURE*, *PICTUREMENT*, *PINT*.] 1. To cover with coloring matter; to apply paint to; as, to *paint* a house, a signboard, etc.

Jezebel *paint*ed her face and tired her head. *2 Kings ix. 30*.

2. *Fig.*: To color, stain, or tinge; to adorn or beautify with colors; to diversify with colors.

Not painted with the crimson spots of blood. *Shak.*

Cuckoo buds of yellow hue Do *paint* the meadows with delight. *Shak.*

3. To form in colors a figure or likeness of on a flat surface, as upon canvas; to represent by means of colors or hues; to exhibit in a tinted image; to portray with paints; as, to *paint* a portrait or a landscape.

4. *Fig.*: To represent or exhibit to the mind; to describe vividly; to delineate; to lounge; to depict.

The word is too good to *paint* out her wickedness. *Shak.*

If folly grow romantic, I must *paint* it. *Pope*.

Syn. — To color; picture; depict; portray; delineate; sketch; draw; describe.

Paint, v. t. 1. To practice the art of painting; as, the artist *paints* well.

2. To color one's face by way of beautifying it. Let her *paint* an inch thick. *Shak.*

Paint, n. 1. (a) A pigment or coloring substance. (b) The name prepared with a vehicle, as oil, water with gum, or the like, for application to a surface.

2. A cosmetic; rouge. *Præd.*

Paint'ed, a. 1. Covered or adorned with paint; portrayed in colors.

As idle as a *paint*ed ship Upon a *paint*ed ocean. *Coleridge*.

2. (*Nat. Hist.*) Marked with bright colors; as, the *paint*ed turtle; *paint*ed bunting.

Painted beauty (*Zool.*), a handsome American butterfly (*Vanessa Hunteria*), having a variety of bright colors. — **Painted cup** (*Bot.*), any plant of an American genus of herbs (*Castilleja*) in which the bracts are usually brightly colored and more showy than the flowers. *Castilleja coccinea* has brilliantly scarlet bracts, and is common in meadows. — **Painted inch**. See *NONPARIL*. — **Painted lady** (*Zool.*), a bright-colored butterfly. See *THIMBLE BUTTERFLY*. — **Painted turtle** (*Zool.*), a common American freshwater tortoise (*Chrysemys picta*), having bright red and yellow markings beneath.

Painter (pānt'ēr), *n.* [*OE. pantere* a noose, snare, *F. panthère*, *L. panthera*, *L. panther* a hunting net, fr. *Gr. πανθήρ*; *πᾶν* all + *θήρ* beast; cf. *Ir. pantheir* a net, *gm. snare*, *Gael. paintear*.] (*Naut.*) A rope at the bow of a boat, used to fasten it to anything. *Totten*.

Painter, n. [*Corrupt. of panther.*] (*Zool.*) The panther, or puma. [A form representing an illiterate pronunciation, U. S.] *J. F. Cooper*.

Painter, n. [*See* 1st *PAINT*.] One whose occupation is to paint; esp.: (a) One who covers buildings, ships, ironwork, and the like, with paint. (b) An artist who represents objects or scenes in color on a flat surface, as canvas, plaster, or the like.

Painter's colle. (*Med.*) See *Lead colle*, under *COLLO*. — **Painter's stainer.** (a) A painter of coats of arms. *Cymb.*

(b) A member of a livery company or guild in London, bearing this name.

Painterly (páint'ér-ly), *a.* Like a painter's work. [Obs.] "A painterly gloze of a visage." Sir P. Sidney.

Painter-ship, *n.* The state or position of being a painter. [R.] Bp. Gardiner.

Painting, *n.* 1. The act or employment of laying on, or adorning with, paints or colors.

2. (*Fine Arts*) The work of the painter; also, any work of art in which objects are represented in color on a flat surface; a colored representation of any object or scene; a picture.

3. Color laid on; paint. [R.] Shak.

4. A depicting by words; vivid representation in words.

Syn. — See PICTURE.

Paintless, *a.* Not capable of being painted or described. "In paintless patience." Savage.

Painture (páint'ūr, 135), *n.* [F. *peinture*. See PAINT, *v. t.*, and of PICTURE.] The art of painting. [Obs.] Chaucer. Dryden.

Painty (páint'y), *a.* Unskillfully painted, so that the painter's method of work is too obvious; also, having too much pigment applied to the surface. [Cant.]

Pair (pár), *n.* [F. *paire*, LL. *paria*, L. *paria*, pl. of *par*, pair, fr. *par*, adj., equal. Cf. APPAREL, PAR equality, PEER an equal.] 1. A number of things resembling one another, or belonging together; a set; as, a pair of flight of stairs. "A pair of beads." Chaucer. Beau.

& Fl. "Four pair of stairs." Macaulay. [Now mostly or quite disused, except as to stairs.]

Two crowns in my pocket, two pair of cards. Rem. & Fl.

2. Two things of a kind, similar in form, suited to each other, and intended to be used together; as, a pair of gloves or stockings; a pair of shoes.

3. Two of a sort; a span; a yoke; a couple; a brace; as, a pair of horses; a pair of oxen.

4. A married couple; a man and wife. "A happy pair." Dryden. "The hapless pair." Milton.

5. A single thing, composed of two pieces fitted to each other and used together; as, a pair of scissors; a pair of tongs; a pair of bellows.

6. Two members of opposite parties or opinion, as in a parliamentary body, who mutually agree not to vote on a given question, or on issues of a party nature during a specified time; as, there were two pairs on the final vote. [Parliamentary Cant.]

7. (*Kinematics*) In a mechanism, two elements, or bodies, which are so applied to each other as to mutually constrain relative motion.

8. Pairs are named in accordance with the kind of motion they permit; thus, a journal and its bearing form a *turning pair*, a cylinder and its piston a *sliding pair*, a screw and its nut a *twisting pair*, etc. Any pair in which the constraining contact is along lines or at points only (as a cone and roller acting together), is designated a *higher pair*; any pair having constraining surfaces which fit each other (as a cylindrical pin and eye, a screw and its nut, etc.), is called a *lower pair*.

Pair royal (pl. PAIRS ROYAL), three things of a sort; — used especially of playing cards in some games, as cribbage; as three kings, three "eight spots," etc. Four of a kind are called a *double pair royal*. "Something in his face gave me as much pleasure as a pair royal of naturals in my own hand." Goldenrod. "That great pair royal of adamant sisters (the Fates)." Quares. [Written corruptly *parial* and *prial*.]

Syn. — PAIR, ELOUIT, SER. Originally, pair was not confined to two things, but was applied to any number of equal things (*pares*), that go together. Ben Jonson speaks of a pair (set) of chessmen; also, he and Lord Bacon speak of a pair (pack) of cards. A "pair of stairs" is still in popular use, as well as the later expression, "flight of stairs."

Pair, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. PAIRED (páir'd); p. pr. & vb. n. PAIRING.] 1. To be joined in pairs; to couple; to mate, as for breeding.

2. To suit; to fit, as a counterpart.

My heart was made to fit and pair with thine. Rowe.

3. Same as *To pair off*. See phrase below.

To pair off, to separate from a company in pairs or couples; specif. (*Parliamentary Cant*), to agree with one of the opposite party or opinion to abstain from voting on specified questions or issues. See PAIR, *n.*

Pair, *v. t.* 1. To unite in couples; to form a pair of; to bring together, as things which belong together, or which complement, or are adapted to one another.

Glossy jet is paired with shining white. Pope.

2. To engage (one's self) with another of opposite opinions not to vote on a particular question or class of questions. [*Parliamentary Cant*]

Paired fins (Zool.) See under FIN.

Pair, *v. t.* [See IMPAIR.] To impair. [Obs.] Spenser.

Pairer (-ér), *n.* One who impairs. [Obs.] Wyclif.

Pairing, *n.* [See PAIR, *v. t.*] 1. The act or process of uniting or arranging in pairs or couples.

2. See *To pair off*, under PAIR, *v. t.*

Pairing time, the time when birds or other animals pair.

Pairment (-ment), *n.* Impairment. [Obs.] Wyclif.

Pa'is (pá'is), *n.* [OF. *paiz*, F. *paiz*, country.] (*O. E. Law*) The country; the people of the neighborhood.

3. A trial per pais is a trial by the country, that is, by a jury; and matter in pais is matter triable by the country, or by jury.

Pa'is-ano (pá'is-á-nó), *n.* [Sp., of the country, native.] (*Zool.*) The chaparral cock.

Paize (páiz), *n.* [Obs.] See POISE.

Pa'jook (pá'jók), *n.* A peacock. [Obs.] Shak.

Pa'kong (pá'kóng), *n.* See PACKFONG.

Pal (pál), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A mate; a partner; esp., an accomplice or confederate. [Slang]

Palace (pá'las; 48), *n.* [OE. *palas*, F. *palais*, fr. L. *palatium*, fr. *Palatium*, one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Augustus had his residence. Cf. PALATINE.]

1. The residence of a sovereign, including the lodgings of high officers of state, and rooms for business, as well as halls for ceremony and reception. Chaucer.

2. The official residence of a bishop or other distinguished personage.

3. Loosely, an unusually magnificent or stately house.

Palace car. See under CAR. — **Palace court**, a court having jurisdiction of personal actions arising within twelve miles of the palace at Whitehall. The court was abolished in 1849. [Eng.] Mosley & W.

Pal-a-dious (pá-lá-shūs), *a.* Palatial. [Obs.] Graunt.

Pal-a-din (pá-lá-dín), *n.* [F., fr. It. *paladino*, fr. L. *palatinus* an officer of the palace. See PALATINE.] A knight-errant; a distinguished champion; as, the paladins of Charlemagne.

Pal-a-o (pá-lá-ō), See PALEO.

Pal-a-og-ra-pher (pá-lá-ōg-rá-fēr), *n.*, **Pal-a-o-graph** (-ōg-gráf'ík), *a.*, etc. See PALEOGRAPHY, PALEOGRAPHIC, etc.

Pal-a-o-type (pá-lá-ō-típ), *n.* [Palaeo- + -type.] (*Phon.*) A system of representing all spoken sounds by means of the printing types in common use. Ellis. — **Pal-a-o-type-al** (-típ-), *a.* — **Pal-a-o-type-ly** (-típ-ly), *adv.*

Pal-a-stra (pá-lá-s'trá), *n.* See PALÆSTRA.

Pal-a-ti-ol-o-gist (pá-lá-shí-ōl-ō-jíst), *n.* One versed in palætiology.

Pal-a-ti-ol-o-gy (-jy), *n.* [Palaeo- + -etiology.] The science which explains, by the law of causation, the past condition and changes of the earth. — **Pal-a-ti-ol-o-gi-cal** (-lō-jí-kal), *a.*

Pal-a-ma (pá-lá-má), *n.* pl. PALAMÆ (-mē). [NL., fr. Gr. *παλαμή* the palm.] (*Zool.*) A membrane extending between the toes of a bird, and uniting them more or less closely together.

Pal-a-me-de-s (pá-lá-mē-dē-s), *n.* pl. [NL.] (*Zool.*) An order, or suborder, including the kamichi, and allied South American birds; — called also *scramers*. In many anatomical characters they are allied to the Anseres, but they externally resemble the wading birds.

Pal-am-pore (pá-lám-pōr), *n.* See PALÆMPORE.

Pal-an-ka (pá-lán'ká), *n.* [Cf. It., Fr., & Sp. *palanca*, fr. L. *palanga*, *palanga* a pole, Gr. *φάλαγξ*.] (*Mit.*) A camp permanently entrenched, attached to Turkish frontier fortresses.

Pal-an-quin (pá-lán-kén'), *n.* [F. *palanquin*, Pg. *palanquin*, Javan. *palangki*, Olavan. *palangan*, through Frakrit fr. Skr. *pa-ryanka*, *pa-ryanka* bed, couch; *pari* around (akin to E. *peri*); + *anka* a hook, flank, probably akin to E. *angle* fishing tackle. Cf. PALKEE.] An inclosed carriage or litter, commonly about eight feet long, four feet wide, and four feet high, borne on the shoulders of men by means of two projecting poles, — used in India, China, etc., for the conveyance of a single person from place to place. [Written also *palankeen*.]

Pal-ap-te-ryx (pá-láp'tē-rík), *n.* [Palaeo- + *apteryx*.] (*Palaeo.*) A large extinct ostrichlike bird of New Zealand.

Pal-a-ta-bil-ty (pá-lá-tá-bíl'ty), *n.* Palatableness.

Pal-a-ta-ble (pá-lá-tá-b'l), *a.* [From PALATE.] Agreeable to the palate or taste; savory; hence, acceptable; pleasing; as, palatable food; palatable advice.

Pal-a-ta-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being agreeable to the taste; relish; acceptableness.

Pal-a-ta-ly, *adv.* In a palatable manner.

Pal-a-tal (-tal), *a.* [Cf. F. *palatal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the palate; palatine; as, the palatal bones.

2. (*Phonetics*) Uttered by the aid of the palate; — said of certain sounds, as the sound of *k* in *kirk*.

Pal-a-tal, *n.* (*Phon.*) A sound uttered, or a letter pronounced, by the aid of the palate, as the letters *k* and *y*.

Pal-a-tal-ize (-iz), *v. t.* (*Phon.*) To palatize.

Pal-ate (pá-lát; 48), *n.* [L. *palatum*: cf. F. *palais*, OF. also *palat*.] 1. (*Anat.*) The roof of the mouth.

2. The fixed portion, or palate proper, supported by the maxillary and palatine bones, is called the *hard palate* to distinguish it from the membranous and muscular curtain which separates the cavity of the mouth from the pharynx and is called the *soft palate*, or *velum*.

3. Rollish; taste; liking; — a sense originating in the mistaken notion that the palate is the organ of taste.

Hard task! to hit the palate of such guests. Pope.

3. Fig.: Mental relish; intellectual taste. T. Baker.

4. (*Bot.*) A projection in the throat of such flowers as the snapdragon.

Pal-ate, *v. t.* To perceive by the taste. [Obs.] Shak.

Pal-a-tal (pá-lá-shal), *a.* [L. *palatum* palace. See PALACE.] Of or pertaining to a palace; suitable for a palace; resembling a palace; royal; magnificent; as, palatial structures. "Palatial style." A. Drummond.

Pal-a-tal, *a.* [From PALATE.] (*Anat.*) Palatal; palatine. [Obs.]

Pal-a-tal, *n.* A palatal letter. [Obs.] Sir W. Jones.

Pal-a-tio (pá-lá-tí-ō), *a.* (*Anat.*) Palatal; palatine.

Pal-a-tio, *n.* (*Phon.*) A palatal. [R.]

Pal-a-ti-nate (pá-lá-tí-nēt), *n.* [F. *palatinat*. See PALATINE.] The province or seigniorly of a palatine; the dignity of a palatine.

Pal-a-ti-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To make a palatinat of. [Obs.] Fuller.

Pal-a-tine (pá-lá-tín; 277), *a.* [F. *palatin*, L. *palatinus*, fr. *palatium*. See PALACE, and cf. PALADIN.] Of or pertaining to a palace, or to a high officer of a palace; hence, possessing royal privileges.

Count palatine, County palatine. See under COUNTY, and COUNTY. — **Palatine hill**, or **The Palatine**, one of the seven hills of Rome, once occupied by the palace of the Cæsars. See PALACE.

Pal-a-tine (pá-lá-tín; 277), *n.* 1. One invested with royal privileges and rights within his domains; a count palatine. See *Count palatine*, under 4th COUNT.

2. The Palatine hill in Rome.

Pal-a-tine, *a.* [From PALATE.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the palate.

Palatine bones (*Anat.*), a pair of bones (often united in the adult) in the roof of the mouth, back of and between the maxillaries.

Pal-a-tine, *n.* (*Anat.*) A palatine bone.

Pal-a-tive (pá-lá-tív), *a.* Pleasing to the taste; palatable. [Obs.] "Palative delicias." Sir T. Browne.

Pal-a-tize (-tiz), *v. t.* To modify, as the tones of the voice, by means of the palate; as, to palatize a letter or sound. — **Pal-a-ti-za-tion** (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

hills of Rome, once occupied by the palace of the Cæsars. See PALACE.

Pal-a-tine (pá-lá-tín; 277), *n.* 1. One invested with royal privileges and rights within his domains; a count palatine. See *Count palatine*, under 4th COUNT.

2. The Palatine hill in Rome.

Pal-a-tine, *a.* [From PALATE.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the palate.

Palatine bones (*Anat.*), a pair of bones (often united in the adult) in the roof of the mouth, back of and between the maxillaries.

Pal-a-tine, *n.* (*Anat.*) A palatine bone.

Pal-a-tive (pá-lá-tív), *a.* Pleasing to the taste; palatable. [Obs.] "Palative delicias." Sir T. Browne.

Pal-a-tize (-tiz), *v. t.* To modify, as the tones of the voice, by means of the palate; as, to palatize a letter or sound. — **Pal-a-ti-za-tion** (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pal-a-ti-za-tion (-tí-zá-shún), *n.* J. Peile.

Pale'face' (pāl'fās'), *n.* A white person; — an appellation supposed to have been applied to the whites by the American Indians. [*J. F. Cooper.*]

Pale'io-jō-thy-es (pāl'io-jō-thī-ēs), *n. pl.* [NL. See **PALEO-**, and **ICHTHYOLOG-**.] (*Zool.*) A comprehensive division of fishes which includes the elasmobranchs and ganoids. [Written also **Paleichthyen**.]

Pale'io-ly (pāl'io-ly), *adv.* [From **PALEO-**, *a.*] In a pale manner; dimly; wanly; not freshly or ruddily. [*Thackeray.*]

Pale'm-pore' (pāl'ēm-pōr'), *n.* A superior kind of dimly made in India, — used for bed coverings. [Written also **palempore**, **palempoor**, etc.] [*De Colange.*]

Pale'ness (pāl'nēs), *n.* The quality or condition of being pale; want of freshness or ruddiness; a sickly whiteness; lack of color or luster; wanness.

The blood the virgin's cheek forsook.
A livid paleness spreads o'er all her look. [*Pope.*]

Pale'n'que (pāl'n'kē), *n. pl.* [*Ethnol.*] A collective name for the Indians of Nicaragua and Honduras.

Pale'o- (pāl'io-), [*Gr. παλαιός, adj.*] A combining form meaning *old, ancient*; as, **palearectic**, **paleontology**, **paleotherm**, **paleography**. [Written also **paleo-**.]

Pale'o-bot'a-nist (-bōt'a-nist), *n.* One versed in paleobotany.

Pale'o-bot'a-ny (-nī), *n.* [**Paleo-** + **botany**.] That branch of paleontology which treats of fossil plants.

Pale'o-car'i-da (-kār'i-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL., fr. Gr. παλαιός ancient + καρίς, -idos, a kind of crustacean.*] (*Zool.*) Same as **MEGASTOMATA**. [Written also **Paleocorida**.]

Pale'o-ori-noides (-kri-oi-ōidēs), *n. pl.* [*NL. See PALEO-, and **ORINOIDES**.] (*Zool.*) A suborder of Crinoida found chiefly in the Paleozoic rocks.*

Pale'o-orys'tic (-kri-ōstik), *a.* [**Paleo-** + *Gr. κρύσταλλος ice*.] Of pertaining to, or derived from, a former glacial formation.

Pale'o-ge'an (-jē'an), *a.* [**Paleo-** + *Gr. γαία earth*.] (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to the Eastern hemisphere. [Written also **paleogean**.]

Pale'o-graph (-gráf), *n.* An ancient manuscript.

Pale'o-graph-er (-gráf-ēr), *n.* One skilled in paleography; a paleographer.

Pale'o-graph'ic (-gráf'ik), *a.* [*Cf. F. paléographe.*] 1. An ancient manner of writing; ancient writings, collectively; as, **Punic paleography**. 2. The study of ancient inscriptions and modes of writing; the art or science of deciphering ancient writings, and determining their origin, period, etc., from external characters; diplomatics.

Pale'o-la (pāl'io-lā), *n. pl.* [**PALEOL** (-lō).] [*NL., dim. of L. palea.*] (*Bot.*) A diminutive or secondary palea; a lodicule.

Pale'o-lith (pāl'io-lith), *n.* [**Paleo-** + **lith**.] (*Geol.*) A relic of the Paleolithic era.

Pale'o-lith'ic (-lith'ik), *a.* (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to an era marked by early stone implements. The **Paleolithic** era (as proposed by Lubbock) includes the earlier half of the "Stone Age"; the remains belonging to it are for the most part of extinct animals, with relics of human beings.

Pale'o-lith'ic-gist (-lith'ik-jist), *n.* One versed in paleology; a student of antiquity.

Pale'o-logy (-jī), *n.* [**Paleo-** + **logy**.] The study or knowledge of antiquities, esp. of prehistoric antiquities; a discourse or treatise on antiquities; archaeology.

Pale-on-to-graph'ic (-ōn-tō-gráf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the description of fossil remains.

Pale-on-to-graph'ic-phy (-ōn-tō-gráf'ik-phy), [**Paleo-** + *Gr. ὄντα existing things* + **-graphy**.] The description of fossil remains.

Pale-on-to-log'ic (-ōn-tō-lōg'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to paleontology. — **Pale-on-to-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pale-on-to-log'ic-gist (-ōn-tō-lōg'ik-jist), *n.* [*Cf. F. paléontologiste.*] One versed in paleontology.

Pale-on-to-log'ic-phy (-ōn-tō-lōg'ik-phy), [**Paleo-** + *Gr. ὄντα existing things* + **-phy**.] The description of fossil remains.

Pale-o-phy-to-l'ic-gist (-fē-tō-l'ik-jist), *n.* A paleobotanist.

Pale-o-phy-to-l'ic-gy (-jī), *n.* [**Paleo-** + **phytology**.] Paleobotany.

Pale-o-ni-thol'ic-gy (-fē-nī-thōl'ik-jī), *n.* [**Paleo-** + **ornithology**.] The branch of paleontology which treats of fossil birds.

Pale'o-sau'rus (-sā-rūs), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. παλαιός ancient + σαύρος a lizard.*] (*Paleon.*) A genus of fossil saurians found in the Permian formation.

Pale'o-tech'nic (-tēk'nik), *a.* [**Paleo-** + **technic**.] Belonging to, or connected with, ancient art. "The **paleotechnic** men of central France." [*D. Wilson.*]

Pale'o-there (-thēr), *n.* [*F. paléothère.*] (*Paleon.*) Any species of Paleotherium.

Pale'o-the'ri-an (-thēr'i-an), *a.* [*F. paléothérien.*] (*Paleon.*) Of or pertaining to Paleotherium.

Pale'o-the'ri-um (-ūm), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. παλαιός ancient + θήριον beast.*] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of herbivorous Tertiary mammals, once supposed to have resembled the tapir in form, but now known to have had a more slender form, with a long neck like that of a llama. [Written also **Paleotherium**.]

Pale'o-the'roid (-rōid), *a.* [**Paleo-** + **thero** + **-oid**.] (*Paleon.*) Resembling Paleotherium. — *n.* An animal resembling, or allied to, the paleothero.

Pale'o-type (-tīp), *n.* See **PALEOTYPE**.

Pale'o-ous (pāl'io-ūs), *a.* [*L. palea chaff.*] Chaffy; like chaff; paleaceous. [*R.*]

Pale'o-zō'ic (-zō'ik), *a.* [**Paleo-** + *Gr. ζῷον life, fr. ζῆν to live.*] (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to, or designating,

the older division of geological time during which life is known to have existed, including the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous ages, and also to the life or rocks of those ages. See **Chart of Geology**.

Pale'o-zō'ic (pāl'io-zō'ik), *n.* (*Geol.*) The Paleozoic time or strata.

Pale'o-zō'ic-ol'o-gy (-zō'ik-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* [**Paleo-** + **zoology**.] The science of extinct animals, a branch of paleontology.

Pale'io (pāl'io), *n.* [*Gr. παλαιός, adj.*] (*Obs.*) *Wyclif.*

Pale'io-tin'ian (pāl'io-tin'ian), *a.* Of or pertaining to the palestine, or to Palestine.

Pale's-tra (pāl's-trā), *n.* [*L. palaestra, Gr. παλαίστρα, fr. παλαίω to wrestle.*] [*Written also palestra.*] (*Antiq.*) (*a.*) A wrestling school; hence, a gymnasium, or place for athletic exercise in general. (*b.*) A wrestling; the exercise of wrestling.

Pale's-tri-an (-tri-an), *a.* [*L. palaestricus, Gr. παλαίστριος*.] (*Antiq.*) Of or pertaining to the palestine, or to wrestling.

Pale't (pāl't), *n.* [*See PALEA.*] (*Bot.*) Same as **PALEA**.

Pale'tot (pāl'tōt), *n.* [*F. paléot, OF. paléot, prob. fr. L. palla (see PALLA) + F. toque cap, and so lit., a frock with a cap or hood; cf. Sp. paletoque.*] (*a.*) An overcoat. (*b.*) A lady's outer garment, — of varying fashion.

Pale'tte (pāl'tē), *n.* [*See PALLAT* a thin board.] 1. (*Paint.*) A thin, oval or square board, or tablet, with a thumb hole at one end for holding it, on which a painter lays and mixes his pigments. [Written also **pallet**.]

2. (*Arm.*) One of the plates covering the points of junction at the bend of the shoulders and elbows. [*Fairholt.*]

3. (*Mech.*) A breastplate for a breast drill.

Palette (pāl'tē), *n.* [*See PALLAT* a thin board, and no cutting edge, rounded at the end, used by painters to mix colors on the grinding slab or palette. — To set the palette (*Paint.*), to lay upon it the required pigments in a certain order, according to the intended use of them in a picture. [*Fairholt.*]

Pale'wise (pāl'wīz), *adv.* (*Her.*) In the manner of a pale or pales; by perpendicular lines or divisions; as, to divide an escutcheon **palewise**.

Pale'fry (pāl'frī), *n.* [*OE. palefroi, OF. palefroi, fr. palefroi, LL. palafredus, palefredus, from L. paraveredus a horse for extraordinary occasions, an extra post horse; Gr. παρὰ along, beside + L. veredus a post horse.*] 1. A saddle horse for the road, or for state occasions, as distinguished from a war horse. [*Chaucer.*]

2. A small saddle horse for ladies. [*Spenser.*]

Call the host and bid him bring
Charger and palefry. [*Tennyson.*]

Pale'froyed (-frīd), *a.* Mounted on a palefry. [*Tickell.*]

Pale'grave (-grāv), *n.* See **PALSGRAVE**.

Pale'i (pāl'i), *n.* [*See PALEA.*]

Pale'i (pāl'i), *n.* [*Ceylonese, fr. Skr. pālī row, line, series, applied to the series of Buddhist sacred texts.*] A dialect descended from Sanskrit, and like that, a dead language, except when used as the sacred language of the Buddhist religion in Farther India, etc.

Pale'i-ation (pāl'i-āsh'ūn), *n.* [*L. palus a stake + -i-atione (in comp.) to make; cf. F. palification.*] See **-RY**. The act or process of driving piles or posts into the ground to make it firm. [*R.*] [*Sir II. Wotton.*]

Pale'i-form (pāl'i-fōrm), *a.* (*Zool.*) Resembling a palus; as, the **paleiform** lobes of the septa in corals.

Pale'i-logy (pāl'i-lō-jī), *n.* [*L. pallogia, Gr. παλλογία; πάλλω again + λόγιον to speak.*] (*Rhet.*) The repetition of a word, or part of a sentence, for the sake of greater emphasis; as, "The living, the living, he shall praise thee." [*Is. xxxviii 19.*]

Pale'imp-est (pāl'imp-ēst), *n.* [*L. palimpsestus, Gr. παλινψήστος scratched or scraped again, παλινψήστου a palimpsest; πάλλω again + ψήν to rub, rub away; cf. F. palimpseste.*] A parchment which has been written upon twice, the first writing having been erased to make place for the second. [*Longfellow.*]

Pale'in-drome (-in-drōm), *n.* [*Gr. παλινδρομος running back again; πάλλω again + δρᾶμι to run; cf. F. palin-drome.*] A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward; as, *madam*; *Hannah*; or *Leud did I live, & evil I did dwell*.

Pale'in-drom'ic (-drōm'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or

Pale'in-drom'ic-al (-ik-al), *a.* like, a palindromic.

Pale'in-dro-mist (pāl'in-drō-mist), *n.* A writer of palindromes.

Pale'ing (pāl'ing), *n.* 1. Pales, in general; a fence formed with pales or pickets; a limit; an inclosure. They moved within the **paling** of order and decorum. [*De Quincey.*]

2. The act of placing pales or stripes on cloth; also, the stripes themself. [*Obs.*] [*Chaucer.*]

Paling board, one of the slabs sawed from the sides of a log to fit it to be sawed into boards. [*Eng.*]

Pale'in-ge-ne-si-a (pāl'in-jē-nē-si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*] See **PALINGENESIS**.

Pale'in-ge-ne-sis (-jēn'ē-sis), *n.* [*Gr. παλινγενεσία; πάλλω again + γένεσις birth; cf. F. palinogénèse.*] See **GENESIS**. 1. A new birth; a re-creation; a regeneration; a continued existence in different manner or form.

2. (*Biol.*) That form of evolution in which the truly ancestral characters conserved by heredity are reproduced in development; original simple descent; — distinguished from **kenogenesis**. Sometimes, in zoology, the abrupt metamorphosis of insects, crustaceans, etc.

Pale'in-ge-net'ic (pāl'in-jē-nē-t'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to palinogenesis; as, a **palinogenic** process. — **Pale'in-ge-net'ic-al-ly** (-ik-al-jī), *adv.*

Pale'i-nod'e (pāl'i-nōd'), *n.* [*L. palinodia, from Gr. παλινῳδία; πάλλω again + ᾠδή a song.*] See **ODE**. 1. An ode recasting, or retracting, a former one; also, a repetition of an ode.

2. A retraction; esp., a formal retraction. [*Sandys.*]

Pale'i-nod'i-al (-nōd'i-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a palinodie, or retraction. [*J. Q. Adams.*]

Pale'i-nod'y (-nōd-y), *n.* See **PALINODE**. [*Obs.*] [*Wood.*]

Pale'i-nu'tus (pāl'i-nū'tūs), *n.* [*So called from L. Palinurus, the pilot of Æneas.*] (*Naut.*) An instrument for obtaining directly, without calculation, the true bearing of the sun, and thence the variation of the compass.

Pale'i-sade' (-sād'), *n.* [*F. palissade, cf. Sp. palizada, It. palizzata, palizzo, LL. palissata; all fr. L. palus a stake, pale.*] See **PALE** a stake. 1. (*Fort.*) A strong, long stake, one end of which is set firmly in the ground, and the other is sharpened; also, a fence formed of such stakes set in the ground as a means of defense.

2. Any fence made of pales or sharp stakes.

Palisade cells (*Bot.*), vertically elongated parenchyma cells, such as are seen beneath the epidermis of the upper surface of many leaves. — **Palisade worm** (*Zool.*), a nematoid worm (*Strongylus armatus*), parasitic in the blood vessels of the horse, in which it produces aneurisms, often fatal.

Pale'i-sade', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PALISADED; p. pr. & vb. n. PALISADING.*] [*Cf. F. palissader.*] To surround, inclose, or fortify, with palisades.

Pale'i-sad'ing (-sād'ing), *n.* (*Fort.*) A row of palisades set in the ground.

Pale'i-sa'do (-sād'ō), *n.* [*pl. PALISADOES* (-dōz).] [*Shak.*] A palisade. [*Obs.*]

Pale'i-sa'do, *v. t.* To palisade. [*Obs.*] [*Sterne.*]

Pale'ish (pāl'ish), *a.* Somewhat pale or wan.

Pale'is-an'der (pāl'is-ān'dēr), *n.* [*F. palissandre.*] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) Violet wood. (*b.*) Rosewood.

Pale'is-ay (pāl'is-ē), *n.* [*F. palissade.*] Designating, or of the nature of, a kind of pottery made by Bernard Palissy, in France, in the 16th century.

Palissy ware, glazed pottery like that made by Bernard Palissy; especially, that having figures of fishes, reptiles, etc., in high relief.

Pale'kee (pāl'kē), *n.* [*Hind. pālki; of the same origin as E. palanquin.*] A palanquin. [*Malcom.*]

Pall (pāl), *n.* Same as **PALL**.

Pall (pāl), *n.* [*OE. pall, AS. pall, from L. pallium cover, cloak, mantle, pall; cf. L. palla robe, mantle.*] 1. An outer garment; a cloak or mantle.

His lion's skin changed to a **pall** of gold. [*Spenser.*]

2. A kind of rich stuff used for garments in the Middle Ages. [*Obs.*] [*Wyclif (Ezther viii. 15).*]

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) Same as **PALLIUM**.

About this time Pope Gregory sent two archbishops' **palls** into England, — the one for London, the other for York. [*Fulder.*]

4. (*Her.*) A figure resembling the Roman Catholic pallium, or **pall**, and having the form of the letter Y.

5. A large cloth, esp., a heavy black cloth, thrown over a coffin at a funeral; sometimes, also, over a tomb.

Warriors carry the warrior's **pall**. [*Tennyson.*]

6. (*Ecl.*) A piece of cardboard, covered with linen and embroidered on one side; — used to put over the chalice. [*Shak.*]

Pall, *v. t.* To cloak. [*R.*]

Pall, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PALLING* (pāl'ing); *p. pr. & vb. n. PALLING.*] [*Either shortened fr. appall, or fr. F. pallir to grow pale.*] (*Cf. APALL, PALZ, a.*) To become vapid, tasteless, dull, or insipid; to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste; as, the liquor **palls**.

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye, and **palls** upon the sense. [*Adison.*]

Pall, *v. t.* 1. To make vapid or insipid; to make lifeless or spiritless; to dull; to weaken. [*Chaucer.*]

Reason and reflection . . . **pall** all his enjoyments. [*Atterbury.*]

2. To satiate; to cloy; as, to **pall** the appetite.

Pall, *n.* Nausea. [*Obs.*] [*Shakespeare.*]

Pall'a (pāl'ā), *n.* [*L. See PALL* a cloak.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) An oblong rectangular piece of cloth, worn by Roman ladies, and fastened with brooches.

Pale'ia-di-an (pāl'i-ā-dī-an), *a.* (*Arch.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a variety of the revived classic style of architecture, founded on the works of Andrea Palladio, an Italian architect of the 16th century.

Pale'i-di'co (pāl'i-dī'ik or -lā'ik), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, palladium; — used specifically to designate those compounds in which the element has a higher valence as contrasted with **palladious** compounds.

Pale'ia-di-ous (pāl'i-ē-dī-ūs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, palladium; — used specifically to designate those compounds in which palladium has a lower valence as compared with **palladic** compounds.

Pale'ia-di-um (pāl'i-ē-dī-ūm), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Παλλᾶδιον, fr. Παλλᾶς, -ᾱδος, Pallāz, a.*] (*Gr. Antiq.*) Any statue of the goddess Pallas; esp., the famous statue on the preservation of which depended the safety of ancient Troy.

Hence: That which affords effectual protection or security; a safeguard; as, the trial by jury is the **palladium** of our civil rights. [*Blackstone.*]

Pale'ia-di-um, *n.* [*NL.*] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element of the light platinum group, found native, and also alloyed with platinum and gold. It is a silver-white metal resembling platinum, and like it permanent and untarnished in the air, but is more easily fusible. It is unique in its power of occluding hydrogen, which it does to the extent of nearly a thousand volumes, forming the alloy Pd₂H. It is used for graduated circles and verniers, for plating certain silver goods, and somewhat in dentistry. It was so named in 1804 by Wollaston from the asteroid



Pallas, which was discovered in 1802. Symbol Pd. Atomic weight, 106.2.

Pall-i-dium-ize (pāl'i-dī-ūm-īz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **PALLADIUMIZED** (-īz); p. pr. & vb. n. **PALLADIUMIZING** (-īz'ing).] To cover or coat with palladium. [R.]

Pall'ah (pāl'ā), n. (Zool.) A large South African antelope (*Aepyroceros melampus*). The male has long lyrate and annulated horns. The general color is bay, with a black crescent on the croup. Called also *roodebok*.



Pall'ah.

Pall'as (-ās), n. [L. fr. Gr. Παλλάς, -άδος.] (Gr. Myth.) Pallas Athene, the Grecian goddess of wisdom, called also *Athene*, and identified, at a later period, with the Roman Minerva.

Pall'bear-er (pāl'bēr-ēr), n. One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral; — so called from the pall being formerly carried by them.

Pall'et (pāl'ēt), n. [OE. *paillet*, F. *paillet* a heap of straw, fr. *paille* straw, fr. L. *palea* chaff; cf. Gr. πάλυ fine meal, dust, Skr. *pala* straw, *palvā* chaff. Cf. **PAILLAGE**.] A small and mean bed; a bed of straw. [Milton.]

Pall'et, n. [Dim. of *pale*. See **PALE** a stake.] (Her.) A perpendicular band upon an escutcheon, one half the breadth of the pale.

Pall'et, n. [F. *palette*: of It. *paletta*; prop. and orig., a fire shovel, dim. of L. *pala* a shovel, spade. See **PERL** a shovel.] 1. (Paint.) Same as **PALETTE**.

2. (Pottery) (a) A wooden implement used by potters, crucible makers, etc., for forming, beating, and rounding their works. It is oval, round, and of other forms. (b) A potter's wheel.

3. (Gilding) (a) An instrument used to take up gold leaf from the piling, and to apply it. (b) A tool for gilding the backs of books over the bands.

4. (Brickmaking) A board on which a newly molded brick is conveyed to the hack. Knight.

5. (Mach.) (a) A click or pawl for driving a ratchet wheel. (b) One of the series of disks or pistons in the chain pump. Knight.

6. (Horology) One of the pieces or levers connected with the pendulum of a clock, or the balance of a watch, which receive the immediate impulse of the scape-wheel, or balance wheel. Brande & C.

7. (Mus.) In the organ, a valve between the wind chest and the mouth of a pipe or row of pipes.

8. (Zool.) One of a pair of shelly plates that protect the siphon tubes of certain bivalves, as the Terebro. See **ILLUSTRATION OF TEREBO**.

9. A cup containing three ounces, — formerly used by surgeons.

Pallet (C).
Anchor Escape-
ment: p p Pallets.

Pall'al (-ī-āl), a. [L. *pallium* a mantle. See **PALL**.] (Zool.) Of or pertaining to a mantle, especially to the mantle of mollusks; produced by the mantle; as, the pall'al line, or impression, which marks the attachment of the mantle on the inner surface of a bivalve shell. See **ILLUSTRATION OF BIVALVE**.

Pall'al chamber (Zool.), the cavity inclosed by the mantle, — *Pall'al sinus* (Zool.), an inward bending of the pall'al line, near the posterior end of certain bivalve shells, to receive the siphon. See **ILLUSTRATION OF BIVALVE**.

Pall'i-a-ment (-ā-ment), n. [LL. *palliare* to clothe, fr. L. *pallium* mantle. See **PALL** the garment.] A dress; a robe. [Obs.] Shak.

Pall'ard (pāl'yārd), n. [F. *pallard*, orig., one addressed to the couch, fr. *paille* straw. See **PALLIET** a small bed.] 1. A born beggar; a vagabond. [Obs.] Halliwell.

2. A lecher; a low person. [Obs.] Dryden.

Pall'asse (pāl-yās), n. See **PALLASSE**.

Pall'i-ate (pāl'i-āt), a. [L. *palliat*, fr. *pallium* a cloak. See **PALL** the garment.] 1. Covered with a mantle; cloaked; hidden; disguised. [Obs.] Bp. Hall.

2. Eased; mitigated; alleviated. [Obs.] Bp. Fell.

Pall'i-ate (-āt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **PALLIATED** (-āt); p. pr. & vb. n. **PALLIATING** (-āt'ing).] 1. To cover with a mantle or cloak; to cover up; to hide. [Obs.]

Being palliated with a pilgrim's coat. Sir T. Herbert.

2. To cover with excuses; to conceal the enormity of, by excuses and apologies; to extenuate; as, to palliate faults.

They never hide or palliate their vices. Swift.

3. To reduce in violence; to lessen or abate; to mitigate; to ease without curing; as, to palliate a disease.

To palliate dullness, and give time a shove. Cowper.

Syn. — To cover; cloak; hide; extenuate; conceal. — **TO PALLIATE, EXTENUATE, CLOAK**. These words, as here compared, are used in a figurative sense in reference to our treatment of wrong action. We cloak in order to conceal completely. We extenuate a crime when we endeavor to show that it is less than has been supposed; we palliate a crime when we endeavor to cover or conceal its enormity, at least in part. This naturally leads us to soften some of its features, and thus palliate approaches extenuate till they have become nearly or quite identical. "To palliate is not now used, though it once was, in the sense of wholly cloaking or covering over, as it might be, our sins, but in that of extenuating; to palliate our faults is not to hide them altogether, but to seek to diminish their guilt in part." Trench.

Pall'i-a-tion (-ā'hūn), n. [Cf. F. *palliation*.] 1. The act of palliating, or the state of being palliated; extenuation; excuse; as, the palliation of faults, offenses, vices.

2. Mitigation; alleviation, as of a disease. Bacon.

3. That which cloaks or covers; disguise; also, the state of being covered or disguised. [Obs.]

Pall'i-a-tive (pāl'i-ā-tiv), a. [Cf. F. *palliatif*.] Serving to palliate; serving to extenuate or mitigate.

Pall'i-a-tive (pāl'i-ā-tiv), n. That which palliates; a palliative agent. Sir W. Scott.

Pall'i-a-to-ry (-tō-rī), a. Palliative; extenuating. **Pall'id** (-īd), a. [L. *pallidus*, fr. *pallere* to be or look pale. See **PAL**, a.] Deficient in color; pale; wan; as, a pallid countenance; pallid blue. Spenser.

Pall'id-ty (pāl'id-tī), n. Pallidness; paleness.

Pall'id-ly (pāl'id-lī), adv. In a pallid manner.

Pall'id-ness, n. The quality or state of being pallid; paleness; pallor; wanness.

Pall'i-o-bran'chi-a'ta (pāl'i-ō-brān'kī-ā'tā), n. pl. [NL.] (Zool.) Same as **BRACHIOPODA**.

Pall'i-o-bran'chi-ate (-brān'kī-āt), a. [See **PALLIUM**, and **BRANCHIA**.] (Zool.) Having the pallium, or mantle, acting as a gill, as in brachiopods.

Pall'i-um (pāl'i-ūm), n.; pl. L. **PALLIA** (-ā), E. **PALLIUMS** (-ūmz). [L. See **PALL** the garment.] 1. (Anc. Costume) A large, square, woolen cloak which enveloped the whole person, worn by the Greeks and by certain Romans. It is the Roman name of a Greek garment.

2. (L. C. Ch.) A band of white wool, worn on the shoulders, with four purple crosses worked on it; a pall.

The wool is obtained from two lambs brought to the basilica of St. Agnes, Rome, and blessed. It is worn by the pope, and sent to patriarchs, primates, and archbishops, as a sign that they share in the plenitude of the episcopal office. Before it is sent, the pallium is laid on the tomb of St. Peter, where it remains all night.

3. (Zool.) (a) The mantle of a bivalve. See **MANTLE**.

(b) The mantle of a bird.

Pall'-mail (pāl'mēl), n. [OF. *palemail*, It. *pallamaglio*; *palla* a ball (of German origin, akin to E. *ball*) + *maglio* hammer, fr. L. *malleus*. See **1st BALL**, and **MALL** a beetle.] A game formerly common in England, in which a wooden ball was driven with a mallet through an elevated hoop or ring of iron. The name was also given to the mallet used, to the place where the game was played, and to the street, in London, still called *Pall Mall*. [Written also *pall-mall* and *pall-mell*.] Sir K. Digby. Evelyn.

Pall'one (pāl'ōn), n. [It., a large ball, fr. *palla* ball. See **BALLOON**.] An Italian game, played with a large leather ball.

Pall'or (pāl'ōr), n. [L. fr. *pallere* to be or look pale. See **PAL**, a.] Paleness; want of color; pallidity; as, pallor of the complexion. Jer. Taylor.

Palm (pām), n. [OE. *paume*, F. *paume*, L. *palmus*, Gr. πάλμ, akin to Skr. *pāni* hand, and E. *fumble*. See **FUMBLE**, **FEEL**, and cf. 2d **PALM**.] 1. (Anat.) The inner and somewhat concave part of the hand between the bases of the fingers and the wrist.

Clench'd her fingers till they bit the palm. Tennyson.

2. A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand or to its length from the wrist to the ends of the fingers; a hand; — used in measuring a horse's height.

In Greece, the palm was reckoned at three inches. The Romans adopted two measures of this name, the lesser palm of 2.41 inches, and the greater palm of 8.73 inches. At the present day, this measure varies in the most arbitrary manner, being different in each country, and occasionally varying in the same. Internat. Cyc.

3. (Sailmaking) A metallic disk, attached to a strap, and worn on the palm of the hand, — used to push the needle through the canvas, in sewing sails, etc.

4. (Zool.) The broad flattened part of an antler, as of a full-grown fallow deer; — so called as resembling the palm of the hand with its protruding fingers.

5. (Naut.) The flat inner face of an anchor fluke.

Palm, n. [AS. *palm*, L. *palm*; — so named fr. the leaf resembling a hand. See **1st PALM**, and cf. **PAM**.] 1. (Bot.) Any endogenous tree of the order *Palmæ* or *Palmaceæ*; a palm tree.

Palms are perennial woody plants, often of majestic size. The trunk is usually erect and rarely branched, and has a roughened exterior composed of the persistent bases of the leaf stalks. The leaves are borne in a terminal crown, and are supported on stout, sheathing, often prickly, petioles. They are usually of great size, and are either pinnately or palmately many-cleft. There are about one thousand species known, nearly all of them growing in tropical or semi-tropical regions. The wood, petioles, leaves, sap, and fruit of many species are invaluable in the arts and in domestic economy. Among the best known are the date palm, the cocoa palm, the fan palm, the oil palm, the wax palm, the palmyra, and the various kinds called cabbage palm and palmetto.

2. A branch or leaf of the palm, anciently borne or worn as a symbol of victory or rejoicing.

A great multitude . . . stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands. Rev. vii. 9.

3. Hence: Any symbol or token of superiority, success, or triumph; also, victory; triumph; supremacy. "The palm of martyrdom." Chaucer.

So get the start of the majestic world
And bear the palm alone. Shak.

Molucca palm (Bot.), a labiate herb from Asia (*Moluccella levis*), having a curious cup-shaped calyx. — **Palm cabbage**, the terminal bud of a cabbage palm, used as food. — **Palm cat** (Zool.), the common paradoxure. — **Palm crab** (Zool.), the purple crab. — **Palm oil**, a vegetable oil, obtained from the fruit of several species of palms, as the African oil palm (*Elæis Guineensis*), and used in the manufacture of soap and candles. See **ELÆIS**. — **Palm swift**

(Zool.), a small swift (*Cypselus batasiensis*) which frequents the palmyra and coconut palms in India. Its peculiar nest is attached to the leaf of the palmyra palm.

— **Palm today**. Same as *Palm wine*. — **Palm weevil** (Zool.), any one of numerous species of very large weevils of the genus *Rhynchophorus*. The larvae bore into palm trees, and are called *palm borers*, and *pruggu worms*. They are considered excellent food. — **Palm wine**, the sap of several species of palms, especially, in India, of the wild date palm (*Phoenix sylvestris*), the palmyra, and the *Caryota urens*. When fermented it yields by distillation arrack, and by evaporation jaggery. Called also *palm toddy*. — **Palm worm**, or *Palmworm* (Zool.) (a) The larva of a palm weevil. (b) A centipede.

Palm (pām), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **PALMED** (pāmd); p. pr. & vb. n. **PALMING**.] 1. To handle. [Obs.] Prior.

2. To manipulate with, or conceal in, the palm of the hand; to juggle.

They palmed the trick that lost the game. Prior.

3. To impose by fraud, as by sleight of hand; to put by unfair means; — usually with *off*.

For you may palm upon us now for lead. Dryden.

Palm'aceous (pāl-mā'shūs), a. (Bot.) Of or pertaining to palms; of the nature of, or resembling, palms.

Palm'a Chris'ti (pāl'mā krī'stī), n. [L. *palm* of Christ.] (Bot.) A plant (*Ricinus communis*) with ornamental peltate and palmately cleft foliage, growing as a woody perennial in the tropics, and cultivated as an herbaceous annual in temperate regions; — called also *castor-oil plant*. [Sometimes corrupted into *palmcris'ti*.]

Palm'a-cite (-sīt), n. (*Paleon*.) A fossil palm.

Palm'ar (pāl'mēr), a. [L. *palmaris*, fr. *palm* the palm of the hand; cf. F. *palmare*.] 1. (Anat.) Pertaining to, or corresponding with, the palm of the hand.

2. (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the under side of the wings of birds.

Palm'ar-ium (pāl-mēr'ī-ūm), n.; pl. **PALMARIA** (-ā). [NL. See **PALMAR**.] (Zool.) One of the bifurcations of the brachial plates of a crinoid.

Palm'ary (pāl'mā-rī), a. (Anat.) Palmar.

Palm'ary, a. [L. *palmarius*, *palmaris*, belonging to palms, deserving the palm or prize, fr. *palm* a palm.] Worthly of the palm; palmy; preëminent; superior; principal; chief; as, *palmary work*. Sp. Horne.

Palm'ate (pāl'māt), n. (Chem.) A salt of palmitic acid; a richolente. [Obscure.]

Palm'ate (pāl'māt), a. [L. *palmatus* marked with *Palm'ate* (-māt), the palm of a hand, from *palm* the palm of the hand.]

1. Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread.

2. (Bot.) Spreading from the apex of a petiole, as the divisions of a leaf, or leaflets, so as to resemble the hand with outspread fingers. Gray.

3. (Zool.) (a) Having the anterior toes united by a web, as in most swimming birds; webbed. See **ILLUSTRATION OF Aves**.

(b) Having the distal portion broad, flat, and more or less divided into lobes; — said of certain corals, antlers, etc.

Palm'ate-ly (-māt-lī), adv. In a palmate manner.

Palm'at'fid (pāl-māt'fīd), a. [L. *palmatus* palmate + root of *findere* to split.] (Bot.) Palmate, with the divisions separated but little more than halfway to the common center.

Palm'at'lobed (-lōbd), a. [L. *palmatus* palmate + E. *lobed*.] (Bot.) Palmate, with the divisions separated less than halfway to the common center.

Palm'at'sect (pāl-māt'sēkt), a. [L. *palmatus* palmate + *secare* to cut.] (Bot.) Divided, as a palmate leaf, down to the midrib, so that the parenchyma is interrupted.

Palm'cris't (pām'krīst), n. The *palm* *Christi*. (Jonah iv. 6, margin, and Douay version, note.)

Palm'ed (pāmd), a. Having or bearing a palm or palms.

Palm'ed deer (Zool.), a stag of full growth, bearing palms. See **1st PALM**, v.

Palm'er (pām'ēr), n. [From **PALM**, v. t.] One who palms or cheats, as at cards or dice.

Palm'er, n. [From **PALM** the tree.] A wandering religious votary; especially, one who bore a branch of palm as a token that he had visited the Holy Land and its sacred places. Chaucer.

Pilgrims and palmers plighted them together. P. Plowman.

The pilgrim had some home or dwelling place, the palmer had none. The pilgrim traveled to some certain, designed place or places, but the palmer to all.

Palm'er-worm (-wūrm), n. (Zool.) (a) Any hairy caterpillar which appears in great numbers, devouring herbage, and wandering about like a palmer. The name is applied also to other voracious insects. Joel i. 4. (b) In America, the larva of any one of several moths, which destroys the foliage of fruit and forest trees, esp. the larva of *Ypsolophus pomellus*, which sometimes appears in vast numbers.

Palm'ette (pāl-mēt), n. [F. dim. of *palm* a palm.] A floral ornament, common in Greek and other ancient architecture; — often called the *honeycuckle ornament*.

Palm'et-to (pāl-mēt'tō), n. [Dim. of *palm* the tree: cf. Sp. *palmeto*.] (Bot.) A name given to palms of several genera and species growing in the West Indies and the Southern United States. In the United States, the



Palmate Leaf.



Palmated Leaf.



Palm (Geonoma gracilis).



Palmerworm (Ypsolophus pomellus). Moth. (X)



Palmetto.

name is applied especially to the *Chamærops*, or *Sabal*, *Palmetto*, the cabbage tree of Florida and the Carolinas. See *Cabbage tree*, under *CABBAGE*.

Royal palmetto, the West Indian *Sabal umbraculifera*, the trunk of which, when hollowed, is used for water pipes, etc. The leaves are used for thatching, and for making hats, ropes, etc. — *Saw palmetto*, *Sabal serrulata*, a native of Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida. The nearly impassable jungle which it forms is called *palmetto scrub*.



Palmetto (*Sabal palmetto*).

Pal'mio (pāl'mīk), *a.* [Cf. *F. palmique*.] (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*, or *Palm Christi*); — formerly used to designate an acid now called *ricinoleic acid*. [*Obsoles.*]

Pal'mi-dac'ty-les (pāl'mī-dākt'ī-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See *PALM*, and *DACTYL*.] (Zool.) A group of wandering birds having the toes webbed, as the avocet.

Pal'mi-fer-ous (pāl'mī-fēr-ūs), *a.* [L. *palmifer*; *palm* a palm + *ferre* to bear: cf. *F. palmifera*.] Bearing palms.

Pal'mi-grade (pāl'mī-grād), *a.* [L. *palm* palm of the hand + *grad* to walk.] (Zool.) Putting the whole foot upon the ground in walking, as some mammals.

Pal'min (-mīn), *n.* [From *palm* *Christi*: cf. *F. palmine*.] (Chem.) (a) A white wax or fatty substance obtained from castor oil. (b) Ricinolein. [*Obs.*]

Pal'mi-pod (pāl'mī-pōd), *a.* [L. *palmipes*, -edis, broad-footed; *palm* the palm of the hand + *pes* a foot: cf. *F. palmipède*.] (Zool.) Web-footed, as a water fowl. — *n.* A swimming bird; a bird having webbed feet.

Pal'mip'e-dos (pāl'mī-p'ē-dōz), *n. pl.* [NL.] (Zool.) Same as *NATATOR*.

Pal'mis-ter (pāl'mī-s-tēr), *n.* [From *PALM* of the hand.] One who practices palmistry.

Pal'mis-try (-trī), *n.* [See *PALMISTRY*.] 1. The art or practice of divining or telling fortunes, or of judging of character, by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand; chiromancy. [*Ascham. Corper.*]

2. A dexterous use or trick of the hand. [*Addison.*]

Pal'mi-tate (pāl'mī-tāt), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of palmitic acid.

Pal'mite (-mīt), *n.* [From *PALM*.] (Bot.) A South African plant (*Prionium Palmite*) of the Rush family, having long serrated leaves. The stems have been used for making brushes.

Pal'mi-to (pāl'mī-tō), *a.* (Physiol. Chem.) Pertaining to, or obtained from, palmitin or palm oil; as, *palmitic acid*, a white crystalline body belonging to the fatty acid series. It is readily soluble in hot alcohol, and melts to a liquid oil at 62° C.

Pal'mi-tin (pāl'mī-tīn), *n.* [So called because abundant in palm oil.] (Physiol. Chem.) A solid crystallizable fat, found abundantly in animals and in vegetables. It occurs mixed with stearin and olein in the fat of animal tissues, with olein and butylin in butter, with olein in olive oil, etc. Chemically, it is a glyceride of palmitic acid, three molecules of palmitic acid being united to one molecule of glyceryl, and hence it is technically called *tripalmitin*, or *glyceryl tripalmitate*.

Pal'mi-to-lic (pāl'mī-tō-līc), *a.* [Palmitic + -oleic + ic.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an artificial acid of the oleic acid series, isomeric with linoleic acid.

Pal'mi-tone (pāl'mī-tōn), *n.* (Chem.) The ketone of palmitic acid.

Palm Sunday (pām' sūn/dā). (Eccle.) The Sunday next before Easter; — so called in commemoration of our Savior's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

Palm'y (-y), *a.* 1. Bearing palms; abounding in palms; derived from palms; as, a *palm'y shore*. [*Pope.*]

His golden sands and *palm'y* wine. [*Goldsmith.*]

2. Worthy of the palm; flourishing; prosperous.

Pal'my-ra (pāl'mī-rā), *n.* (Bot.) A species of palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*) having a straight, black, upright trunk, with palmate leaves. It is found native along the entire northern shores of the Indian Ocean, from the mouth of the Tigris to New Guinea. More than eight hundred uses to which it is put are enumerated by native writers. Its wood is largely used for building purposes; its fruit and roots serve for food, its sap for making toddy, and its leaves for thatching huts.

Pa-lo-la (pā-lō-lā), *n.* [Fr. the native name.] (Zool.) An annelid (*Palota viridis*) which, at certain seasons of the year, awakes at the surface of the sea about some of the Pacific Islands, where it is collected for food.

Pal'o-me'ta (pāl'ō-mē-tā), *n.* (Zool.) A pompano. [*Palp* (pāl'p), *n.* [Cf. *F. palpe*. See *PALPABLE*.] (Zool.) Same as *PALPUS*.

Palp, *v. t.* [L. *palpare*: cf. *F. palper*.] To have a distinct touch or feeling of; to feel. [*Obs.*]

To bring a *palped* darkness o'er the earth. [*Heywood.*]

Pal'pa-bil'i-ty (pāl'pā-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* The quality of being palpable, or perceptible by the touch. [*Arbutnot.*]

Pal'pa-ble (pāl'pā-b'l), *a.* [F. *palpable*, L. *palpabilis*, fr. *palpare* to feel, stroke; cf. *palpus* the soft palm of the hand.] 1. Capable of being touched and felt: perceptible by the touch; as, a *palpable form*. [*Shak.*]

Darkness must overshadow all his bounds, [*Milton.*]

Palpable darkness.

2. Easily perceptible; plain; distinct; obvious; readily perceived and detected; gross; as, *palpable imposture*; *palpable absurdity*; *palpable errors*. "Three *palpable* palpable." [*P. Plowman.*]

[Lies] gross as a mountain, open, *palpable*. [*Shak.*]

— *Pal'pa-ble-ness*, *n.* — *Pal'pa-bly*, *adv.*

Pal'pa-tion (pāl-pā-shūn), *n.* [L. *palpatio*, fr. *palpare*. See *PALPABLE*.] 1. Act of touching or feeling.

2. (Med.) Examination of a patient by touch. [*Quatin.*]

Pal'pa-tor (-tōr), *n.* [L. *palator*, a stroker.] (Zool.) One of a family of clavicorn beetles, including those which have very long maxillary palpi.

Pal'pe-bra (pāl'pē-brā), *n.*; *pl.* *PALPEBRÆ* (-brē). [L.] (Zool.) The eyelid.

Pal'pe-bral (-brāl), *a.* [L. *palpebralis*, fr. *palpebra*: cf. *F. palpebral*.] Of or pertaining to the eyelids.

Pal'pe-brate (-brāt), *a.* (Zool.) Having eyelids.

Pal'ped (pāl'pēd), *a.* (Zool.) Having a palpus.

Pal'p (pāl'p), *n.*, *pl.* of *PALPUS*. (Zool.) See *PALPUS*.

Pal'p-corn (pāl'p-kōrn), *n.* [See *PALPUS*, and *COXAL*.] (Zool.) One of a group of aquatic beetles (*Palpicornia*) having short club-shaped antennae, and long maxillary palpi.

Pal'p-fer (-fēr), *n.* [*Palpus* + -fer.] (Zool.) Bearing palpi. Same as *PALMIGER*.

Pal'p-form (-pī-fōrm), *a.* [*Palpus* + -form: cf. *F. palpi-forme*.] (Zool.) Having the form of a palpus.

Pal'p-ger (-jēr), *n.* [See *PALMIGER*.] (Zool.) That portion of the labium which bears the palpi in insects.

Pal'p-ger-ous (pāl'p-jēr-ūs), *a.* [*Palpus* + -gerous.] (Zool.) Bearing a palpus.

Pal'p-i-tant (pāl'pī-tānt), *a.* [L. *palpita*, *p. pr.*] Palpitating; throbbing; trembling. [*Carlyle.*]

Pal'p-i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. pr.* *PALPITATE* (-tāt'ing).] [L. *palpitare*, *palpitatum*, *v. intens.* fr. *palpare*. See *PALPABLE*.] To beat rapidly and more strongly than usual; to throb; to bound with emotion or exertion; to pulsate violently; to flutter; — said specifically of the heart when its action is abnormal, as from excitement.

Pal'p-i-tation (-tāshūn), *n.* [L. *palpitatio*: cf. *F. palpitation*.] A rapid pulsation; a throbbing; esp., an abnormal, rapid beating of the heart as when excited by violent exertion, strong emotion, or by disease.

Pal'p-less (pāl'p-lēs), *a.* (Zool.) Without a palpus.

Pal'p-oc-il (pāl'p-ō-sīl), *n.* [See *PALPUS*, and *CILIVM*.] (Zool.) A minute soft filamentary process springing from the surface of certain hydroids and sponges.

Pal'pus (-pūs), *n.*; *pl.* *PALPI* (-pī). [NL. See *PALP*.] (Zool.) A feeler; especially, one of the jointed sense organs attached to the mouth organs of insects, arachnids, crustaceans, and annelids; as, the mandibular palpi, maxillary palpi, and labial palpi. The palpi of male spiders serve as sexual organs. Called also *palp*. See *ILLUSTR.* of *ARTHOGRAPHA* and *ORTHOPTERA*.

Pal's-grave (pāl's-grāv), *n.* [D. *paltsgraf*; *palts* palace (L. *palatium*) + *graf* count: cf. G. *palzgraf*. See *PALACE*, and *LANDGRAVE*.] (Ger. Hist.) A count or earl who presided in the domestic court, and had the superintendence, of a royal household in Germany.

Pal's-gra-vine (-grāv'vīn), *n.* [D. *paltsgravin*: cf. G. *paltsgräfin*.] The consort or widow of a palgrave.

Pal'si-cal (pāl'sī-kāl), *a.* [From *PALSY*.] Affected with palsy; palsied; paralytic. [*J.*]

Pal'sied (-zīd), *a.* Affected with palsy; paralyzed.

Pal'stave (-stāv), *n.* [Dan. *paalslav*.] A peculiar bronze adze, used in prehistoric Europe about the middle of the bronze age. [*Dawkins.*]

Pal'ster (-stēr), *n.* [D. *palsterstaf*.] A pilgrim's staff. [*Obs.*]

Pal'sy (pāl'sī), *n.*; *pl.* *PALSIES* (-zīz). [*OE. palsie*, *paralysis*, *OF. paralyse*, *fr. paralyse*, *L. paralysis*. See *PARALYSIS*.] (Med.) Paralysis, complete or partial. See *PARALYSIS*. "One sick of the palsy." [*Mark ii. 3.*]

Bell's palsy, paralysis of the facial nerve, producing distortion of one side of the face; — so called from Sir Charles Bell, an English surgeon who described it. — *Scrivener's palsy*. See *Writer's cramp*, under *WRITER*. — *Shaking palsy*, *paralysis agitans*, a disease usually occurring in old people, characterized by muscular tremors and a peculiar shaking and tottering gait.

Pal'sy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. pr.* *PALSIED* (-zīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PALSING*.] To affect with palsy, or as with palsy; to deprive of action or energy; to paralyze.

Pal'sy-wort (-wōrt), *n.* (Bot.) The cowslip (*Prunella veris*); — so called from its supposed remedial powers. [*Dr. Prior.*]

Pal'ter (-tēr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. pr.* *PALTERED* (-tērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PALTERING*.] [See *PALTRY*.] 1. To haggle. [*Obs.*]

2. To act in an insincere or deceitful manner; to play false; to equivocate; to shift; to dodge; to trifle.

Romans, that have spoke the word, [*Shak.*]

And will not *palter*.

Who never sold the truth to serve the hour, [*Tennyson.*]

Nor *paltered* with eternal God for power.

3. To babble; to chatter. [*Obs.*]

Pal'ter, *v. t.* To trifle with; to waste; to squander in paltry ways or on worthless things. [*Obs.*]

Pal'ter-er (-ēr), *n.* One who palters. [*Beau. & Fl.*]

Pal'ter-ly, *a.* & *adv.* Paltry; shabby; shabbily; paltrily. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] "In *palterly* clothes." [*Pepys.*]

Pal'tock (pāl'tōk), *n.* [See *PALETOT*.] A kind of doublet; a jacket. [*Obs.*]

Pal'tri-ly (pāl'trī-lī), *adv.* In a paltry manner.

Pal'tri-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being paltry.

Pal'try (-trī), *a.* [*Comp. PALTRIER* (-trī-ēr); *superl.* *PALTRIEST*.] [*Cf. Prov. E. paltry refuse*, rubbish, *LG. palterig* ragged, *palter*, *palter*, a rag, a tatter, *Dan. palt*, *Sw. palt*, *pl. paltor*.] Mean; vile; worthless; despicable; contemptible; pitiful; trifling; as, a *paltry excuse*; *paltry gold*. [*Cowper.*]

The *paltry* price is hardly worth the cost. [*Byron.*]

Pal'try-ness, *n.* See *COXTEMPERABLE*.

Pal'u-dal (pāl'ū-dāl), *a.* [L. *palus*, -udis, a marsh.] Of or pertaining to marshes or fens; marshy. [*R.*]

Palu'dal fever, malarial fever; — so called because generated in marshy districts.

Pa-lu-da-ment (pā-lū-dā-ment), *n.* See *PALUDAMENTUM*.

Pa-lu-da-ment (pā-lū-dā-ment), *n.*; *pl.* *PALUDAMENTA* (-tā). [*Lat. Rom. Antiq.*] A military cloak worn by a general and his principal officers.

Pal'u-dic-o-les (pāl'ū-dīk'ō-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *palus*, -udis, a marsh + *colere* to inhabit.] (Zool.) A division of birds, including the cranes, rails, etc.

Pal'u-di-cole (pāl'ū-dī-kōl), *a.* [*Cf. F. paludicole*.] (Zool.) Marsh-inhabiting; belonging to the *Paludicole*.

Pal'u-di-na (pāl'ū-dī-nā), *n.*; *pl.* L. *PALUDINÆ* (-nē), E. *PALUDINAS* (-nās). [NL., fr. L. *palus*, -udis, a marsh, pool.] (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of freshwater pectinibranchiate mollusks, belonging to *Paludina*, *Melania*, and allied genera. They have an operculated shell which is usually green, often with brown bands. See *ILLUSTR.* of *Pond snail*, under *POND*.

Pal'u-di-nal (-nāl), *a.* Inhabiting ponds or swamps.

Pal'u-dine (pāl'ū-dīn), *a.* [L. *palus*, -udis, a marsh.] Of or pertaining to a marsh. [*Buckland.*]

Pal'u-di-nous (pāl'ū-dī-nūs), *a.* 1. (Zool.) (a) *Paludinal*. (b) Like or pertaining to the genus *Paludina*.

2. Of or pertaining to a marsh or fen. [*R.*]

Pal'u-dism (-dīz'm), *n.* (Med.) The morbid phenomena produced by dwelling among marshes; malarial disease or disposition.

Pal'u-dose (pāl'ū-dōz), *a.* [L. *paludosus* marshy.] Growing or living in marshy places; marshy.

Pal'ule (pāl'ūl), *n.* (Zool.) See *PALULUS* or *PALUS*.

Pal'u-lus (pāl'ū-lūs), *n.*; *pl.* *PALULI* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *palus* a stake.] (Zool.) Same as *PALUS*.

Pal'us (pāl'ūs), *n.*; *pl.* *PALI* (-lī). [L., a stake.] (Zool.) One of several upright slender calcareous processes which surround the central part of the calicle of certain corals.

Pal'us-tral (pāl'ūs-trāl), *a.* [L. *palustris*, -stris.] Of or pertaining to a bog or marsh; boggy. [*R.*]

Pal'us-trine (-trīn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or living in, a marsh or swamp; marshy.

Pal'y (pāl'y), *a.* [From *PALE*, *a.*] Pale; wanting color; dim. [*Forster*] *Shak. Whitlir.*

Pal'y, *a.* [*Cf. F. palé*. See *PALE* a stake.] (Her.) Divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines, and of two different tinctures disposed alternately.

Pam (pām), *n.* [From *PALM* victory; cf. *trump*, fr. *triumph*.] The knave of clubs. [*Obs.*]

Pam'ent (pām'ent), *n.* A pavement. [*Obs.*]

Pam'no (pām'nō), *n.* [Sp.] Same as *PAMPANO*.

Pam'pas (pām'pāz; Sp. *pām'pās*), *a.* [*Sp.*, fr. *Portug. pampa*, a field, plain.] Vast plains in the central and southern part of the Argentine Republic in South America. The term is sometimes used in a wider sense for the plains extending from Bolivia to Southern Patagonia.

Pampas cat (Zool.), a South American wild cat (*Felis pampas*). It has oblique transverse bands of yellow or brown. It is about three and a half feet long. Called also *straw cat*. — **Pampas deer** (Zool.), a small, reddish-brown, South American deer (*Cervus*, or *Blastocercus campestris*). — **Pampas grass** (Bot.), a very tall ornamental grass (*Oxymeris argentea*) with a silvery-white silky panicle. It is a native of the pampas of South America.

Pam'per (pām'pēr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. pr.* *PAMPERED* (-pērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PAMPERING*.] [*Cf. LG. pampen*, *stampampen*, to live luxuriously; *Fr. pampa* thick pap, and *E. pap*.] 1. To feed to the full; to feed luxuriously; to glut; as, to *pamper* the body or the appetite. "A body . . . pampered for corruption." [*Dr. T. Dwight.*]

2. To gratify inordinately; to indulge to excess; as, to *pamper* pride; to *pamper* the imagination. [*South.*]

Pam'pered (-pērd), *a.* Fed luxuriously; indulged to the full; hence, luxuriant. "Pampered boughs." [*Milton.*]

Pam'pered-ness, *n.* — **Pam'per-er** (-pēr-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, pampers. [*Cowper.*]

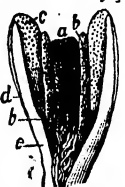
Pam'per-ise (-īz), *v. t.* To pamper. [*R.*] *Sydney Smith.*

Pam'pe-ro (pām'pērō), *n.* [*Sp.*, fr. *pampa* a plain.] A violent wind from the west or southwest, which sweeps over the pampas of South America and the adjacent seas, often doing great damage. [*Sir W. Parish.*]

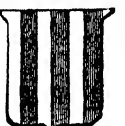
Pam-pe-ros (-rōz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* *PAMPERO* (-rō). [*Sp. American.*] (*Ethnol.*) A tribe of Indians inhabiting the pampas of South America.

Pam'phlet (pām'phēt), *n.* [*OE. pamflet*, *pamflet*, *pamflet*, possibly fr. *OF. palme* the palm of the hand, *F. palme* (see *PALM*) + *OF. feuille* a leaf, dim. of *feuille*, *m.*, *f. feuille*, *f.*, fr. L. *folium*, *pl. folia*, thus meaning, a leaf to be held in the hand; or perh. through old French, fr. L. *Pamphila*, a female historian of the first century who wrote many epitomes; prob., however, fr. *OF. Pamflette*, the Old French name given to *Pamphila*, a poem in Latin verse of the 12th century, pamphlets being named from the popularity of this poem.] 1. A writing; a book.

2. A small book consisting of a few sheets of printed



Palus. Section of a simple Coral (*Caryophyllia*). a. Columella; b. Pali; c. Septum; d. Costa; e. Wall or Theca. Nat. size.



Pam. Section of a Pam.

Paly of Six, Argent and Gules.

pl. [Sp., fr. *Portug. pampa*, a field, plain.] Vast plains in the central and southern part of the Argentine Republic in South America. The term is sometimes used in a wider sense for the plains extending from Bolivia to Southern Patagonia.

Pampas cat (Zool.), a South American wild cat (*Felis pampas*). It has oblique transverse bands of yellow or brown. It is about three and a half feet long. Called also *straw cat*. — **Pampas deer** (Zool.), a small, reddish-brown, South American deer (*Cervus*, or *Blastocercus campestris*). — **Pampas grass** (Bot.), a very tall ornamental grass (*Oxymeris argentea*) with a silvery-white silky panicle. It is a native of the pampas of South America.

Pam'per (pām'pēr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. pr.* *PAMPERED* (-pē

2. (Law) (a) A piece of parchment, or a schedule, containing the names of persons summoned as jurors by the sheriff; hence, more generally, the whole jury. *Blackstone*. (b) (*Scots Law*) A prisoner arraigned for trial at the bar of a criminal court. *Burhill*.

3. Formerly, a piece of cloth serving as a saddle; hence, a soft pad beneath a saddletree to prevent chafing. 4. (*Joinery*) A board having its edges inserted in the groove of a surrounding frame; as, the panel of a door. 5. (*Masonry*) One of the faces of a hewn stone. *Gwilt*. 6. (*Painting*) A slab or plank of wood upon which, instead of canvas, a picture is painted.

7. (*Mining*) (a) A heap of dressed ore. (b) One of the districts divided by pillars of extra size, into which a mine is laid off in one system of extracting coal.

8. (*Dressmaking*) A plain strip or band, as of velvet or plush, placed at intervals lengthwise on the skirt of a dress, for ornament.

9. A portion of a framed structure between adjacent posts or struts, as in a bridge truss.

Panel game, a method of stealing money in a panel house. — Panel house, a house of prostitution in which the rooms have secret entrances to facilitate theft by accomplices of the inmates. — Panel saw, a hand saw with fine teeth, used for cutting out panels, etc. — Panel thief, one who robs in a panel house.

Panel (pān'el), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. PANELLED (Mid) or PANELLING; p. pr. & vb. n. PANELLING or PANELLING.] To form in or with panels; as, to panel a wainscot.

Paneled back (Arch.), the paneled work covering the window back. See WINDOW BACK.

Panel-ation (pān'el-āshūn), n. The act of impaneling a jury. [*Obs.*] Written also panellation. Wood.

Paneless (pān'elss), a. Without panes.

To patch his paneless window. *Shenstone*.

Panel-ling (pān'el-īng), n. A forming in panels; panelwork. [*Written also panelling.*]

Panel-work (pān'el-wōrk'), n. (*Arch.*) Wainscoting.

Pan-eu-to-gism (pān'ē-ū-tō-giz'm), n. [*See PAN-, EULOGY.*] Eulogy of everything; indiscriminate praise. [*R.*] Her book has a trace of the cant of panegyricism. *National Rev.*

Panful (pān'fūl), n.; pl. PANFULS (-fūlz). [*See 5th PAN.*] Enough to fill a pan.

Pang (pāng), n. [*Prob. for older prange. Cf. PRONG.*] A paroxysm of extreme pain or anguish; a sudden and transitory agony; a throe; as, the pangs of death.

Syn. — Agony; anguish; distress. See AGONY.

Pang, v. t. To torture; to cause to have great pain or suffering; to torment. [*R.*]

Pan-gen-e-sis (pān-jen'ē-sis), n. [*Pan- + genesis.*] (*Biol.*) An hypothesis advanced by Darwin in explanation of heredity.

The theory rests on the assumption, that the whole organization, in the sense of every separate atom or unit, reproduces itself, the cells throwing off minute granules called *gemmules*, which circulate freely throughout the system, and multiply by subdivision. These gemmules collect in the reproductive organs and products, or in buds, so that the egg or bud contains gemmules from all parts of the parent or parents, which in development give rise to cells in the offspring similar to those from which they were given off in the parent. The hypothesis also assumes that these gemmules need not in all cases develop into cells, but may lie dormant, and be transmitted from generation to generation without producing a noticeable effect until a case of atavism occurs.

Pan-gen-etic (pān-jen'ē-tik), a. (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to pangeneis.

Pangful (pāng'fūl), a. Full of pangs. *Richardson*.

Pangless, a. Without a pang; painless. *Byron*.

Pangolin (pāng'gō-līn), n. [*Malay pangūlang.*]

(*Zool.*) Any one of several species of *Manis*, *Pholidota*, and related genera, found in Africa and Asia. They are covered with imbricated scales, and feed upon ants. Called also *scaly ant-eater*.



Pangolin (*Manis tricuspis*).

Pan-gothic (pān-gōth'ik), a. [*Pan- + Gothic.*] Of, pertaining to, or including, all the Gothic races. "Ancestral Pangothic stock." *Earle*.

Pan-hel-len-ic (pān-hel'len'ik), a. [*See PANHELLENISM.*] Of or pertaining to all Greece, or to Panhellenism; including all Greece, or all the Greeks.

Pan-hel-len-ism (pān-hel'len-iz'm), n. A scheme to unite all the Greeks in one political body.

Pan-hel-len-ist, n. An advocate of Panhellenism.

Pan-hel-len-ism (pān-hel'len-iz'm), n. [*NL., from Gr. Πανελληνισμός; pás, páw, all + Ἕλληνες the Greeks.*] (*Gr. Antiq.*) An assembly or association of Greeks from all the states of Greece.

Pan-ic (pān'ik), n. [*L. panicum.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Panicum*; panic grass; also, the edible grain of some species of panic grass.

Panic grass (*Bot.*), any grass of the genus *Panicum*.

Pan-ic, a. [*Gr. πανικός* or pertaining to Πάν Παν, to whom the causing of sudden fright was ascribed: cf. *F. panique*.] Extreme or sudden and causeless; unreasonable; — said of fear or fright; as, panic fear, terror, alarm. "A panic fright." *Dryden*.

Pan-ic, n. [*Gr. τὸ πανικόν* (with or without δέμα fear): cf. *F. panique*. See PANIC, a.] 1. A sudden, overpowering fright; esp., a sudden and groundless fright; terror inspired by a trifling cause or a misapprehension of danger; as, the troops were seized with a panic; they fled in a panic. *Dryden*.

2. By extension: A sudden widespread fright or apprehension concerning financial affairs.

Pan-ic-al (-i-kal), a. See PANIC, a. [*Obs.*] *Camden*.

Pan-ic-le (-i-k'l), n. [*L. panicula* a tuft on plants, dim. of *panus* the thread wound upon the bobbin in a

shuttle; cf. *Gr. πῆνος, πῆνος*; prob. akin to *E. pane*: cf. *F. panicula*. See 2d PANIC.] (*Bot.*) A pyramidal form of inflorescence, in which the cluster is loosely branched below and gradually simpler toward the end.

Pan-icled (pān'ik'ld), a. (*Bot.*) Furnished with panicles; arranged in, or like, panicles; paniculate.

Pan-ic-locked (pān'ik-str'k'ld), n. (*Bot.*) Struck with a panic, or sudden fear.

Burke.

Panicle.

Pan-ic-u-late (pā-n'ik-ū-lāt), a. [*See PANICLE.*] (*Bot.*) Same as PANICLED.

Pan-ic-um (pān'ik-kūm), n. [*L. panic grass.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses, including several hundred species, some of which are valuable; panic grass.

Pan-id-i-o-morphic (pān-id'ē-ō-mōr'fik), a. [*Pan- + idiomorphic.*] (*Geol.*) Having a completely idiomorphic structure; — said of certain rocks.

Pan-ic-er (pān'ik-er or -i-ēr), n. See PANICER, 3. [*Obs.*]

Pan-ic-fi-ca-tion (pān'ik-fī-kā'shūn), n. [*L. panis bread + ficare (in comp.) to make: cf. F. panification.*] The act or process of making bread.

Pan-ic-m (pān'ik-m), n. See PANICM. [*Obs.*] *Milton*.

Pan-ic-lam-ism (pān-iz-lām-iz'm), n. [*Pan- + Islamism.*] A desire or plan for the union of all Mohammedan nations for the conquest of the world.

Pan-ic-rous (pā-n'ik-rūs), a. [*L. panis bread + vorare to devour.*] Eating bread; subsisting on bread.

Pan-nade (pān-nād'), n. The curvet of a horse.

Pan-nage (pān-nāj'), 48; n. [*OF. pagnage, LL. pagnadium, pastinacium, fr. pastinacare to feed on mast, as swine, fr. L. pastio a pasturing, grazing. See PASTOR.*] (*O. Eng. Law*) (a) The food of swine in the woods, as beechnuts, acorns, etc.; — called also *pawms*. (b) A tax paid for the privilege of feeding swine in the woods.

Pan-na-ry (-nā-rē), a. See PANARY.

Pan-net (pān-net'), n. [*See PANEL.*] 1. A kind of rustic saddle.

2. (*Palconry*) The stomach of a hawk. *Ainsworth*.

3. (*Mil.*) A carriage for conveying a mortar and its bed, on a march. *Farrow*.

Pan-nier (pān'yār or -nī-ēr), n. [*F. panier, fr. L. panarium a bread basket, fr. panis bread. Cf. PANTRY.*] 1. A bread basket; also, a wicker basket (used commonly in pairs) for carrying fruit or other things on a horse or an ass.

2. (*Mil. Antiq.*) A shield of basket work formerly used by archers as a shelter from the enemy's missiles.

3. A table waiter at the Inns of Court, London.

4. A framework of steel or whalebone, worn by women to expand their dresses; a kind of bustle.

Pan-niered (-yār), a. Bearing panniers. *Wordsworth*.

Pan-ni-ke (-nī-kē), n. [*See PAN a dish.*] The brainpan, or skull; hence, the crest. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*.

Pan-ni-kin (-kīn), n. [*Dim. of pan a dish.*] A small pan or cup. *Murray*. *Thackeray*.

Pan-nose (-nōs), a. [*See PANNUS.*] (*Bot.*) Similar in texture or appearance to felt or woolen cloth.

Pan-nus (pān'nūs), n. [*L. cloth. See 2d PAN.*] (*Med.*) A very vascular superficial opacity of the cornea, usually caused by granulation of the eyelids. *Foster*.

Pan-o-ly-tic (-ō-lē-tik), a. [*Pan- + Gr. ὄν an egg.*] (*Zool.*) Producing ova only; — said of the ovaries of certain insects which do not produce vitelligenous cells.

Pan-om-pha-an (-ōm-fē-an), a. [*L. panomphaeus, Gr. πανομφαίος*] Uttering ominous or prophetic voices; divining. [*R.*]

We want no half gods, panomphaean Joves. *Mrs. Browning*.

Pan-o-ply (pān'ō-plī), a. Dressed in panoply.

Pan-o-pli (-plī), n. [*Gr. πανοπλία; wās, wāw, all + ὅπλον tool, implement, in pl., armor, arms.*] Defensive armor in general; a full suit of defensive armor. *Milton*.

We had need to take the Christian panoply, to put on the whole armor of God. *Ray*.

Pan-op-ti-con (pā-nōp'tī-kōn), n. [*NL. See PAN-, and OPTIC.*] 1. A prison so constructed that the inspector can see each of the prisoners at all times, without being seen.

2. A room for the exhibition of novelties.

Pan-o-ra-ma (pān'ō-rā-mā or -rā-mā; 277), n. [*NL., fr. Gr. πᾶς, páw, all + ὅραμα that which is seen, a view, fr. ὁράω to see. See PAN-, and WARY.*] 1. A complete view in every direction.

2. A picture presenting a view of objects in every direction, as from a central point.

3. A picture representing scenes too extended to be beheld at once, and so exhibited a part at a time, by being unrolled, and made to pass continuously before the spectator.

Pan-o-ram-ic (-rām'ik), a. Of, pertaining to, or

Pan-o-ram-ic-al (-i-kal), a. Like, a panorama.

Pan-ora-ma-camera. See under CAMERA.

Pan-or-pi-an (pā-nōr'pī-an), a. (*Zool.*) Like, or pertaining to, the genus *Panorpa*. — n. Same as PANORPID.

Pan-or-pid (-pīd), n. (*Zool.*) Any neuropterous insect of the genus *Panorpa*, and allied genera. The larvae feed on plant life.

Pan-phar-ma-con (pān-fār-mā-kōn), n. [*NL. See PAN-, and PHARMACON.*] A medicine for all diseases; a panacea. [*R.*]

Pan-pres-by-ter-i-an (pān-prēz-bī-tēr-i-an), a. [*Pan- + Presbyterian.*] Belonging to, or representative of, those who hold Presbyterian views in all parts of the world; as, a *Panpresbyterian* council.

Pan-solav-ic (pān-sō-lāv'ik or -sō-lāv'ik), *Pan-solav-ism* (-sō-lāv'iz'm), *Pan-solav-ist*, *Pan-solav-ist* (-sō-lāv'ist), *Pan-solav-ism* (-sō-lāv'iz'm), *Pan-solav-ist*, *Pan-solav-ist* (-sō-lāv'ist), *Pan-solav-ism* (-sō-lāv'iz'm).

See PANSLAVIC, PANSLAVISM, etc.

Pan-shon (pān'shūn), n. An earthen vessel wider at



Panorpid (*Panorpa rufescens*). Nat. size.

the top than at the bottom, — used for holding milk and for various other purposes. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Hallwell*.

Pan-sied (pān'sīd), a. [*From PANSEY.*] Covered or adorned with pansies. "The pansied grounds." *Darwin*.

Pan-slav-ic (-sō-lāv'ik or -sō-lāv'ik), a. [*Pan- + Slavic.*] Pertaining to all the Slavic races.

Pan-slav-ism (-sō-lāv'iz'm or -sō-lāv'iz'm), n. A scheme or desire to unite all the Slavic races into one confederacy.

Pan-slav-ist (-ist), n. One who favors Pan Slavism.

Pan-sla-vo-ni-an (-sō-lāv'ō-nī-an), a. See PANSLAVIC.

Pan-soph-ic-al (pān-sōf'ik-al), a. [*See PANSOPHY.*] All-wise; claiming universal knowledge; as, *pansofical* pretenders. [*R.*] *John Worthington*.

Pan-so-phy (pān-sō-fē), n. [*Pan- + Gr. σοφία wisdom, σοφός wise: cf. F. pansophie.*] Universal wisdom; esp., a system of universal knowledge proposed by Comenius (1592-1671), a Moravian educator. [*R.*] *Hartlib*.

Pan-sper-ma-tist (pān-spēr'mā-tist), n. (*Biol.*) A Pan-sper-mist (pān-spēr'mist), a believer in panspermia; one who rejects the theory of spontaneous generation; a biogenist.

Pan-sper-mic (pān-spēr'mik), a. (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to panspermia; as, the *panspermic* hypothesis.

Pan-sper-my (pān-spēr'mē), n. [*Pan- + Gr. σπέρμα a seed.*] (*Biol.*) (a) The doctrine of the widespread distribution of germs, from which under favorable circumstances bacteria, viruses, etc., may develop. (b) The doctrine that all organisms must come from living parents; biogenesis; — the opposite of *spontaneous generation*.

Pan-ste-re-o-ra-ma (pān-stēr-ē-ō-rā-mā or -rā-mā), n. [*NL., fr. Gr. πᾶς, páw, all + στερεός solid + ὅραμα a view.*] A model of a town or country, in relief, executed in wood, cork, pasteboard, or the like. *Brande & C.*

Pan-sy (pān'sē), n.; pl. PANSES (-zēz). [*F. pensée thought, pansy, fr. penser to think, L. pensare to weigh, ponder. See PENSIVE.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Viola* (*V. tricolor*) and its blossom, originally purple and yellow. Cultivated varieties have very large flowers of a great diversity of colors. Called also *heart's-ease*, *love-in-idleness*, and many other quaint names.



Pansies.

Pant (pānt), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. PANTING; p. pr. & vb. n. PANTING.] [*Cf. F. panteler to gasp for breath, OF. pantier to be breathless, F. panteler out of breath; perh. akin to E. phantom, the verb prob. orig. meaning to have the nightmare.*] 1. To breathe quickly or in a labored manner, as after exertion or from eagerness or excitement; to respire with heaving of the breast; to gasp.

Pluto pants for breath from out his cell. *Dryden*.

2. Hence: To long eagerly; to desire earnestly.

As the hart panteth after the water brooks. *Ps. xlii. 1.*

Who pants for glory finds but short repose. *Pope*.

3. To beat with unnatural violence or rapidity; to palpitate, or throb; — said of the heart. *Spenser*.

4. To sigh; to flutter; to languish. [*Poetic.*]

The whispering breeze i. To breathe quickly or in a labored manner, as after exertion or from eagerness or excitement; to respire with heaving of the breast; to gasp.

There is a cavern where my spirit Was panted forth in anguish. *Shelley*.

2. To long for; to be eager after. [*R.*]

Then shall our hearts pant thee. *Herbert*.

Pant, n. 1. A quick breathing; a catching of the breath; a gasp.

2. A violent palpitation of the heart.

Pan-ta-bile (pān'tā-bīl), n. See PANTOBLE. [*Obs.*]

Pan-ta-co-sm (pān'tā-kōz'm), n. [*Panta- + Gr. κόσμος universe.*] See COSMOLABE.

Pan-ta-graph (-gráf), n. See PANTOGRAPH.

Pan-tagru-el-ism (pān-tāgr'ū-ēl-iz'm), n. [*From Pantagruel, one of the characters of Rabelais.*] 1. The theory or practice of the medical profession; — used in burlesque or ridicule.

2. An assumption of buffoonery to cover some serious purpose. [*R.*] *Donaldson*.

Pan-ta-let' (pān'tā-lēt'), n. [*Dim. of pantalone.*] One of the legs of the loose drawers worn by children and women; particularly, the lower part of such a garment, coming below the knee, often made in a separate piece; — chiefly in the plural.

Pan-ta-loon' (-lōon'), n. [*F. pantalon, fr. It. pantalone, a masked character in the Italian comedy, who wore breeches and stockings that were all of one piece, from Pantalone, the patron saint of Venice, which, as a baptismal name, is very frequent among the Venetians, and is applied to them by the other Italians as a nickname, fr. Gr. Πανταλῶν, lit., all lion, a Greek personal name.*] 1. A ridiculous character, or an old dotard, in the Italian comedy; also, a buffoon in pantomimes. *Addison*.

The sixth age shifts Into the lean and shipp'd pantaloon. *Shak.*

2. pl. A bifurcated garment for a man, covering the body from the waist downwards, and consisting of breeches and stockings in one.

3. pl. In recent times, same as TROUSERS.

Pan-ta-loon-er-y (-ēr-y), n. 1. The character or performances of a pantaloon; buffoonery. [*R.*] *Lamb*.

2. Materials for pantaloons.

Pan-ta-morph (pān'tā-mōr'fik), n. That which assumes, or exists in, all forms.

Pan-ta-morphic (pān'tā-mōr'fik), a. [*Panta- + Gr. μορφή form.*] Taking all forms.

Pan-ta-scope (-skōp), n. [*Panta- + -scope.*] (*Photog.*) A pantascopic camera.

Pan-ta-scoop'ly (-skōp'lik), a. Viewing all; taking a view of the whole. See under CAMERA.

Pan'ta-stom'a-ta (pán'tá-stóm'a-tá), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pán'tos*, *pán'tos*, all + *stoma*, *stoma*, mouth.] (Zool.) One of the divisions of Flagellata, including the monads and allied forms.

One of the Pantastomata (Anthophysa). One Zooid, greatly magnified.

Pan-teoh-ni-con (tēh'nī-kōn), *n.* [NL. See PAN- and TECHNIC.] A depository or place where all sorts of manufactured articles are collected for sale.

Pan-tel'e-graph (tēl'e-gráf), *n.* [Pan- + telegraph.] See under TELEGRAPH.

Pan'ter (pán'tēr), *n.* One who pacts. Congreve.

Pan'ter (pán'tēr), *n.* [F. *panetier*. See PANTRY.] A keeper of the pantry; a pantler. [Obs.] Tyndale.

Pan'ter, *n.* [See PANTRER + rope.] A net; a noose. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pan'ton-to-lo (pán'tō-tō-lo), *a.* [Pan- + Teuton.] Of or pertaining to all the Teutonic races.

Pan'the-ism (pán'thē-iz'm), *n.* [Pan- + theism.] The doctrine that the universe, taken or conceived of as a whole, is God; the doctrine that there is no God but the combined forces and laws which are manifested in the existing universe; cosmoteism.

Pan'the-ist, *n.* One who holds to pantheism.

Pan'the-ist'ic (-is'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to pantheism.

Pan'the-ist'ic-al (-is'ti-kal), *a.* pantheism; founded in, or leading to, pantheism. — **Pan'the-ist'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pan'the-ol'o-gist (-ōl'ō-jist), *n.* One versed in pantheology.

Pan'the-ol'o-gy (-ij), *n.* [Pan- + theology.] A system of theology embracing all religions; a complete system of theology.

Pan'the-on (pán'thē-ōn or pán'thē-ōn; 277), *n.* [L. *pantheon*, *pantheon*, Gr. *pántheion* (acc. *pantheon*), fr. *pántheos* of all gods; *pán*, *pán*, all + *theos* a god: cf. F. *pantheon*. See PAN- and THEISM.] 1. A temple dedicated to all the gods; especially, the building so called at Rome.

2. The collective gods of a people, or a work treating of them; as, a divinity of the Greek *pantheon*.

Pan'ther (pán'thēr), *n.* [OE. *pantere*, F. *panthère*, L. *panthera*, Gr. *πάνθηρ*, prob. fr. Skr. *pánthra* a tiger.] 1. (Zool.) A large dark-colored variety of the leopard, by some zoologists considered a distinct species. It is marked with large ring-like spots, the centers of which are darker than the color of the body.

2. (Zool.) In America, the name is applied to the puma, or cougar, and sometimes to the jaguar.

Panther cat (Zool.), the ocelot. — **Panther cowry** (Zool.), a spotted East Indian cowry (*Cypræa pantherina*); — so called from its color.

Pan'ther-ess, *n.* (Zool.) A female panther.

Pan'ther-ine (-in), *a.* Like a panther, esp. in color; as, the *pantherine snake* (*Ptyas mucosus*) of Brazil.

Pan'tile (-til), *n.* [5th pan + tile.] (Arch.) A roofing tile, of peculiar form, having a transverse section resembling an elongated 8 laid on its side.

Pan'ting-ly (pánt'ing-lī), *adv.* With palpitation or rapid breathing. Shak.

Pan'ti-soo-ra-oy (pánt'i-sōk'rā-sē), *n.* [Panto- + Gr. *ισος* equal + *κρατειν* to rule.] A Utopian community, in which all should rule equally, such as was devised by Coleridge, Lovell, and Southey, in their younger days.

Pan'tis-o-rat (pánt-tis'ō-k'rāt), *n.* A pantisocratist.

Pan'ti-so-orat'io (pánt-tis'ō-k'rāt'io), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pantisocracy.

Pan'ti-so-orat-tist (-ōk'rāt-tist), *n.* One who favors or supports the theory of a pantisocracy. Macaulay.

Pan'tler (pánt'lēr), *n.* [F. *panetier*. See PANTRY, PANTRY.] The servant or officer, in a great family, who has charge of the bread and the pantry. [Obs.] Shak.

Pan'to (pán'tō), *n.* See PAN-.

Pan'to-chro-nom'e-ter (pánt'tō-k'rō-nóm'tēr), *n.* [Panto- + *chrometer*.] An instrument combining a compass, sundial, and universal time dial. Brande & C.

Pan'to-fie (pánt'tō'fī), *n.* [F. *panfoufle*.] A slipper for the foot. [Written also *panfante* and *panfoufle*.]

Pan'to-graph (pánt'tō-gráf), *n.* [Panto- + graph: cf. F. *panographie*.] An instrument for copying plans, maps, and other drawings, on the same, or on a reduced or an enlarged, scale. [Written also *panograph*, and incorrectly *panograph*.]

Stew pantograph, a kind of pantograph for drawing a copy which is inclined with respect to the original figure; — also called *plagiograph*.

Pan'to-graph'io (-gráf'io), *n.* [Pan- + graph'io (-i-kal), *a.* [Of F. *panographie*.] Of or pertaining to a pantograph; relating to pantography.

Pan'to-graph'ic (-gráf'ik), *a.* [Of F. *panographie*.] Of or pertaining to a pantograph; relating to pantography.

Pan'to-graph'ic-al (-gráf'ik-al), *a.* [Of F. *panographie*.] Of or pertaining to a pantograph; relating to pantography.

Pan'to-graph'ic-ally (-gráf'ik-al-ly), *adv.* Of or pertaining to a pantograph; relating to pantography.

Pan'to-graph'ic-ity (-gráf'ik-al-ty), *n.* [Of F. *panographie*.] A general description; entire view of an object.

Pan'to-log'ic-al (pánt'tō-lōj'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to pantology.

Pan'to-log'ic-ist (pánt'tō-lōj'ik-jist), *n.* One versed in pantology; a writer of pantology.

Pan'to-log'ic-ity (-ij), *n.* [Panto- + logy.] A systematic view of all branches of human knowledge; a work of universal information.

Pan'tom'e-ter (-tōm'tēr), *n.* [Panto- + meter:

cf. F. *pantomètre*.] An instrument for measuring angles for determining elevations, distances, etc.

Pan'tom'e-try (pán'tōm'tēr-try), *n.* Universal measurement. [R.] — **Pan'to-met'ric** (pán'tō-mēt'rik), *a.* [R.]

Pan'to-mime (pán'tō-mīm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pantomimus*, Gr. *παντομιμος*, imit., all-imitating; *pán*, *pán*, all + *μιμος* to imitate: cf. It. *pantomimo*. See MIMIC.]

1. A universal mimic; an actor who assumes many parts; also, any actor. [Obs.]

2. One who acts his part by gesticulation or dumb show only, without speaking; a pantomimist.

[He] saw a pantomime perform so well that he could follow the performance from the action alone. Tylor.

3. A dramatic representation by actors who use only dumb show; hence, dumb show, generally.

4. A dramatic and spectacular entertainment of which dumb acting as well as burlesque dialogue, music, and dancing by Clown, Harlequin, etc., are features.

Pan'to-mime, *a.* Representing only in mute actions; pantomimic; as, a *pantomime dance*.

Pan'to-mim'ic (-mīm'ik), *a.* [Of F. *pantomimique*.]

Pan'to-mim'ic-al (-i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the pantomime; representing by dumb show. "Pantomimic gesture." Bp. Warburton. — **Pan'to-mim'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pan'to-mim'ist (pán'tō-mīm'ist), *n.* An actor in pantomime; also, a composer of pantomimes.

Pan'ton (-tōn), *n.* [F. *patin*. See PATTER.] (Far.) A horseshoe to correct a narrow, hoofbound heel.

Pan'toph'a-gist (pán'tōf'a-jist), *n.* [See PANTOPHAGOUS.] A person or an animal that has the habit of eating all kinds of food.

Pan'toph'a-gous (-gūs), *a.* [Gr. *παντοφάγος*; *pán*, *pán*, all + *φαγέω* to eat.] Eating all kinds of food.

Pan'toph'a-gy (-ij), *n.* [Gr. *παντοφάγια*.] The habit or power of eating all kinds of food.

Pan'top'o-da (-tōp'ō-dá), *n. pl.* [NL. See PANTO- & -ODA.] (Zool.) Same as *PYCNOGONIDA*.

Pan'to-scoop'io (pán'tō-skōp'io), *a.* [Panto- + scoop + -io.] Literally, seeing everything; — a term applied to eyeglasses or spectacles divided into two segments, the upper being designed for distant vision, the lower for vision of near objects.

Pan'try (pán'trī), *n.* *pl.* PANTRIES (-trīz). [OE. *pantrie*, F. *panetier*, fr. *panetier* panter, L. *panetarius* baker, *panetus* small loaf of bread, L. *panis* bread. Cf. COMPANY, PANNIER, PANTLER.] An apartment or closet in which bread and other provisions are kept.

Pan'tur-gio (pán'tŭr'jō), *a.* [Cf. Gr. *πανουργικός* knavish.] Skilled in all kinds of work. "The panurgic Diderot." J. Morley.

Pan'tur-gy (pán'tŭr'jī), *n.* [Gr. *πανουργία*, fr. *πανουργος*, properly, ready to do anything; hence, knavish, roguish; *pán*, *pán*, all + *εργον* work.] Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft. [R.] Bailey.

Pan'tyard (pán'yārd), *n.* See PANNIER. [Obs.] Pepps.

Pan'ym (pán'ym), *n.* & *a.* See PANIM. [Obs.]

Pan'zo-lam (pán-zō'lām), *n.* [Pan- + Gr. *ζωον* an animal.] (Biol.) A term used to denote all of the elements or factors which constitute vitality or vital energy. H. Spencer.

Pa'o-lo (pā'ō-lō), *n.* [It. Cf. PAUL.] An old Italian silver coin, worth about ten cents.

Pap (pāp), *n.* [Cf. OSW. *papp*. Cf. PAP soft food.]

1. (Anat.) A nipple; a mammilla; a teat. Dryden.

The paps which thou hast sucked. Luke xi. 27.

2. A rounded, nipplelike hill or peak; anything resembling a nipple in shape; a mamelon. Macaulay.

Pap, *n.* [Cf. D. *pap*, G. *pappe*, both perh. fr. L. *papa*, *pappa*, the word with which infants call for food: cf. It. *pappia*.] 1. A soft food for infants, made of bread boiled or softened in milk or water.

2. Nourishment or support from official patronage; as, *treasury pap*. [Colloq. & Contemptuous]

3. The pulp of fruit. Ainsworth.

Pap, *v. t.* To feed with pap. Beau. & F.

Papa (pā-pā or pā-pā), *n.* [F. *papa*, L. *papa*; cf. Gr. *πάππας*, *páppas*, a child's word meaning father. Cf. Porz. 1. A child's word for father.

2. A parish priest in the Greek Church. Shipley.

Papa-bote (pā-pā-bōt), *n.* [Probably of Creole origin.] (Zool.) The upland plover. [Local, U. S.]

Papa-oy (pā-pā-oy), *n.* [LL. *papaia*, fr. L. *papa* a father, bishop. See PORZ.] 1. The office and dignity of the pope, or pontiff, of Rome; *papal jurisdiction*.

2. The popes, collectively; the succession of popes.

3. The Roman Catholic religion; — commonly used by the opponents of the Roman Catholics in disparagement or in an opprobrious sense.

Pap'a-gay (pā-pā-gā), *n.* (Zool.) See POPINAY, 1 (b).

Pap'a-in (pā-pā'in), *n.* [From PAPA.] (Physiol. Chem.) A proteolytic ferment, like trypsin, present in the juice of the green fruit of the papaw (*Carica Papaya*) of tropical America.

Pap'al (pā-pāl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *papa* bishop. See PAPA.] 1. Of or pertaining to the pope of Rome; proceeding from the pope; ordered or pronounced by the pope; as, *papal jurisdiction*; a *papal edict*; the *papal benediction*. Māman.

2. Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church. "Papal Christians." Bp. Burnet.

Papal cross. See *Illustr.* 3 of CROSS. — **Papal crown**, the tiara.

Pap'al-ist (pā-pāl-ist), *n.* A papist. [Obs.] Baxter.

Pap'al-ty (pā-pāl'ty), *n.* [LL. *papalitus*: cf. F. *papauté*.] The papacy. [Obs.] Ld. Berners. Milton.

Pap'al-ize (pā-pāl-iz), *v. t.* To make papal. [R.]

Pap'al-ize, *v. i.* To conform to popery. Couper.

Pap'al-ly, *adv.* In a papal manner; popishly.

Pap'al-ty (-ty), *n.* The papacy. [Obs.] Milton.

Pap'a-pho-bi-a (pā-pā-fō-bī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *papa* bishop + Gr. *φοβος* to fear.] Intense fear or dread of the pope, or of the Roman Catholic Church. [R.]

Pap'ar-chy (pā-pār'ky), *n.* [L. *papa* bishop + *-archy*.] Government by a pope; papal rule.

Pa-pa-ver (pā-pā-vēr), *n.* [NL., poppy.] (Bot.) A genus of plants, including the poppy.

Pa-pa-ver-a-ceous (pā-pā-vēr-ā-shūs), *a.* (Bot.) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a natural order of plants (*Papaveraceae*) of which the poppy, the celandine, and the bloodroot are well-known examples.

Pa-pa-ver-ine (pā-pā-vēr-in or -ēn), *n.* (Chem.) An alkaloid found in opium. It has a weaker therapeutic action than morphine.

Pa-pa-ver-ous (pā-pā-vēr-ūs), *a.* Of or pertaining to the poppy; of the nature of the poppy. Sir T. Browne.

Pa-paw' (pā-pā'), *n.* [Prob. from the native name in the West Indies; cf. Sp. *papaya* papaw, *papaya* the fruit of the papaw.] [Written also *pawpaw*.] 1. (Bot.) A tree (*Carica Papaya*) of tropical America, belonging to the order *Passiflorales*. It has a soft, spongy stem, eighteen or twenty feet high, crowned with a tuft of large, long-stalked, palmately lobed leaves. The milky juice of the plant is said to have the property of making most tender. Also, its dull orange-colored, melon-shaped fruit, which is eaten both raw and cooked or pickled.

2. (Bot.) A tree of the genus *Asimina* (*A. trilobata*), growing in the western and southern parts of the United States, and producing a sweet edible fruit; also, the fruit itself. Gray.

Pap'boat (pāp'boāt), *n.* 1. A kind of canoe boat or diah.

2. (Zool.) A large spiral East Indian marine shell (*Turbinella papua*); — so called because used by native priests to hold the oil for anointing.

Pape (pāp), *n.* [Cf. F. *pape*, fr. L. *papa*. See PORZ.] A spiritual father; specifically, the pope. [Obs.]

Pa-pe-jay (pā-pē-jā), *n.* A popujay. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pap'per (pā-pēr), *n.* [F. *papier*, fr. L. *papyrus* papyrus, from which the Egyptians made a kind of paper, Gr. *πάπυρος*. Cf. PAPIRUS.] 1. A substance in the form of thin sheets or leaves intended to be written or printed on, or to be used in wrapping. It is made of rags, straw, bark, wood, or other fibrous material, which is first reduced to pulp, then molded, pressed, and dried.

2. A sheet, leaf, or piece of such substance.

3. A printed or written instrument; a document, essay, or the like; a writing; as, a *paper* read before a scientific society.

They brought a *paper* to me to be signed. Dryden.

4. A printed sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper; a journal; as, a *daily paper*.

5. Negotiable evidences of indebtedness; notes; bills of exchange, and the like; as, the bank holds a large amount of his *paper*.

6. Decorated hangings or coverings for walls, made of paper. See *Paper hangings*, below.

7. A paper containing (usually) a definite quantity; as, a *paper* of pins, tacks, opium, etc.

8. A medicinal preparation spread upon paper, intended for external application; as, *cantharides paper*.

Paper is manufactured in sheets, the trade names of which, together with the regular sizes in inches, are shown in the following table. But paper makers vary the size somewhat.

They brought a *paper* to me to be signed. Dryden.

4. A printed sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper; a journal; as, a *daily paper*.

5. Negotiable evidences of indebtedness; notes; bills of exchange, and the like; as, the bank holds a large amount of his *paper*.

6. Decorated hangings or coverings for walls, made of paper. See *Paper hangings*, below.

7. A paper containing (usually) a definite quantity; as, a *paper* of pins, tacks, opium, etc.

8. A medicinal preparation spread upon paper, intended for external application; as, *cantharides paper*.

Paper is manufactured in sheets, the trade names of which, together with the regular sizes in inches, are shown in the following table. But paper makers vary the size somewhat.

They brought a *paper* to me to be signed. Dryden.

4. A printed sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper; a journal; as, a *daily paper*.

5. Negotiable evidences of indebtedness; notes; bills of exchange, and the like; as, the bank holds a large amount of his *paper*.

6. Decorated hangings or coverings for walls, made of paper. See *Paper hangings*, below.

7. A paper containing (usually) a definite quantity; as, a *paper* of pins, tacks, opium, etc.

8. A medicinal preparation spread upon paper, intended for external application; as, *cantharides paper*.

Paper is manufactured in sheets, the trade names of which, together with the regular sizes in inches, are shown in the following table. But paper makers vary the size somewhat.

They brought a *paper* to me to be signed. Dryden.

4. A printed sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper; a journal; as, a *daily paper*.

5. Negotiable evidences of indebtedness; notes; bills of exchange, and the like; as, the bank holds a large amount of his *paper*.

6. Decorated hangings or coverings for walls, made of paper. See *Paper hangings*, below.

7. A paper containing (usually) a definite quantity; as, a *paper* of pins, tacks, opium, etc.

8. A medicinal preparation spread upon paper, intended for external application; as, *cantharides paper*.

Paper is manufactured in sheets, the trade names of which, together with the regular sizes in inches, are shown in the following table. But paper makers vary the size somewhat.

They brought a *paper* to me to be signed. Dryden.

4. A printed sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper; a journal; as, a *daily paper*.

5. Negotiable evidences of indebtedness; notes; bills of exchange, and the like; as, the bank holds a large amount of his *paper*.

6. Decorated hangings or coverings for walls, made of paper. See *Paper hangings*, below.

7. A paper containing (usually) a definite quantity; as, a *paper* of pins, tacks, opium, etc.

8. A medicinal preparation spread upon paper, intended for external application; as, *cantharides paper*.

Paper is manufactured in sheets, the trade names of which, together with the regular sizes in inches, are shown in the following table. But paper makers vary the size somewhat.

They brought a *paper* to me to be signed. Dryden.

4. A printed sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper; a journal; as, a *daily paper*.

5. Negotiable evidences of indebtedness; notes; bills of exchange, and the like; as, the bank holds a large amount of his *paper*.

6. Decorated hangings or coverings for walls, made of paper. See *Paper hangings*, below.

7. A paper containing (usually) a definite quantity; as, a *paper* of pins, tacks, opium, etc.

8. A medicinal preparation spread upon paper, intended for external application; as, *cantharides paper*.

Paper is manufactured in sheets, the trade names of which, together with the regular sizes in inches, are shown in the following table. But paper makers vary the size somewhat.

They brought a *paper* to me to be signed. Dryden.

4. A printed sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper; a journal; as, a *daily paper*.

5. Negotiable evidences of indebtedness; notes; bills of exchange, and the like; as, the bank holds a large amount of his *paper*

size originally, is termed, when folded once, a *folio*; folded twice, a *quarto*, or *4to*; three times, a *octavo*, or *8vo*; four times, a *decimo*, or *10mo*; five times, a *duodecimo*, or *12mo*; three times, with an offset folded twice and set in, a *quoddecimo*, or *12mo*; four times, with an offset folded three times and set in, a *24mo*.

Paper is often used adjectively or in combination, having commonly an obvious signification; as, *paper cutter* or *paper-cutter*; *paper knife*, *paper-knife*, or *paper-knife*; *paper maker*, *paper-maker*, or *papermaker*; *paper mill* or *paper-mill*; *paper weight*, *paper-weight*, or *paperweight*, etc.

Business paper, checks, notes, drafts, etc., given in payment of actual indebtedness; — opposed to *accommodation paper*. **Fly paper**, paper covered with a sticky preparation, — used for catching flies. — **Laid paper**. See under LAID. — **Paper birch** (*Bot.*), the canoe birch tree (*Betula papyracea*). — **Paper blockade**, an ineffective blockade, as by a weak naval force. — **Paper boat** (*Naut.*), a boat made of water-proof paper. — **Paper car wheel** (*Rail-road*), a car wheel having a steel rim, and a center formed of compressed paper held between two plate-iron disks. — **Paper credit**, credit founded upon evidences of debt, such as promissory notes, duebills, etc. — **Paper hanger**, one who covers walls with paper hangings. — **Paper hangings**, paper printed with colored figures, or otherwise made ornamental, prepared to be pasted against the walls of apartments, etc.; wall paper. — **Paper house**, an audience composed of people who have come in on free passes. (*Civil*). — **Paper money**, notes or bills, usually issued by government or by a banking corporation, promising payment of money, and circulated as the representative of coin. — **Paper mulberry**. (*Bot.*) See under MULBERRY. — **Paper muslin**, glazed muslin, used for linings, etc. — **Paper nautilus**. (*Zool.*) See ANOOSTA. — **Paper reed** (*Bot.*), the papyrus. — **Paper sail, or. (*Zool.*) See ANOOSTA. — **Paper stainer**, one who colors or stains paper. — **Paper stain**, *De Coloris*. — **Paper wasp** (*Zool.*), any wasp which makes a nest of paperlike material, as the yellow jacket. — **Paper weight**, any object used as a weight to prevent loose papers from being displaced by wind, or otherwise. — **Parchment paper**. See PARCHMENT. — **Tissue paper**, thin, gauze-like paper, such as is used to protect engravings in books. — **Wall paper**. Same as *Paper hangings*, above. — **Waste paper**, paper thrown aside as worthless or useless, except for uses of little account. — **Wove paper**, a writing paper with a uniform surface, not ribbed or watermarked.**

Paper (*pā'pēr*), *n.* Of or pertaining to paper; made of paper; resembling paper; existing only on paper; unsubstantial; as, a *paper box*, a *paper army*.
Paper, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.*] **PAPERED** (*pā'pērd*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PAPERING**. 1. To cover with paper; to furnish with paper hangings; as, to *paper a room* or a house.
2. To fold or inclose in paper.
3. To put on paper; to make a memorandum of. [*Obs.*]
Paper-weight (*-wāt*), *n.* See under **PAPER**, *n.*
Paper-y (*-y*), *a.* Like paper; having the thinness or consistence of paper.
Pap-er-cent (*pā'pērsent*), *a.* [*From* *Pap* soft food.] Containing or producing pap; like pap. [*R.*] *Arbuthnot*.
Pap-ess (*pā'pēs*), *n.* [*F.* *papessa*.] A female pope; i. e., the fictitious pope Joan. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.
Pap-er-terio (*pā'pētrēr*), *n.* [*F.* *papier manufecture*, fr. *papier* paper.] A case or box containing paper and materials for writing.
Paphi-an (*pā'fī-an*), *a.* [*L.* *Paphios*, Gr. *Πάφιος*, from *Πάφος* the city Paphos.] Of or pertaining to Paphos, an ancient city of Cyprus, having a celebrated temple of Venus; hence, pertaining to Venus, or her rites.
Paphi-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Paphos.
Pap-ier-ma-ché (*pā'pyērmāshā'*), *n.* [*F.* *papier mâché*, lit., chewed or mashed paper.] A hard and strong substance made of a pulp from paper, mixed with size or glue, etc. It is formed into various articles, usually by means of molds.
Formerly it included numerous species which are now placed in other genera. By many writers it is now restricted to the swallow-tailed butterflies, like *Papilio polytes*, or *asteris*, and related species.
Papilio (*pā'pī-lī-ō* or *-yō*), *n.* [*L.* *Papilio*.] A genus of butterflies.
Papilio (*pā'pī-lī-ō* or *-yō*), *n.* [*L.* *Papilio*.] A genus of butterflies.
Formerly it included numerous species which are now placed in other genera. By many writers it is now restricted to the swallow-tailed butterflies, like *Papilio polytes*, or *asteris*, and related species.

Papilio (*pā'pī-lī-ō* or *-yō*), *n.* [*L.* *Papilio*.] A genus of butterflies.
Formerly it included numerous species which are now placed in other genera. By many writers it is now restricted to the swallow-tailed butterflies, like *Papilio polytes*, or *asteris*, and related species.
Papilio (*pā'pī-lī-ō* or *-yō*), *n.* [*L.* *Papilio*.] A genus of butterflies.
Formerly it included numerous species which are now placed in other genera. By many writers it is now restricted to the swallow-tailed butterflies, like *Papilio polytes*, or *asteris*, and related species.

Papilio (*pā'pī-lī-ō* or *-yō*), *n.* [*L.* *Papilio*.] A genus of butterflies.
Formerly it included numerous species which are now placed in other genera. By many writers it is now restricted to the swallow-tailed butterflies, like *Papilio polytes*, or *asteris*, and related species.

Papilio (*pā'pī-lī-ō* or *-yō*), *n.* [*L.* *Papilio*.] A genus of butterflies.
Formerly it included numerous species which are now placed in other genera. By many writers it is now restricted to the swallow-tailed butterflies, like *Papilio polytes*, or *asteris*, and related species.

Papilio (*pā'pī-lī-ō* or *-yō*), *n.* [*L.* *Papilio*.] A genus of butterflies.
Formerly it included numerous species which are now placed in other genera. By many writers it is now restricted to the swallow-tailed butterflies, like *Papilio polytes*, or *asteris*, and related species.

Papilio (*pā'pī-lī-ō* or *-yō*), *n.* [*L.* *Papilio*.] A genus of butterflies.
Formerly it included numerous species which are now placed in other genera. By many writers it is now restricted to the swallow-tailed butterflies, like *Papilio polytes*, or *asteris*, and related species.

Papilio (*pā'pī-lī-ō* or *-yō*), *n.* [*L.* *Papilio*.] A genus of butterflies.
Formerly it included numerous species which are now placed in other genera. By many writers it is now restricted to the swallow-tailed butterflies, like *Papilio polytes*, or *asteris*, and related species.

Papilio (*pā'pī-lī-ō* or *-yō*), *n.* [*L.* *Papilio*.] A genus of butterflies.
Formerly it included numerous species which are now placed in other genera. By many writers it is now restricted to the swallow-tailed butterflies, like *Papilio polytes*, or *asteris*, and related species.

Papilla (*pā'pī-lā*), *n.*; *pl.* **PAPILLÆ** (*-læ*). [*L.* *a nipple, pimple*.] Any minute nipplelike projection; as, the *papilla* of the tongue.

Papill-ary (*pā'pī-lār*), *a.* [*Cf.* *F. papillaire*.] Same as **PAPILLOS**.

Papill-lary (*pā'pī-lār*), *a.* [*Cf.* *F. papillaire*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a papilla or papillae; bearing, or covered with, papillae; papillous.

Papill-late (*-lāt*), *v. t. & a.* To cover with papillae; to take the form of a papilla, or of papillae.

Papill-late (*-lāt*), *a.* Same as **PAPILLOS**.

Papill-late-form (*pā'pī-lāt-fōrm*), *a.* [*Papilla* + *-form*.] Shaped like a papilla; mammilliform.

Papill-loma (*pā'pī-lō-mā*), *n.*; *pl.* **PAPILLOMATA** (*-tā*). [*NL.* See **PAPILLA**, and *-oma*.] (*Med.*) A tumor formed by hypertrophy of the papillae of the skin or mucous membrane, as a corn or wart.

Papill-loma-tous (*-tūs*), *a.* (*Med.*) Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, papillomata.

Papill-lous (*pā'pī-lōs*), *a.* [*Cf.* *F. papilleux*.] Covered with, or bearing, papillae; resembling papillae; papillate; papillar; papillary.

Papill-lote (*-lōt*), *n.* [*F.* fr. *papillon* a butterfly.] A small piece of paper on which women roll up their hair to make it curl; a curl paper.

Papill-lous (*-lōs*), *a.* Papillary; papillous.

Papill-lu-late (*pā'pī-lū-lāt*), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having a minute papilla in the center of a larger elevation or depression.

Papill-on (*pā'pī-lōn*), *n.* [*Prob.* from native name: cf. *Sp. papion*.] (*Zool.*) A West African baboon (*Cynocephalus sphinx*), allied to the chacma. Its color is generally chestnut, varying in tint.

Papism (*pā'pī-zm*), *n.* [*F. papisme*. See **PAPÉ**, *POPE*.] Popery; — an offensive term.

Papist (*pā'pīst*), *n.* [*F. papiste*. See **PAPÉ**, *POPE*.] A Roman Catholic; one who adheres to the Church of Rome and the authority of the pope; — an offensive designation applied to Roman Catholics by their opponents.

Papist-ic (*pā'pīst-ik*), *a.* [*Cf.* *F. papistique*.] Of *Papist-ic* (*-tī-kal*), or pertaining to the Church of Rome and its doctrines and ceremonies; pertaining to popery; popish; — used disparagingly. "The old *papist-ic* worship." *T. Walton*. — **Papist-ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Papist-ry (*pā'pīst-rī*), *n.* The doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of Rome; popery. [*R.*] *Whitgift*.

Papized (*pā'pīzd*), *a.* [*From* **PAPÉ**.] Conformed to popery. [*Obs.*] "Papized writers." *Fuller*.

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *n.* A babe or young child of Indian parentage in North America.

Papill-form (*pā'pī-lō-fōrm*), *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling the pappus of composite plants.

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *n.* Same as **PAP-OOSE**.

Pap-oose root. (*Bot.*) See **CONORH**.

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos* or *pā'pōos'*), *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with a pappus; downy.

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pappose.

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *n.* [*L.* *papilio*, an old man or grandfather; hence, a substance resembling gray hairs, Gr. *papilio*.] (*Bot.*) The hairy or feathery appendage of the achenes of thistles, dandelions, and most other plants of the order Compositae; also, the scales, awns, or bristles which represent the calyx in other plants of the same order.

Pap-oose (*-pō*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

Pap-oose (*pā'pōos*), *a.* [*From* *PAP* soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. [*R.*]

etc. The stem is triangular and about an inch thick.

2. The material upon which the ancient Egyptians wrote. It was formed by cutting the stem of the plant into thin longitudinal slices, which were gummed together and pressed.

3. A manuscript written on papyrus; esp., *pl.*, written scrolls made of papyrus; as, the *papyri* of Egypt or Herculaneum.

Pâque (*pāk*), *n.* [*F. pâque*.] See **PASCH** and **EASTER**.

Par (*pār*), *n.* (*Zool.*) See **PARÉ**.

Par, *prep.* [*F.* fr. *L. per*. See **PER**.] By; with; — used frequently in Early English in phrases taken from the French, being sometimes written as a part of the word which it governs; as, *par amour*, or *paramour*; *par cas*, or *parcase*; *par lay*, or *parlay*.

Par (*pār*), *n.* [*L. par*, adj., equal. See **PER** an equal.]

1. Equal value; equality of nominal and actual value; the value expressed on the face or in the words of a certificate of value, as a bond or other commercial paper.

2. Equality of condition or circumstances.

At **par**, at the original price; neither at a discount nor at a premium. — Above **par**, at a premium. — Below **par**, at a discount. — On a **par**, on a level; in the same condition, circumstances, position, rank, etc.; as, their pretensions are on a **par**; his ability is on a **par** with his ambition.

— **Par** of exchange. See under **EXCHANGE**. — **Par** value, nominal value; face value.

Par'a- (*pār'-ā*), [*Gr. παρά* beside; prob. akin to *E. for* in *forage*. Cf. *Par-*.] 1. A prefix signifying *alongside of*, *beside*, *beyond*, *against*, *anterior*, as, *parabolic*, literally, a placing beside; *paradox*, that which is contrary to opinion; *parachronism*.

2. (*Chem.*) A prefix denoting: (a) *likeness, similarity, or connection*, or that the substance resembles, but is distinct from, that to the name of which it is prefixed; as, *parachlorine*, *paraconine*, etc.; also, an *isomeric modification*. (b) Specifically (*Organ. Chem.*) That two groups or radicals substituted in the benzene nucleus are *opposite*, or in the respective positions 1 and 4; 2 and 5; or 3 and 6, as *paraxylene*; *paroxybenzoic acid*. Cf. *Ortho-*, and *MET-*. Also used adjectively.

Par'a- (*pār'-ā*), [*Gr. παρά* beside; prob. akin to *E. for* in *forage*. Cf. *Par-*.] 1. A prefix signifying *alongside of*, *beside*, *beyond*, *against*, *anterior*, as, *parabolic*, literally, a placing beside; *paradox*, that which is contrary to opinion; *parachronism*.

2. (*Chem.*) A prefix denoting: (a) *likeness, similarity, or connection*, or that the substance resembles, but is distinct from, that to the name of which it is prefixed; as, *parachlorine*, *paraconine*, etc.; also, an *isomeric modification*. (b) Specifically (*Organ. Chem.*) That two groups or radicals substituted in the benzene nucleus are *opposite*, or in the respective positions 1 and 4; 2 and 5; or 3 and 6, as *paraxylene*; *paroxybenzoic acid*. Cf. *Ortho-*, and *MET-*. Also used adjectively.

Par'a- (*pār'-ā*), [*Gr. παρά* beside; prob. akin to *E. for* in *forage*. Cf. *Par-*.] 1. A prefix signifying *alongside of*, *beside*, *beyond*, *against*, *anterior*, as, *parabolic*, literally, a placing beside; *paradox*, that which is contrary to opinion; *parachronism*.

2. (*Chem.*) A prefix denoting: (a) *likeness, similarity, or connection*, or that the substance resembles, but is distinct from, that to the name of which it is prefixed; as, *parachlorine*, *paraconine*, etc.; also, an *isomeric modification*. (b) Specifically (*Organ. Chem.*) That two groups or radicals substituted in the benzene nucleus are *opposite*, or in the respective positions 1 and 4; 2 and 5; or 3 and 6, as *paraxylene*; *paroxybenzoic acid*. Cf. *Ortho-*, and *MET-*. Also used adjectively.

Par'a- (*pār'-ā*), [*Gr. παρά* beside; prob. akin to *E. for* in *forage*. Cf. *Par-*.] 1. A prefix signifying *alongside of*, *beside*, *beyond*, *against*, *anterior*, as, *parabolic*, literally, a placing beside; *paradox*, that which is contrary to opinion; *parachronism*.

2. (*Chem.*) A prefix denoting: (a) *likeness, similarity, or connection*, or that the substance resembles, but is distinct from, that to the name of which it is prefixed; as, *parachlorine*, *paraconine*, etc.; also, an *isomeric modification*. (b) Specifically (*Organ. Chem.*) That two groups or radicals substituted in the benzene nucleus are *opposite*, or in the respective positions 1 and 4; 2 and 5; or 3 and 6, as *paraxylene*; *paroxybenzoic acid*. Cf. *Ortho-*, and *MET-*. Also used adjectively.

Par'a- (*pār'-ā*), [*Gr. παρά* beside; prob. akin to *E. for* in *forage*. Cf

to the axis of the curve, about that line as an axis. — *Parabolic spiral*, a spiral curve conceived to be formed by the periphery of a semiparabola when its axis is wrapped about a circle; also, any other spiral curve having an analogy to the parabola.

Para-bol'o-al-ly (pär'-böl'-o-al-ly), adv. 1. By way of parable; in a parabolic manner.

2. In the form of a parabola.

Para-bol'i-form (-i-för'm), a. [*Parabola* + *form*.] Resembling a parabola in form.

Para-bol'o-lism (pär'-böl'-o-liz'm), n. [*From PARABOLA*.] (*Alg.*) The division of the terms of an equation by a known quantity that is involved in the first term. [*Obs.*]

Para-bol'o-list (-list), n. A narrator of parables.

Para-bol'o-loid (-loid), n. [*Parabola* + *-oid*: cf. *F. paraboloïde*.] (*Geom.*) The solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis; any surface of the second order whose sections by planes parallel to a given line are parabolas.

The term *paraboloïd* has sometimes been applied also to the parabolas of the higher orders.

Para-bol'o-oid'al (pär'-böl'-o-oid'al), a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a paraboloïd.

Para-bron'chi-um (-brön'ki-üm), n.; pl. *PARABRONCHIA* (-ä). [*NL. See PARA-, BRONCHIA*.] (*Anat.*) One of the branches of an eotobronchium or eotobronchium.

Para-cel'si-an (-säl'-an or -shan), a. Of, pertaining to, or in conformity with, the practice of *Paracelsus*, a Swiss physician of the 15th century.

Para-cel'si-an, n. A follower of *Paracelsus* or his practice or teachings.

Para-cel'sist (-sist), n. A *Paracelsian*.

Para-cent'e-sis (-sän-tē'sis), n. [*L. fr. Gr. παρὰ κέντρον, p. parakētron, to pierce at the side, to tap.*] (*Med.*) The perforation of a cavity of the body with a trocar, aspirator, or other suitable instrument, for the evacuation of effused fluid, pus, or gas; tapping.

Para-cent'ric (-sän-trik'), a. [*Pref. para- + cen-*]

Para-cent'ric-al (-tri-kal'), a. [*Tric, -ical*: cf. *F. paracentrique*.] Deviating from circularity; changing the distance from a center.

Paracentric curve (*Math.*), a curve having the property that, when its plane is placed vertically, a body descending along it, by the force of gravity, will approach to, or recede from, a fixed point or center, by equal distances in equal times; — called also a *paracentric*. — *Paracentric motion or velocity*, the motion or velocity of a revolving body, as a planet, by which it approaches to, or recedes from, the center, without reference to its motion in space, or to its motion as reckoned in any other direction.

Para-chor'dal (-kōr'dal), a. [*Pref. para- + chor'dal*.] (*Anat.*) Situated on either side of the notochord; — applied especially to the cartilaginous rudiments of the skull on each side of the anterior part of the notochord. — n. A parachordal cartilage.

Para-chro-nism (pär'-krō-niz'm), n. [*Pref. para- + Gr. χρόνος, time*: cf. *F. parachronisme*.] An error in chronology, by which the date of an event is set later than the time of its occurrence. [*R.*]

Para-chrose (pär'-krōs), a. [*Gr. παρὰ χροῦς, false coloring*; *para* beside, beyond + *χρῶς, color*.] (*Min.*) Changing color by exposure.

Para-chute (-shūt), n. [*F. fr. parer to ward off, guard + chute a fall*.] See *PARAY*, and *CHUTE, CHANCE*. 1. A contrivance somewhat in the form of an umbrella, by means of which a descent may be made from a balloon, or any eminence.

2. (*Zool.*) A web or fold of skin which extends between the legs of certain mammals, as the flying squirrels, colugo, and platyngister.

Para-clete (-klēt), n. [*L. paracletus, Gr. παρακλητος, from παρακαλεῖν to call to one, to exhort, encourage; para beside + καλεῖν to call*.] An advocate; one called to aid or support; hence, the Consoler, Comforter, or Intercessor; — a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

From which intercession especially I conceive he hath the name of the *Paraclete* given him by Christ.

Para-close (-klōs), n. (*Arch.*) See *PARACLOSE*.

Para-mas'tic (pär'-mäs'tik), a. [*Gr. παραμαστικός, See PARA-, and ACME*.] (*Med.*) Gradually decreasing; past the acme, or crisis, as a distemper.

Para-con'ic (-ä-kōn'ik), a. [*Pref. para- + aconitic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an organic acid obtained as a deliquescent white crystalline substance, and isomeric with itaconic, citraconic, and mesaconic acids.

Para-co-nine (-kō'nin or -nin), n. [*Pref. para- + conine*.] (*Chem.*) A base resembling and isomeric with conine, and obtained as a colorless liquid from butyric aldehyde and ammonia.

Para-co-ro'l'a (-kō-rō'l'a), n. [*Pref. para- + corolla*.] (*Bot.*) A secondary or inner corolla; a corona, as of the Narcissus.

Para-cro'stic (-krō'stik), n. [*Pref. para- + aro'stic*.] A poetical composition, in which the first verse contains, in order, the first letters of all the verses of the poem.

Para-cy-an'o-gen (-säl'nō-jen), n. [*Pref. para- + cyanogen*.] (*Chem.*) A polymeric modification of cyanogen, obtained as a brown or black amorphous residue by heating mercuric cyanide.

Para-cymene (-säl'men), n. [*Pref. para- + cymene*.] (*Chem.*) Same as *CYME*.

Para-dac'ty-lum (-däkt'y-lüm), n.; pl. *PARADACTYLA* (-ä). [*NL. See PARA-, and DACTYL*.] (*Zool.*) The side of a toe or finger.

Para-de' (pär-räd'), n. [*F. fr. Sp. parada a halt or stopping, an assembling for exercise, a place where troops are assembled to exercise, fr. parar to stop, to prepare*.

See *PARA, v. t.* 1. The ground where a military display is held, or where troops are drilled.

2. (*Mil.*) An assembly and orderly arrangement or display of troops, in full equipments, for inspection or evolutions before some superior officer; a review of troops. Parades are general, regimental, or private (troop, battery, or company), according to the force assembled.

3. Pompous show; formal display or exhibition.

Be rich, but of your wealth make no parade. *Swift*.

4. That which is displayed; a show; a spectacle; an imposing procession; the movement of any body marshaled in military order; as, a *parade of firemen*.

In state returned the grand parade. *Swift*.

5. Posture of defense; guard. [*A Gallicism*]

When they are not in parade, and upon their guard. *Locke*.

6. A public walk; a promenade.

Dress parade, Undress parade. See under *DRESS*, and *UNDRESS*. — *Parade rest*, a position of rest for soldiers, in which, however, they are required to be silent and motionless. *Wilhelm*.

Syn. — *ostentation*; *display*; *show*. — *PARADE*, *ostentation*. *Parade* is a pompous exhibition of things for the purpose of display; *ostentation* now generally indicates a parade of virtues or other qualities for which one expects to be honored. "It was not in the mere parade of royalty that the Mexican potentates exhibited their power." *Robertson*.

"We are dazzled with the splendor of titles, the ostentation of learning, and the noise of victories." *Spectator*.

Para-de' (pär-räd'), v. t. [*imp. & p. p. PARADED; p. pr. & vb. n. PARADING*.] [*Cf. F. parader*.] 1. To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner; to show off.

Parading all her sensibility. *Dryden*.

2. To assemble and form; to marshal; to cause to maneuver or march ceremoniously; as, to *parade troops*.

Para-de', v. i. 1. To make an exhibition or spectacle of one's self, as by walking in a public place.

2. To assemble in military order for evolutions and inspection; to form or march, as in review.

Para-digm (pär'-dīm), n. [*F. paradigme, L. paradigma, fr. Gr. παράδειγμα, fr. paradeinwō to show by the side of, to set up as an example; para beside + deiknō to show. See PARA-, and DICION*.] 1. An example; a model; a pattern. [*R.*] "The paradigms and patterns of all things." *Cutworth*.

2. (*Gram.*) An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its different forms of inflection.

3. (*Rhet.*) An illustration, as by a parable or fable.

Para-dig-matic (pär'-dīg-mät'ik), a. [*Gr. παραδειγματικός, fr. Gr. παράδειγμα, fr. paradeinwō to show by the side of, to set up as an example; para beside + deiknō to show. See PARA-, and DICION*.] 1. An example; a model; a pattern. [*R.*] "The paradigms and patterns of all things." *Cutworth*.

2. (*Gram.*) An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its different forms of inflection.

3. (*Rhet.*) An illustration, as by a parable or fable.

Para-dig-matic (pär'-dīg-mät'ik), a. [*Gr. παραδειγματικός, fr. Gr. παράδειγμα, fr. paradeinwō to show by the side of, to set up as an example; para beside + deiknō to show. See PARA-, and DICION*.] 1. An example; a model; a pattern. [*R.*] "The paradigms and patterns of all things." *Cutworth*.

2. (*Gram.*) An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its different forms of inflection.

3. (*Rhet.*) An illustration, as by a parable or fable.

Para-dig-matic (pär'-dīg-mät'ik), a. [*Gr. παραδειγματικός, fr. Gr. παράδειγμα, fr. paradeinwō to show by the side of, to set up as an example; para beside + deiknō to show. See PARA-, and DICION*.] 1. An example; a model; a pattern. [*R.*] "The paradigms and patterns of all things." *Cutworth*.

2. (*Gram.*) An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its different forms of inflection.

3. (*Rhet.*) An illustration, as by a parable or fable.

Para-dig-matic (pär'-dīg-mät'ik), a. [*Gr. παραδειγματικός, fr. Gr. παράδειγμα, fr. paradeinwō to show by the side of, to set up as an example; para beside + deiknō to show. See PARA-, and DICION*.] 1. An example; a model; a pattern. [*R.*] "The paradigms and patterns of all things." *Cutworth*.

2. (*Gram.*) An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its different forms of inflection.

3. (*Rhet.*) An illustration, as by a parable or fable.

Para-dig-matic (pär'-dīg-mät'ik), a. [*Gr. παραδειγματικός, fr. Gr. παράδειγμα, fr. paradeinwō to show by the side of, to set up as an example; para beside + deiknō to show. See PARA-, and DICION*.] 1. An example; a model; a pattern. [*R.*] "The paradigms and patterns of all things." *Cutworth*.

2. (*Gram.*) An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its different forms of inflection.

3. (*Rhet.*) An illustration, as by a parable or fable.

Para-dig-matic (pär'-dīg-mät'ik), a. [*Gr. παραδειγματικός, fr. Gr. παράδειγμα, fr. paradeinwō to show by the side of, to set up as an example; para beside + deiknō to show. See PARA-, and DICION*.] 1. An example; a model; a pattern. [*R.*] "The paradigms and patterns of all things." *Cutworth*.

2. (*Gram.*) An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its different forms of inflection.

3. (*Rhet.*) An illustration, as by a parable or fable.

Para-dig-matic (pär'-dīg-mät'ik), a. [*Gr. παραδειγματικός, fr. Gr. παράδειγμα, fr. paradeinwō to show by the side of, to set up as an example; para beside + deiknō to show. See PARA-, and DICION*.] 1. An example; a model; a pattern. [*R.*] "The paradigms and patterns of all things." *Cutworth*.

2. (*Gram.*) An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its different forms of inflection.

3. (*Rhet.*) An illustration, as by a parable or fable.

Para-dig-matic (pär'-dīg-mät'ik), a. [*Gr. παραδειγματικός, fr. Gr. παράδειγμα, fr. paradeinwō to show by the side of, to set up as an example; para beside + deiknō to show. See PARA-, and DICION*.] 1. An example; a model; a pattern. [*R.*] "The paradigms and patterns of all things." *Cutworth*.

2. (*Gram.*) An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its different forms of inflection.

3. (*Rhet.*) An illustration, as by a parable or fable.

Para-dig-matic (pär'-dīg-mät'ik), a. [*Gr. παραδειγματικός, fr. Gr. παράδειγμα, fr. paradeinwō to show by the side of, to set up as an example; para beside + deiknō to show. See PARA-, and DICION*.] 1. An example; a model; a pattern. [*R.*] "The paradigms and patterns of all things." *Cutworth*.

2. (*Gram.*) An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its different forms of inflection.

3. (*Rhet.*) An illustration, as by a parable or fable.

Para-dig-matic (pär'-dīg-mät'ik), a. [*Gr. παραδειγματικός, fr. Gr. παράδειγμα, fr. paradeinwō to show by the side of, to set up as an example; para beside + deiknō to show. See PARA-, and DICION*.] 1. An example; a model; a pattern. [*R.*] "The paradigms and patterns of all things." *Cutworth*.

2. (*Gram.*) An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its different forms of inflection.

3. (*Rhet.*) An illustration, as by a parable or fable.

Para-dig-matic (pär'-dīg-mät'ik), a. [*Gr. παραδειγματικός, fr. Gr. παράδειγμα, fr. paradeinwō to show by the side of, to set up as an example; para beside + deiknō to show. See PARA-, and DICION*.] 1. An example; a model; a pattern. [*R.*] "The paradigms and patterns of all things." *Cutworth*.

2. (*Gram.*) An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its different forms of inflection.

3. (*Rhet.*) An illustration, as by a parable or fable.

Para-dig-matic (pär'-dīg-mät'ik), a. [*Gr. παραδειγματικός, fr. Gr. παράδειγμα, fr. paradeinwō to show by the side of, to set up as an example; para beside + deiknō to show. See PARA-, and DICION*.] 1. An example; a model; a pattern. [*R.*] "The paradigms and patterns of all things." *Cutworth*.

2. (*Gram.*) An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its different forms of inflection.

3. (*Rhet.*) An illustration, as by a parable or fable.

OF PARADISE in the Vocabulary. — *Paradise fish* (*Zool.*), a beautiful

fresh-water Asiatic fish (*Macropodus chinensis*) having very large fins. It is often kept alive as an ornamental fish. — *Paradise flycatcher* (*Z. ool.*), any flycatcher of the genus *Terpsiphone*, having the middle tail feathers extremely elongated. The adult male of *T. paradisi* is white, with the head glossy dark green, and crested. — *Paradise grackle* (*Zool.*), a very beautiful bird of New Guinea, of the genus *Asyndes*, having dark velvety plumage with brilliant metallic tints.

Paradise nut (*Bot.*), the sapucaia nut. See *SAPUCAIA NUT*. [*Local, U. S.*]

Paradise whidah bird (*Zool.*) See *WINDAH*.

Para-dise (pär'-dis), v. t. To affect or exalt with visions of felicity; to entrance; to bewitch. [*R.*] *Morison*.

Para-dis'e-an (-dis'e-an), a. *Paradisiacal*.

Para-dised (-dist), a. Placed in paradise; enjoying delights as of paradise.

Para-dis'i-ac (pär'-dis'i-äk), a. [*L. paradisiacus*.] Of or pertaining to paradise; suitable to, or like, paradise. *C. Kingsley*. *T. Burnet*. "A paradisiacal scene." *Pope*.

The valley . . . is of quite paradisiac beauty. *G. Elliot*.

Para-dis'i-al (pär'-dis'i-al), a. *Paradisiacal*.

Para-dis'i-an (-dis'i-an), a. *Paradisiacal*.

Para-dis'i-o (-ik), a. *Paradisiacal*.

Para-dis'i-o-al (-i-kal), a. *Paradisiacal*.

Para-dox (-dōks), n.; pl. *PARADOXES* (-ēz). [*F. paradoxe, L. paradoxus, fr. Gr. παράδοξος, para beside, beyond, contrary to + doxō to think, suppose, imagine. See PARA-, and DOXA*.] A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion; an assertion or sentiment seemingly contradictory, or opposed to common sense; that which in appearance or terms is absurd, but yet may be true in fact.

A gloss there is to color that paradox, and make it appear in show not to be altogether unreasonable. *Hooker*.

This was sometime a paradox, but now the time gives it proof. *Shak.*

Hydrostatic paradox. See under *HYDROSTATIC*.

Para-dox'al (-dōks'al), a. *Paradoxical*.

Para-dox'i-cal (-i-kal), a. 1. Of the nature of a paradox.

2. Inclined to paradoxes, or to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions. *Sandley*.

— **Para-dox'i-cal-ly**, adv. — **Para-dox'i-cal-ness**, n.

Para-dox'er (-dōks'ēr), n. **Para-dox'ist** (-dōks'ist), n. One who proposes a paradox.

Para-dox'i-des (-dōks'i-dēz), n. [*NL.*] (*Paleont.*) A genus of large trilobites characteristic of the primordial formations.

Para-dox'o-logy (-dōks'o-lō-jy), n. [*Paradox + -logy*.] The use of paradoxes. [*Obs.*] *Str T. Browne*.

Para-dox'ure (-dōks'ūr), n. [*Gr. παράδοξος, incredible, paradoxical + -ūra*.] Socalled because its tail is unlike that of the other animals to which it was supposed to be related. [*Zool.*]

Any species of *Paradoxurus*, a genus of Asiatic viverrine mammals allied to the civet, as the musang, and the luwak or palm cat (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*). See *MUSANG*.

Para-dox'y (pär'-dōks'y), n. 1. A paradoxical statement; a paradox.

2. The quality or state of being paradoxical. *Culveridge*.

Para-fin (pär'-fīn), **Para-fine** (-fīn or -fēn), n. [*F. paraffine, fr. L. parum too little + affinis akin*.] So named in allusion to its chemical inactivity. [*Chem.*]

A white waxy substance, resembling spermaceti, tasteless and odorless, and obtained from coal tar, wood tar, petroleum, etc., by distillation. It is used as an illuminant and lubricant. It is very inert, not being acted upon by most of the strong chemical reagents. It was formerly regarded as a definite compound, but is now known to be a complex mixture of several higher hydrocarbons of the methane or marsh-gas series; hence, by extension, any substance, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, of the same chemical series; thus coal gas and kerosene consist largely of paraffins.

In the present chemical usage this word is spelt *paraffin*, but in commerce it is commonly spelt *paraffine*.

Native paraffin. See *OZOCERITE*. — **Paraffin series.** See *METHANE series*, under *METHANE*.

Par'age (pär'-āj; 48), n. [*F. fr. L. par, adj., equal. Cf. PEEAGE, PEER an equal*.] 1. (*Old Eng. Law*) Equality of condition, blood, or dignity; also, equality in the partition of an inheritance.

2. (*Feudal Law*) Equality of condition between persons holding unequal portions of a fee. *Burrill*.



Paradise Fish.



17



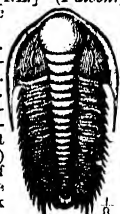
Parade Rest.



Parachute.



Paradise Birds.



Paradoxides (P. haurian).

3. Kindred; family; birth. [*Obs.*] *Ld. Berners.*
We claim to be of high *parage*. *Chaucer.*
Par-a-gon'e-sis (pár-á-gón'-sís), *n.* [*Prof. para- + gonia-*] (*Min.*) The science which treats of minerals with special reference to their origin.

Par-a-gon'io (-tík), *a.* [*Prof. para- + the root of γένος birth.*] (*Biol.*) Originating in the character of the germ, or at the first commencement of an individual; — said of peculiarities of structure, character, etc.

Par-a-glob'u-lin (-glób'ú-lín), *n.* [*Prof. para- + globulin.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An albuminous body in blood serum, belonging to the group of globulins. See FIBRINOPLASTIN.

Par-a-glos'sa (-glós'sá), *n.* [*pl. PARAGLOSSÆ (-sē).*] [*NL, from Gr. παρά beside + γλῶσσα tongue.*] (*Zool.*) One of a pair of small appendages of the lingua or labium of certain insects. See *Ilust.* under HYMENOPTERA.

Par-a-gnath (pár-á-gnákth), *n.* (*Zool.*) Same as PARAGNATHUS.

Par-a-gna-thous (pár-á-gná-thús), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having both mandibles of equal length, the tips meeting, as in certain birds.

Par-a-gna-thus (pár-á-gná-thús), *n.* [*pl. PARAGNATHI (-thí).*] [*NL. See PARA- and GNATHIC.*] (*Zool.*) (a) One of the two lobes which form the lower lip, or metastome, of Crustacea. (b) One of the small, horny, tooth-like jaws of certain annelids.

Par-a-go'se (pár-á-gó'sé), *n.* [*L, fr. Gr. παρὰ γὰρ, from παρὰ γὰρ to lead beside, protract; παρά beside + ἀγείν to lead.*] (*Gram.*) The addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word, as *withouten* for *without*.

2. (Med.) Coaptation. [*Obs.*] *Dunglison.*
Par-a-gog'io (-gój'ík), *a.* [*Cf. F. paragogique.*]
Par-a-gog'io-al (-í-kál), *a.* [*Of, pertaining to, or constituting, a parago; added to the end of, or serving to lengthen, a word.*]

Paragoge letters, in the Semitic languages, letters which are added to the ordinary forms of words, to express additional emphasis, or some change in the sense.

Par-a-gon (pár-á-gón), *n.* [*OF. paragon, F. paragon; cf. It. paragone, Sp. paragon, paragon; prob. fr. Gr. παραγων to rub against; παρά beside + ἀγων whetstone; cf. LGr. παραγων a polishing stone.*] **1.** A comparison; a match; an equal. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
Philoclea, who indeed had no paragon but her sister.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. Emulation; rivalry; competition. [*Obs.*]
Full many fets adventurous
Performed, in paragon of proudest men. *Spenser.*

3. A model or pattern; a pattern of excellence or perfection; as, a paragon of beauty or eloquence. [*Obs.*]
Man, . . . the paragon of animals!
Shak.
The riches of sweet Mary's son,
Boy-rabbi, Israel's paragon. *Emerson.*

4. (Print.) A size of type between great primer and double pica. See the Note under TYPE.

Par-a-gon, v. t. [*Cf. OF. paragonner, F. paragonner.*] **1.** To compare; to parallel; to put in rivalry or emulation with. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To compare with; to equal; to rival. [*L.*] *Spenser.*
In arms anon to paragon the morn,
The morn new rising. *Glover.*

3. To serve as a model for; to surpass. [*Obs.*]
He hath achieved a mild
That pa-yons description and wild fame. *Shak.*

Par-a-gon, v. i. To be equal; to hold comparison. [*L.*]
Few or none could . . . paragon with her. *Shelton.*

Par-a-g'o-nite (pár-á-gó-nít), *n.* [*From Gr. παράγων, p. pr. of παρᾶγειν to mislead.*] (*Min.*) A kind of mica related to muscovite, but containing soda instead of potash. It is characteristic of the *paragonite schist* of the Alps.

Par-a-gram (pár-á-grám), *n.* [*Gr. παράγραμμα that which one writes beside.* See PARAGRAPH.] A pun.

Puna, which he calls paragrams. *Addison.*

Par-a-gram'ma-tist (-grám'má-tíst), *n.* A punster.

Par-a-gráin'di-ne (t. pá-rá-gráin'dé-ná; E. pá-rá-gráin'dí-né), *n.* [*It, from parare to jerry + grandine hail.*] An instrument to avert the occurrence of hailstorms. See PARAGRELE.

Par-a-graph (pár-á-gráf), *n.* [*F. paragraphe, LL. paragra-phus, fr. Gr. παράγραφος (sc. γραμμή) a line or stroke drawn in the margin, fr. παράγραφω to write beside; παρά beside + γράφω to write.* See PARA- and GRAPHIC, and cf. PARAPH.] **1.** Originally, a marginal mark or note, set in the margin to call attention to something in the text, e. g., a change of subject; now, the character ¶, commonly used in the text as a reference mark to a footnote, or to indicate the place of a division into sections.

2. This character is merely a modification of a capital P (the initial of the word *paragraph*), the letter being reversed, and the black part made white and the white part black for the sake of distinctiveness.

3. A distinct part of a discourse or writing; any section or subdivision of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, whether consisting of one or many sentences. The division is sometimes noted by the mark ¶, but usually, by beginning the first sentence of the paragraph on a new line and at more than the usual distance from the margin.

4. A brief composition complete in one typographical section or paragraph; an item, remark, or quotation comprised in a few lines forming one paragraph; as, a column of news paragraphs; an editorial paragraph.

Par-a-graph, v. i. [*Imp. & p. p. PARAGRAPHER (-gráf); p. pr. & v. i. PARAGRAPHING.*] **1.** To divide into paragraphs; to mark with the character ¶.

2. To express in the compass of a paragraph; as, to *paraphrase* an article.

3. To mention in a paragraph or paragraphs.

Par-a-graph'er (-gráf'ér), *n.* A writer of paragraphs; a paraphraser.

Par-a-graph'io (pár-á-gráf'ík), *a.* Pertaining to, or **Par-a-graph'io-al** (-gráf'í-kál), *a.* Consisting of, a paragraph or paragraphs. **Par-a-graph'io-al-ly**, *adv.*

Par-a-graph'ist (-gráf'íst; 277), *n.* A paraphraser.

Par-a-graph'is'tio-al (pár-á-gráf'íst'í-kál), *a.* Of or relating to a paraphraser. [*R.*] *Beau. & Ft.*

Par-a-grass (pár-á-grás), (*Bot.*) A valuable pasture grass (*Panicum barbinode*) introduced into the Southern United States from Brazil.

Par-a-gréle (pár-á-grél'), *n.* [*Fr. parer to guard + grêle hail.*] A lightning conductor erected, as in a vineyard, for drawing off the electricity in the atmosphere in order to prevent hailstorms. [*France*] *Knight.*

Par-a-guay'an (pár-á-gwí-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Paraguay. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Paraguay.

Par'a-guay' tea (pár-á-gwí' té; or pár-á-gwá' té'), See MATÉ, the leaf of the Brazilian holly.

Par'al (pár'al), *n.* See APPAREL. [*Obs.*] "In the parail of a pilgrim." *Piers Plowman.*

Par'a-keet (pár-á-két'), *n.* (*Zool.*) Same as PARAKEET.

Par-a-lao'tio (pár-á-lák'í-tík), *a.* [*Prof. para- + lactic.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Designating an acid called paralactic acid. [*Chem.*] See LACTIC acid, under LACTIC.

Par'al-bu'min (pár'al-bū'mín), *n.* [*Prof. para- + albumin.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A proteidlike body found in the fluid from ovarian cysts and elsewhere. It is generally associated with a substance related to, if not identical with, glycogen.

Par'al-de-hyde (pár'al-dé'híd), *n.* [*Prof. para- + aldehyde.*] (*Chem.*) A polymeric modification of aldehyde obtained as a white crystalline substance.

Par-a-leip'sis (pár-á-líp'sís), *n.* [*NL, fr. Gr. παράλειψω, fr. παραλείπειν to leave on one side, to omit; παρά beside + λείπειν to leave.*] (*Rhet.*) A pretended or apparent omission; a figure by which a speaker artfully pretends to pass by what he really mentions; as, for example, if an orator should say, "I do not speak of my adversary's scandalous venality and rapacity, his brutal conduct, his treachery and malice." [Written also *paralepsis, paralipsis, paralipsis.*]

Par-a-lep'sis (-líp'sís), *n.* [*NL.*] See PARALEPSIS.

Par'al-lao'tio (pár'al-lák'í-tík), *a.* [*Cf. F. parallac-tique.*] Of or pertaining to a parallax.

Par'al-lao'tio-al (-tí-kál), *a.* [*Cf. F. parallac-tique.*] Of or pertaining to a parallax.

Par'al-li-pom'e-non (pár'al-lí-póm'-é-nón), *n. pl.* [*L, fr. Gr. παραλλήλων of things omitted, pass. p. pr. (neuter genitive plural) fr. παραλείπειν to omit.*] A title given in the Douay Bible to the Books of Chronicles.

Par'al-lip'sis (-líp'sís), *n.* [*NL.*] See PARALEPSIS.

Par'al-lao'tio (pár'al-lák'í-tík), *a.* [*Cf. F. parallac-tique.*] Of or pertaining to a parallax.

Par'al-lao'tio-al (-tí-kál), *a.* [*Cf. F. parallac-tique.*] Of or pertaining to a parallax.

Par'al-lax (pár'al-lák's), *n.* [*Gr. παραλλάξι alternation, the mutual inclination of two lines forming an angle, fr. παραλλάσσειν to change a little, go aside, deviate; παρά beside, beyond + ἀλλάσσειν to change: cf. F. parallaxe. Cf. PARALLEL.*] **1.** The apparent displacement, or difference of position, of an object, as seen from two different stations, or points of view.

2. (Astron.) The apparent difference in position of a body (as the sun, or a star) as seen from some point on the earth's surface, and as seen from some other conventional point, as the earth's center or the sun.

Annual parallax, the greatest value of the heliocentric parallax, or the greatest annual apparent change of place of a body as seen from the earth and sun; as, the *annual parallax* of a fixed star. — **Bisector parallax**, the apparent difference in position of an object as seen separately by one eye, and then by the other, the head remaining unmoved. — **Diurnal, or Geocentric, parallax**, the parallax of a body with reference to the earth's center. This is the kind of parallax that is generally understood when the term is used without qualification. — **Heliocentric parallax**, the parallax of a body with reference to the sun. — **Stellar parallax**, the parallax of a body with reference to the angle subtended at the body by lines drawn from it to the earth and sun; as, the *heliocentric parallax* of a planet. — **Horizontal parallax**, the geocentric parallax of a heavenly body when in the horizon, or the angle subtended at the body by the earth's radius. — **Optical parallax**, the apparent displacement in position undergone by an object when viewed by either eye singly. — **Strada & C.**

Parallax of the cross wires (of an optical instrument), their apparent displacement when the eye changes its position, caused by their not being exactly in the focus of the object glass. — **Stellar parallax**, the annual parallax of a fixed star.

Par'al-lé (-lél), *a.* [*F. parallèle, L. parallelus, fr. Gr. παράλληλος; παρά beside + ἀλλήλων of one another, fr. ἄλλος other, akin to L. alius.*] See ALIEN.] **1. (Geom.)** Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant; as, *parallel lines; parallel planes.*

Revolutions . . . parallel to the equinoctial. *Hakluyt.*

Curved lines or curved planes are said to be *parallel* when they are in all parts equally distant.

2. Having the same direction or tendency; running side by side; being in accordance (with); tending to the same result; — used with *to and with*.

When honor runs parallel with the laws of God and our country, it can not be too much cherished. *Addison.*

3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; applicable in all essential parts; like; similar; as, a *parallel case; a parallel passage.*

Parallel bar. (a) (*Steam Eng.*) A rod in a parallel motion which is parallel with the working beam. (b) One of a pair of bars raised about five feet above the floor or ground, and parallel to each other, — used for gymnastic exercises. — **Parallel circles of a sphere**, those circles of the sphere whose planes are parallel to each other. — **Parallel columns, or Parallels (Printing)**, two or more passages of reading matter printed side by side, for the purpose of emphasizing the similarity or discrepancy between them.

Par'al-lé (-lél), *a.* [*F. parallèle, L. parallelus, fr. Gr. παράλληλος; παρά beside + ἀλλήλων of one another, fr. ἄλλος other, akin to L. alius.*] See ALIEN.] **1. (Geom.)** Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant; as, *parallel lines; parallel planes.*

Revolutions . . . parallel to the equinoctial. *Hakluyt.*

Curved lines or curved planes are said to be *parallel* when they are in all parts equally distant.

2. Having the same direction or tendency; running side by side; being in accordance (with); tending to the same result; — used with *to and with*.

When honor runs parallel with the laws of God and our country, it can not be too much cherished. *Addison.*

3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; applicable in all essential parts; like; similar; as, a *parallel case; a parallel passage.*

Parallel bar. (a) (*Steam Eng.*) A rod in a parallel motion which is parallel with the working beam. (b) One of a pair of bars raised about five feet above the floor or ground, and parallel to each other, — used for gymnastic exercises. — **Parallel circles of a sphere**, those circles of the sphere whose planes are parallel to each other. — **Parallel columns, or Parallels (Printing)**, two or more passages of reading matter printed side by side, for the purpose of emphasizing the similarity or discrepancy between them.

Par'al-lé (-lél), *a.* [*F. parallèle, L. parallelus, fr. Gr. παράλληλος; παρά beside + ἀλλήλων of one another, fr. ἄλλος other, akin to L. alius.*] See ALIEN.] **1. (Geom.)** Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant; as, *parallel lines; parallel planes.*

Revolutions . . . parallel to the equinoctial. *Hakluyt.*

Curved lines or curved planes are said to be *parallel* when they are in all parts equally distant.

2. Having the same direction or tendency; running side by side; being in accordance (with); tending to the same result; — used with *to and with*.

When honor runs parallel with the laws of God and our country, it can not be too much cherished. *Addison.*

3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; applicable in all essential parts; like; similar; as, a *parallel case; a parallel passage.*

Parallel bar. (a) (*Steam Eng.*) A rod in a parallel motion which is parallel with the working beam. (b) One of a pair of bars raised about five feet above the floor or ground, and parallel to each other, — used for gymnastic exercises. — **Parallel circles of a sphere**, those circles of the sphere whose planes are parallel to each other. — **Parallel columns, or Parallels (Printing)**, two or more passages of reading matter printed side by side, for the purpose of emphasizing the similarity or discrepancy between them.

— **Parallel forces** (*Mech.*), forces which act in directions parallel to each other. — **Parallel motion.** (a) (*Mech.*) A jointed system of links, rods, or bars, by which the motion of a reciprocating piece, as a piston rod, may be guided, either approximately or exactly in a straight line. *Hankine.* (b) (*Mus.*) The ascending or descending of two or more parts at fixed intervals, as thirds or sixths. — **Parallel rod** (*Locomotive Eng.*), a metal rod that connects the crank pins of two or more driving wheels; — called also *coupling rod*, in distinction from the connecting rod. See *Ilust.* of LOCOMOTIVE.

Parallel ruler, an instrument for drawing parallel lines, so constructed as to have the successive positions of the ruling edge parallel to each other; also, one consisting of two movable parts, the opposite edges of which are always parallel. — **Parallel sailing** (*Naut.*), sailing on a parallel of latitude. — **Parallel sphere** (*Astron. & Geog.*), that position of the sphere in which the circles of daily motion are parallel to the horizon, as to an observer at either pole. — **Parallel vise**, a vise having jaws so guided as to remain parallel in all positions.

Par'al-lé (pár'al-lél), *n.* **1.** A line which, throughout its whole extent, is equidistant from another line; a parallel line, a parallel plane, etc.

Who made the spider *parallel* design,
Such as De Moivre, without rule or line? *Pope.*

2. Direction conformable to that of another line.
Lines that from their *parallel* decline. *Garth.*

3. Conformity continued through many particulars or in all essential points; resemblance; similarity.
"Twixt earthly females and the moon
All *parallel* exactly run. *Swift.*

4. A comparison made; elaborate tracing of similarity; as, Johnson's *parallel* between Dryden and Pope.

5. Anything equal to, or resembling, another in all essential particulars; a counterpart.
None but thyself can be thy *parallel*. *Pope.*

6. (Geog.) One of the imaginary circles on the surface of the earth, parallel to the equator, marking the latitude; and also, the corresponding line on a globe or map.

7. (Mil.) One of a series of long trenches constructed before a besieged fortress, by the besieging force, as a cover for troops supporting the attacking batteries. They are roughly parallel to the line of outer defenses of the fortress.

8. (Print.) A character consisting of two parallel vertical lines (thus, ||) used in the text to direct attention to a similarly marked note in the margin or at the foot of a page.

Limiting parallels. See under LIMIT, v. t. — **Parallel of altitude** (*Astron.*), one of the small circles of the sphere, parallel to the horizon; an almucantar. — **Parallel of declination** (*Astron.*), one of the small circles of the sphere, parallel to the equator. — **Parallel of latitude.** (*a*) (*Geog.*) See def. 6, above. (*b*) (*Astron.*) One of the small circles of the sphere, parallel to the ecliptic.

Par'al-lé, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. PARALLELED (-lél); p. pr. & v. b. n. PARALLELING (-lél'ing).*] **1.** To place or set so as to be parallel; to place so as to be parallel to, or to conform in direction with, something else.

The needle . . . doth *parallel* and place itself upon the true meridian. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Fig.: To make to conform to something else in character, motive, aim, or the like.
His life is *parallel*
Even with the stroke and line of his great justice. *Shak.*

3. To equal; to match; to correspond to. *Shak.*

4. To produce or adduce as a parallel. [*R.*] *Locke.*
My young remembrance can not *parallel*
A fellow to it. *Shak.*

Par'al-lé, *v. i.* To be parallel; to correspond; to be like. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Par'al-lé-a-ble (-lél'á-b'l), *a.* Capable of being paralleled, or equaled. [*R.*] *Sp. Hall.*

Par'al-lé-ism (-lél'íz'm), *n.* [*Gr. παραλληλίσμος, fr. παραλληλίζω to place side by side, or parallel: cf. F. parallélisme.*] **1.** The quality or state of being parallel.

2. Resemblance; correspondence; similarity.
A close *parallelism* of thought and incident. *T. Warton.*

3. Similarity of construction or meaning of clauses placed side by side, especially clauses expressing the same sentiment with slight modifications, as is common in Hebrew poetry; e. g.: —
At her feet he bowed, he fell;
Where he bowed, there he fell down dead. *Judg. v. 27.*

Par'al-lé-ist'io (-lél'íst'ík), *a.* Of the nature of a parallelism; involving parallelism.

The antithetic or *parallelistic* form of Hebrew poetry is entirely lost. *Mittman.*

Par'al-lé-ize (-íz), *v. t.* To render parallel. [*L.*]

Par'al-lé-less, *a.* Matchless. [*R.*]

Par'al-lé-ly, *adv.* In a parallel manner; with parallelism. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

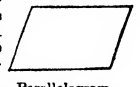
Par'al-lé-o-gram (-lél'ó-grám), *n.* [*Gr. παραλληλόγραμμο; παράλληλος parallel + γράφω to write: cf. F. parallélogramme.* See PARALLEL, and -GRAM.] (*Geom.*) A right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel, and consequently equal; — sometimes restricted in popular usage to a rectangle, or quadrilateral figure which is longer than it is broad, and with right angles.

Parallelogram of velocities, forces, accelerations, momenta, etc. (*Mech.*), a parallelogram the diagonal of which represents the resultant of two velocities, forces, accelerations, momenta, etc., both in quantity and direction, when the velocities, forces, accelerations, momenta, etc., are represented in quantity and direction by the two adjacent sides of the parallelogram.

Par'al-lé-o-gram-mat'io (-grám-mát'ík), *a.* Of or pertaining to a parallelogram; parallelogrammic.



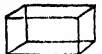
Parallel Ruler.



Parallelogram.

Paral-lel-o-gram-mic (pá-rá-lél-ó-grám-mík), *a.* **Paral-lel-o-gram-mic-al** (-grám-mík-al). Having the properties of a parallelogram. [*R.*]

Paral-lel-o-pipe (-pí-pé), *n.* [*Gr.* παράλληλος *parallel* + *επίπεδος* a plane surface, *επίπεδος* on the ground, or level with it, level, flat; *επί* on + *πέδος* the ground: cf. *F. parallelipède*.] (*Geom.*) A solid, the faces of which are six parallelograms, the opposite pairs being parallel, and equal to each other; a prism whose base is a parallelogram.



Paral-lel-o-pipe-don (-pí-pé-dón; 277), *n.* [*NL.*] A parallelepiped.

Para-log-i-cal (pá-rá-lój-i-kál), *a.* Containing paradoxism; illogical. "Paralogical doubt." *Sir T. Browne.*

Para-logy-sm (pá-rá-lój-i-zm), *n.* [*Gr.* παρολογισμός, *fr.* παρολογίζεσθαι to reason falsely; *παρά* beside + *λογίζεσθαι* to reason, λόγος discourse, reason: cf. *F. paralogisme*.] (*Logic*) A reasoning which is false in point of form, that is, which is contrary to logical rules or formulae; a formal fallacy, or pseudo-syllogism, in which the conclusion does not follow from the premises.

Para-logy-gize (-jíz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARALOGIZED (-jíz); *p. pr.* & *vb.* n. PARALOGIZING (-jíz-ing).] [*Gr.* παρολογίζεσθαι.] To reason falsely; to draw conclusions not warranted by the premises. [*R.*]

Para-logy (-jíz), *n.* [*Gr.* παρολογία; *παρά* beside, beyond + λόγος reason.] False reasoning; paralogism.

Para-lyse (pá-rá-líz), *v. t.* Same as PARALYZE.

Para-ly-sis (pá-rá-líz-i-sis), *n.* [*L.* *fr.* *Gr.* παράλυσις, *fr.* παραλύειν to loosen, dissolve, or disable at the side; *παρά* beside + *λύειν* to loosen. See PARA- and LOOSE, and cf. PALSY.] (*Med.*) Abolition of function, whether complete or partial; esp., the loss of the power of voluntary motion, with or without that of sensation, in any part of the body; palsy. See HEMIPLEGIA, and PARALYSIS. Also used figuratively. "Utter paralysis of memory." *G. Eliot.*

Mischivous practices arising out of the paralysis of the powers of ownership.

Para-lyt-ic (pá-rá-lít-ík), *a.* [*L.* paralyticus, *Gr.* παραλυτικός: cf. *F. paralytique*.] 1. Of or pertaining to paralysis; resembling paralysis.

2. Affected with paralysis, or palsy.

The cold, shaking, paralytic hand. *Prior.*

3. Inclined or tending to paralysis.

Paralytic secretion (*Physiol.*), the fluid, generally thin and watery, secreted from a gland after section or paralysis of its nerves, as the paralytic saliva.

Para-lyt-ic, *n.* A person affected with paralysis.

Para-lyt-ic-al (-i-kál), *a.* See PARALYTIC.

Para-lyt-ic-ation (-i-kál-i-shún), *n.* The act or process of paralyzing, or the state of being paralyzed.

Para-lyze (pá-rá-líz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARALYZED (-líz); *p. pr.* & *vb.* n. PARALYZING (-líz-ing).] [*Fr.* paralyser. See PARALYSIS.] 1. To affect or strike with paralysis or palsy.

2. Fig.: To unnerve; to destroy or impair the energy of; to render ineffective; as, the occurrence paralyzed the community; despondency paralyzed his efforts.

Par-am (pá-rám), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white crystalline nitrogenous substance (C₂H₄N₄);—called also dicyandiamide.

Para-mag-net-ic (pá-rá-mág-nét-ík), *a.* [*Pref.* para- + *magnetic*.] Magnetic, as opposed to diamagnetic. — *n.* A paramagnetic substance. *Faraday.* — **Para-mag-net-ic-al-ly** (-i-kál-lí), *adv.*

Para-mag-net-ism (-mág-nét-iz-m), *n.* Magnetism, as opposed to diamagnetism. *Faraday.*

Para-ma-le-ic (-má-lé-ík), *a.* [*Pref.* para- + *maleic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained from maleic acid, and now called fumaric acid. [*Obs.*]

Para-ma-l-ic (-má-lík), *a.* [*Pref.* para- + *malic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an organic acid metamorphic with maleic acid.

Para-mas-toid (-má-s-toid), *a.* [*Pref.* para- + *mastoid*.] (*Anat.*) Situated beside, or near, the mastoid portion of the temporal bone; paroccipital;—applied especially to a process of the skull in some animals.

Para-mat'ta (-má-tá), *n.* [*So* named from *Paramatta*, in Australia.] A light fabric of cotton and worsted, resembling bombazine or merino. *Beck (Draper's Dict.).*

Para-ment (pá-rá-mént), *n.* [*Sp.* paramento, from *parar* to prepare, *L. parare*.] Ornamental hangings, furniture, etc., as of a state apartment; rich and elegant robes worn by men of rank;—chiefly in the plural. [*Obs.*]

Lords in parments on their coursers. *Chaucer.*

Chamber of paraments, presence chamber of a monarch. — **Para-ment-to** (pá-rá-mén-tó), *n.* [*Sp.*] Ornament; decoration. *Beau. & Ft.*

Para-mere (pá-rá-mér), *n.* [*Pref.* para- + *mere*.] (*Zool.*) One of the symmetrical halves of any one of the radii, or ephemerides, of a radiate animal, as a starfish.

Para-m-e-ter (pá-rá-mé-tér), *n.* [*Pref.* para- + *meter*: cf. *F. paramètre*.] 1. (*Math.*) A term applied to some characteristic magnitude whose value, invariable as long as one and the same function, curve, surface, etc., is considered, serves to distinguish that function, curve, surface, etc., from others of the same kind or family. *Brande & C.* 2. Specifically (*Conic Sections*), in the ellipse and hyperbola, a third proportional to any diameter and its conjugate, or in the parabola, to any abscissa and the corresponding ordinate.

The parameter of the principal axis of a conic section is called the *latus rectum*.

2. (*Crystallog.*) The ratio of the three crystallographic axes which determines the position of any plane; also, the fundamental axial ratio for a given species.

Para-me-tritis (pá-rá-mé-trítis), *n.* [*NL.* See PARA- and METRITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the cellular tissue in the vicinity of the uterus.

Para-mi-og-ra-pher (pá-rá-mí-ó-grá-fér), *n.* [*Gr.* παροιμία proverb + *-graph* + *-er*.] A collector or writer of proverbs. [*R.*]

Para-mi-tome (-mít-óm), *n.* [*Pref.* para- + *mi-tome*.] (*Biol.*) The fluid portion of the protoplasm of a cell.

Para-mo (Sp. pá-rá-mó; E. pá-rá-mó), *n.* *pl.* PARAMOS (-móz). [*Sp.* párama.] A high, bleak plateau or district, with stunted trees, and cold, damp atmosphere, as in the Andes, in South America.

Para-morph (pá-rá-mór), *n.* [*Pref.* para- + *Gr.* μορφή form.] (*Min.*) A kind of pseudomorph, in which there has been a change of physical characters without alteration of chemical composition, as the change of aragonite to calcite.

Para-morphism (pá-rá-mór-fiz-m), *n.* (*Min.*) The change of one mineral species to another, so as to involve a change in physical characters without alteration of chemical composition.

Para-morphous (-fíz), *a.* (*Min.*) Relating to paramorphism; exhibiting paramorphism.

Para-mount (pá-rá-mónt), *a.* [*OF.* *par* amount above; *par* through, by (*L. per*) + *amount* above. See AMOUNT.] Having the highest rank or jurisdiction; superior to all others; chief; supreme; preëminent; as, a paramount duty. "A traitor paramount." *Bacon.*

Lady paramount (*Archer*), the lady making the best score.—*Lord paramount*, the king.

Syn.—Superior; principal; preëminent; chief.

Para-mount, *n.* The highest or chief.

Para-mountly, *adv.* In a paramount manner.

Para-mour (-móor), *n.* [*F.* *par amour*, lit., by or with love. See 2d PAR- and AMOUR.] 1. A lover, of either sex; a wooer or a mistress (formerly in a good sense, now only in a bad one); one who takes the place, without possessing the rights, of a husband or wife;—used of a man or a woman.

The seducer appeared with dauntless front, accompanied by his paramour.

2. Love; gallantry. [*Obs.*] "For paramour and jollity." *Chaucer.*

Para-mour, **Para-mours** (-móor-z), *adv.* By or with love, esp. the love of the sexes;—sometimes written as two words. [*Obs.*]

For *par amour*, I loved her first ere thou. *Chaucer.*

Para-my-lum (pá-rá-mí-lüm), *n.* [*NL.* *fr.* *Gr.* παρά βελος + *ἀμύλον* starch.] (*Chem.*) A substance resembling starch, found in the green frothy scum formed on the surface of stagnant water.

Para-naph-thal-ene (pá-rá-náf-thál-én), *n.* [*Prof.* para- + *naphthalene*.] (*Chem.*) Anthracene;—called also *paranaphthalene*. [*Obs.*]

Para-noi-a (pá-rá-noi-á), *n.* [*NL.* *fr.* *Gr.* παράνοια.] (*Med.*) Mental derangement; insanity.

Para-nthra-cene (pá-rá-nthrá-sén), *n.* [*Prof.* para- + *anthracene*.] (*Chem.*) An inert isomeric modification of anthracene.

Para-nu-cle-us (pá-rá-nú-klé-ús), *n.* [*Prof.* para- + *nucleus*.] (*Biol.*) Same as NUCLEOLUS.

Para-nut (pá-rá-nút), (*Bot.*) The Brazil nut.

Para-nymph (pá-rá-nímf), *n.* [*L.* *paranymphus*, *Gr.* παρανύμφος; *παρά* beside, near + *νύμφη* a bride: cf. *F. paranymphe*.] 1. (*Gr. Antig.*) (a) A friend of the bridegroom who went with him in his chariot to fetch home the bride. *Milton.* (b) The bridesmaid who conducted the bride to the bridegroom.

2. Hence: An ally; a supporter or abettor. *Jer. Taylor.*

Para-nymphal (-nímf-tál), *a.* Bridal; nuptial. [*R.*]

At some paranymphal feast. *Ford.*

Para-pec-tin (-péktín), *n.* [*Prof.* para- + *pectin*.] (*Chem.*) A gelatinous modification of pectin.

Para-pegm (pá-rá-pégm), *n.* [*L.* *parapegma*, *Gr.* παραπέγμα, *fr.* παραπέννυμι to fix beside; *παρά* beside + *πέννυμι* to fix: cf. *F. parapegme*.] An engraved tablet, usually of brass, set up in a public place.

¶ *Parapegms* were used for the publication of laws, proclamations, etc., and the recording of astronomical phenomena or calendar events.

Para-pep-tone (-pép-tón), *n.* [*Prof.* para- + *pep-tone*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An albuminous body formed in small quantity by the peptic digestion of proteins. It can be converted into peptone by pancreatic juice, but not by gastric juice.

Para-pet (-pét), *n.* [*F.* *fr.* *It.* *parapetto*, *fr.* *parare* to ward off, guard (*L. parare* to prepare, provide) + *petto* the breast, *L. pectus*.] See PARRY, and PECTORAL.

1. (*Arch.*) A low wall, especially one serving to protect the edge of a platform, roof, bridge, or the like.

2. (*Fort.*) A wall, rampart, or elevation of earth, for covering soldiers from an enemy's fire; a breastwork. See *Illustr.* of CASEMATE.

Para-pet'al-ous (-pét-ál-ús), *a.* [*Prof.* para- + *petal*.] (*Bot.*) Growing by the side of a petal, as a stamen.

Para-pet'ed, *a.* Having a parapet.

Para-ph (pá-ráf), *n.* [*F.* *paraphe*, *parafe*, contr. *fr.* *paraphe*.] A flourish made with the pen at the end of a signature. In the Middle Ages, this formed a sort of rude safeguard against forgery. *Brande & C.*

Para-ph, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARAPHEDED (-áf); *p. pr.* & *vb.* n. PARAPHING.] [*Cf.* *F. parapher*, *parafér*.] To add a paraph to; to sign, esp. with the initials.

Para-pher-na (pá-rá-fér-ná), *n. pl.* [*L.*] (*Rom. Law*) The property of a woman which, on her marriage, was not made a part of her dowry, but remained her own.

Para-pher-nal (-nál), *a.* [*Cf.* *F. paraphernal*.] Of or pertaining to paraphernalia; as, paraphernal property. *Kent.*

Para-pher-na-li-a (-fér-ná-lí-á or -nállí-á; 106), *n. pl.* [*LL.* *paraphernalia bona*, *fr.* *L. parapherna*, *pl.* *parapherna*, *Gr.* παραφέρνα; *παρά* beside + *φέρω* a bride's dowry, *fr.* *φέρω* to bring. See 1st BEAR.] 1. (*Law*) Something reserved to a wife, over and above her dowry, being chiefly apparel and ornaments suited to her degree.

2. Appendages; ornaments; finery; equipments.

Para-phi-mo-sis (pá-rá-fí-mó-sis), *n.* [*NL.* *fr.* *Gr.* παραφίμοσις; *παρά* beyond + *φίμοσις* to muzzle.] (*Med.*) A condition in which the prepuce, after being retracted behind the glans penis, is constricted there, and can not be brought forward into place again.

Para-phospho-ric (pá-rá-fó-sér-ík), *a.* [*Prof.* para- + *phosphoric*.] (*Chem.*) Pyrophosphoric. [*Obs.*]

Para-phrag-ma (-frág-má), *a.* [*pl.* PARAPHRAGMATA (-tá).] [*NL.* *fr.* *Gr.* παράφραγμα, *αρός*, an inclosure.] (*Zool.*) One of the outer divisions of an endosternite of Crustacea. — **Para-phrag-ma** (-má), *a.*

Para-phrase (pá-rá-fráz), *n.* [*L.* *paraphrasis*, *Gr.* παραφρασις, from παραφράζειν to say the same thing in other words; *παρά* beside + *φράζειν* to speak: cf. *F. paraphrase*.] See PARA- and PHRASE.] A restatement of a text, passage, or work, expressing the meaning of the original in another form, generally for the sake of its clearer and fuller exposition; a setting forth the significance of a text in other and simpler terms; a free translation or rendering;—opposed to *metaphrase*.

In *paraphrase*, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense.

Excellent paraphrases of the Psalms of David. *I. Duval.*

His sermons a living paraphrase upon his practice. *South.*

The Targums are also called the Chaldaic or Aramaic Paraphrases. *Shulley.*

Para-phrase, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARAPHRASED (-fráz); *p. pr.* & *vb.* n. PARAPHRASING (-fráz-ing).] To express, interpret, or translate with latitude; to give the meaning of a passage in other language.

We are put to construe and paraphrase our own words.

By Stillington.

Para-phrase, *v. t.* To make a paraphrase.

Para-phra-se (-fráz), *n.* One who paraphrases.

Para-phra-sian (-fráz-i-an), *n.* A paraphraser. [*R.*]

Para-phra-st (-fráz), *n.* [*L.* *paraphrastes*, *Gr.* παραφραστής: cf. *F. paraphraste*.] A paraphraser. *T. Warton.*

Para-phra-stic (-fráz-ík), *a.* [*Gr.* παραφραστικός: cf. *F. paraphrastique*.] Relating to, or of the nature of, paraphrase; explaining, or translating in words more clear and ample than those of the author; not literal; free. — **Para-phra-stic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Para-ph'y-sis (pá-ráf-i-sis), *n.* *pl.* PARAPHYSES (-séz). [*NL.* *fr.* *Gr.* παράφυσις + *φύσις* growth.] (*Bot.*) A minute jointed filament growing among the archoegonia and antheridia of mosses, or with the sporophytes, etc., of other flowerless plants.

Para-ple-gia (pá-rá-plé-yá), *n.* [*NL.* *fr.* *Gr.* παράπληγια, *hemi*plegia, *fr.* παραπλήγιω to strike at the side; *παρά* beside + *πλήγιω* to strike: cf. *F. paraplégie*.] (*Med.*) Palsy of the lower half of the body on both sides, caused usually by disease of the spinal cord. — **Para-ple-gic** (-plé-ík or -plé-ík), *a.*

Para-pleu-ra (-plé-rá), *n.* *pl.* PARAPLEURAE (-réz). [*NL.* See PARA- and 2d PLEURA.] A chitinous piece between the metasternum and the pleuron of certain insects.

Para-po-di-um (-pód-i-üm), *n.* *pl.* PARAPODIA (-á). [*NL.* *fr.* *Gr.* παρά ποδία + *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς* foot.] (*Zool.*) One of the lateral appendages of an annelid;—called also *foot tubercle*.

¶ They may serve for locomotion, respiration, and sensation, and often contain spines or setae. When well developed, a dorsal part, or notopodium, and a ventral part, or neuropodium, are distinguished.

Para-pophy-sis (-póf-i-sis), *n.* *pl.* PARAPOPHYSES (-séz). [*NL.* See PARA- and APOPHYSES.] (*Anat.*) The ventral transverse, or caputular, process of a vertebra. See VERTEBRA. — **Para-spo-phys-ic-al** (pá-ráp-só-fíz-ík-al), *a.*

Para-rap-te-rum (pá-ráp-tér-rüm), *n.* *pl.* PARAPTERA (-rá). [*NL.* See PARA- and PTERON.] (*Zool.*) A special plate situated on the sides of the mesothorax and metathorax of certain insects.

Para-quet (pá-rá-két), *n.* [*See* PAROQUET.] (*Zool.*)

Para-quo-to (-két), *n.* [*See* PARAKEET.]

Para-sang (pá-rá-sáng), *n.* [*L.* *parasang*, *Gr.* παρασάγγελος, from Old Persian; cf. *Per. farsang*.] A Persian measure of length, which, according to Herodotus and Xenophon, was thirty stadia, or somewhat more than three and a half miles. The measure varied in different times and places, and, as now used, is estimated at from three and a half to four English miles.

Para-sce-ni-um (-sén-i-üm), *n.* *pl.* PARASCENIA (-á). [*NL.* *fr.* *Gr.* παρασκήνιον; *παρά* beside + *σκήνιον* stage.] (*Greek & Rom. Antig.*) One of two apartments adjoining the stage, probably used as robing rooms.

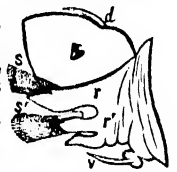
Para-sce-ve (-sév), *n.* [*L.* from *Gr.* παρασκευή, lit., preparation.] 1. Among the Jews, the evening before the Sabbath. [*Obs.*] *Mark* x. 42 (*Donay Ver.*).

2. A preparation. [*R.*]

Para-sche-ma-tic (-ské-mát-ík), *a.* [*Gr.* παρασχηματίζω to change from the true form.] Of or pertaining to a change from the right form, as in the formation of a word from another by a change of termination, gender, etc. *Muz Müller.*

Para-se-le-ne (-sél-éné), *n.* *pl.* PARASELENÆ (-né). [*NL.* from *Gr.* παρά beside + *σελήνη* the moon: cf. *F. parasélène*.] (*Meteor.*) A mock moon; an image of the moon which sometimes appears at the point of intersection of two lunar halos. Cf. PARHELION.

Para-sit-a (-sít-á), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] (*Zool.*) (a) An artificial group formerly made for parasitic insects, as lice, ticks, mites, etc. (b) A division of copepod Crustacea, having a sucking mouth, as the Lernæans. They are mostly parasites on fishes. Called also *Siphonostomata*.



kind of lichen (*Lecanora parella*) once used in dyeing and in the preparation of litmus.
 || **Pa-rem'bo-le** (pá-rēm'bō-lē). *n.* [NL., from Gr.

παρεμολή an insertion beside. See **PARA-**, and **EMBO-** **LUS**. [*Rhet.*] A kind of parenthesis.

Parement (pär'ment), *n.* See **PARAMENT**. [*Obs.*]
Par-emp-to-ais (pär-emp-tō'ais), *n.* [NL, from Gr. *παρεμπτωτός* a coming in beside; *παρά* beside + *εμπτύνω* to fall in.] Same as **PARAMEMBOLE**.

Par-en-chy-ma (pär-én'ki-má), *n.* [NL, from Gr. *παρεγχυμα*, fr. *παρεγχεῖν* to pour in beside; *παρά* beside + *εγχεῖν* to pour; cf. *F. parenchyme*.] (*Biol.*) The soft cellular substance of the tissues of plants and animals, like the pulp of leaves, the soft tissue of glands, and the like.

Par-en-chy-mal (-mal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, parenchyma.

Par-en-chy-ma-tous (pär-én'ki-má-tūs), *a.* [Cf. *F. parenchymateux*.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with, the parenchyma of a tissue or an organ; as, *parenchymatous degeneration*.

Par-en-é-sis (pär-én'e-sis), *n.* [L. *paraenesis*, Gr. *παραινεσις*, fr. *παραινεῖν* to advise.] Exhortation. [*R.*]
Par-e-net-ic (pär-é-net'ik), *a.* [Gr. *παραινετικός*.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with, exhortation; as, *par-e-net-ic*. [*R.*]
Par-ent (pär-ent), *n.* [Cf. *F. parent*.] Hortatory; encouraging; persuasive. [*R.*]
Par-ent (pär-ent or pär-ent; 277), *n.* [L. *parens*, -entis; akin to *parere* to bring forth; cf. Gr. *παρῆναι* to give, beget; cf. *F. parent*. Cf. **PAR-1**.] One who begets, or brings forth, offspring; a father or a mother.

Children, obey your *parents* in the Lord. *Eph.* vi. 1.
 2. That which produces; cause; source; author; begetter; as, idleness is the *parent* of vice.

Regular industry is the *parent* of sobriety. *Channing*.
 Parent cell. (*Biol.*) See *Mother cell*, under **MOTHER**, also **CYTULA**. - **Parent nucleus** (*Biol.*), a nucleus which, in cell division, divides, and gives rise to two or more daughter nuclei. See **KARYOKINESIS**, and *Cell division*, under **DIVISION**.

Par-ent-age (-áj; 277), *n.* [Cf. *F. parentage* relationship.] Descent from parents or ancestors; parents or ancestors considered with respect to their rank or character; extraction; birth; as, a man of noble *parentage*. "Wilt thou deny thy *parentage*?" *Shak.*

Though men esteem thee low of *parentage*. *Milton*.
Par-ent-ál (pär-én'tál), *a.* [L. *parentalis*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a parent or to parents; as, *parental authority*; *parental obligations*.

2. Becoming to, or characteristic of, parents; tender; affectionate; devoted; as, *parental care*.
 The careful course and *parental* provision of nature. *Sir T. Browne*.

Par-ent-ál-ly, *adv.* In a parental manner.
Par-en-tá-tion (pär-én-tá'shún), *n.* [L. *parentatio*, fr. *parentare* to offer a solemn sacrifice in honor of deceased parents. See **PAR-ENT**.] Something done or said in honor of the dead; obsequies. [*Obs.*] *Abp. Potter*.
Par-en-tol- (pär-én-tól), *n.* [F. *parentèle*, L. *parentela*.] Kinship; parentage. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Par-en-th-e-sis (pär-én'thē-sis), *n.*; pl. **PAR-ENTHESES** (-ēz). [NL, fr. Gr. *παρενθεσις*, fr. *παρενθεῖν* to put in beside, insert; *παρά* beside + *εἰν* in + *θεῖναι* to put, place. See **PARA-**, **EN-**, and **THE-**.] 1. A word, phrase, or sentence, by way of comment or explanation, inserted in, or attached to, a sentence which would be grammatically complete without it. It is usually inclosed within curved lines (see def. 2 below), or dashes. "Sel-don mentioned without a derogatory parenthesis." *Sir T. Browne*.
 Don't suffer every occasional thought to carry you away into a long parenthesis. *Watts*.
 2. (*Print.*) One of the curved lines () which inclose a parenthetical word or phrase.

Par-ent-hesis, in technical grammar, is that part of a sentence which is inclosed within the recognized sign; but many phrases and sentences which are punctuated by commas are logically parenthetical. In def. 1, the phrase "by way of comment or explanation" is inserted for explanation, and the sentence would be grammatically complete without it. The present tendency is to avoid using the distinctive marks, except when confusion would arise from a less conspicuous separation.

Par-en-th-e-size (-síz), *v. t.* To make a parenthesis of; to include within parenthetical marks. *Lowell*.
Par-en-thet-ic (pär-én-thē'tik), *a.* [Cf. Gr. *παρενθετικός*.] 1. Of the nature of a parenthesis; pertaining to, or expressed in, or as in, a parenthesis; as, a *parenthetical* clause; a *parenthetical* remark.

A parenthetical observation of Moses himself. *Hales*.
 2. Using or containing parentheses.

Par-en-thet-ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a parenthetical manner; by way of parenthesis; by parentheses.

Par-ent-hood (pär-ent-hōd), *n.* The state of a parent; the office or character of a parent.

Par-en-ti-cide (pär-én'ti-sid), *n.* [L. *parenticida* a parricide; *parens* parent + *caedere* to kill.] 1. The act of one who kills one's own parent. [*R.*]
 2. One who kills one's own parent; a parricide. [*R.*]

Par-ent-less (pär-ent-lēs), *a.* Deprived of parents.

Par-ep-i-did-y-mis (pär-ép'i-did'Y-mis), *n.* [NL. See **PARA-**, and **EPIDIDY-MIS**.] (*Anat.*) A small body containing convoluted tubules, situated near the epididymis in man and some other animals, and supposed to be a remnant of the anterior part of the Wolffian body.

Par-er (pär'er), *n.* [From **PAR-**, *v. t.*] One who, or that which, pares; an instrument for paring.

Par-er-gon (pär-ér'gón), *n.* [L. See **PARERGON**.] [*Obs.*]
Par-er-gy (pär-ér'jy), *n.* [L. *parergon*, Gr. *παρεργον*; *παρά* beside + *εργον* work.] Something unimportant, incidental, or superfluous. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne*.

Par-é-sis (pär-é-sis), *n.* [NL, from Gr. *παρεσις*, fr. *παρεῖναι* to let go; *πάρα* from + *εἶναι* to send.] Incomplete paralysis, affecting motion but not sensation.

Par-eth-mold (pär-éth'mold), *a.* [Pref. *para-* + *eth-mold*.] (*Anat.*) Near or beside the ethmoid bone or

cartilage; - applied especially to a pair of bones in the nasal region of some fishes, and to the ethmoturbinals in some higher animals. - *n.* A parothmoid bone.

Par-eto (pär-ét'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to parais; affected with parais.

Par-ey (pär-éy), *interj.* [*Par* + *foy*.] By my faith; verily. [*Cf.*] *Chaucer*.

Par-ét (pär-ét), *a.* Perfect. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.
Par-ét-ly, *adv.* Perfectly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Par-form (pär-fór'm), **Par-form'** (-fór'm'), *v. t.* To perform. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*. *Piers Plowman*.

Par-gas-ite (pär'gas-it), *n.* [So called from *Pargus*, in Finland.] (*Min.*) A dark green aluminous variety of amphibole, or hornblende.

Par-ge-board' (pär'jé-bórd'), *n.* See **BARGEBOARD**.

Par-get (pär-jét), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PARGETED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PARGETING**.] [*OE. pargeten*, also *spargelen*, *sparghen*; of uncertain origin.] 1. To coat with parget; to plaster, as walls, or the interior of flues; as, to *parget* the outside of their houses. *Sir T. Herbert*.

The *pargeted* ceiling with pendants. *R. L. Stevenson*.

2. To paint; to cover over. [*Obs.*]
Par-get, *v. t.* 1. To lay on plaster.

2. To paint, as the face. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*.
Par-get, *n.* 1. Gypsum or plaster stone.

2. Plaster, as for lining the interior of flues, or for stuccowork. *Knights*.

3. Paint, especially for the face. [*Obs.*] *Drayton*.

Par-get-or (-ér), *n.* A plasterer.

Par-get-ing, *n.* [Written also *pargetting*.] Plaster-work; esp.: (a) A kind of decorative plasterwork in raised ornamental figures, formerly used for the internal and external decoration of houses. (b) In modern architecture, the plastering of the inside of flues, intended to give a smooth surface and help the draught.

Par-get-ory (-ór-y), *n.* Something made of, or covered with, parget, or plaster. [*Obs.*] *Milton*.

Par-he-lío (pär-hé'lió), *a.* Of or pertaining to parhelion.

Par-he-lí-on (pär-hé'li-on or -hé'li-on), *n.*; pl. **PAR-HELIA** (-yá or -li-á). [*Gr. παρήλιον*, *παρήλιος*; *παρά* beside + *ήλιος* the sun.] A mock sun appearing in the form of a bright light, sometimes near the sun, and tinged with colors like the rainbow, and sometimes opposite to the sun. The latter is usually called an *antihelion*. Often several mock suns appear at the same time. Cf. **PARASELENE**.

Par-he-lí-um (pär-hé'li-úm), *n.* See **PARHELION**.

Par-í (pär'í), [*L. par, parit*, equal.] A combining form signifying *equal*; as, *paradigitate*, *paripinnate*.

Par-í-ah (pär'í-á; 277), *n.* [From Tamil *parayan*, pl. *parayan*, one of the low caste, fr. *parai* a large drum, because they beat the drums at certain festivals.]

1. One of an aboriginal people of Southern India, regarded by the four castes of the Hindoos as of very low grade. They are usually the serfs of the Sudra agriculturalists. See **CASTE**. *Balfour (Cyc. of India)*.

2. An outcast; one despised by society.

Par-í-ah dog (*Zoöl.*), a mongrel race of half-wild dogs which act as scavengers in Oriental cities. - **Par-í-ah kite** (*Zoöl.*), a species of kite (*Milvus forficatus*) which acts as a scavenger in India.

Par-í-ah (pär'í-ah), *n.* See **Pair royal**, under **PAIR**, *n.*

Par-í-an (pär'í-an), *a.* [*L. Parus*.] Of or pertaining to Paros, an island in the Aegean Sea noted for its excellent statuary marble; as, *Parian marble*.

Par-ian chronicle, a most ancient chronicle of the city of Athens, engraved on marble in the Isle of Paros, now among the Arundelian marbles.

Par-í-an, *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Paros.

2. A ceramic ware resembling unglazed porcelain biscuit, of which are made statues, ornaments, etc.

Par-í-dig-i-ta-ta (pär'í-dij'Y-tē'tá), *n.* pl. [*NL. See PAR- and DIGITATE*.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as **ARTIODACTYLA**.

Par-í-dig-i-ta-té (-tj'Y-tē'té), *a.* (*Anat.*) Having an even number of digits on the hands or the feet. *Owen*.

Par-í-tes (pär'í-tē), *n.*; pl. **PAR-Í-TES** (pär'í-tēz). [*See PAR-Í-TES*.] (*Zoöl.*) The triangular middle part of each segment of the shell of a barnacle.

Par-í-tal (pär'í-tál), *a.* [*L. parietalis*, fr. *paries*, -ietis, a wall; cf. *F. parietal*. Cf. **PAR-ETARY**, **PAR-ETARY**.] 1. Of or pertaining to a wall; hence, pertaining to buildings or the care of them.

2. Resident within the walls or buildings of a college.

At Harvard College, the officers resident within the college walls constitute a permanent standing committee, called the *Parietal Committee*. *D. H. Hall (1886)*.

3. (*Anat.*) (a) Of or pertaining to the parietes. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the parietal bones, which form the upper and middle part of the cranium, between the frontals and occipitals.

4. (*Bot.*) Attached to the main wall of the ovary, and not to the axis; - said of a placenta.

Par-í-tal, *n.* 1. (*Anat.*) One of the parietal bones.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the special scales, or plates, covering the back of the head in certain reptiles and fishes.

Par-í-ta-ry (-tj-ry), *a.* See **PAR-ETAL**, 2.

Par-í-ta-ry, *n.* [*L. parietaria*, fr. *parietarius* parietal. Cf. **PELLITORY**, **PAR-ETAL**.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several species of *Parietaria*. See **PELLITORY**.

Par-í-tos (-tēs), *n.* pl. [*L. paries* a wall.] 1. (*Anat.*) The walls of a cavity or an organ; as, the abdominal *parietes*; the *parietes* of the cranium.

2. (*Bot.*) The sides of an ovary or of a capsule.

Par-í-tó (pär'í-tó), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid found in the lichen *Parmelia parietina*, and called also *chrysophanic acid*.

Par-í-tine (pär'í-tin), *n.* [*L. parietinus* parietal; cf. *parietine* ruined walls.] A piece of a fallen wall; a ruin. [*Obs.*] *Burton*.

Par-í-to (-tō), (*Anat.*) A combining form used to indicate connection with, or relation to, the parietal bones or the parietal segment of the skull; as, the *parieto-mastoid* suture.

Par-ig'e-nin (pär'ij'ē-nin), *n.* [*Parillin* + *-gen* + *-in*.] (*Chem.*) A curly white substance, obtained by the decomposition of parillin.

Par-ill-in (pär'il'lín), *n.* [Shortened fr. *sarsaparillin*.] (*Chem.*) A glucoside resembling saponin, found in the root of *sarsaparilla*, *smilax*, etc., and extracted as a bitter white crystalline substance; - called also *smilacin*, *sarsaparilla saponin*, and *sarsaparillin*.

Par-ing (pär'ing), *n.* [From **PAR-**, *v. t.*] 1. The act of cutting off the surface or extremities of anything.

2. That which is pared off. *Pope*.
 Pare off the surface of the earth, and with the *parings* raise your hills. *Mortimer*.

Par-í-pin-nate (pär'í-pín'nát), *a.* [*Par-* + *pinnate*.] (*Bot.*) Pinnate with an equal number of leaflets on each side; having no odd leaflet at the end.

Par-ís (pär'is), *n.* [From *Paris*, the son of Priam.] (*Bot.*) A plant common in Europe (*Paris quadrifolia*); herb *Paris*; truelove. It has been used as a narcotic.

Par-ís It much resembles the American genus *Trillium*, but has usually four leaves and a tetramerous flower.

Par-ís, *n.* The chief city of France.

Par-ís green. See under **GREEN**, *n.* - **Par-ís white** (*Chem.*), purified chalk used as a pigment; whitening; Spanish white.

Par-ish (pär'ish), *n.* [*OE. parische, parische, parosche*, OF. *paroisse, parosse, paroiche*, F. *paroisse*, L. *paroichia*, corrupted fr. *parocchia*, Gr. *παροικία*, fr. *παροικος* dwelling beside or near; *παρά* beside + *οἶκος* a house, dwelling; akin to *L. vicus* village. See **VICINITY**, and cf. **PAROCHIAL**.] 1. (*Eccel. & Eng. Law*) (a) That circuit of ground committed to the charge of one person or vicar, or other minister having cure of souls therein. *Covell*. (b) The same district, constituting a civil jurisdiction, with its own officers and regulations, as respects the poor, taxes, etc.

Par-ish Populous and extensive parishes are now divided, under various parliamentary acts, into smaller ecclesiastical districts for spiritual purposes. *Mozley & W.*

2. An ecclesiastical society, usually not bounded by territorial limits, but composed of those persons who choose to unite under the charge of a particular priest, clergyman, or minister; also, loosely, the territory in which the members of a congregation live. [*U. S.*]

3. In Louisiana, a civil division corresponding to a county in other States.

Par-ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to a parish; parochial; as, a *parish church*; *parish records*; a *parish priest*; maintained by the parish; as, *parish poor*. *Dryden*.

Par-ish clerk. (a) The clerk or recording officer of a parish. (b) A layman who leads in the responses and otherwise assists in the service of the Church of England. - **Par-ish court**, in Louisiana, a court in each parish.

Par-ish-er (-ér), *n.* A parishioner. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Par-ish-ion-al (pär'ish-ion-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a parish; parochial. [*U.*] *Sp. Hall*.

Par-ish-ion-er (-ér), *n.* [*F. paroissien*, LL. *parochianus*.] One who belongs to, or is connected with, a parish.

Par-í-shan (pär'í-shán; 277), *n.* [*Cf. F. parisien*.] A native or inhabitant of Paris, the capital of France.

Par-í-shan, *a.* Of or pertaining to Paris.

Par-í-sh-en-ne (pär'í-shē'nē), *n.* [*F.*] A female native or resident of Paris.

Par-í-sol-o-gy (pär'í-sól'ō-jy), *n.* [*Gr. πάρισος* almost equal, evenly balanced + *-λογία*.] The use of equivalent or ambiguous words. [*R.*]

Par-í-syl-lab-ic (-síl-láb'ik), *a.* [*Par-* + *syllabic*, *labique*.] Having the same number of syllables in all its inflections.

Par-í-tor (pär'í-tör), *n.* [*Abbrev. fr. apparitor*; cf. *L. paritor* a servant, attendant.] An apparitor. "Summoned by an host of *paritours*." *Dryden*.

Par-í-to-ry (-tō-ry), *n.* *Pellitory*. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Par-í-ty (-tj), *n.* [*L. paritas*, fr. *pari*, *paris*, equal; cf. *F. parité*. See **PAR-**, **PAR-**, **PAR-**.] The quality or condition of being equal or equivalent; a like state or degree; equality; close correspondence; analogy; as, *parity* of reasoning. "No *parity* of principle." *De Quincey*.

Equality of length and *parity* of numeration. *Sir T. Browne*.

Par-k (pärk), *n.* [*AS. pearnor*, or perh. rather fr. *F. parc*; both being of the same origin; cf. LL. *parcia*, *parcia*, Ir. & Gael. *paire*, W. *park*, *parry*. Cf. *Paddock* an inclosure, *Paddock*.] 1. (*Eng. Law*) A piece of ground inclosed, and stored with beasts of the chase, which a man may have by prescription, or the king's grant. *Mozley & W.*

2. A tract of ground kept in its natural state, about or adjacent to a residence, as for the preservation of game, for walking, riding, or the like. *Chaucer*.

While in the *park* I sing, the listening deer Attend my passion, and forget to fear. *Waller*.

3. A piece of ground, in or near a city or town, inclosed and kept for ornament and recreation; as, *Hyde Park* in London; *Central Park* in New York.

4. (*Mil.*) A space occupied by the animals, wagons, pontoons, and materials of all kinds, as amm. nition, ordnance stores, hospital stores, provisions, etc., when brought together; also, the objects themselves; as, a *park* of wagons; a *park* of artillery.

5. A partially inclosed basin in which oysters are grown. [*Written also parc.*]

Par-k of artillery. See under **ARTILLERY**. - **Par-k pha-ton**, a small, low carriage, for use in parks.

Par-k, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PARKED** (pärkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PARKING**.] 1. To inclose in a park, or as in a park. *Shak.*

How are we *parked*, and bounded in a pale.

2. (*Mil.*) To bring together in a park, or compact body; as, to *park* the artillery, the wagons, etc.

Par-k'er (-ér), *n.* The keeper of a park. *Sir M. Hale*.

Par-k'er-ia (pär-k'er'í-á), *n.* [NL. So named from W. K. Parker, a British zoologist.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large arenaceous fossil Foraminifera found in the

Cretaceous rocks. The species are globular, or nearly so, and are of all sizes up to that of a tennis ball.

Parkesine (párk'sín or -sín), *n.* [So called from Mr. Parkes, the inventor.] A compound, originally made from gun cotton and castor oil, but later from different materials, and used as a substitute for vulcanized India rubber and for ivory; — called also *xylole*.

Parkleaves (párk'levz'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A European species of Saint John's wort; the tutsan. See Tutsan.

Parlance (pár'lans), *n.* [OF., fr. *F. parler* to speak. See PARLEY.] Conversation; discourse; talk; diction; phrase; as, in legal parlance; in common parlance.

A hate of gossip parlance and of sway. Tennyson.

Parlan'do (pár-lán'dó), *n.* & *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*)

Parlan'te (pár-lán'tá), *n.* Speaking; in a speaking or declamatory manner; to be sung or played in the style of a recitative.

Parle (párl), *v. t.* [F. *parler*. See PARLEY.] To talk; to converse; to parley. [Obs.] Shak.

Finding himself too weak, began to parle. Milton.

Parle, n. Conversation; talk; parley. [Obs.]

They ended parle, and both addressed for fight. Milton.

Parley (pár'ly), *n.* *pl.* PARLEYS (-líz). [F. *parler* speak, talk, fr. *parler* to speak, LL. *parabolare*, fr. L. *parabola* a comparison, parable, in LL., a word. See PARABLE, and cf. PARLIAMENT, PARLOIR.] Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion; hence, an oral conference with an enemy, as with regard to a truce.

We yield on parley, but are stormed in vain. Dryden.

To beat a parley (Mil.), to beat a drum, or sound a trumpet, as a signal for holding a conference with the enemy.

Parley, v. t. [Imp. & p. PARLEYED (-líd); p. pr. & vb. n. PARLEYING.] To speak with another; to confer on some point of mutual concern; to discuss orally; hence, specifically, to confer orally with an enemy; to treat with him by words, as on an exchange of prisoners, an armistice, or terms of peace.

They are at hand, To parley or to fight; therefore prepare. Shak.

Parliament (pár'lím-ént), *n.* [OE. *parlement*, F. *parlement*, fr. *parler* to speak; cf. LL. *parlamentum*, *parliamentum*. See PARLEY.] 1. A parleying; a discussion; a conference. [Obs.]

But first they held their parliament. Rom. of R.

2. A formal conference on public affairs; a general council; esp., an assembly of representatives of a nation or people having authority to make laws.

They made request that it might be lawful for them to summon a parliament of Gauls. Golding.

3. The assembly of the three estates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, viz., the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the representatives of the commons, sitting in the House of Lords and the House of Commons, constituting the legislature, when summoned by the royal authority to consult on the affairs of the nation, and to enact and repeal laws.

Though the sovereign is a constituent branch of Parliament, the word is generally used to denote the three estates named above.

4. In France, before the Revolution of 1789, one of the several principal judicial courts.

Parliament *heel*, the inclination of a ship when made to careen by shifting her cargo or ballast. — **Parliament** *hinge* (*Arch.*), a hinge with so great a projection from the wall or frame as to allow a door or shutter to swing back flat against the wall. — **Long Parliament**, Rump Parliament. See under LONG, and RUMP.

Parliamentary (mén'tal), *n.* Parliamentary. [Obs.]

Parliamentary (mén'tá-rí-an), *n.* Of or pertaining to Parliament.

Parliamentary (mén'tá-rí-an), *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) One who adhered to the Parliament, in opposition to King Charles I. Walspole.

2. One versed in the rules and usages of Parliament or similar deliberative assemblies; as, an accomplished parliamentarian.

Parliamentary (mén'tá-rí-ly), *adv.* In a parliamentary manner.

Parliamentary (mén'tá-rí-ly), *n.* [Cf. F. *parlementaire*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Parliament; as, parliamentary authority. Bacon.

2. Enacted or done by Parliament; as, a parliamentary act. Sir M. Hale.

3. According to the rules and usages of Parliament or of deliberative bodies; as, a parliamentary motion.

Parliamentary agent, a person, usually a solicitor, professionally employed by private parties to explain and recommend claims, bills, etc., under consideration of Parliament. [Eng.] — **Parliamentary train**, one of the trains which, by act of Parliament, railway companies are required to run for the conveyance of third-class passengers at a reduced rate. [Eng.]

Parlor (pár'lór), *n.* [OE. *parlour*, *parlur*, F. *parloir*, LL. *parlatorium*. See PARLEY.] [Written also *parlour*.] A room for business or social conversation, for the reception of guests, etc. Specifically: (a) The apartment in a monastery or nunnery where the inmates are permitted to meet and converse with each other, or with visitors and friends from without. *Piers Plowman*. (b) In large private houses, a sitting room for the family and for familiar guests, — a room for less formal uses than the drawing-room. Esp., in modern times, the dining room of a house having few apartments, as a London house, where the dining parlor is usually on the ground floor. (c) Commonly, in the United States, a drawing-room, or the room where visitors are received and entertained.

"In England people who have a drawing-room no longer call it a parlor, as they called it of old and till recently." Fitted. Hall.

Parlor car. See *Palace car*, under CAR.

Parlous (pár'lús), *a.* [For *perilous*, a contr. fr. *perilous*.] 1. Attended with peril; dangerous; as, a parlous cough. [Obs.] 2. A parlous snuffing. Beau. & F.

2. Venturousome; bold; mischievous; keen. [Obs.] "A parlous boy." Shak. "A parlous wit." Dryden.

Parlous-ly, *adv.* [Obs.] — **Parlousness**, *n.* [Obs.]

Parma (pár'má), *n.* [L. *parma*, a shield, fr. *parma*, a shield.] Of or pertaining to Parma in Italy.

Parma, *cheese*, a kind of cheese of a rich flavor, though from skimmed milk, made in Parma, Italy.

Parma-sian (pár-má-si-an), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs growing in wet places, and having white flowers; grass of Parnassus.

Parma-sian (pár-má-si-an), *n.* [L. *Parnassius*.] Of or pertaining to Parnassus.

Parma-sian, *n.* [See PARNASSUS.] (*Zool.*) Any one of numerous species of butterflies belonging to the genus *Parnassius*. They inhabit the mountains, both in the Old World and in America.

Parma-sus (pár-má-sus), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Παρνασσός*.] (*Geog.* & *Myth.*) A mountain in Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, and famous for a temple of Apollo and for the Castalian spring.

Grass of Parnassus. (*Bot.*) See under GRASS, and PARNASSIA. — To climb Parnassus, to write poetry. [Colloq.]

Paro-chial (pár-ók'ál), *n.* [L. *parochialis*, from L. *parochia*. See PARISH.] Of or pertaining to a parish; restricted to a parish; as, parochial duties. "Parochial pastors." Bp. Atterbury. Hence, limited; narrow. "The parochial mind." W. Black.

Paro-chial-ism (-íz'm), *n.* The quality or state of being parochial in form or nature; a system of management peculiar to parishes.

Paro-chial-ity (-ít-y), *n.* The state of being parochial. [K.]

Paro-chial-ize (-al-íz), *v. t.* To render parochial; to form into parishes.

Paro-chial-ly, *adv.* In a parochial manner; by the parish, or by parishes.

Paro-chial-ism (-am), *n.* [See PAROCHIAL, PARISHIONER.] Parochial. [Obs.] "Parochial churches." Bacon.

Paro-chial-an, *n.* [LL. *parochianus*.] A parishioner. [Obs.]

Paro-dic (pár-ód'ík), *n.* [Gr. *παρωδικός*; cf. F. *parodique*.] Having the character of parody.

Very parodistic, and sometimes parodical. T. Warton.

Paro-dist (pár-ód'íst), *n.* [Cf. F. *parodiste*.] One who writes a parody; one who parodies. Coleridge.

Paro-dy (-dí), *n.* & *pl.* PARODIES (-dí-z). [L. *parodia*, Gr. *παρωδία*; *παρά* beside + *ὄδῃ* a song; cf. F. *parodie*. See PARA-, and ODE.] 1. A writing in which the language or sentiment of an author is mimicked; especially, a kind of literary pleasantry, in which what is written on one subject is altered, and applied to another by way of burlesque; travesty.

The lively parody which he wrote . . . on Dryden's "Hind and Panther" was received with great applause. Macaulay.

2. A popular maxim, adage, or proverb. [Obs.]

Paro-dy, v. t. [Imp. & p. PARODIED (-dí-d); p. pr. & vb. n. PARODYING.] [Cf. F. *parodier*.] To write a parody upon; to burlesque.

I have translated, or rather parodied, a poem of Horace. Pope.

Paro-ke' (-két'), *n.* (*Zool.*) See PAROQUET.

Par-ol' (pár-ól'; 277), *n.* [See PAROLE, the same word.] 1. A word; an oral utterance. [Obs.]

2. (Law) Oral declaration; word of mouth; also, a writing not under seal. Blackstone.

Par-ol', *n.* Given or done by word of mouth; oral; also, given by a writing not under seal; as, *parol* evidence.

Parol arrest (Law), an arrest in pursuance of a verbal order from a magistrate. — **Parol contract** (Law), any contract not of record or under seal, whether oral or written; a simple contract. Chitty. Story.

Par-ol' (pár-ól'), *n.* [F. *parole*. See PARLEY, and cf. PAROL.] 1. A word; an oral utterance. [Obs.]

2. Word of promise; word of honor; pledged faith; especially (Mil.), promise, upon one's faith and honor, to fulfill stated conditions, as not to bear arms against one's captors, to return to custody, or the like.

This man had forfeited his military parole. Macaulay.

3. (Mil.) A watchword given only to officers of guards; — distinguished from *countersign*, which is given to all guards.

4. (Law) Oral declaration. See 1st PAROL, 2.

Par-ol', *v. t.* [Imp. & p. PAROLED (-róld'); p. pr. & vb. n. PAROLING.] (Mil.) To set at liberty on parole; as, to *parole* prisoners.

Paro-mol-o-gy (pár-mól-ó-jy), *n.* [Gr. fr. *παρομολογία*, fr. *παρομολογέω* to grant; *παρά* by, near + *μολογέω* to speak together, agree. See HOMOLOGOUS. (Rhet.) A concession to an adversary in order to strengthen one's own argument.

Paro-no-ma'-li-a (-nó-má-zhí-á), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *παρνομαλία*, fr. *παρνομαζέω* to form a word by a slight change; *παρά* beside + *ὄνομαζέω* to name, fr. *ὄνομα* a name.] (*Rhet.*) A play upon words; a figure by which

the same word is used in different senses, or words similar in sound are set in opposition to each other, so as to give antithetical force to the sentence; punning. Dryden.

Par-o-no-ma'-li-a (pár-ó-nó-má-zhí-á), *a.* Of or pertaining to *paronomasia*; consisting in a play upon words.

Par-o-nom'-a-sy (-nóm-á-sy), *n.* [Cf. F. *paronomasie*.] *Paronomasia*. [L.]

Par-o-nyoh'-ia (-nók'í-á), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *παρωνυχία*; *παρά* beside + *ὄνυξ*, *ὄνυχος*, a nail.] (*Med.*) A whitlow, or felon.

Par-o-ny-m (pár-ó-ním), *n.* A paronymous word. [Written also *paronymy*.]

Par-o-ny-mous (pár-ó-ním-us), *a.* [Gr. *παρωνύμιος*; *παρά* beside, near + *ὄνομα* a name.] 1. Having the same derivation; allied radically; conjugate; — said of certain words, as *man*, *manhood*, *manhood*, etc.

2. Having a similar sound, but different orthography and different meaning; — said of certain words, as *all* and *awl*; *hair* and *hare*, etc.

Par-o-ny-my (-mí), *n.* The quality of being paronymous; also, the use of paronymous words.

Par-o-phy-o-ron (pár-ó-fí-ó-rón), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *παρά* (see PARA-) + *φύω* an egg + *φέρω* to bear.] (*Anat.*) A small mass of tubules near the ovary in some animals, and corresponding with the *parepididymis* of the male.

Par-o-quet' (pár-ók'et'), *n.* [F. *periquet*, or Sp. *periquito*; both prob. orig. meaning, little Peter. See PARROT.] (*Zool.*) Same as *PARAKEET*. [Written also *paroket*, *parroquet*, and *perroquet*.]

Paroquet auk or *auklet* (*Zool.*), a small auk (*Cyclorhynchus pelagicus*) inhabiting the coast and islands of Alaska. The upper parts are dark slate, under parts white, bill orange red. Called also *perroquet auk*.

Par-ot'id (pár-ót'íd), *n.* [NL. See PARA-, and ORCHIS.] (*Anat.*) The part of the epididymis, or the corresponding part of the excretory duct of the testicle, which is derived from the Wolffian body.

Par-ot'id-osis (pár-ót'íd-ó-sis), *n.* [NL. See PARA-, and OSTEOSIS.] (*Physiol.*) Ossification which takes place in purely fibrous tracts; the formation of bone outside of the periosteum.

Par-ot'id-ic (-tót'ík), *a.* Pertaining to parotostosis.

Par-ot'id (pár-ót'ík), *a.* [See PAROTID.] (*Anat.*) On the side of the auditory capsule; near the external ear.

Parotid gland (*Zool.*), the space around the ears.

Par-ot'id (-íd), *a.* [L. *parotis*, *-idis*, Gr. *παρωτίς*, *-idos*; *παρά* beside, near + *ὄτος*, *ὠτίς*, the ear; cf. F. *parotide*.] (*Anat.*) (a) Situated near the ear; — applied especially to the salivary gland near the ear. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the parotid gland.

Parotid gland (*Anat.*), one of the salivary glands situated just in front of or below the ear. It is the largest of the salivary glands in man, and its duct opens into the interior of the mouth opposite the second molar of the upper jaw.

Par-ot'id, *n.* (*Anat.*) The parotid gland.

Par-ot'id-itis (pár-ót'íd-ítis), *n.* [NL. See PAROTID, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the parotid glands.

Epidemic, or infectious, parotitis, mumps.

Par-ot'id (pár-ót'íd), *a.* [Parotid + -oid.] (*Anat.*) Resembling the parotid gland; — applied especially to cutaneous glandular elevations above the ear in many toads and frogs. — *n.* A parotoid gland.

Par-ot'id-ia (pár-ót'íd-í-á), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *παρωτίδα*. See PARUSIA.] (a) The nativity of our Lord. (b) The last day.

Par-ot'id-um (pár-ót'íd-úm), *n.* [NL. See PARA-, and OVARIUM.] (*Anat.*) A group of tubules, a remnant of the Wolffian body, often found near the ovary or oviduct; the epoöphoron.

Par-ox-ysm (pár-ók'síz'm), *n.* [F. *paroxysme*, Gr. *παροξυσμός*, fr. *παροξύνω* to sharpen, irritate; *παρά* beside, beyond + *ὀξύω* to sharpen, from *ὀξύς* sharp.] 1. (*Med.*) The fit, attack, or exacerbation, of a disease that occurs at intervals, or has decided remissions or intermissions. Arbutnot.

2. Any sudden and violent emotion; spasmodic passion or action; a convulsion; a fit.

The returning paroxysms of diffidence and despair. South.

Par-ox-ys-mal (-íz-mál), *a.* Of the nature of a paroxysm; characterized or accompanied by paroxysms; as, a *paroxysmal* pain; *paroxysmal* temper. — **Par-ox-ys-mal-ly**, *adv.*

Par-ox-ys-tone (pár-ók'síz-tón), *n.* [Gr. *παροξυστικός*. See PARA-, and OXYTONE.] (*Gram.*) A word having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

Par-quet' (pár-két' or -két'), *n.* [F. See PARQUETRY.] 1. A body of seats on the floor of a music hall or theater nearest the orchestra; but commonly applied to the whole lower floor of a theater, from the orchestra to the dress circle; the pit.

2. Same as PARQUETRY.

Par-quet-ape (pár-két'-áj), *n.* See PARQUETRY.

Par-quet-ed, *a.* Formed in parquetry; inlaid with wood in small and differently colored figures.

One room *parquetted* with yew, which I liked well. Evelyn.

Par-quet-ry (-rí), *n.* [F. *parqueterie*, fr. *parquet* inlaid flooring, fr. *parquet*, dim. of *parc* an inclosure. See PARK.] A species of joinery or cabinet-work consisting of an inlay of geometric or other patterns, generally of different colors, — used especially for floors.

Par-quette' (pár-két'), *n.* See PARQUET.

Parr (pár), *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *brádan* a salmon.] (*Zool.*) (a) A young salmon in the stage when



Parnassia (P. Caroliniana). (X)



Parquetry.

Par-take' (pär-tāk'), *v. t.* 1. To partake of; to have a part or share in; to share.

Let every one partake the general joy. *Dryden.*

2. To admit to a share; to cause to participate; to give a part to. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. To distribute; to communicate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Par-tak'er (pär-tāk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who partakes; a sharer; a participator.

Partakers of their spiritual things. *Rom. xv. 27.*

With me partaker in thy happiness. *Shak.*

2. An accomplice; an associate; a partner. [*Obs.*] *Partakers with them in the blood of the prophets.* *Matt. xxiii. 30.*

Par-tan (pär-tan), *n.* [*Cf. Fr. & Gael. partan.*] (*Zool.*) An edible British crab. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Part'ed (pär'tēd), *a.* 1. Separated; divided.

2. Endowed with parts or abilities. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

3. (*Bot.*) Cleft so that the divisions reach nearly, but not quite, to the midrib, or the base of the blade; — said of a leaf, and used chiefly in composition; as, three-parted, five-parted, etc. *Gray.*

Part'er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, parts or separates. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Par-terre' (pär-tūr' or -tūr'), *n.* [*F., fr. par on, by (L. per) + terre earth, ground, L. terra. See TERRACE.*] 1. (*Hor.*) An ornamental and diversified arrangement of beds or plots, in which flowers are cultivated, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf for walking on.

2. The pit of a theater; the parquet. [*France.*]

Par-thē-ni-ad (pär-thē-ni-ad), *n.* [*See PARTHENIC.*] A poem in honor of a virgin. [*Obs.*]

Par-thē-ni-o (-thē-ni-o), *a.* [*Gr. παρθενικός, fr. παρθένος a maid, virgin.*] Of or pertaining to the Spartan Parthenie, or sons of unmarried women.

Par-the-no-ge-ne-sis (pär-thē-nō-jē-nē-sis), *n.* [*Gr. παρθένος a virgin + E. genesis.*] 1. (*Biol.*) The production of new individuals from virgin females by means of ova which have the power of developing without the intervention of the male element; the production, without fertilization, of cells capable of germination. It is one of the phenomena of alternate generation. *Cf. HETEROGAMY, and METAGENESIS.*

2. (*Bot.*) The production of seed without fertilization, believed to occur through the nonsexual formation of an embryo extraneous to the embryonic vesicle.

Par-the-no-ge-net'ic (-jē-nē-tik), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of, pertaining to, or produced by, parthenogenesis; as, parthenogenetic forms. — **Par-the-no-ge-net'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Par-the-no-gen'i-tive (-jē-nē-tiv), *a.* (*Biol.*) Parthenogenetic.

Par-the-nog'e-ny (pär-thē-nō-jē-nē), *n.* (*Biol.*) Same as PARTHENOGENESIS.

Par-the-non (pär-thē-nōn), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Παρθενών, fr. παρθένος a virgin, I. e., Athens, the Greek goddess called also Pallas.*] A celebrated marble temple of Athens, on the Acropolis at Athens. It was of the pure Doric order, and has had an important influence on art.

Par-the-nop-pe (pär-thē-nōp), *n.* [*L., the name of a Siren, fr. Gr. Παρθένω, I. e., (Gr. Myth.) One of the Sirens, who threw herself into the sea, in despair at not being able to beguile Ulysses by her songs.*]

2. One of the asteroids between Mars and Jupiter, discovered by M. de Gasparis in 1850.

Par-thi-an (pär-thi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Parthia, in Asia. — *n.* A native of Parthia.

Parthian arrow, an arrow discharged at an enemy when retreating from him, as was the custom of the ancient Parthians; hence, a parting shot.

Par'tial (pär'thal), *a.* [*F., fr. L.L. partialis, fr. L. pars, gen. partis, a part; cf. (for sense) F. partiel. See PART.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or affecting, a part only; not general or universal; not total or entire; as, a partial eclipse of the moon. — *Partial* dissolutions of the earth. *T. Burnet.*

2. Inclined to favor one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than the other; biased; not indifferent; as, a judge should not be partial.

Ye have been partial in the law. *Mal. ii. 9.*

3. Having a predilection for; inclined to favor unreasonably; foolishly fond. — *A partial parent.* *Pope.*

Not partial to an ostentatious display. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a subordinate portion; as, a compound umbel is made up of several partial umbels; a leaflet is often supported by a partial petiole.

Partial differentials, Partial differential coefficients, Partial differentiation, etc. (of a function of two or more variables), the differentials, differential coefficients, differentiation, etc., of the function, upon the hypothesis that some of the variables are for the time constant. — **Partial fractions** (*Alg.*), fractions whose sum equals a given fraction. — **Partial tones** (*Music*), the simple tones which in combination form an ordinary tone; the overtones, or harmonics, which, blending with a fundamental tone, cause its special quality of sound, or timbre, or tone color. See, also, **TONE**.

Partial-ism (pär'thal-iz'm), *n.* Partiality; specifically (*Theol.*), the doctrine of the Partialists.

Partial-ist, *n.* 1. One who is partial. [*R.*]

2. (*Theol.*) One who holds that the atonement was made only for a part of mankind, that is, for the elect.

Par'tial-ty (pär'thal-ti-ti or -shāl-ti-ti), *n.* [*Cf. F. partialité.*] 1. The quality or state of being partial; inclination to favor one party, or one side of a question, more than the other; undue bias of mind.

2. A predilection or inclination to one thing rather than to others; special taste or liking; as, a partiality for poetry or painting.

Par'tial-ize (-shāl-iz), *v. t. & i.* To make or be partial. [*R.*]

Par'tial-ly, *adv.* 1. In part; not totally; as, partially true; the sun partially eclipsed. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. In a partial manner; with undue bias of mind; with unjust favor or dislike; as, to judge partially. *Shak.*

Part'i-bil'i-ty (pär'ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*From PARTICIPLE.*] The quality or state of being partible; divisibility; separability; as, the partibility of an inheritance.

Part'i-bil'y (pär'ti-bil'y), *a.* [*L. partibilis, fr. partire to part, divide, fr. L. pars; cf. F. partible. See PART.*]

Admitting of being parted; divisible; separable; susceptible of severance or partition; as, an estate of inheritance may be partible. — *Make the molds partible.* *Bacon.*

Part'i-pa-ble (pär'ti-pā-bil'), *a.* Capable of being participated or shared. [*R.*] *Norris.*

Part'i-pant (pär'ti-pant), *a.* [*L. participans, p. pr. of participare; cf. F. participant. See PARTICIPATE.*]

Participating; having a share or part. *Bacon.*

Part'i-pant, *n.* A participator; a partaker.

Participants in their . . . mysterious rites. *Bp. Warburton.*

Part'i-pant-ly, *adv.* In a participant manner.

Part'i-pate (pär'ti-pāt), *a.* [*L. participatus, p. p. of participare to participate; pars, partis, part + cupere to take. See PART, and CAPACIOUS.*]

Acting in common; participating. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Part'i-pate (-pāt), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. PARTICIPATED (-pātēd); p. pr. & vb. n. PARTICIPATING.*] To have a share in common with others; to take a part; to partake. — *Followed by in, formerly by of; as, participate in a debate.* *Shak.*

So would he participate of their wants. *Hayward.*

With angels may participate. *Milton.*

Part'i-pate, v. t. 1. To partake of; to share in; to receive a part of. [*R.*]

Fit to participate all rational delight. *Milton.*

2. To impart, or give, a share of. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Part'i-pa'tion (-pā'shūn), *n.* [*F. participation, L. participatio.*] 1. The act or state of participating, or sharing in common with others; as, a participation in joys or sorrows.

These duties are so by participation. *Rp. Stillington.*

What an honor, that God should admit us into such a blessed participation of himself! *Adelberg.*

2. Distribution; division into shares. [*Obs.*] *Keleigh.*

3. Community; fellowship; association. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Part'i-pa-tive (pär'ti-pā-tiv), *a.* [*Cf. F. participatif.*] Capable of participating.

Part'i-pa'tor (-pā'tōr), *n.* [*L.*] One who participates, or shares with another; a partaker.

Part'i-cip'al (pär'ti-sip'al), *a.* [*L. participialis; cf. F. participial. See PARTICIPLE.*]

Having, or partaking of, the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle; as, a participial noun.

Part'i-cip'al, *n.* A participial word.

Part'i-cip'al-ize (-iz), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. PARTICIPALIZED (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. PARTICIPALIZING.*]

To form into, or put in the form of, a participle. [*R.*]

Part'i-cip'al-ly, *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

Part'i-ci-ple (pär'ti-sip'l), *n.* [*F. participe, L. participium, fr. participes sharing, participant; pars, gen. partis, a part + cupere to take. See PARTICIPATE.*]

1. (*Gram.*) A part of speech partaking of the nature of both verb and adjective; a form of a verb, or verbal adjective, modifying a noun, but taking the adjuncts of the verb from which it is derived. In the sentences: a letter is written; being asleep he did not hear; exhausted by toil he will sleep soundly, — *written, being, and exhausted are participles.*

By a participle, [I understand] a verb in an adjectival aspect. *Lucie.*

Present participles, called also *imperfect*, or *incomplete*, participles, and *-ing*, *Participles*, called also *perfect*, or *complete*, participles, for the most part end in *-ed*, *-en*, or *-n*. A participle when used merely as an attribute of a noun, without reference to time, is called an *adjective*, or a *participial adjective*; as, a *written* constitution; a *rolling* stone; the *exhausted* army. The verbal noun in *-ing* has the form of the present participle. See *Verbal noun*, under **VERBAL**, a.

2. Anything that partakes of the nature of different things. [*Obs.*]

The participles or confines between plants and living creatures. *Bacon.*

Part'i-cle (pär'ti-k'l), *n.* [*L. particula, dim. of pars, gen. partis, a part; cf. F. particule. See PART, and cf. PARCEL.*]

1. A minute part or portion of matter; a morsel; a little bit; an atom; a jot; as, a *particle* of sand, of wood, of dust.

The small size of atoms which unite to make the smallest particle of light. *Blackmore.*

2. Any very small portion or part; the smallest portion; as, he has not a *particle* of patriotism or virtue.

The houses had not given their commissioners authority in the least particle to receive. *Clarendon.*

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) (a) A crumb or little piece of consecrated host. (b) The smaller hosts distributed in the communion of the laity. *Bp. Fitzpatrick.*

4. (*Gram.*) A subordinate word that is never inflected (a preposition, conjunction, interjection); or a word that can not be used except in composition; as, *ward* in backward, *ly* in lovely.

Part'i-col'ored, *a.* Same as PARTY-COLORED.

Part'i-cu-lar (pär'ti-kū-lār), *a.* [*OE. particuler, F. particulier, L. particularis. See PARTICLE.*]

1. Relating to a part or portion of anything; concerning a part separated from the whole or from others of the class; separate; sole; single; individual; specific; as, the *particular* stars of a constellation. *Shak.*

[Make] each particular hair to stand an end, Like quills upon the fretful porcupine. *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to a single person, class, or thing; belonging to one only; not general; not common; hence, personal; peculiar; singular. "Thine own particular wrongs." *Shak.*

Wherever one plant draweth such a particular juice out of the earth. *Bacon.*

3. Separate or distinct by reason of superiority; distinguished; important; noteworthy; unusual; special; as, he brought no *particular* news; also was the *particular* belle of the party.

4. Concerned with, or attentive to, details; minute; circumstantial; precise; as, a full and *particular* account of an accident; hence, nice; fastidious; as, a man *particular* in his dress.

5. (*Law*) (a) Containing a part only; limited; as, a *particular* estate, or one precedent to an estate in remainder. (b) Holding a particular estate; as, a *particular* tenant. *Blackstone.*

6. (*Logic*) Forming a part of a genus; relatively limited in extension; affirmed or denied of a part of a subject; as, a *particular* proposition; — opposed to *universal*; e. g. (*particular affirmative*) Some men are wise; (*particular negative*) Some men are not wise.

Particular average. See under **AVERAGE**. — **Particular Baptist**, one of a branch of the Baptist denomination the members of which hold the doctrine of a particular or individual election and reprobation. — **Particular Men** (*Law*), a lien, or a right to retain a thing, for some charge or claim growing out of, or connected with, that particular thing. — **Particular redemption**, the doctrine that the purposes, etc., and provisions of redemption are restricted to a limited number of the human race. See **CALVINISM**.

Syn. — Minute; individual; respective; appropriate; peculiar; special; exact; specific; precise; critical; circumstantial. See **MINUTE**.

Part'i-cu-lar (pär'ti-kū-lār), *n.* 1. A separate or distinct member of a class, or part of a whole; an individual fact, point, circumstance, detail, or item, which may be considered separately; as, the *particulars* of a story.

Particulars which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon.*

It is the greatest interest of particulars to advance the good of the community. *L'Estrange.*

2. Special or personal peculiarity, trait, or character; individuality; interest, etc. [*Obs.*]

For his particular I'll receive him gladly. *Shak.*

If the particulars of each person be considered. *Milton.*

Temporal blessings, whether such as concern the public . . . or such as concern our particular. *Whole Duty of Man.*

3. (*Law*) One of the details or items of grounds of claim; — usually in the *pl.*; also, a bill of particulars; a minute account; as, a *particular* of premises.

The reader has a particular of the books wherein this law was written. *Andrieu.*

Bill of particulars. See under **BILL**. — **In particular**, specially; peculiarly; particularly. "This, in particular, happens to the lungs." *Blackmore.* — **To go into particulars**, to relate or describe in detail or minutely.

Part'i-cu-lar-ism (-iz'm), *n.* [*Cf. F. particularisme.*]

1. A minute description; a detailed statement. [*R.*]

2. (*Theol.*) The doctrine of particular election.

3. (*German Politics*) Devotion to the interests of one's own kingdom or province rather than to those of the empire.

Part'i-cu-lar-ist, *n.* [*Cf. F. particulariste.*] One who holds to particularism. — **Part'i-cu-lar-ist'ic**, *a.*

Part'i-cu-lar-i-ty (-ikū-ti-ti), *n.*; *pl. PARTICULARITIES* (-tēz). [*Cf. F. particularité.*] 1. The state or quality of being particular; distinctiveness; circumstantiality; minuteness in detail.

2. That which is particular; as, (a) Peculiar quality; individual characteristic; peculiarity. "An old heathen altar with this *particularity*." *Addison.* (b) Special circumstance; minute detail; particular. "Even descending to *particularities*." *Sir P. Sidney.* (c) Something of special or private concern or interest.

Let the general trumpet blow his blast, Particularities and petty sounds. *Shak.*

Part'i-cu-lar-i-za'tion (pär'ti-kū-lār-i-zā'shūn), *n.* The act of particularizing.

Part'i-cu-lar-ize (-iz), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. PARTICULARIZED (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. PARTICULARIZING (-iz'ing).*] [*Cf. F. particulariser.*] To give as a particular, or as the particulars; to mention particularly; to give the particulars of; to enumerate or specify in detail.

He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but particularize his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*

Part'i-cu-lar-ize, v. i. To mention or attend to particulars; to give minute details; to be circumstantial; as, to *particularize* in a narrative.

Part'i-cu-lar-ly, *adv.* 1. In a particular manner; expressly; with a specific reference or interest; in particular; distinctly.

2. In an especial manner; in a high degree; as, a *particularly* fortunate man; a *particularly* bad failure.

This exact propriety of Virgil I particularly regarded as a great part of his character. *Dryden.*

Part'i-cu-lar-ment (-ment), *n.* A particular; a detail. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Part'i-cu-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [*See PARTICLE.*] To particularize. [*Obs.*] *G. Fenton.*

Part'i-cu-late (-lāt), *a.* 1. Having the form of a particle.

2. Referring to, or produced by, particles, such as dust, minute germs, etc. [*R.*]

The smallpox is a *particulate* disease. *Tyndall.*

Part'ing (pär'ting), *a.* [*From PART, v.*] 1. Serving to part; dividing; separating.

2. Given when departing; as, a *parting* shot; a *parting* salute. "Give him that *parting* kiss." *Shak.*

3. Departing. "Speed the *parting* guest." *Pope.*

4. Admitting of being parted; partible.

Parting fellow, a partner. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — **Parting pulley**. See under **PULLEY**. — **Parting sand** (*Foundry*), dry, nonadhesive sand, sprinkled upon the partings of a mold to facilitate the separation. — **Parting strip** (*Arch.*), in a sash window, one of the thin strips of wood let into the pulley stile to keep the sashes apart; also, the thin piece inserted in the window box to separate the weights.

— **Parting tool** (*Mach.*), a thin tool, used in turning or planing, for cutting a piece in two.

Part'ing (pär'ting), *n.* 1. The act of parting or dividing; the state of being parted; division; separation. "The parting of the way." *Ezek. xxi. 21.*

2. A separation; a leave-taking.
And there were sudden partings, such as press
The life from out young hearts. *Byron.*

3. A surface or line of separation where a division occurs.

4. (Founding) The surface of the sand of one section of a mold where it meets that of another section.

5. (Chem.) The separation and determination of alloys; esp., the separation, as by acids, of gold from silver in the assay button.

6. (Geol.) A joint or fissure, as in a coal seam.

7. (Naut.) The breaking, as of a cable, by violence.

8. (Min.) Lamellar separation in a crystallized mineral, due to some other cause than cleavage, as to the presence of twinning lamellae.

Part'i-san (pär'ti-zan), *n.* [Fr. *it. partigiano*. See *PARTY*, and cf. *PARTISAN* a truncheon.] [Written also *partizan*.] 1. An adherent to a party or faction; esp., one who is strongly and passionately devoted to a party or an interest. "The violence of a partisan." *Macaulay*.

Both sides had their partisans in the colony. *Jefferson*.

2. (Mil.) (a) The commander of a body of detached light troops engaged in making forays and harassing an enemy. (b) Any member of such a corps.

Part'i-san, a. [Written also *partizan*.] 1. Adherent to a party or faction; especially, having the character of blind, passionate, or unreasonable adherence to a party; as, blinded by partisan zeal.

2. (Mil.) Serving as a partisan in a detached command; as, a partisan officer or corps.

Partisan ranger (Mil.), a member of a partisan corps.

Part'i-san, n. [Fr. *pertuisane*, prob. fr. *it. partigiano*, influenced in French by *OF. pertuisier* to pierce. It was prob. so named as the weapon of some partisans, or party men. Cf. *PARTISAN* one of a corps of light troops.] A kind of halberd or pike; also, a truncheon; a staff.

And make him with our pikes and partisans a grave. *Shak.*

Part'i-san-ship, n. The state of being a partisan, or adherent to a party; feelings or conduct appropriate to a partisan.

Part'ta (pär'tä), *n.* [It. (*Mus.*) A suite; a set of variations.

Part'tite (pär'tit), *n.* [L. *partitus*, p. p. of *partire* to part, divide, from *pars*. See *PART*, and cf. *PARTY, a.*] (Bot.) Divided nearly to the base; as, a partite leaf is a simple leaf separated down nearly to the base.

Part'tion (pär'ti-shun), *n.* [F. *partition*, L. *partitio*. See *PART*, *v.*] 1. The act of parting or dividing; the state of being parted; separation; division; distribution; as, the partition of a kingdom.

And good from bad find no partition. *Shak.*

2. That which divides or separates; that by which different things, or distinct parts of the same thing, are separated; separating boundary; dividing line or space; specifically, an interior wall dividing one part or apartment of a house, an inclosure, or the like, from another; as, a brick partition; lath and plaster partitions.

No sight could pass

Between the nice partitions of the grass. *Dryden*.

3. A part divided off by walls; an apartment; a compartment. [E.] "Lodged in a small partition." *Milton*.

4. (Law) The severance of common or undivided interests, particularly in real estate. It may be effected by consent of parties, or by compulsion of law.

5. (Mus.) A score.

Partition of numbers (Math.), the resolution of integers into parts subject to given conditions. *Brande & C.*

Part'tion, v. t. [imp. & p. p. *PARTITIONED* (-ünd); p. pr. & vb. n. *PARTITIONING*.] 1. To divide into parts or shares; to divide and distribute; as, to partition an estate among various heirs.

2. To divide into distinct parts by lines, walls, etc.; as, to partition a house.

Uniform without, though severally partitioned within. *Bacon*.

Part'tion-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of partitioning.

Part'tive (pär'tiv), *a.* [Cf. F. *partitif*.] (*Gram.*) Denoting a part; as, a partitive genitive.

Part'tive, n. (*Gram.*) A word expressing partition, or denoting a part.

Part'tive-ly, adv. In a partitive manner.

Part'let (pär'tlet), *n.* [Dim. of *part*.] 1. A covering for the neck, and sometimes for the shoulders and breast; originally worn by both sexes, but later by women alone; a ruff. [Obs.]

2. A hen; — so called from the ruffling of her neck feathers. "Dame Partlett, the hen." *Shak.*

Part'ly, adv. In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly. "I partly believe it." *1 Cor. xi. 18.*

Part'ner (pär'tner), *n.* [For *partner*, influenced by *part*.] 1. One who has a part in anything with another; a partner; an associate; a sharer. "Partner of his fortune." *Shak.* Hence: (a) A husband or a wife. (b) Either one of a couple who dance together. (c) One who shares as a member of a partnership in the management, or in the gains and losses, of a business.

My other self, the partner of my life. *Milton*.

2. (Law) An associate in any business or occupation; a member of a partnership. See *PARTNERSHIP*.

3. pl. (Naut.) A framework of heavy timber surrounding an opening in a deck, to strengthen it for the support of a mast, pump, capstan, or the like.

Dormant, or Silent, partner. See under *DORMANT, a.*

Syn. — Associate; colleague; coadjutor; confederate; partaker; participator; companion; comrade; mate.

Part'ner, v. t. To associate; to join. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Part'ner-ship, n. 1. The state or condition of being

a partner; as, to be in partnership with another; to have partnership in the fortunes of a family or a state.

2. A division or sharing among partners; joint possession or interest.

Rome, that he'er knew three lordly heads before,
First fell by fatal partnership of power. *Roué.*

And is too wise to hazard partnership. *Dryden*.

3. An alliance or association of persons for the prosecution of an undertaking or a business on joint account; a company; a firm; a house; as, to form a partnership.

4. (Law) A contract between two or more competent persons for joining together their money, goods, labor, and skill, or any or all of them, under an understanding that there shall be a communion of profit between them, and for the purpose of carrying on a legal trade, business, or adventure. *Kent. Story.*

Community of profit is absolutely essential to, though not necessarily the test of, a partnership.

5. (Arith.) See *FELLOWSHIP, n.* 6.

Limited partnership, a form of partnership in which the firm consists of one or more general partners, jointly and severally responsible as ordinary partners, and one or more special partners, who are not liable for the debts of the partnership beyond the amount in cash they contribute as capital. Partnership in command, the title given to the limited partnership (F. *société en commandite*) of the French law, introduced into the code of Louisiana. *Burrill*. — **Silent partnership**, the relation of partnership sustained by a person who furnishes capital only.

Par'took (pär'took), *imp.* OF *PARTAKE*.

Par'tridge (pär'trit), *n.* [OE. *partriche*, *pertriche*, OF.

pertris, *pertriz*, F. *perdriz*, L. *perdriz*, *perdriz*, *perdriz*, fr. Gr. *περίδρις*.] (*Zool.*) 1. Any one of numerous species of small gallinaceous birds of the genus *Perdix* and several related genera of the family *Perdixidae*, of the Old World. The partridge is noted as a game bird.

Full many a fat partridge had he in mew. *Chaucer*.

2. The common European, or gray, partridge (*Perdix cinerea*) and the red-legged partridge (*Cuculus rubra*) of Southern Europe and Asia are well-known species.

3. Any one of several species of quail-like birds belonging to *Colinus*, and allied genera. [U. S.]

4. Among them are the bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*) of the Eastern States; the painted, or mountain, partridge (*Oreortyx pictus*) of California; the Massena partridge (*Callipepla montezuma*); and the California partridge (*Callipepla californica*).

5. The ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*). [New Eng.]

6. Bamboo partridge (*Zool.*), a spurred partridge of the genus *Bambuscolida*. Several species are found in China and the East Indies. — Night partridge (*Zool.*), the woodcock. [Local, U. S.] — Painted partridge (*Zool.*), a francolin of South Africa (*Francolinus pictus*). — Partridge berry, (*Bot.*) (a) The scarlet berry of a trailing American plant (*Mitchella repens*) of the order *Rubiaceae*, having roundish evergreen leaves, and white fragrant flowers sometimes tinged with purple, growing in pairs with the ovaries united, and producing the berries which remain over winter; also, the plant itself. (b) The fruit of the creeping wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*); also, the plant itself. — Partridge dove, (*Zool.*) Same as *Mountain quail*, under *Mountain*.

7. Partridge pea (*Bot.*), a yellow-flowered leguminous herb (*Cassia chamaecrista*), common in sandy fields in the Eastern United States. — Partridge shell (*Zool.*), a large marine univalve shell (*Dolium perdriz*), having colors variegated like those of the partridge. — Partridge wood, (*a*) A variegated wood, much esteemed for cabinetwork. It is obtained from tropical America, and one source of it is said to be the leguminous tree *Andira inermis*. Called also *pheasant wood*. (b) A name sometimes given to the dark-colored and striated wood of some kind of palm, which is used for walking sticks and umbrella handles. — Sea partridge. See *GILBERTIA* (b). — Sesue partridge (*Zool.*), an Asiatic sand partridge (*Ammoperdix Bonhami*); — so called from its note. — Snow partridge (*Zool.*), a large spurred partridge (*Lerwa nivcola*) which inhabits the high mountains of Asia. — Spruce partridge. See under *SPRUCE*. — Wood partridge, or Hill partridge (*Zool.*), any small Asiatic partridge of the genus *Arboricola*.

Par'ture (pär'tür), *n.* Departure. [Obs.] *Spenser*.

Par'tur'ate (pär'tür-ät), *v. i.* [See *PARTURIENT*.] To bring forth young. [Obs.]

Par'tur'en-ey (-en-ey), *n.* Parturition.

Par'tur'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *parturiens*, p. pr. of *parturire* to desire to bring forth, fr. *parere*, *partum*, to bring forth. See *PARENT*.] Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young; fruitful.

Par'tur'is'cient (-fä'shent), *n.* [L. *parturire* to desire to bring forth + *scire* to make.] (*Med.*) A medicine tending to cause parturition, or to give relief in childbirth.

Par'tur'ous (-üs), *a.* Parturient. [Obs.] *Drayton*.

Par'tur'ion (pär'tür-ish-un), *n.* [L. *parturiti*, fr. *parturire*, cf. F. *parturition*. See *PARTURIENT*.] 1. The act of bringing forth, or being delivered of, young; the act of giving birth; delivery; childbirth.

2. That which is brought forth; a birth. [Obs.]

Par'tur'itive (pär'tür-iv), *a.* Pertaining to parturition; obstetric. [R.]

Party (pär'ty), *n.* pl. *PARTIES* (-tiz). [F. *parti* and *partie*, fr. F. *partir* to part, divide, L. *partire*, *partiri*. See *PART*, *v.*] 1. A part or portion. [Obs.] "The most party of this time." *Chaucer*.

2. A number of persons united in opinion or action, as distinguished from, or opposed to, the rest of a community or association; esp., one of the parts into which a people is divided on questions of public policy.

Win the noble Brutus to our party. *Shak.*

The peace both parties want is like to last. *Dryden*.

3. A part of a larger body or company; a detachment, especially (*Mil.*), a small body of troops dispatched on special service.

4. A number of persons invited to a social entertainment; a select company; as, a dinner party; also, the entertainment itself; as, to give a party.

5. One concerned or interested in an affair; one who takes part with others; a participator; as, he was a party to the plot; a party to the contract.

6. The plaintiff or the defendant in a lawsuit, whether an individual, a firm, or corporation; a litigant.

The cause of both parties shall come before the judges. *Ex. xxi. 9*

7. Hence, any certain person who is regarded as being opposed or antagonistic to another.

If the jury found that the party slain was of English race, it had been adjudged felony. *See J. Davies*

8. Cause; side; interest.

Have you nothing said

Upon this party against the Duke of Albany? *Shak.*

9. A person; as, he is a queer party. [Now accounted a vulgarism.]

"For several generations, our ancestors largely employed party for person; but this use of the word, when it appeared to be reviving, happened to strike, more particularly, the fancy of the vulgar; and the consequence has been, that the poets have chosen to leave it in their undesignated possession." *Fitzed. Hall*.

Party jury (Law), a jury composed of different parties, as one which is half natives and half foreigners. — **Party man**, a partisan. *Swift*. — **Party spirit**, ill feelings and unreasonable temper, not uncommonly shown by party men. *Whately*. — **Party verdict**, a joint verdict. *Shak.* — **Party wall**, (*Arch.*) A wall built upon the dividing line between two adjoining properties, usually having half its thickness on each property. (b) (*Law*) A wall that separates adjoining houses, as in a block or row.

Part'y, a. [F. *part* divided, fr. *partir* to divide. See *PART*, *v.*, and cf. *PARTITE*.] 1. (*Her*) Parted or divided, as in the direction or form of one of the ordinaries; as, an escutcheon party per pale.

2. Partial; favoring one party.

I will be true judge, and not party. *Chaucer*.

Charter party. See under *CHARTER*.

Part'y, adv. Partially. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

Part'y-coated (-köt-äd), *a.* Having Party per Pale, a motley coat, or coat of divers colors. *Shak.*

Part'y-colored (-köl-örd), *a.* Colored with different tints; variegated; as, a party-colored flower. "Party-colored lambs." *Shak.*

Part'y-lam (-Yz'm), *n.* Devotion to party.

Par'um-bil'i-al (pär'üm-bil'i-kal), *a.* [Pref. *para-* + *umbilical*.] (*Anat.*) Near the umbilicus; — applied especially to one or more small veins which, in man, connect the portal vein with the epigastric veins in the front wall of the abdomen.

Par'u-sia (pär'ü-zhü-ä), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *παρωσία* presence, fr. *παρεσθαι* to be present, *παρά* beside + *εσθαι* to be.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which the present tense is used instead of the past or the future, as in the animated narration of past, or in the prediction of future, events.

Par'va-nim'i-ty (pär'vä-nim'i-ti), *n.* [L. *parvus* little + *nimis* mind.] The state or quality of having a little or ignoble mind; pettiness; meanness; — opposed to magnanimity. *De Quincy*.

Par've-nu (pär've-nü; F. *par've-nü*), *n.* [F., prep. p. p. of *parvenir* to attain to, to succeed, to rise to high station, L. *pervenire* to come to, prep. through + *venire* to come. See *PAR*, prep., and *COME*.] An upstart; a man newly risen into notice.

Par'vis (pär'vis), *n.* [F. *parvis*, fr. LL. *paravicus*, *Par'vis*] fr. L. *parvulus*. See *PARADISE*.] A court of entrance to, or an inclosed space before, a church; hence, a church porch; — sometimes formerly used as a place of meeting, as for lawyers. *Chaucer*.

Par'vi-tude (pär'vi-tüd), *n.* [L. *parvitas*, fr. *parvus* little; cf. OF. *parvité*.] Littleness. [Obs.] *Glavinell. Ray*.

Par'vo-lin (pär'vö-lin), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A non-oxygenous ptomaine, formed in the putrefaction of albuminous matters, especially of horseflesh and mackerel.

Par'vo-line (-lin or -lön), *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid base, C₁₀H₁₅N, of the pyridine group, found in coal tar; also, any one of the series of isomeric substances of which it is the type.

Par (F. *par*; OF. *päs*), *n.* [F. See *PACE*.] 1. A pace; a step, as in a dance.

2. Right of going foremost; precedence. *Arbutnotnd*.

Pa'san (päsän), *n.* (*Zool.*) The genusbuck.

Pa'sch (päs), *n.* [AS. *pascha*, L. *pascha*, Gr.

Pa'scha (päs-kä), fr. *πάσχα*, fr. Heb. *pasach*, fr. *päsach* to pass over; cf. OF. *pasque*, F. *päque*. Cf. *PASCHAL*, *PASCH*, *PAQUE*.] The pasover; the feast of Easter.

Pasch egg. See *Easter egg*, under *EASTER*. — **Pasch flower.** See *Pasque flower*, under *PASQUE*.

Pas'chal (päs'kal), *a.* [L. *paschalis*; cf. F. *pascal*. See *PASCH*.] Of or pertaining to the pasover, or to Easter; as, paschal lamb; paschal eggs. *Longfellow*.

Paschal candle (R. C. Ch.), a large wax candle, blessed

and placed on the altar on Holy Saturday, or the day before Easter. — *Paschal flower*. See *Pasque flower*, under *Pasque*.

Paseng' (pā-seng'), n. (Zool.) The wild or bezoar goat. See *GOAT*.

Pash (pāsh), v. t. [Prob. of imitative origin, or possibly akin to *box* to fight with the fists.] To strike; to crush; to smash; to dash in pieces. [Obs.] P. *Plowman*. "I'll pash him o'er the face." Shak.

Pash, n. [Scot., the pate. Cf. *Pash*, v. t.] 1. The head; the poll. [R.] "A rough pash." Shak.


2. A crushing blow. [Obs.]

3. A heavy fall of rain or snow. [Prov. Eng.]

Pasha' (pā-shā'; 277), n. [Turk. *pāshā*, *bāshā*; cf. Per. *bāshā*, *bāshāh*, perh. a corruption of Per. *pādshāh*. Cf. BASHAW, PADISHAH, SHAH.] An honorary title given to officers of high rank in Turkey, as to governors of provinces, military commanders, etc. The earlier form was *bāshaw*. [Written also *pacha*.]

[P.] There are three classes of *pashas*, whose rank is distinguished by the number of horse-tails borne on their standards, being one, two, or three, a *pasha* of three tails being the highest.

Pasha's Standard.



Pasha'lio (-līk), n. [Written also *pachlio*.] [Turk.] The jurisdiction of a pasha.

Pashaw (pā-shā'), n. See *PASHA*.

Pasigraph'io (pās-i-grāf'īk), a. Of or pertaining to *pasigraphy*.

Pasigraph'io-al (-i-kāl), } to *pasigraphy*.

Pasigraphy (pās-i-grāf'ī), n. [Gr. *pas* for all (dat. pl. of *pas* all) + *graphō*.] A system of universal writing, or a manner of writing that may be understood and used by all nations. Good.

Pasigraphy (pās-i-grāf'ī), n. [Gr. *pas* for all (dat. pl. of *pas* all) + *grāphō*.] A form of speech adapted to be used by all mankind; universal language.

Pask (pāsk), n. [See *Pasque*.] See *Pasch*.

Paspy (pāspy), n. [F. *passee-pied*.] A kind of minuet, in triple time, of French origin, popular in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and for some time after; — called also *passing measure*, and *pasquemeasure*. Percy Smith.

Pasque (pāsk), n. [OF. *pasque*.] See *Pasch*.

Pasque flower (hōt), a name of several plants of the genus *Anemone*, section *Pulsatilla*. They are perennial herbs with rather large purplish blossoms, which appear in early spring, or about Easter, whence the common name. Called also *campana*.

Pasquillo (pās'kwīl), n. [It. *pasquillo*.]

See *PASQUIN*.

Pasquillo, v. t. [R.] See *PASQUIN*.

Pasquillo-ant (-ant), n. A lampooner.

Pasquillo-er (-er), n. A lampooner.

[R.] See *PASQUIN*.

Pasquin (pās'kwīn), n. [It. *pasquino*.] A mutilated statue at Rome, set up against the wall of the palace of the Orsini; — so called from a witty cobbler or tailor, near whose shop the statue was dug up. On this statue it was customary to paste satirical papers. A lampooner; also, a lampoon. See *PASQUINADE*.

The Grecian wits, who satire first began, Were pleasant *pasquins* on the life of men. Dryden.

Pasquin, v. t. To lampoon; to satirize. [R.]

To see himself *pasquined* and affronted. Dryden.

Pasquinade (pās'kwīn-ād'), n. [F. *pasquinade*, It. *pasquinata*.] A lampoon or satirical writing. Macaulay.

Pasquinade, v. t. To lampoon; to satirize.

Pas (pās), v. t. [imp. & p. *PASSED* (pāst); p. pr. & vb. n. *PASSING*.] [F. *passer*, LL. *passare*, fr. L. *passus* step, or from *putare*, *passum*, to spread out, lay open. See *PACE*.] 1. To go; to move; to proceed; to be moved or transferred from one point to another; to make a transit; — usually with a following adverb or adverbial phrase defining the kind or manner of motion; as, to pass on, by, out, in, etc.; to pass swiftly, directly, smoothly, etc.; to pass to the rear, under the yoke, over the bridge, across the field, beyond the border, etc. "But now pass over [i. e., pass over]." Chaucer.

On high beheld his angels to and fro Passed frequent. Milton.

Sweet sounds rose slowly through their mouths, And from their bodies passed. Coleridge.

2. To move or be transferred from one state or condition to another; to change possession, condition, or circumstances; to undergo transition; as, the business has passed into other hands.

Others, dissatisfied with what they have, . . . pass from just to unjust. Sir W. Temple.

3. To move beyond the range of the senses or of knowledge; to pass away; hence, to disappear; to vanish; to depart; specifically, to depart from life; to die.

Disturb him not, let him pass peacefully. Shak.

Beauty is a charm, but soon the charm will pass. Dryden.

The passing of the sweetest soul That ever looked with human eyes. Tennyson.

4. To move or come into being or under notice; to come and go in consciousness; hence, to take place; to occur; to happen; to come; to occur progressively or in succession; to be present transitorily.

So death passed upon all men. Rom. v. 12.

Our own consciousness of what passes within our own mind. I. Watts.

5. To go by or glide by, as time; to elapse; to be spent; as, their vacation passed pleasantly.

Now the time is far passed. Mark vi. 33.

6. To go from one person to another; hence, to be

given and taken freely; as, clipped coin will not pass; to obtain general acceptance; to be held or regarded; to circulate; to be current; — followed by *for* before a word denoting value or estimation. "Let him pass for a man." Shak.

False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood. Felton.

This will not pass for a fault in him. Atterbury.

7. To advance through all the steps or stages necessary to validity or effectiveness; to be carried through a body that has power to sanction or reject; to receive legislative sanction; to be enacted; as, the resolution passed; the bill passed both houses of Congress.

8. To go through any inspection or test successfully; to be approved or accepted; as, he attempted the examinations, but did not expect to pass.

9. To be suffered to go on; to be tolerated; hence, to continue; to live along. "The play may pass." Shak.

10. To go unheeded or neglected; to proceed without hindrance or opposition; as, we let this act pass.

11. To go beyond bounds; to surpass; to be in excess. [Obs.] "This passes, Master Ford." Shak.

12. To take heed; to care. [Obs.]

As for these silken-coated slaves, I pass not. Shak.

13. To go through the intestines. Arbuthnot.

14. (Law) To be conveyed or transferred by will, deed, or other instrument of conveyance; as, an estate passes by a certain clause in a deed.

15. (Fencing) To make a lunge or pass; to thrust.

16. (Card Playing) To decline to play in one's turn; in euchre, to decline to make the trump.

She would not play, yet must not pass. Prior.

To bring to pass. To come to pass. See under *BRING*, and *COME*.

"The heavens shall pass away." 2 Pet. iii. 10. "I thought to pass away before, but yet alive I am." Tennyson.

To pass by, to go near and beyond a certain person or place; as, he passed by as we stood there. — To pass into, to change by a gradual transition; to blend or unite with.

— To pass on, to proceed. — To pass on or upon, (a) To happen to; to come upon; to alight. "So death passed upon all men." Rom. v. 12. "Provided no indirect act pass upon our prayers to defile them." Jer. Taylor. (b) To determine concerning; to give judgment or sentence upon. "We may not pass upon his life." Shak. — To pass off, to go away; to cease; to disappear; as, an agitation passes off. — To pass over, to go from one side or end to the other; to cross, as a river, road, or bridge.

Pass (pās), v. t. 1. In simple, transitive senses; as:

(a) To go by, beyond, over, through, or the like; to proceed from one side or the other of; as, to pass a house, a stream, a boundary, etc. (b) Hence, to go from one limit to the other of; to spend; to live through; to have experience of; to undergo; to suffer. "To pass commodiously this life." Milton.

She loved me for the dangers I had passed. Shak.

(c) To go by without noticing; to omit attention to; to take no note of; to disregard.

Please you that I may pass this doing. Shak.

I pass their warlike pomp, their proud array. Dryden.

(d) To transcend; to surpass; to excel; to exceed.

And strive to pass . . . Their native music by her skillful art. Spenser.

Whose tender power Passes the strength of storms in their most desolate hour. Byron.

(e) To go successfully through, as an examination, trial, test, etc.; to obtain the formal sanction of, as a legislative body; as, he passed his examination; the bill passed the senate.

2. In causative senses; as: (a) To cause to move or go; to send; to transfer from one person, place, or condition to another; to transmit; to deliver; to hand; to make over; as, the waiter passed biscuit and cheese; the torch was passed from hand to hand.

I had only time to pass my eye over the medals. Addison.

Walker passed over five thousand horse and foot by New-Brighton. Clarendon.

(b) To cause to pass the lips; to utter; to pronounce; hence, to promise; to pledge; as, to pass sentence. Shak.

Father, thy word is passed. Milton.

(c) To cause to go by; to make an end of; to finish.

We'll pass the business privately and well. Shak.

(d) To cause to advance by stages of progress; to carry on with success through an ordeal, examination, or action; specifically, to give legal or official sanction to; to ratify; to enact; to approve as valid and just; as, he passed the bill through the committee; the senate passed the law. (e) To put in circulation; to give currency to; as, to pass counterfeit money. "Pass the happy news." Tennyson. (f) To cause to obtain entrance, admission, or conveyance; as, to pass a person into a theater, or over a railroad.

3. To emit from the bowels; to evacuate.

(a) (Naut.) To take a turn with (a line, gasket, etc.), as around a sail h. furling, and make secure.

(b) (Fencing) To make, as a thrust, punto, etc. Shak.

Passed midshipman. See under *MIDSHIPMAN*. — To pass a dividend, to omit the declaration and payment of a dividend at the time when due. — To pass away, to spend; to waste. "Least she pass away the flower of her age." Ecclus. xiii. 9. — To pass by, (a) To disregard; to neglect. (b) To excuse; to spare; to overlook. — To pass off, to impose fraudulently; to palm off. "Passed himself off as a bishop." Macaulay. — To pass (something) on or upon (some one), to put upon as a trick or cheat; to palm off. "She passed the child on her husband for a boy." Dryden. — To pass over, to overlook; not to note or resent; as, to pass over an affront.

Pass, n. [Cf. F. *pas* for sense 1], and *passer*, fr. *passer* to pass. See *PAS*, v. t.] 1. An opening, road, or track, available for passing; especially, one through or over some dangerous or otherwise impracticable barrier; a passageway; a defile; a ford; as, a mountain pass.

"Try not the pass!" the old man said. Longfellow.

2. (Fencing) A thrust or push; an attempt to stab or strike an adversary. Shak.

3. A movement of the hand over or along anything; the manipulation of a mesmerist.

4. (Rolling Metals) A single passage of a bar, rail, sheet, etc., between the rolls.

5. State of things; condition; predicament.

Have his daughters brought him to this pass. Shak.

Matters have been brought to this pass. South.

6. Permission or license to pass, or to go and come; a passport; a ticket permitting free transit or admission; as, a railroad or theater pass; a military pass.

A ship sailing under the flag and pass of an enemy. Kent.

7. Fig. a thrust; a sally of wit. Shak.

8. Estimation; character. [Obs.]

Common speech gives him a worthy pass. Shak.

9. [Cf. *PASSUS*.] A part; a division. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pass boat (Naut.), a punt, or similar boat. — **Pass book**.

(a) A book in which a trader enters articles bought on credit, and then passes or sends it to the purchaser.

(b) See *BANK BOOK*. — **Pass box** (Mtl.), a wooden or metallic box, used for passing cartridges from the service magazine to the piece. — **Pass check**, a ticket of admission to a place of entertainment, or of readmission for one who goes away in expectation of returning.

Passable (pās'a-b'l), a. [Cf. F. *passable*.] 1. Capable of being passed, traveled, navigated, traversed, penetrated, or the like; as, the roads are not passable; the stream is passable in boats.

His body's a passable carcass if it be not hurt; it is a thoroughfare for steel. Shak.

2. Capable of being freely circulated or disseminated; acceptable; generally receivable; current.

With men as with false money — one piece is more or less passable than another. L'Estrange.

Could they have made the slander passable. Collier.

3. Such as may be allowed to pass without serious objection; tolerable; admissible; moderate; mediocre.

My version will appear a passable beauty when the original muse is absent. Dryden.

Passability, n. The quality of being passable.

Passably, adv. Tolerably; moderately.

Pas-sa-ca-glio (pās'sā-kā'lyō), n. [Sp. *pasacalle*.]

Pas-sa-ca-glio (pās'sā-kā'lyō), n. [Sp. *pasacalle*.] A certain tune on the guitar, prop., a tune played in passing through the streets. (Mus.) An old Italian or Spanish dance tune, in slow three-four measure, with divisions on a ground bass, resembling a chaconne.

Pas-sa-do (pās'sād'), n. [F. *passade*; cf. *Pas-sa-do* (-sād') or *-sād'*].

Pas-sa-do (-sād' or -sād'), n. [Sp. *pasada*. See *PAS*, v. t.] 1. (Fencing) A pass or thrust. Shak.

2. (Mtl.) A turn or course of a horse backward or forward on the same spot of ground.

Pas-sage (pās'sāj; 48), n. [F. *passage*. See *PAS*, v. t.] 1. The act of passing; transit from one place to another; movement from point to point; a going by, over, across, or through; as, the passage of a man or a carriage; the passage of a ship or a bird; the passage of light; the passage of fluids through the pores or channels of the body.

What! are my doors opposed against my passage? Shak.

2. Transit by means of conveyance; journey, as by water, carriage, car, or the like; travel; right, liberty, or means, of passing; conveyance.

The ship in which he had taken passage. Macaulay.

3. Price paid for the liberty to pass; fare; as, to pay one's passage.

4. Removal from life; decease; departure; death. [R.] "Endure thy mortal passage." Milton.

When he is fit and season'd for his passage. Shak.

5. Way; road; path; channel or course through or by which one passes; way of exit or entrance; way of access or transit. Hence, a common avenue to various apartments in a building; a hall; a corridor.

And with his pointed dart Explores the nearest passage to his heart. Dryden.

The Persian army had advanced into the . . . passages of Cilicia. South.

6. A continuous course, process, or progress; a connected or continuous series; as, the passage of time.

The conduct and passage of affairs. Sir J. Davies.

7. A separate part of a course, process, or series; an occurrence; an incident; an act or deed. "In thy passages of life." Shak.

The . . . almost incredible passage of their belief. South.

8. A particular portion constituting a part of something continuous; esp., a portion of a book, speech, or musical composition; a paragraph; a clause.

How commentators each dark passage shun. Young.

9. Reception; currency. [Obs.] Sir K. Digby.

10. A pass or an encounter; as, a passage at arms.

No passages of love Betwixt us twain henceforward evermore. Tennyson.

11. A movement or an evacuation of the bowels.

12. In parliamentary proceedings: (a) The course of a proposition (bill, resolution, etc.) through the several stages of consideration and action; as, during its passage through Congress the bill was amended in both Houses. (b) The advancement of a bill or other proposition from one stage to another by an affirmative vote; esp., the final affirmative action of the body upon a proposition; hence, adoption; enactment; as, the passage of the bill to its third reading was delayed. "The passage of the Stamp Act." D. Hosack.

The final question was then put upon its passage. Cushing.

In passage, in passing; cursorily. "These . . . have been studied but in passage." Bacon. — **Middle passage**, Northeast passage, Northwest passage. See under *MIDDLE*, *NORTHEAST*, etc. — **Of passage**, passing from one place, region, or climate to another; migratory; and especially of birds. "Birds of passage." Longfellow.

Passage hawk, a hawk taken on its passage or migration. — **Passage money**, money paid for conveyance of a passenger, — usually for carrying passengers by water.

Syn. — **Vestibule**; hall; corridor. See **VESTIBULE**.
Pass-a-ger (pās'ā-jēr), n. [See **PASSNGER**.] A passenger; a bird or boat of passage. [Obs.] *Ld. Berners*.
Pass-a-ge-way (pās'ā-jē-wē), n. A way for passage; a hall. See **PASSAGE**, 5.

Passant (E. pās'mnt; F. pās'mān'), a. [F., p. pr. of *passer*. See **PASS**, v. t.] 1. Passing from one to another; in circulation; current. [Obs.]

Many opinions are *passant*. *Sir T. Browne*.

2. Cursory; careless. [Obs.]
 On a *passant* review of what I wrote to the bishop. *Sir P. Pett*.

3. Surpassing; excelling. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

4. (*Her.*) Walking; — said of any animal on an ecutcheon, which is represented as walking with the dexter paw raised.

|| **Pass'ed**, masc. (pās'sēd'), a. [F.]
 || **Pass'ed**, fem. (pās'sēd') Past; gone by; hence, past one's prime; worn; faded; as, a *passée belle*. *Ld. Lytton*.

Passer-garde (E. pās'gārd; F. pās'sārd'), n. [F.] (*Anc. Armor*) A ridge or projecting edge on a shoulder piece to turn the blow of a lance or other weapon from the joint of the armor.

Passement (E. pās'ment; F. pās'mān'), n. [F.] Lace, gimp, braid, etc., sewed on a garment. *Sir W. Scott*.

Passementerie (E. pās'mēn'tēri; F. pās'mān't'rēri'), n. [F.] Beaded embroidery for women's dresses.

Passenger (pās'sēn-jēr), n. [OF. & F. *passager*. See **PASSAGE**, and cf. **MESSNGER**.] 1. A passer or passer-by; a wayfarer. *Shak.*

2. A traveler by some established conveyance, as a coach, steamboat, railroad train, etc.

Passenger falcon (*Zool.*), a migratory hawk. *Ainsworth*.

Passenger pigeon (*Zool.*), the common wild pigeon of North America (*Ectopistes migratorius*), so called on account of its extensive migrations.

|| **Passer par tout'** (pās' pārtūt'), n. [F., from *passer* to pass + *partout* everywhere.] 1. That by which one can pass anywhere; a safe-conduct. [Obs.] *Dryden*.

2. A master key; a latchkey.

3. A light picture frame or mat of cardboard, wood, or the like, usually put between the picture and the glass, and sometimes serving for several pictures.

Pass'er (pās'ēr), n. One who passes; a passenger.

Pass'er-by' (-bi'), n. One who goes by; a passer.

|| **Pass'es** (pās'sēz), n. pl. [NL, fr. L. *passer* a sparrow.] (*Zool.*) An order, or suborder, of birds, including more than half of all the known species. It embraces all singing birds (*Oscines*), together with many other small perching birds.

Pass'er-1-form (pās'sēr-1-fōrm), a. (*Zool.*) Like or belonging to the Passeres.

Pass'er-ine (pās'sēr-in or -in), a. [L. *passerinus*, fr. *passer* a sparrow.] (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to the Passeres.

The columbine, gallinaceous, and passerine tribes people the fruit trees. *Sidney Smith*.

Pass'er-ine, n. (*Zool.*) One of the Passeres.

Pass'ib-1-ty (pās'sib-1-tē), n. [L. *passibilitas*: cf. F. *passibilité*.] The quality or state of being possible; aptness to feel or suffer; sensibility. *Hakewill*.

Pass'ib-1-ty (pās'sib-1-tē), a. [L. *passibilis*, fr. *pati*, to suffer: cf. F. *passible*. See **PASSION**.] Susceptible of feeling or suffering, or of impressions from external agents.

Apollinarius, which held even deity itself *passible*. *Hooker*.

Pass'ib-1-ness, n. Possibility. *Brerewood*.

|| **Pass'ib-1-ness** (pās'sib-1-ness), n. [NL, from L. *passio* passion (fr. *pati*, *passus*, to suffer) + *flor*, *floris*, flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the passion flower. It is the type of the order *Passiflorae*, which includes about nineteen genera and two hundred and fifty species.

|| **Pass'im** (pās'sim), adv. [L.] Here and there; everywhere; as, this word occurs *passim* in the poem.

Pass'ing (pās'ing), n. The act of one who, or that which, passes; the act of going by or away.

Pass'ing, a. tolling of a bell to announce that a soul is passing, or has passed, from its body (formerly done to invoke prayers for the dying); also, a tolling during the passing of a funeral procession to the grave, or during funeral ceremonies. *Sir W. Scott*. *Longfellow*.

Pass'ing, a. 1. Relating to the act of passing or going; going by, beyond, through, or away; departing. 2. Exceeding; surpassing; eminent. *Chaucer*. "Her passing deformity." *Shak.*

Pass'ing, a. 1. Exceedingly; excessively; surpassingly; as, *passing* fair; *passing* strange. "You apprehend *passing* shrewdly." *Shak.*

Pass'ing-ly, adv. Exceedingly. *Wyclif*.

Pass'ion (pās'ion), n. [F., fr. L. *passio*, fr. *pati*, *passus*, to suffer. See **PATIENT**.] 1. A suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or

distress (as, cardiac *passion*); specifically, the suffering of Christ between the time of the last supper and his death, esp. in the garden and upon the cross. "The *passion* of this time." *Wyclif* (*Rom.* viii. 18).

To whom else he showed himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible proofs. *Acts* i. 3.

2. The state of being acted upon; subjection to an external agent or influence; a passive condition; — opposed to *action*.

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and, when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it. *Locke*.

3. Capacity of being affected by external agents; susceptibility of impressions from external agents. [R.]

Moldable and not moldable, scissible and not scissible, and many other *passions* of matter. *Bacon*.

4. The state of the mind when it is powerfully acted upon and influenced by something external to itself; the state of any particular faculty which, under such conditions, becomes extremely sensitive or uncontrollably excited; any emotion or sentiment (specifically, love or anger) in a state of abnormal or controlling activity; an extreme or inordinate desire; also, the capacity or susceptibility of being so affected; as, to be in a *passion*; the *passions* of love, hate, jealousy, wrath, ambition, avarice, fear, etc.; a *passion* for war, or for drink; an orator should have *passion* as well as rhetorical skill. "A *passion* from even to idolatry." *Macaulay*. "Her *passion* is to seek roses." *Lady M. W. Montagu*.

We also are men of like *passions* with you. *Acts* xiv. 15.

The nature of the human mind can not be sufficiently understood, without considering the affections and *passions*, or those modifications or actions of the mind consequent upon the apprehension of certain objects or events in which the mind generally conceives good or evil. *Hutcheson*.

The term *passion*, and its adverb *passionately*, often express a very strong predilection for any pursuit, or object of taste — a kind of enthusiastic fondness for anything. *Cogan*.

The bravery of his grief did put me into a towering *passion*. *Shak.*

The ruling *passion*, be it what it will, The ruling *passion* conquers reason still. *Pope*.

Who walked in every path of human life, Felt every *passion*. *Alcibiades*.

When statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no *passion* for the glory of their country. *Addison*.

5. Disorder of the mind; madness. [Obs.] *Shak.*

6. *Passion week*. See *Passion week*, below. *R. of Gl.*

Passion flower (*Bot.*), any flower or plant of the genus *Passiflora*; — so named from a fancied resemblance of parts of the flower to the instruments of our Savior's crucifixion.

The flowers are showy, and the fruit is sometimes highly esteemed (see *GRANADILLA*, and *MASTOP*). The roots and leaves are generally more or less noxious, and are used in medicine. The plants are mostly tendrill climbers, and are commonest in the warmer parts of America, though a few species are Asiatic or Australasian.

Passion music (*Mus.*), originally, music set to the gospel narrative of the passion of our Lord; after the Reformation, a kind of oratorio, with narrative, chorals, airs, and choruses, having for its theme the passion and crucifixion of Christ. — **Passion play**, a mystery play, in which the scenes connected with the passion of our Savior are represented dramatically. — **Passion Sunday** (*Eccles.*), the fifth Sunday in Lent, or the second before Easter. — **Passion week**, the last week but one in Lent, or the second week preceding Easter. The name of *Passion week* is frequently, but improperly, applied to Holy Week. *Shipley*.

Syn. — **PASSION, FEELING, EMOTION**. When any feeling or emotion completely masters the mind, we call it a *passion*; as, a *passion* for music, dress, etc.; especially is anger (when thus extreme) called *passion*. The mind, in such cases, is considered as having lost its self-control, and become the passive instrument of the feeling in question.

Pass'ion (pās'ion), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **PASSIONED** (-ind); p. pr. & vb. n. **PASSIONING**.] To give a passionate character to. [R.] *Keats*.

Pass'ion, v. i. To suffer pain or sorrow; to experience a passion; to be extremely agitated. [Obs.] "Dumbly she *passions*, frantically she doth." *Shak.*

Pass'ion-al (-al), a. Of or pertaining to passion or the passions; exciting, influenced by, or ministering to, the passions. — **n.** A passionate.

Pass'ion-a-ry (-ā-ry), n. [L. *passionarius*: cf. F. *passionnaire*.] A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs. *T. Warton*.

Pass'ion-ate (-it), a. [LL. *passionatus*: cf. F. *passionné*.] 1. Capable or susceptible of passion, or of different passions; easily moved, excited, or agitated; specifically, easily moved to anger; irascible; quick-tempered; as, a *passionate* nature.

Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate*. *Prior*.

2. Characterized by passion; expressing passion; ardent in feeling or desire; vehement; warm; as, a *passionate* friendship. "The *Passionate* Pilgrim." *Shak.*

3. Suffering; sorrowful. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Pass'ion-ate (-it), v. t. 1. To affect with passion; to impassion. [Obs.]

Great pleasure, mixed with pitiful regard, The godly king and queen did *passionate*. *Spenser*.

2. To express feelingly or sorrowfully. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Pass'ion-ate-ly (-it-ly), adv. 1. In a passionate manner; with strong feeling; ardently.

Sorrow expresses itself . . . loudly and *passionately*. *Smith*.

2. Angri-ly; irascibly. *Locke*.

Pass'ion-ate-ness, n. The state or quality of being passionate.

Pass'ion-ist, n. (*R. C. Ch.*) A member of a religious order founded in Italy in 1737, and introduced into the United States in 1852. The members of the order unite

the austerities of the Trappists with the activity and zeal of the Jesuits and Lazarists. Called also *Barefooted Clerks of the Most Holy Cross*.

Pass'ion-less (pās'ion-lēs), a. Void of passion; without anger or emotion; not easily excited; calm. "Self-contained and *passionless*." *Tennyson*.

Pass'ion-tide (-tid'), n. [*Passion* + *tide* time.] The last fortnight of Lent.

Pass'ive (pās'siv), a. [L. *passivus*: cf. F. *passif*. See **PASS**.] 1. Not active, but acted upon; suffering or receiving impressions or influences; as, they were *passive* spectators, not actors in the scene.

The *passive* air I phore their humble tread. *Milton*.

The mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas.

2. Receiving or enduring without either active sympathy or active resistance; without emotion or excitement; patient; not opposing; unresisting; as, *passive* obedience; *passive* submission.

The best virtue, *passive* fortitude. *Massinger*.

3. (*Chem.*) Inactive; inert; not showing strong affinity; as, red phosphorus is comparatively *passive*.

4. (*Med.*) Designating certain morbid conditions, as hemorrhage or dropsy, characterized by relaxation of the vessels and tissues, with deficient vitality and lack of reaction in the affected tissues.

Passive congestion (*Med.*), congestion due to obstruction to the return of the blood from the affected part.

Passive iron (*Chem.*), iron which has been subjected to the action of heat, of strong nitric acid, chlorine, etc. It is then not easily acted upon by acids. — **Passive movement** (*Med.*), a movement of a part, in order to exercise it, made without the assistance of the muscles which ordinarily move the part. — **Passive obedience** (as used by writers on government), obedience or submission of the subject or citizen as a duty in all cases to the existing government. — **Passive prayer**, among mystic divines, a suspension of the activity of the soul or intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet, and yielding only to the impulses of grace. — **Passive verb**, or **Passive voice** (*Gram.*), a verb, or form of a verb, which expresses the effect of the action of some agent; as, in Latin, *decoror*, I am taught; in English, she is *lovel*; the picture is *admired* by all; he is *assailed* by slander.

Syn. — Inactive; inert; quiescent; unresisting; unopposing; suffering; enduring; submissive; patient.

Pass'ive-ly, adv. 1. In a passive manner; inertly; unresistingly.

2. As a passive verb; in the passive voice.

Pass'ive-ness, n. The quality or state of being passive; unresisting; submission.

To be an effect implies *passiveness*, or the being subject to the power and action of its cause. *J. Edwards*.

Pass'iv-1-ty (pās'siv-1-tē), n. [Cf. F. *passivité*.] 1. *Passiveness*; — opposed to *activity*. *J. Taylor*.

I am thrown into a state of humiliating *passivity*. *G. Eliot*.

2. (*Physics*) The tendency of a body to remain in a given state, either of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body; inertia. *Cheyne*.

3. (*Chem.*) The quality or condition of any substance which has no inclination to chemical activity; inactivity.

Pass'-key (pās'kē), n. A key for opening more locks than one; a master key.

Pass'less, a. Having no pass; impassable. *Cowley*.

Pass'man (-mān), n.; pl. **PASS'MEN** (-mēn). One who passes for a degree, without honors. See **CLASSMAN**, 2. [*Eng. Univ.*]

Pass'over (pās'ōvēr), n. [*Pass* + *over*. Cf. *PASCH*.] (*Jewish Antiq.*) (a) A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the sparing of the Hebrews in Egypt, when God, smiting the firstborn of the Egyptians, *passed* over the houses of the Israelites which were marked with the blood of a lamb. (b) The sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover; the paschal lamb. *Ez.* xii.

Pass'-pa-rol' (pās'pā-rōl'), n. [F. *passé-pavole*.] (*Mil.*) An order passed from front to rear by word of mouth.

Pass'port (pās'pōrt), n. [F. *passaport*, orig., a permission to leave a port or to sail into it; *passer* to pass + *port* a harbor. See **PASS**, and **PORT** a harbor.]

1. Permission to *pass*; a document given by the competent officer of a state, permitting the person therein named to pass or travel from place to place, without molestation, by land or by water.

Caution in granting *passports* to Ireland. *Clarendon*.

2. A document carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war, to certify their nationality and protect them from belligerents; a sea letter.

3. A license granted in time of war for the removal of persons and effects from a hostile country; a safe-conduct. *Burritt*.

4. Figuratively: Anything which secures advancement and general acceptance. *Sir P. Sidney*.

His *passport* is his innocence and grace. *Dryden*.

|| **Pass'us** (pās'sūs), n.; pl. L. **PASSUS**, E. **PASSUSES** (-ēz). [L., a step, a pace. See **PACE**.] A division or part; a canto; as, the *passus* of Piers Plowman. See 2d **FTR**.

Pass'word (pās'wōrd'), n. A word to be given before a person is allowed to pass; a watchword; a counter-sign. *Macaulay*.

Pass'ys-meas-ure (pās'sē-mēsh'ūr), n. [Corrupted fr. It. *passumeczo*.] [Obs.] See **PASPY**.

Past (pāst), a. [From **PASS**, v.] Of or pertaining to a former time or state; neither present nor future; gone by; elapsed; ended; spent; as, *past* troubles; *past* offenses. "Past ages." *Milton*.

Past master. See under **MASTER**.

Past, n. A former time or state; a state of things gone by. "The *past*, at least, is secure." *J. Webster*.

The present is only intelligible in the light of the past, often a very remote past indeed. *Trench*.

Past, prep. 1. Beyond, in position, or degree; further than; beyond the reach or influence of. "Who

being past feeling." *Eph.* iv. 19. "Galled past endurance." *Macaulay*.

Until we be past thy borders. *Nim.* xxi. 22.
Love, when once past government, is consequently past shame. *L'Estrange*.

2. Beyond, in time; after; as, *past the hour*.
Is it not past two o'clock? *Shak.*

3. Above; exceeding; more than. [*R.*]
Not past three quarters of a mile. *Shak.*
How not past three quarters of a yard long. *Speker.*

Past (pást), *adv.* By; beyond; as, he ran *past*.
The alarm of drums swept *past*. *Longfellow.*

Paste (pást), *n.* [*OF. paste, F. pâte, L. pasta, fr. Gr. pástē* barley broth; cf. *πάστις* barley porridge, *πάστρον* sprinkled with salt, *πάστρον* to sprinkle. Cf. *PASTY, n., PATTY.*] 1. A soft composition, as of flour moistened with water or milk, or of earth moistened to the consistency of dough, as in making potter's ware.

2. Specifically, in cookery, a dough prepared for the crust of pies and the like; pastry dough.

3. A kind of cement made of flour and water, starch and water, or the like, — used for uniting paper or other substances, as in bookbinding, etc., — also used in calico printing as a vehicle for mordant or color.

4. A highly refractive vitreous composition, variously colored, used in making imitations of precious stones or gems. See *STRASS*.

5. A soft confection made of the inspissated juice of fruit, licorice, or the like, with sugar, etc.

6. (*Mm.*) The mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded.

Paste cel (*Zool.*), the vinegar cel. See under *VINEGAR*.

Paste, v. t. [*Imp. & p. p. PASTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PASTING.*] To unite with paste; to fasten or join by means of paste.

Pasteboard' (-bórd'), *n.* 1. A stiff thick kind of paper board, formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or of paper macerated and pressed into molds, etc.

2. (*Cookery*) A board on which pastry dough is rolled; a molding board.

Pastel (pást'el), *n.* [*F. cf. It. pastello.* Cf. *PASTILE.*] 1. A crayon made of a paste composed of a color ground with gum water. [Sometimes incorrectly written *pastil*.] "Charming heads in *pastel*." *W. Black.*

2. (*Bot.*) A plant affording a blue dye; the woad (*Isatis tinctoria*); also, the dye itself.

Paster (pást'er), *n.* 1. One who pastes; as, a *paster* in a government department.

2. A slip of paper, usually bearing a name, intended to be pasted by the voter, as a substitute, over another name on a printed ballot. [*Cont. U. S.*]

Pastern (pást'ern), *n.* [*OF. pasturon, F. pâtureon, fr. OF. pasture, a tether, for beasts while pasturing; prop., a pasturing. See PASTURE.*] 1. That part of the foot of the horse, and allied animals, between the fetlock and the coffin joint. See *Illustr.* of *HORSE*.

2. The upper bone, or phalanx, of the foot is called the *great pastern bone*; the second, the *small pastern bone*; and the third, which is inclosed in the hoof, the *coffin bone*.

Pastern joint, the joint in the foot of the horse, and allied animals, between the great and small pastern bones.

3. A shackle for horses while pasturing. *Knight.*

3. A pattern. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Pastio-cl-o (pás-tét/ché-ō), *n.* [*It., fr. pasta.* See *PASTE.*] 1. A melody; an olio; as, a *pasticio* of architecture or of music. [*R.*] *H. Schubert.*

2. (*Fine Arts*) (a) A work of art imitating directly the work of another artist, or of more artists than one. (b) A falsified work of art of any sort, as a vase or statue made up of parts of original works, with missing parts supplied.

Pastil (pást'il), *n.* [*F. pastille, L. pastillus* a little loaf, a lozenge, dim. of *pastus* food. See *PASTURE*, and cf. *PASTEL.*] 1. (*Pharmacy*) A small cone or mass made of a paste of gum, benzoin, cinnamon, and other aromatics, — used for fumigating or scenting the air of a room.

2. An aromatic or medicated lozenge; a troche.

3. See *PASTEL*, a crayon.

Pastime (pást'im), *n.* [*Pass + time: cf. F. passe-temps.*] That which amuses, and serves to make time pass agreeably; sport; amusement; diversion. "Their merry waxes and *pastimes*." *Milton.*

Or take their *pastime* in the spacious field. *Corper.*

Syn. — Entertainment; amusement; recreation; diversion; sport; play.

Pastime, v. t. To sport; to amuse one's self. [*R.*]

Pastor (pást'or), *n.* [*L., fr. pascere, pastum, to pasture, to feed. Cf. PABULUM, PASTURE, FOOD.*] 1. A shepherd; one who has the care of flocks and herds.

The *pastor* shears their hoary beards. *Dryden.*

2. A guardian; a keeper; specifically (*Eccles.*), a minister having the charge of a church and parish; one who has the care of souls. *Eph.* iv. 11. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

3. (*Zool.*) A species of starling (*Pastor roseus*), native of the plains of Western Asia and Eastern Europe. Its head is crested and glossy greenish black, and its back is rosy. It feeds largely upon locusts. Called also *rose-colored starling*, and *locust bird*.

Pastor-age (-áj; 48), *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or duty, of a pastor; *pastorate*.

Pastoral (-al), *a.* [*L. pastoralis: cf. F. pastoral.* See *PASTOR.*] 1. Of or pertaining to shepherds; hence, relating to rural life and scenes; as, a *pastoral* life; *pastoral* manners; a *pastoral* poem.

2. Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church; as, *pastoral* duties; a *pastoral* letter.

Piety is the life and soul of *pastoral* fidelity. *H. Humphrey.*

Pastoral staff (*Eccles.*), a staff, usually of the form of a

shepherd's crook, borne as an official emblem by a bishop, abbot, abess, or other prelate privileged to carry it. See *CROOK*, and *CROZIER*. — **Pastoral theology**, that part of theology which treats of the duties of pastors.

Pastoral (pást'or-al), *n.* 1. A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds; a poem in which the speakers assume the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolic.

A *pastoral* is a poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects on a country life. *Rambler.*

2. (*Mus.*) A cantata relating to rural life; a composition for instruments characterized by simplicity and sweetness; a lyrical composition the subject of which is taken from rural life. *Moore (Encyc. of Music).*

3. (*Eccles.*) A letter of a pastor to his charge; specifically, a letter addressed by a bishop to his diocese; also (*Prot. Epis. Ch.*), a letter of the House of Bishops, to be read in each parish.

Pastorale (pást'or-á-l), *n.* [*It.*] 1. (*Mus.*) A composition in a soft, rural style, generally in 6-8 or 12-8 time.

2. A kind of dance; a kind of figure used in a dance.

Pastorally (pást'or-al-ly), *adv.* 1. In a pastoral or rural manner.

2. In the manner of a pastor.

Pastorate (-át), *n.* [*Cf. F. pastorat.* See *PASTOR.*] The office, state, or jurisdiction of a pastor.

Pastor-less, *a.* Having no pastor.

Pastor-ling (-ling), *n.* An insignificant pastor. [*R.*]

Pastor-ly, *a.* Appropriate to a pastor. *Milton.*

Pastor-ship, *n.* Pastorate. *Bp. Bull.*

Pastry (pást'ry), *n., pl. PASTRIES* (-tríz), 1. The place where pastry is made. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Articles of food made of paste, or having a crust made of paste, as pies, tarts, etc.

Pastry cook, one whose occupation is to make pastry; as, the *pastry cook* of a hotel.

Pasture-ble (pást'ur-á-b'l; 135), *a.* Fit for pasture.

Pasturage (-áj; 48), *n.* [*OF. pasturage, F. pâture.* See *PASTURE.*] 1. Grazing ground; grass land used for pasturing; pasture.

2. Grass growing for feed; grazing.

3. The business of feeding or grazing cattle.

Pasture (pást'ur; 135), *n.* [*OF. pasture, F. pâture, L. pastura, fr. pascere, pastum, to pasture, to feed. See PASTOR.*] 1. Food; nourishment. [*Obs.*]

Toads and frogs his *pasture* poisonous. *Spenser.*

2. Specifically: Grass growing for the food of cattle; the food of cattle taken by grazing.

3. Grass land for cattle, horses, etc.; *pasturage*.

He maketh me to lie down in green *pastures*. *Psa.* xxiii. 2.

So *graze* as you find *pasture*. *Shak.*

Pasture, v. t. [*Imp. & p. p. PASTURED* (-túrd); *p. pr. & vb. n. PASTURING.*] To feed, esp. to feed on growing grass; to supply grass as food for; as, the farmer *pastures* fifty oxen; the land will *pasture* forty cows.

Pasture, v. i. To feed on growing grass; to graze.

Pasture-less, *a.* Destitute of pasture. *Milton.*

Pastur-er (-ér), *n.* One who pastures; one who takes cattle to graze. See *AGISTEER*.

Pasty (pást'y), *a.* Like paste, as in color, softness, stickiness. "A *pasty* complexion." *G. Eliot.*

Pasty, n.; pl. PASTIES (-íz). [*OF. pasté, F. pâté.* See *PASTE*, and cf. *PATTY.*] A pie consisting usually of meat wholly surrounded with a crust made of a sheet of paste, and often baked without a dish. "If ye pinch me like a *pasty*." *Sh.* Apple *pasties*."

A large *pasty* baked in a pewter platter. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pat (pát), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. PATTED* (-téd); *p. pr. & vb. n. PATTING.*] [*Cf. G. patschen, Prov. G. putzen, to strike, tap.*] To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to stroke lightly; to tap; as, to *pat* a dog.

Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite. *Pope.*

Pat, n. 1. A light, quick blow or stroke with the fingers or hand; a tap.

2. A small mass, as of butter, shaped by pats.

It looked like a tessellated work of *pats* of butter. *Dickens.*

Pat, a. [*Cf. pat* a light blow, *D. te pas* convenient, *pat*, where *pas* is fr. *F. passer* to pass.] Exactly suitable; fit; convenient; timely. "A *pat* allusion." *Barrow.*

Pat, adv. In a *pat* manner.

I foresaw then 't would come in *pat* hereafter. *Sterne.*

Pa-ta-ca (pá-tá-ká), *n.* [*Sp.*] The Spanish dollar; — called also *patacon*. [*Obs.*]

Pa-tache (pá-tásh'), *n.* [*F. & Sp. patache, F. patacho.*] (*Naut.*) A tender to a fleet, formerly used for conveying men, orders, or treasure. [*Spain & Portugal.*]

Pa-ta-coon (pát'á-koon'), *n.* [*Sp.*] See *PATACA*.

Pa-ta-gi-um (pá-tá-jí-um), *n.; pl. PATAGIA* (-á). [*L., an edge or border.*] 1. (*Anat.*) In bats, an expansion of the integument uniting the fore limb with the body and extending between the elongated fingers to form the wing; in birds, the similar fold of integument uniting the fore limb with the body.

2. (*Zool.*) One of a pair of small vesicular organs situated at the bases of the anterior wings of lepidopterous insects. See *Illustr.* of *BUTTERFLY*.

Pa-ta-go-ni-an (pát'á-gó-ní-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Patagonia. — *n.* A native of Patagonia.

Pa-ta-mar (pát'á-már), *n.* [*From the native name.*] (*Naut.*) A vessel resembling a grab, used in the coasting trade of Bombay and Ceylon. [*Written also pattemar.*]

Pa-tas (pá-tás'), *n.* (*Zool.*) A West African long-tailed monkey (*Cercopithecus ruber*); the red monkey.

Pa-ta-vi-ty (pát'á-ví-ty), *n.* [*L. patavinus, fr. Patavium, cf. F. patavinité.*] The use of local or provincial words, as in the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian; — so called from Patavium, now Padua, the place of Livy's nativity.

Patch (pách), *n.* [*OE. pacche; of uncertain origin, perh. for placeche; cf. Prov. E. patch patch, LG. plakki,*

plakke.] 1. A piece of cloth, or other suitable material, sewed or otherwise fixed upon a garment to repair or strengthen it, esp. upon an old garment to cover a hole.

Patches set upon a little breach. *Shak.*

2. Hence: A small piece of anything used to repair a breach; as, a *patch* on a kettle, a roof, etc.

3. A small piece of black ink stuck on the face, or neck, to hide a defect, or to heighten beauty.

Your black *patches* you wear variously. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. (*Gun.*) A piece of greased cloth or leather used as wrapping for a rifle ball, to make it fit the bore.

5. Fig.: Anything regarded as a patch; a small piece of ground; a tract; a plot; as, scattered *patches* of trees or growing corn.

Employed about this *patch* of ground. *Bunyan.*

6. (*Mil.*) A block on the muzzle of a gun, to do away with the effect of dispar, in sighting.

7. A patry fellow; a rogue; a ninny; a fool. [*Obs. or Collog.*] "Thou scurvy *patch*." *Shak.*

Patch *ice*, ice in overlapping pieces in the sea. — **Soft patch**, a patch for covering a crack in a metallic vessel, as a steam boiler, consisting of soft material, as putty, covered and held in place by a plate bolted or riveted fast.

Patch (pách), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. PATCHED* (pách't); *p. pr. & vb. n. PATCHING.*] 1. To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces of cloth, leather, or the like; as, to *patch* a coat.

2. To mend with pieces; to repair with pieces fastened on; to repair clumsily; as, to *patch* the roof of a house.

3. To adorn, as the face, with a patch or patches.

Ladies who *patched* both sides of their faces. *Spectator.*

4. To make of pieces or patches; to repair as with patches; to arrange in a hasty or clumsy manner; — generally with *up*; as, to *patch up* a truce. "If you'll *patch* a quarrel." *Shak.*

Patch'er (-ér), *n.* One who patches or botches. *Fore.*

Patch'ery (-y), *n.* Botchery; covering of defects; bungling; hypocrisy. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Patch'ing-ly, *adv.* Clumsily; deceitfully. [*Obs.*]

Pat-chou'il (pá-chóu'il), *n.* [*Cf. F. patchouli; P. patchouli*]

Pat-chou'ly (pá-chóu'ly), *prob. of East Indian origin.* [*Bot.*]

A mintlike plant (*Pogostemon Patchouli*) of the East Indies, yielding an essential oil from which a highly valued perfume is made.

2. The perfume made from this plant.

Patchouly camphor (*Chem.*), a substance homologous with and resembling borneol, found in patchouly oil.

Patch'work (pách'wúrk'), *n.* Work composed of pieces sewed together, esp. pieces of various colors and figures; hence, anything put together of incongruous or ill-adapted parts; something irregular or clumsily composed; a thing patched up. [*Swift.*]

Patch'y (-y), *a.* Full of, or covered with, patches; abounding in patches.

1. **Pat'té** (pát'té'), *a.* (*Her.*) See *PATTÉ*.

2. **Pat'té** (pát'té'), *n.* [*F. pâté.*] 1. A pie. See *PATTY*.

2. (*Fort.*) A kind of platform with a parapet, usually of an oval form, and generally erected in marshy grounds to cover a gate of a fortified place. [*R.*]

Pate (pát), *n.* [*Cf. LG. & Prov. G. patkopf, patzkopf, scabby head; patt, patz, scab & Kopf head.*] 1. The head of a person; the top, or crown, of the head. [Now generally used in contempt or ridicule.]

His mischief shall return upon his own head, and his violent dealing shall come down upon his own *pate*. *Psa.* vii. 16.

Fat paunches have lean *pates*. *Shak.*

2. The skin of a calf's head.

Pat'ed (pát'éd), *a.* Having a pate; — used only in composition; as, long-*paté*; shallow-*paté*.

Pat'ee (pát'ee'), *n.* See *PATTÉE*.

Pat'e-fac-tion (pát'ē-fák'shún), *n.* [*L. patefacio, fr. patefacere* to open; *patere* to lie open + *facere* to make.] The act of opening, disclosing, or manifesting; open declaration. *Jer. Taylor.*

Pat'e-la (pát'ē-lá), *n.* [*Hind. patēla.*] A large flat-bottomed trading boat peculiar to the river Ganges; — called also *patēla*.

Pa-tel-la (pá-tē-lá), *n.; pl. PATELLÆ* (-lē). [*L., a small pan, the kneepan, dim. of patina, patena, a pan, dish.*] 1. A small dish, pan, or vase.

2. (*Anat.*) The kneepan; the cap of the knee.

3. (*Zool.*) A genus of marine gastropods, including many species of limpets. The shell has the form of a flattened cone. The common European limpet (*Patella vulgata*) is largely used for food.

4. (*Bot.*) A kind of apothecium in lichens, which is orbicular, flat, and sessile, and has a special rim not a part of the thallus.

Pa-tel'lar (-lēr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the patella, or kneepan.

Pa-tel'li-form (-lí-fórm), *a.* [*Patella + -form: cf. F. patelliforme.*] 1. Having the form of a patella.

2. (*Zool.*) Resembling a limpet of the genus *Patella*.

Pa-tel'lu-la (-lū-lá), *n.; pl. PATELLULÆ* (-lū). [*NL., dim. of L. patella. See PATELLA.*] (*Zool.*) A cuplike sucker on the feet of certain insects.

Pat'en (pát'en), *n.* [*LL. patina, patena, fr. L. patina, patena, a pan; cf. L. patere* to be open, *E. patent*, and *Gr. πατάω* a kind of flat dish: cf. *F. patène*. Cf. *PATINA.*] 1. A plate. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Eccles.*) The plate on which the consecrated bread is placed in the Eucharist, or on which the host is placed during the Mass. It is usually small, and so formed as to fit the chalice, or cup, as a cover.

[Written also *patin*, *patine*.]

Pat'e-na (pát'ē-ná; *It. pát'tēnā*), *n.* [*LL.*] (*Eccles.*) A *paten*.

Pa-tē'na (pá-tē'ná), *n.* [*Cf. Pg. patena a paten.*] A grassy expanse in the hill region of Ceylon.

Pat'en-ty (pát'en-tē or pát'-), *n.* [See *PATENT.*]

1. The condition of being open, enlarged, or spread.

2. The state of being patent or evident.

Pat'ent (pā'tent or pā'tent; 277), *a.* [*L. patens, -entis*, *p. pr. of patere* to be open: cf. *F. patent*. Cf. *ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΝ*.] 1. (Often pronounced pā'tent in this sense) Open; expanded; evident; apparent; unconcealed; manifest; public; conspicuous.

He had received instructions, both patent and secret. *Motley*.

2. Open to public perusal; — said of a document conferring some right or privilege; as, letters patent. See *Letters patent*, under 3d *LETTER*.

3. Appropriated or secured by letters patent; secured by official authority to the exclusive possession, control, and disposal of some person or party; patented; as, a patent right; patent medicines.

Madder . . . in King Charles the First's time, was made a patent commodity. *Mortimer*.

4. (Bot.) Spreading; forming a nearly right angle with the stem or branch; as, a patent leaf.

Patent leather, a varnished or lacquered leather, used for boots and shoes, and in carriage and harness work.

Patent office, a government bureau for the examination of inventions and the granting of patents. — **Patent right**, (a) The exclusive right to an invention, and the control of its manufacture. (b) (Law) The right, granted by the sovereign, of exclusive control of some business of manufacture, or of the sale of certain articles, or of certain offices or prerogatives. — **Patent rolls**, the registers, or records, of patents.

Pat'ent, *n.* [*Cf. F. patente*. See *PATENT*, *a.*] 1. A letter patent, or letters patent; an official document, issued by a sovereign power, conferring a right or privilege on some person or party. Specifically: (a) A writing securing to an inventor, for a term of years, the exclusive right to his invention. (b) A document making a grant and conveyance of public lands.

Four other gentlemen of quality remained mentioned in that patent. *Fuller*.

2. In the United States, by the act of 1870, patents for inventions are issued for seventeen years, without the privilege of renewal except by act of Congress.

3. The right or privilege conferred by such a document; hence, figuratively, a right, privilege, or license of the nature of a patent.

If you are so fond over her iniquity, give her patent to offend. *Shak.*

Pat'ent, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PATENTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. PATENTING*.] To grant by patent; to make the subject of a patent; to secure or protect by patent; as, to patent an invention; to patent public lands.

Pat'ent-a-ble (-ā'b'l), *a.* Suitable to be patented; capable of being patented.

Pat'ent-ee (pā'tent-ē or pā'tent-ē), *n.* One to whom a grant is made, or a privilege secured, by patent. *Bacon*.

Pat'ent-hammered (pā'tent-hām'erd or pā'tent-), *a.* (Stone Cutting) Having a surface dressed by cutting with a hammer the head of which consists of broad thin chisels clamped together.

Pat'ent-ly (pā'tent-lī; see *PATENT*, *a.*, 1), *adv.* Openly; evidently.

Pat'or-ra (pā'tōr-rā), *n.* *pl.* *PATERE* (-ī). [*L. fr. pater* to lie open.] 1. A saucerlike vessel of earthenware or metal, used by the Greeks and Romans in libations and sacrifices.

2. (Arch.) A circular ornament, resembling a dish, often worked in relief on friezes, and the like.

Pat'or-ro (pā'tōr-rō), *n.* See *ΠΑΤΕΡΟΝ*. [*Obs.*]

Pat'or-la-mil'as (pā'tōr-fā-mil'ās), *n.* *pl.* *PATRESFAMILIAS* (pā'trēz-). [*L. fr. pater* father + *familias*, gen. of *familia* family.] (Rom. Law) The head of a family; in a large sense, the proprietor of an estate; one who is his own master.

Pat'ernal (pā'tēr-nāl), *a.* [*L. paternus*, *fr. pater* a father: cf. *F. paternal*. See *FATHER*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a father; fatherly; showing the disposition of a father; guiding or instructing as a father; as, paternal care. "Under paternal rule." *Milton*.

2. Received or derived from a father; hereditary; as, a paternal estate.

Their small paternal field of corn. *Dryden*.

Paternal government (*Polit. Science*), the assumption by the governing power of a quasi-fatherly relation to the people, involving strict and intimate supervision of their business and social concerns, upon the theory that they are incapable of managing their own affairs.

Paternalism (-iz'm), *n.* (*Polit. Science*) The theory or practice of paternal government. See *Paternal government*, under *PATERNAL*. *London Times*.

Pat'ernal-ly, *adv.* In a paternal manner.

Pat'erni-ty (-it-ty), *n.* [*L. paternitas*: cf. *F. paternité*. See *PATERNAL*.] 1. The relation of a father to his children; fatherhood; fatherhood; family headship; as, the divine paterni-ty.

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than paterni-ty and eldership. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

2. Derivation or descent from a father; male parentage; as, the paterni-ty of a child.

3. Origin; authorship.

The paterni-ty of these novels was . . . disputed. *Sir W. Scott*.

Pat'or-nos'ter (pā'tōr-nōs'tēr), *n.* [*L. Our Father*.]

1. The Lord's prayer, so called from the first two words of the Latin version.

2. (Arch.) A beehive ornament in moldings.

3. (Angling) A line with a row of hooks and beaded sinkers.

Paternoster pump, **Paternoster wheel**, a chain pump; a noria. — **Paternoster while**, the space of time required for repeating a paternoster. *Udall*.

Path (pāth), *n.*; *pl.* *PATHS* (pāthz). [*AS. pæð, pæð*; akin to *D. pad*, *G. pfad*, of uncertain origin; cf. *Gr. páros*, *Skr. pathu*, *path*. √21.] 1. A trodden way; a footway.

The dewy paths of meadows we will tread. *Dryden*.

2. A way, course, or track, in which anything moves or has moved; route; passage; an established way; as,

the path of a meteor, of a caravan, of a storm, of a pestilence. Also used figuratively, of a course of life or action.

All the paths of the Lord are mercy and truth. *Ps. xxv. 10*.

The paths of glory lead but to the grave. *Gray*.

Path (pāth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PATHED* (pāthd); *p. pr. & vb. n. PATHING*.] To make a path in, or on (something), or for (some one). [*R.*] "Pathing young Henry's unadvised ways." *Drayton*.

Path, *v. i.* To walk or go. [*R.*]

Path'e-mat'ic (pāth'ē-māt'ik), *a.* [*Gr. παθηματικός*, *fr. πάσχω* a suffering, *πάθειν*, to suffer.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, emotion or suffering. [*R.*] *Chalmers*.

Pa-thet'ic (pā-thēt'ik), *a.* [*L. patheticus*, *Gr. παθητικός*, *fr. πάθειν*, *πάσχω*, to suffer: cf. *F. pathétique*. See *PATHOIS*.] 1. Expressing or showing anger; passionate. [*Obs.*]

2. Affecting or moving the tender emotions, esp. pity or grief; full of pathos; as, a pathetic song or story. "Pathetic action." *Macaulay*.

No theory of the passions can teach a man to be pathetic. *E. Porter*.

Pathetic muscle (*Anat.*), the superior oblique muscle of the eye. — **Pathetic nerve** (*Anat.*), the fourth cranial, or trochlear, nerve, which supplies the superior oblique, or pathetic, muscle of the eye. — **The pathetic**, a style or manner adapted to arouse the tender emotions.

Pa-thet'ic-al (-ī-kāl), *a.* Pathetic. [*R.*] — **Pa-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Pa-thet'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Path'e-tism (pāth'ē-tizm), *n.* [*Cf. F. pathétisme*.] See *MBEISM*.

Path'find'er (pāth'fīnd'ēr), *n.* One who discovers a way or path; one who explores untraversed regions. The cow is the true pathfinder and pathmaker. *J. Burroughs*.

Path'ic (pāth'ik), *n.* [*L. pathicus*, *Gr. παθικός*, passive, *fr. πάθειν*, *πάσχω*, to suffer.] A male who submits to the crime against nature; a catamite. [*R.*] *J. Johnson*.

Path'ic, *a.* [*Gr. παθικός*.] Passive; suffering.

Path'less (pāth'lēs), *a.* Having no beaten path or way; untrodden; impenetrable; as, pathless woods.

Through the heavens' wide, pathless way. *Milton*.

Path'mak'er (-māk'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, makes a way or path.

Path'o-gene (pāth'ō-jēn), *n.* [*See PATHOGENIC*.] (*Biol.*) One of a class of virulent microorganisms or bacteria found in the tissues and fluids in infectious diseases, and supposed to be the cause of the disease; a pathogenic organism; a pathogenic bacterium; — opposed to *zymogene*.

Path'o-gen'e-sis (-jēn'ē-sis), *n.* (*Med.*) Pathogeny.

Path'o-ge-net'ic (-jēn'ēt'ik), *a.* (*Med.*) Pathogenic.

Path'o-gen'ic (-jēn'ik), *a.* [*Gr. πάθος* disease + the root of *γενος* birth.] (*Med. & Biol.*) Of or pertaining to pathogeny; producing disease; as, a pathogenic organism; a pathogenic bacterium.

Path'o-g'e-ny (pāth'ōj'ē-nī), *n.* (*Med.*) (a) The generation, and method of development, of disease; as, the pathogeny of yellow fever is unsettled. (b) That branch of pathology which treats of the generation and development of disease.

Path'o-g'e-mon'ic (pāth'ōj'ē-nōm'ik), *a.* [*Gr. παθολογομονικός* skilled in judging of diseases; *πάθος* a disease + *μονομετρικός* skilled: cf. *F. pathologique*. See *GNOMIC*.] (*Med.*) Specially or decisively characteristic of a disease; indicating with certainty a disease; as, a pathologicomic symptom.

The true pathologicomic sign of love, jealousy. *Lyndholst*.

Path'o-g'e-my (pāth'ōj'ē-nī), *n.* (*Gr. πάθος* passion + *γνώμη* a judgment, *fr. γινώσκω*, to know.) Expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

Path'o-log'ic (pāth'ō-lōj'ik), *a.* [*Gr. παθολογικός*.]

Path'o-log'ic-al (-lōj'ikāl), *a.* [*cf. F. pathologique*.]

Of or pertaining to pathology. — **Path'o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Path'o-log'ist (pāth'ō-lōj'ist), *n.* [*Cf. F. pathologiste*.] One skilled in pathology; an investigator in pathology; as, the pathologist of a hospital, whose duty it is to determine the causes of the diseases.

Path'o-log'y (-jī), *n.*; *pl.* *PATHOLOGIES* (-jīz). [*Gr. πάθος* a suffering, disease + *λογία*: cf. *F. pathologie*.] (*Med.*) The science which treats of diseases, their nature, causes, progress, symptoms, etc.

Pathology is general or special, according as it treats of disease or morbid processes in general, or of particular diseases; it is also subdivided into *internal* and *external*, or *medical* and *surgical* pathology. Its departments are *nosology*, *etiology*, *morbid anatomy*, *symp-tomatology*, and *therapeutics*, which treat respectively of the classification, causation, organic changes, symptoms, and cure of diseases.

Cellular pathology, a theory that gives prominence to the vital action of cells in the healthy and diseased functions of the body. *Virchow*.

Path'o-po'ia (pāth'ō-pō'ia), *n.*; *pl.* *-IAS* (-iāz). [*NL*, from *Gr. πάθος*; *πάθος* passion + *ποίησις* to make.] (*Rhet.*) A speech, or figure of speech, designed to move the passions.

Path'os (pāth'ōs), *n.* [*L. from Gr. πάθος* a suffering, passion, *fr. πάθειν*, *πάσχω*, to suffer; cf. *πόνος* toil, *L. pati* to suffer, *E. patient*.] That quality or property of anything which touches the feelings or excites emotions and passions, esp., that which awakens tender emotions, such as pity, sorrow, and the like; contagious warmth of feeling, action, or expression; pathetic quality; as, the pathos of a picture, of a poem, or of a cry.

The combination of incident, and the pathos of catastrophe. *T. Watson*.

Path'way (pāth'wā), *n.* A footpath; a beaten track; any path or course. Also used figuratively.

In the way of righteousness is life; and in the pathway thereof there is no death. *Prov. xii. 28*.

We tread the pathway arm in arm. *Sir W. Scott*.

Pat'ible (pā'tī-b'l), *a.* [*L. patibilis*, *fr. pati* to suffer.] Supportable; tolerable; endurable. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*.

Pa-tib'u-la-ry (pā'tīb'ū-lā-rī), *a.* [*L. patibulum* a gallows: cf. *F. patibulaire*.] Of or pertaining to the gallows, or to execution. [*R.*] *Carlyle*.

Pa-tib'u-la-ted, *a.* Hanged on a gallows. [*R.*]

Pa'tience (pā'shēns), *n.* [*F. patience*, *fr. L. patientia*. See *PATIENT*.] 1. The state or quality of being patient; the power of suffering with fortitude; uncomplaining endurance of evils or wrongs, as toil, pain, poverty, insult, oppression, calamity, etc.

Strengthened with all might, . . . unto all patience and long-suffering. *Col. i. 11*.

I must have patience to endure the load. *Shak.*

Who hath learned lowliness From his Lord's cradle, patience from his cross. *Keble*.

2. The act or power of calmly or contentedly waiting for something due or hoped for; forbearance.

Have patience with me, and I will pay thee all. *Matt. xviii. 26*.

3. Constancy in labor or application; perseverance.

He learned with patience, and with meekness taught. *Harte*.

4. Suffrance; permission. [*Obs.*] *Hooker*.

They stay upon your patience. *Shak.*

5. (Bot.) A kind of dock (*Rumex patientia*), less common in America than in Europe; monk's rhubarb.

6. (Card Playing) Solitaire.

Syn. — **PATIENCE**, **RESIGNATION**. *Patience* implies the quietness or self-possession of one's own spirit under sufferings, provocations, etc.; *resignation* implies submission to the will of another. The Stoic may have patience; the Christian should have both patience and resignation.

Pa'tient (pā'shēnt), *a.* [*F. fr. L. patiens, -entis*, *p. pr. of pati* to suffer. Cf. *PATHOIS*, *PASSION*.] 1. Having the quality of enduring; physically able to suffer or bear.

Patient of severest toil and hardship. *Sp. Fell*.

2. Undergoing pains, trials, or the like, without murmuring or fretfulness; bearing up with equanimity against trouble; long-suffering.

3. Constant in pursuit or exertion; persevering; calmly diligent; as, patient endeavor.

Whatever I have done is due to patient thought. *Sir I. Newton*.

4. Expectant with calmness, or without discontent; not hasty; not overzealous; composed.

Not patient to expect the turns of fate. *Prior*.

5. Forbearing; long-suffering.

Be patient toward all men. *1 Thess. v. 14*.

Pa'tient, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, is passively affected; a passive recipient.

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate that it often involves the agent and the patient. *Gov. of Tongue*.

2. A person under medical or surgical treatment; — correlative to *physician* or *nurse*.

Like a physician, . . . seeing his patient in a pestilential fever. *Sir P. Sidney*.

In patient, a patient who receives lodging and food, as well as treatment, in a hospital or an infirmary. — **Out patient**, one who receives advice and medicine, or treatment, from an infirmary.

Pa'tient, *v. t.* To compose; to calm. [*Obs.*] "Patient yourself, madam." *Shak.*

Pa'tient-ly, *adv.* In a patient manner. *Cowper*.

Pat'ine (pā'tīn), *n.* **Pat'ine**, *n.* A plate. See *PATEN*.

"I build with patines of bright gold." *Shak.*

Pat'ina (pā'tīnā; *it. pā'tēnā*), *n.* [*It. fr. L. patina* a dish, a pan, a kind of cake. Cf. *PATEN*.] 1. A dish or plate of metal or earthenware; a patella.

2. (Fine Arts) The color or incrustation which age gives to works of art; especially, the green rust which covers ancient bronzes, coins, and medals. *Fairholt*.

Pat'io (pā'tē-ō), *n.* [*Sp. a court*.] (*Metal.*) A paved yard or floor where ores are cleaned and sorted, or where ore, salt, mercury, etc., are trampled by horses, to effect intermixture and amalgamation.

Pat'io process is used to reduce silver ores by amalgamation.

Pat'ly (pā'tī-lī), *adv.* Fitly; seasonably. *Burrore*.

Pat'ness, *n.* Fitness or appropriateness; striking suitability; convenience.

The description with equal pathness may suit both. *Barnum*.

Pa'tois (pā'twā), *n.* [*F.*] A dialect peculiar to the illiterate classes; a provincial form of speech.

The jargon and patois of several provinces. *Sir T. Browne*.

Pa-tonce (pā'tōns), *a.* [*Cf. F. patte d'once* paw of an ounce.] (*Her.*) Having the arms growing broader and flared toward the end; — said of a cross. See *Illustr. 9 of Cross*.

Pa'tri-al (pā'trī-āl), *a.* [*L. patria* fatherland, country, *fr. pater* father.] (*Lat. Gram.*) Derived from the name of a country, and designating an inhabitant of the country; gentile; — said of a noun. — *n.* A patril noun. Thus *Romanus*, a Roman, and *Troas*, a woman of Troy, are patril nouns, or patrilals.

Pa'tri-arch (-ārk), *n.* [*F. patriarche*, *L. patriarcha*, *Gr. πατριάρχης*, *fr. πατρίς* lineage, especially on the father's side, race; *πατρις* father + *ἀρχος* a leader, chief, *fr. ἀρχω* to lead, rule. See *FATHER*, *ARCHAIC*.] 1. The father and ruler of a family; one who governs his family or descendants by paternal right; — usually applied to heads of families in ancient history, especially in Biblical and Jewish history to those who lived before the time of Moses.

2. (*R. C. Ch. & Gr. Ch.*) A dignitary superior to the order of archbishops; as, the patriarch of Constantinople, of Alexandria, or of Antioch.

3. A venerable old man; an elder. Also used figuratively.

The patriarch hoary, the sage of his kith and the hamlet. *Longfellow*.

The monarch oak, the patriarch of trees. *Dryden*.

Pa'tri-arch'al (-ārk'al), *a.* [*Cf. F. patriarchal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a patriarch or to patriarchs; possessed by, or subject to, patriarchs; as, patriarchal authority or jurisdiction; a patriarchal see; a patriarchal church.

2. Characteristic of a patriarch; venerable.

About whose patriarchal knee
Late the little children clung. *Tennyson.*

3. (*Ethnol.*) Having an organization of society and government in which the head of the family exercises authority over all its generations.

Patriarchal cross (*Her.*), a cross, the shaft of which is intersected by two transverse beams, the upper one being the smaller. See *ILLUSTR.* (2) of CROSS. — **Patriarchal dispensation**, the divine dispensation under which the patriarchs lived before the law given by Moses.

Pa'tri-arch'ate (pā'trī-ār'kāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *patriarchat*.]

1. The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The residence of an ecclesiastical patriarch.

3. (*Ethnol.*) A patriarchal form of government or society. See *PATRIARCHAL*, *a.*, 3.

Pa'tri-arch-dom (pā'trī-ār'k-dūm), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate. [*R.*]

Pa'tri-arch'ic (pā'trī-ār'k'ik), *a.* [L. *patriarchicus*, Gr. *πατριάρχικος*.] Patriarchal.

Pa'tri-arch-ism (pā'trī-ār'k-iz'm), *n.* Government by a patriarch, or the head of a family.

Pa'tri-arch-ship, *n.* A patriarchate. *Ayliffe.*

Pa'tri-arch'y (pā'trī-ār'k'y), *n.* [Gr. *πατριάρχια*.] 1. The jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchship. *Brewerwood.*

2. Government by a patriarch; patriarchism.

Pa'tri-cian (pā'trī-sh'ān), *a.* [L. *patricius*, fr. *pater* fathers or senators, pl. of *pater*: cf. F. *patrien*. See *PATERNAL*.] 1. (*Rom. Antig.*) Of or pertaining to the Roman *pateres* (fathers) or senators, or patricians.

2. Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, a person of high birth; noble; not plebeian.

Born in the patriarchal file of society. *Sir W. Scott.*

His horse's hoofs wet with patrician blood. *Addison.*

Pa'tri-cian, *n.* [L. *patricius*: cf. F. *patrien*.] 1. (*Rom. Antig.*) Originally, a member of any of the families constituting the *populus Romanus*, or body of Roman citizens, before the development of the plebeian order; later, one who, by right of birth or by special privilege conferred, belonged to the nobility.

2. A person of high birth; a nobleman.

3. One familiar with the works of the Christian Fathers; one versed in patristic lore. [*R.*] *Cotteridge.*

Pa'tri-cian-ism (pā'trī-sh'ān-iz'm), *n.* The rank or character of patricians.

Pa'tri-ci-ate (pā'trī-sh'ān-āt), *n.* The patrician class; the aristocracy; also, the office of patriarch. *Milman.*

Pa'tri-ci-dal (pā'trī-sh'ān-dal), *a.* Of or pertaining to patricians; patricial.

Pa'tri-cide (pā'trī-sh'ān-sid), *n.* [L. *pater* father + *caedere* to kill. Cf. *PARICIDE*.] 1. The murderer of his father.

2. The crime of one who murders his father. Same as *PARICIDE*.

Pa'tri-mo-ni-al (pā'trī-mō-nī-āl), *a.* [L. *patrimonialis*: cf. F. *patrimonial*.] Of or pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors; as, a patrimonial estate.

Pa'tri-mo-ni-ally, *adv.* By inheritance.

Pa'tri-mo-ni-ty (pā'trī-mō-nī-tē), *n.* pl. *PATRIMONIES* (-nīz). [L. *patrimonium*, fr. *pater* father + *mo* F. *patrimoine*. See *PATERNAL*.] 1. A right or estate inherited from one's father; or, in a larger sense, from any ancestor. "Reave the orphan of his patrimony." *Shak.*

2. Formerly, a church estate or endowment. *Shipley.*

Pa'tri-ot (pā'trī-ōt; 277), *n.* [F. *patriote*; cf. Sp. *patriota*, It. *patriotta*; also, fr. Gr. *πατριώτης* a fellow-countryman, fr. *πάτρις* established by forefathers, fr. *πάτρις* father. See *FATHER*.] One who loves his country, and zealously supports its authority and interests. *Bp. Hall.*

Such tears as patriots shed for dying laws. *Pope.*

Pa'tri-ot-ic, *a.* Becoming to a patriot; patriotic.

Pa'tri-ot'ic (-ōt'ik; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *patriotique*, Gr. *πατριωτικός* belonging to a fellow-countryman.] Inspired by patriotism; actuated by love of one's country; zealously and unselfishly devoted to the service of one's country; as, a patriotic statesman, vigilance.

Pa'tri-ot'ic-al (-ōt'ik-āl), *a.* Patriotic; that pertains to a patriot. — **Pa'tri-ot'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pa'tri-ot-ism (pā'trī-ōt-iz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *patriotisme*.] Love of country; devotion to the welfare of one's country; the virtues and actions of a patriot; the passion which inspires one to serve one's country. *Berkeley.*

Pa'tri-pas-sian (pā'trī-pās-sh'ān; 277), *n.* [LL. *Patripassiani*, pl.; L. *pater* father + *pāssus*, to suffer: cf. F. *patripassiens*.] (*Eccel. Hist.*) One of a body of believers in the early church who denied the independent preexistent personality of Christ, and who, accordingly, held that the Father suffered in the Son; a monarchian. — **Pa'tri-pas-sian-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

Pa'trist (pā'trīst), *n.* One versed in patristics.

Pa'tris'tic (pā'trīst'ik), *a.* [F. *patriistique*. See *PATRISTICAL*.] Of or pertaining to the Fathers of the Christian church.

The voluminous editor of Jerome and of tons of patristic theology. *I. Taylor.*

Pa'tris'tics (-t'iks), *n.* That department of historical theology which treats of the lives and doctrines of the Fathers of the church.

Pa'tri-zate (pā'trī-zāt), *v. i.* [L. *patriizare*, *patrizare*; cf. Gr. *πατριάζειν*.] To initiate one's father. [*R.*]

Pa'tro-c'i-nate (pā'trōs'k-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *patrocinate*, p. p. of *patrocinar* to patronize, fr. *patronus* patron.] To support; to patronize. [*Obs.*]

Pa'tro-c'i-na-tion (-nā'shūn), *n.* The act of patronizing or patronizing. [*Obs.*] "Patrocinations of treason." *Bp. Hall.*

Pa'tro-c'i-n'y (pā'trōs'k-n'y), *n.* [L. *patrociniūm*.] [*Obs.*] See *PATROCINATION*.

Pa'trol' (pā'trōl'), *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. *PATROLLED* (-trōld); p. pr. & vb. n. *PATROLLING*.] [*F.* *patrouiller*, O. & Prov. F. *patouiller* to paddle, paw about, patrol, fr. *patis* a paw; cf. D. *poot* paw, G. *pfole*, and E. *pat*, *v.*]

To go the rounds along a chain of sentinels; to traverse a police district or beat.

Pa'trol' (pā'trōl'), *v. t.* To go the rounds of, as a sentry, guard, or policeman; as, to patrol a frontier; to patrol a beat.

Pa'trol', *n.* [*F.* *patrouille*, OF. *patouille*. See *PATROL*, *v. t.*] 1. (*Mil.*) (a) A going of the rounds along the chain of sentinels and between the posts, by a guard, usually consisting of three or four men, to insure greater security from attacks on the outposts. (b) A movement, by a small body of troops beyond the line of outposts, to explore the country and gain intelligence of the enemy's whereabouts. (c) The guard or men who go the rounds for observation; a detachment whose duty it is to patrol.

2. Any perambulation of a particular line or district to guard it; also, the men thus guarding; as, a customs patrol; a fire patrol.

In France there is an army of patrols to secure her fiscal regulations. *A. Hamilton.*

Pa'trol'man (pā'trōl'mān), *n.*; pl. *PATROLMEN* (-mēn). One who patrols; a watchman; especially, a policeman who patrols a particular precinct of a town or city.

Pa'tron (pā'trūn; 277), *n.* [*F.* fr. L. *patronus*, fr. *pater* a father. See *PATERNAL*, and cf. *PATRON*, *PATRONAGE*, *PATRONAGE*.] 1. One who protects, supports, or countenances; a defender. "Patron of my life and liberty." *Shak.* "The patron of true holiness." *Spenser.*

2. (*Rom. Antig.*) (a) A master who had freed his slave, but still retained some paternal rights over him. (b) A man of distinction under whose protection another person placed himself. (c) An advocate or pleader.

Let him who works the client wrong
Hew the patron's ire. *Macaulay.*

3. One who encourages or helps a person, a cause, or a work; a furtherer; a promoter; as, a patron of art.

4. (*Eccel. Lang.*) One who has the gift and disposition of a benefice. [*Obs.*]

5. A guardian saint; — called also *patron saint*.

6. (*Naut.*) See *PATRON*, 2.

Patrons of Husbandry, the grangers. See *GRANGER*, 2.

Patron, *v. t.* To be a patron of; to patronize; to favor. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Patron, *a.* Doing the duty of a patron; giving aid or protection; tutelary. *Dryden.*

Patron saint (R. C. Ch.), a saint regarded as the peculiar protector of a country, community, church, profession, etc., or of an individual.

Patron-age (pā'trūn-āz; 277), *n.* [*F.* *patronage*, Cf. LL. *patronaticum*, and L. *patronatus*.] 1. Special countenance or support; favor, encouragement, or aid, afforded to a person or a work; as, the patronage of letters; patronage given to an author.

2. Business custom. [*Commercial Cant*]

3. Guardianship, as of a saint; tutelary care. *Addison.*

4. The right of nomination to political office; also, the offices, contracts, honors, etc., which a public officer may bestow by favor.

5. (*Eng. Law*) The right of presentation to church or ecclesiastical benefice; advowson. *Blackstone.*

Patron-age, *v. t.* To act as a patron of; to maintain; to defend. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Patron-al (-āl), *a.* [L. *patronalis*: cf. F. *patronal*.] Patron; protecting; favoring. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Patron-ate (-āt), *n.* [L. *patronatus*.] The right or duty of a patron; patronage. [*R.*] *Westm. Rev.*

Patron-ess (pā'trūn-ēs), *n.* [Cf. F. *patronnesse*.] A female patron or helper. *Spenser.*

Night, best patroness of grief.

Patron-i-z'a-tion (pā'trūn-iz-ā'shūn), *n.* The act of patronizing; patronage; support. [*R.*]

Patron-ize (pā'trūn-iz; 277), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *PATRONIZED* (-īz); p. pr. & vb. n. *PATRONIZING* (-īz-ing).] 1. To act as patron toward; to support; to countenance; to favor; to aid.

This idea has been patronized by two States only. *A. Hamilton.*

2. To trade with customarily; to frequent as a customer. [*Commercial Cant*]

3. To assume the air of a patron, or of a superior and protector, toward; — used in an unfavorable sense; as, to patronize one's equals.

Patron-izer (-īz-ēr), *n.* One who patronizes.

Patron-izing (-īz-ing), *a.* Showing condescending favor; assuming the manner or airs of a superior toward another. — **Patron-izing-ly**, *adv.* *Thackeray.*

Patron-less (pā'trūn-lēs), *a.* Destitute of a patron.

Patro-nom-a-to-lo-gy (pā'trōn-ōm-ā-tōl-ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. *πάτρις*, *πάτρις*, a father + *λόγος* name: cf. F. *patronymie*.] Derived from ancestors, as a name; expressing the name of ancestors; as, a *patronymic* denomination.

Patro-nym-ic, *n.* [Gr. *πατρωνυμικός*.] A modification of the father's name, borne by the son; a name derived from that of a parent or ancestor; as, *Peileides*, the son of Peleus; *Johnnes* the son of John; *Macdonald*, the son of Donald; *Pauling*, the son of Paul; also, the surname of a family; the family name. *M. A. Lower.*

Patro-nym-ic-al (-ī-kāl), *a.* Same as *PATRONYMIC*.

Patroon (pā'troon'), *n.* [D. *patroon*.] A patron, a protector. See *PATRON*.

One of the proprietors of certain tracts of land with manorial privileges and right of entail, under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey.

Patroon-ship, *n.* The office of a patroon. *Irring.*

Pat'té (pā'té), *a.* [F. *pâté*, fem. *pâtée*.] (*Her.*) Narrow at the inner,

and very broad at the outer, end, or having its arms of that shape; — said of a cross. See *ILLUSTR.* (8) of CROSS. [Written also *pâté*, *patee*.]

Pat'te-mar (pā'tē-mār), *n.* See *PATAMAR*.

Pat'ten (pā'tēn), *n.* [F. *patin* a high-heeled shoe, fr. *patis* paw, foot. Cf. *PASTON*, *PATTE*.] 1. A clog or sole of wood, usually supported by an iron ring, worn to raise the feet from the wet or the mud.

The patten now supports each frugal dame. *Gay.*

2. A stilt. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

Pat'tened (-tēnd), *a.* Wearing pattens. "Some pat'tened girl." *Jane Austen.*

Pat'ter (pā'tēr), *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. *PATTERED* (-tērd); p. pr. & vb. n. *PATTERING*.] [*F.* *pat* to strike gently.] 1. To strike with a quick succession of slight, sharp sounds; as, *pattering* rain or hail; *pattering* feet.

The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard. *Thomson.*

2. To mutter; to mumble; as, to *patter* with the lips. *Tyndale.* [In this sense, and in the following, perh. from *patronaster*.]

3. To talk glibly; to chatter; to harangue. [*Colloq.*]

I've gone out and pattered to get money. *Mayhew.*

Pat'ter, *v. t.* 1. To spatter; to sprinkle. [*R.*] "And *patter* the water about the boat." *J. R. Drake.*

2. [See *PATTE*, *v. t.*, 2.] To mutter, as prayers.

[The hooded clouds] *patter* their doleful prayers. *Longfellow.*

To *patter* *dash*, to talk in thieves' cant. [*Slang*]

Pat'ter, *n.* 1. A quick succession of slight sounds; as, the *patter* of rain; the *patter* of little feet.

2. Glib and rapid speech; a voluble harangue.

3. The cant of a class; patois; as, thieves' *patter*; gypsies' *patter*.

Pat'ter-er (-ēr), *n.* One who patters, or talks glibly; specifically, a street peddler. [*Cant, Eng.*]

Pat'tern (-tēr), *n.* [OE. *patron*, F. *patron*, a patron, also, a pattern. See *PATRON*.] 1. Anything proposed for imitation; an archetype; an exemplar; that which is to be, or is worthy to be, copied or imitated; as, a *pattern* of a machine.

I will be the *pattern* of all patience. *Shak.*

2. A part showing the figure or quality of the whole; a specimen; a sample; an example; an instance.

He compares the *pattern* with the whole piece. *Swift.*

3. Stuff sufficient for a garment; as, a dress *pattern*.

4. Figure or style of decoration; design; as, wall paper of a beautiful *pattern*.

5. Something made after a model; a copy. *Shak.*

The *patterns* of things in the heavens. *Ileb. ix. 23.*

6. Anything cut or formed to serve as a guide to cutting or forming objects; as, a dressmaker's *pattern*.

7. (*Founding*) A full-sized model around which a mold of sand is made, to receive the melted metal. It is usually made of wood and in several parts, so as to be removed from the mold without injuring it.

Pattern box, chain, or cylinder (*Figure Weaving*), devices, in a loom, for presenting several shuttles to the picker in the proper succession for forming the figure. — **Pattern card**, (*Fig.*) A set of samples on a card. (*Fig. Weaving*) One of the perforated cards in a Jacquard apparatus. — **Pattern reader**, one who arranges textile patterns. — **Pattern wheel** (*Diorology*), a count-wheel.

Pat'tern, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *PATTERED* (-tērd); p. pr. & vb. n. *PATTERING*.] 1. To make or design (anything) by, from, or after, something that serves as a *pattern*; to copy; to model; to imitate.

[A temple] *patterned* from that which Adam reared in Paradise. *Sir T. Herbert.*

2. To serve as an example for; also, to parallel.

To *pattern* after, to imitate; to follow.

Pat'ty (-tē), *n.*; pl. *PATTIES* (-tēz). [*F.* *pâté*. See *PATÉ*.] A little pie.

Pat'ty-pan (pā'tē-pān), *n.* 1. A pan for baking patties.

2. A patty. [*Obs.*]

Pat'tul-ous (pā'tē-lūs), *a.* [L. *patulus*, fr. *patere* to be open, extend.] Open; expanded; slightly spreading; having the parts loose or dispersed; as, a *patulous* calyx; a *patulous* cluster of flowers.

The eyes are large and *patulous*. *Sir J. Hill.*

|| **Pau** (pā), *n.* See *PAU*.

Pau-cil-o-quent (pā-sil-ō-kwent), *a.* Uttering few words; brief in speech. [*R.*]

Pau-cil-o-quey (-kwēy), *n.* [L. *pauciloquium*: *paucus* little + *loqui* to speak.] Brevity in speech. [*R.*]

Pau-ci-spi'ral (pā-sil-spi'rāl), *a.* [L. *paucis* few + E. *spiral*.] (*Zool.*) Having few spirals, or whorls; as, a *paucispiral* operculum or shell.

Pau-ci-ty (pā-sil-tē), *n.* [L. *paucitas*, fr. *paucus* few, little: cf. F. *paucité*. See *FEW*.] 1. Fewness; smallness of number; scarcity. *Hooker.*

Revelation denies it by the stern reserve, the *paucity*, and the incompleteness, of its communications. *I. Taylor.*

2. Smallness of quantity; exigency; insufficiency; as, *paucity* of blood. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pau'gie (pā'gē), *n.*; pl. *PAUGIES* (-gēz). [Corrupted *Pau'gy*, from Amer. Indian *mishcuppang*. See *SCUR*.] (*Zool.*) The scup. See *PONGY*, and *SCUP*.

Pau-hau'gen (pā-hau'gen), *n.* [North Amer. Indian.] (*Zool.*) The menhaden; — called also *pagluden*.

Paul (pāl), *n.* See *PAUL*.

Paul, *n.* An Italian silver coin. See *PAOLO*.

Paul'dron (-drūn), *n.* [See *POULDRON*.] (*Mil. Antig.*) A piece of armor covering the shoulder at the junction of the body piece and arm piece.

Paul'i-an (pāl'i-an), *n.* (*Eccel. Hist.*) A follower of Paul of Antioch in the third century, who was deposed for denying the divinity of Christ.

Paul'i-dae (pāl-i-dā), *n.* [*Etymol. uncertain.*] (*Eccel. Hist.*) One of a sect of Christian dualists originating in Armenia in the seventh century. They rejected the Old Testament and a part of the New.



CROSS PATTÉ
Fitché.

Narrow at the inner,

Pauline (pɔˈliːn), *n.* (Naut.) See **TARPAULIN**.
Pauline (pɔˈliːn), *n.* [L. *Paulinus*, fr. *Paulus* Paul.] Of or pertaining to the apostle Paul, or his writings; resembling, or conforming to, the writings of Paul; as, the *Pauline* epistles; *Pauline* doctrine.

My religion had always been *Pauline*. J. H. Newman.

Paulist (pɔˈlɪst), *n.* (R. C. Ch.) A member of The Institute of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, founded in 1858 by the Rev. I. T. Hecker of New York. The majority of the members were formerly Protestants.

Paulownia (pɔˈlɒʊ-ni-ə), *n.* [NL. So named from the Russian princess Anna Pavlovna.] (Bot.) A genus of trees of the order *Scrophulariaceae*, consisting of one species, *Paulownia imperialis*.

The tree is native to Japan, and has immense heart-shaped leaves, and large purplish flowers in panicles. The capsules contain many little winged seeds, which are beautiful microscopic objects. The tree is hardy in America as far north as Connecticut.

Paulm (pɔˈlm), *v. t. & i.* [See **PALE** to cheat.] To palm off by fraud; to cheat at cards. [Obs.] Swift.

Paulone (pɔˈnɛ), *n.* [See **PANSY**.] (Bot.) The pansy. "The pretty *Paulone*." Spenser.

Paulonch (pɔˈnɔʃ or pɔˈnɔʃ; 277), *n.* [OF. *panche*, *pance*, F. *panse*, L. *pantex*, *pantice*.] 1. (Anat.) The belly and its contents; the abdomen; also, the first stomach, or rumen, of ruminants. See **RUMEN**.
 2. (Naut.) A paunch mat; — called also *panch*.

Paulonch mat (Naut.), a thick mat made of strands of rope, used to prevent the yard or rigging from chafing.

Paulonch, *v. t.* [imp. & p. **PAUNCH** (paunch or pɔˈnɔʃ); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PAUNCHING**.] 1. To pierce or rip the belly of; to eviscerate; to disembowel. Shak.

2. To stuff with food. [Obs.] 'Tall.

Paulonch (pɔˈnɔʃ), *a.* Pot-bellied. [R.] Dickens.

Paulon (pɔˈnɔ), *n.* A kind of bread. See **PONE**.

Paulper (pɔˈpɛr), *n.* [See **POOR**.] A poor person; especially, one dependent on private or public charity. Also used adjectively; as, *Paulper* immigrants, *Paulper* labor.

Paulperism (pɔˈpɛr-iz), *n.* [Cf. F. *paupérisme*.] The state of being a pauper; the state of indigent persons requiring support from the community. Whately.

Syn. — Poverty; indigence; penury; want; need; destitution. See **POVERTY**.

Paulperization (pɔˈpɛr-iz-ə-tion), *n.* The act or process of reducing to pauperism. C. Kingsley.

Paulperize (pɔˈpɛr-iz), *v. t.* [imp. & p. **PAUPERIZED** (-izd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PAUPERIZING** (-iz-ing).] To reduce to pauperism; as, to *Paulperize* the peasantry.

Paulrop-o-da (pɔˈrɒp-ə-də), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *raipos* small + *-poda*.] (Zool.) An order of small myriapods having only nine pairs of legs and destitute of tracheæ.

Pause (pɔˈz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pausa*. See **POSSE**.] 1. A temporary stop or rest; an intermission of action; interruption; suspension; cessation.

2. Temporary inaction or waiting; hesitation; suspense; doubt.

I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin. Shak.

3. In speaking or reading aloud, a brief arrest or suspension of voice, to indicate the limits and relations of sentences and their parts.

4. In writing and printing, a mark indicating the place and nature of an arrest of voice in reading; a punctuation point; as, teach the pupil to mind the *pauses*.

5. A break or paragraph in writing.

He writes with warmth, which usually neglects method, and thus partitions and *pauses* which men educated in the schools observe. Locke.

Syn. — Stop; cessation; suspension.

Pause, *v. t.* [imp. & p. **PAUSED** (pɔˈzɪd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PAUSING**.] [Cf. F. *pauser*, L. *pausare*. See **PAUSE**, *n.*, **POSSE**.] 1. To make a short stop; to cease for a time; to intermit speaking or acting; to stop; to wait; to rest. "Tarry, *pause* a day or two." Shak.

Pausing a while, thus to herself she mused. Milton.

2. To be intermitted; to cease; as, the music *pauses*.

3. To hesitate; to hold back; to delay. [R.]

Why doth the Jew *pause*? Take thy forfeiture. Shak.

4. To stop in order to consider; hence, to consider; to reflect. [R.] "Take time to *pause*." Shak.

To pause upon, to deliberate concerning. Shak.

Syn. — To intermit; stop; stay; wait; delay; tarry; hesitate; demur.

Pause, *v. t.* To cause to stop or rest; — used reflexively. [R.] Shak.

Pauser (pɔˈzɪr), *n.* One who pauses. Shak.

Pausingly, *adv.* With pauses; haltingly. Shak.

Paulz (pɔˈz), *n.* [From the native name: cf. Sp. *paiz*.] (Zool.) A curassow (*Ouzas paulz*), which, in South America, is often domesticated.

Pavage (pɔˈvɑːʒ; 48), *n.* [Cf. F. *pavage*.] See **PAYAGE**. [R.]

Pavane (pɔˈvæn or pɔˈvæn), *n.* [F. *pavane*; cf. It. & Sp. *pavon*, and Sp. *pavon*, *pavo*, a peacock. L. *pavo*.] A stately and formal Spanish dance for which full state costume is worn; — so called from the resemblance of its movements to those of the peacock. [Written also *pavane*, *paven*, *pavian*, and *pavin*.]

Paulvé (pɔˈvɛ), *n.* [F., from *paver* to pave. See **PAYE**.] The pavement.

Nympha du pavé (nɔ̃sɛf du pɔˈvɛ), a prostitute who solicits in the street. [A low euphemism]

Pave (pɔˈv), *v. t.* [imp. & p. **PAVED** (pɔˈvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PAVING**.] [F. *paver* to pave, LL. *pavare*, from L. *pavire* to beat, ram, or tread down; cf. Gr. *πάω* to beat, strike.] 1. To lay or cover with stone, brick, or other material, so as to make a firm, level, or convenient surface for horses, carriages, or persons on foot, to travel on; to floor with brick, stone, or other solid material; as, to *pave* a street; to *pave* a court.

With silver *paved*, and all divine with gold. Dryden.

To pave thy realm, and smooth the broken ways. Gay.

2. Fig.: To make smooth, easy, and safe; to prepare, as a path or way; as, to *pave* the way to promotion; to *pave* the way for an enterprise.

It might open and *pave* a prepared way to his own title. Bacon.

Pavement (pɔˈvɛm), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *pavimentum*, L. *pavimentum*. See **PAYE**.] That with which anything is paved; a floor or covering of solid material, laid so as to make a hard and convenient surface for travel; a paved road or sidewalk; a decorative interior floor of tiles or colored bricks.

The riches of heaven's *pavement*, trodden gold. Milton.

Pavement teeth (Zool.), flattened teeth which in certain fishes, as the skates and ostracodonts, are arranged side by side, like tiles in a pavement.

Pavement, *v. t.* To furnish with a pavement; to pave. [Obs.] "How richly *pavemented*!" Bp. Hall.

Pavon (pɔˈvɔn), *n.* See **PAVAN**.

Pavon (pɔˈvɔn), *n.* One who paves; one who lays a pavement. [Written also *pavier* and *pavior*.]

Pave-sade (pɔˈvɛ-sād), *n.* [F. See **PAVIRE**.] A canvas screen, formerly sometimes extended along the side of a vessel in a naval engagement, to conceal from the enemy the operations on board.

Pave-see (pɔˈvɛ-sɛ), *n.* [F. *pavise*.] (Obs.) A contribution or tax for paving streets or highways. Bouvier.

Pavil-an (pɔˈvɪl-ən), *n.* See **PAVAN**.

Pavil (pɔˈvɪl), *n.* [L. *pavidus*, from *pavere* to be afraid.] Timid; fearful. [R.] Thackeray.

Pavil-ty (pɔˈvɪl-ti), *n.* Timidity. [R.]

Pavil (pɔˈvɪl), *n.* A paver.

Pavil-in (pɔˈvɪl-in), *n.* (Chem.) A glucoside found in species of the genus *Pavia* of the Horse-chestnut family.

Pavilion (pɔˈvɪl-i-ən), *n.* [F. *pavillon*, fr. L. *pavilio* a butterfly, also, a tent, because spread out like a butterfly's wings.] 1. A temporary movable habitation; a large tent; a marquee; esp., a tent raised on posts. "The Greeks do pitch their brave *pavilions*." Shak.

2. (Arch.) A single body or mass of building, contained within simple walls and a single roof, whether insulated, as in the park or garden of a larger edifice, or united with other parts, and forming an angle or central feature of a large pile.

3. (Mil.) A flag, colors, ensign, or banner.

4. (Her.) Same as **TRENT** (Her.).

5. That part of a brilliant which lies between the girdle and collet. See **ILLUSTRATION**.

6. (Anat.) The auricle of the ear; also, the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube.

7. A covering; a canopy; figuratively, the sky.

The *pavilion* of heaven is bare. Shelley.

Pavilion, *v. t.* [imp. & p. **PAVILIONED** (-yend); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PAVILIONING**.] To furnish or cover with, or shelter in, a tent or tents.

The field *pavilioned* with his guardians bright. Milton.

Pavil-in (pɔˈvɪl-in), *n.* See **PAVAN**.

Paving (pɔˈvɪŋ), *n.* 1. The act or process of laying a pavement, or covering some place with a pavement.

2. A pavement.

Pavil-or (pɔˈvɪr), *n.* 1. One who paves; a paver.

2. A rammer for driving paving stones.

3. A brick or slab used for paving.

Pavise (pɔˈvɪz), *n.* [OF. *pavise*, F. *pavois*; cf. It. *pavese*, LL. *pavese*; perh. named from *Pavia* in Italy.] (Mil. Antig.) A large shield covering the whole body, carried by a pavior, who sometimes screened also an archer with it. [Written also *pavais*, *pavese*, and *pavisse*.]

Pavil-or (pɔˈvɪr), *n.* (Mil. Antig.) A soldier who carried a pavise.

Paulvo (pɔˈvɔ), *n.* [L., a peacock. See **PEACOCK**.] 1. (Zool.) A genus of birds, including the peacocks.

2. (Astron.) The Peacock, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

Pavon (pɔˈvɔn), *n.* A small triangular flag, esp. one attached to a knight's lance; a pennon.

Pavone (pɔˈvɔn), *n.* [Cf. It. *pavone*, Sp. *pavon*, fr. L. *pavo*.] (Zool.) A peacock. [Obs.] Spenser.

Pavon-an (pɔˈvɔn-ən), *a.* Of or pertaining to a peacock. [R.] Southey.

Pavonine (pɔˈvɔ-nin), *a.* [L. *pavontinus*, fr. *pavo* a peacock. See **PEACOCK**.] 1. (Zool.) Like, or pertaining to, the genus *Pavo*.

2. Characteristic of a peacock; resembling the tail of a peacock, as in colors; iridescent. P. Cleveland.

Paw (pɔˈ), *n.* [OE. *paw*, *poue*, OF. *poe*: cf. *patte*, LG. *pote*, D. *pot*, G. *pfote*.] 1. The foot of a quadruped having claws, as the lion, dog, cat, etc.

2. The hand. [Jocose] Dryden.

Paw clam (Zool.), the tridacna; — so called because shaped like an animal's paw.

Paw, *v. t.* To draw the forefoot along the ground; to beat or scrape with the forefoot. Job xxxix. 21.

Paw, *v. t.* [imp. & p. **PAWED** (pɔˈd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PAWING**.] 1. To pass the paw over; to stroke or handle with the paws; hence, to handle fondly or rudely.

2. To scrape or beat with the forefoot.

His hot courser *pawed* the Hungarian plain. Tickell.

Pawk (pɔˈk), *n.* (Zool.) A small lobster. Travis.

Pawky (pɔˈki), *a.* [Cf. AS. *paecan* to deceive.] Arch; cunning; sly. [Scot.] Jamieson.

Pawl (pɔˈl), *n.* [W. *pawl* a pole, a stake. Cf. **POLE** a stake.] (Mach.) A pivoted tongue, or sliding bolt, on one part of a machine, adapted to fall into notches, or interlocking spaces, on another part, as a ratchet wheel, in such a manner as to permit motion in one direction and prevent it in the reverse, as in a windlass; a catch, click, or detent. See **ILLUSTRATION** OF **RATCHET WHEEL**. [Written also *pawl*, or *pall*.]

Pawl bitt (Naut.), a heavy timber, set abast the windlass, to receive the strain of the pawls. — **Pawl rim or ring** (Naut.), a stationary metallic ring surrounding the base of a capstan, having notches for the pawls to catch in.

Pawl, *v. t.* To stop with a pawl; to drop the pawls of.

To pawl the capstan. See under **CAPSTAN**.

Pawn (pɔˈn), *n.* See **PAN**, the masticatory.

Pawn, *n.* [OE. *paune*, *poun*, OF. *peon*, *poon*, F. *peon*, LL. *pedo* a foot soldier, fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot. See **FOOT**, and cf. **PIONEER**, **PEON**.] (Chess) A man or piece of the lowest rank.

Pawn, *n.* [OF. *pan* pledge, assurance, skirt, piece, F. *pan* skirt, lapet, piece, from L. *pannus*. See **PANE**.] 1. Anything delivered or deposited as security, as for the payment of money borrowed, or of a debt; a pledge. See **PLEDGE**, *n.*, 1.

As for mortgaging or pawning. . . men will not take *pauna* without use (i. e., interest). Bacon.

2. State of being pledged; a pledge for the fulfillment of a promise. [R.]

Redeem from broking *pawn* the blenish'd crown. Shak.

As the morning dew is a *pawn* of the evening fatness. Donne.

3. A stake hazarded in a wager. [Poetic]

My life I never hold but as a *pawn* To wage against thy enemies. Shak.

In *pawn*. At *pawn*, in the state of being pledged. "Sweet wife, my honor is at *pawn*." Shak. — **Pawn ticket**, a receipt given by the pawnbroker for an article pledged.

Pawn, *v. t.* [imp. & p. **PAWNED** (pɔˈnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PAWNING**.] 1. To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed; to put in *pawn*; to pledge; as, to *pawn* one's watch.

And *pawned* the last remaining piece of plate. Dryden.

2. To pledge for the fulfillment of a promise; to stake; to risk; to wager; to hazard.

Pawning his honor to obtain his lust. Shak.

Pawn-ble (pɔˈn-bl), *a.* Capable of being pawned.

Pawn-broker (pɔˈn-brɔːk), *n.* One who makes a business of lending money on the security of personal property pledged or deposited in his keeping.

Pawn-broking, *n.* The business of a pawnbroker.

Pawn-oo (pɔˈn-oo), *n.* (Law) One to whom a pledge is delivered as security; one who takes anything in *pawn*.

Pawnoes (pɔˈnoʊz), *n. pl.*; sing. **PAWNEE** (-nɛ). (Ethnol.) A tribe of Indians (called also *Loups*) who formerly occupied the region of the Platte river, but now live mostly in the Indian Territory. The term is often used in a wider sense to include also the related tribes of Rickarees and Wichitas. Called also *Pani*.

Pawn-or (pɔˈn-ɔr), *n.* (Law) One who pawns or

Pawn-or (pɔˈn-ɔr), *n.* pledges anything as security for the payment of borrowed money or of a debt.

Paw-paw (pɔˈpɔ), *n.* (Bot.) See **PAWAW**.

Pax (pɔˈks), *n.* [L. *pax* peace. See **PEACE**.] 1. (Eccl.) The kiss of peace; also, the embrace in the sanctuary now substituted for it at High Mass in Roman Catholic churches.

2. (R. C. Ch.) A tablet or board, on which is a representation of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, or of some saint, and which, in the Mass, was kissed by the priest and then by the people, in medieval times, as an oculatory. It is still used in communities, confraternities, etc.

Kiss the *pax*, and be quiet like your neighbors. Chapman.

Paxillose (pɔˈksɪl-lɔs), *a.* [L. *paxillus* a small stalk.] (Bot.) Resembling a little stalk.

Paxillous (pɔˈksɪl-lɔs), *a.* *pl.* **PAXILLI** (-li). [L., a peg.] (Zool.) One of a peculiar kind of spines covering the surface of certain starfishes. They are pillarlike, with a flattened summit which is covered with minute spinules or granules. See **ILLUSTRATION** in Appendix.

Pax-wax (pɔˈks-wɔks), *n.* [For *fauxer*, fr. AS. *faez* hair (akin to OHG. *fahs*) + *waxan* to grow. See **WAX** to grow, and cf. **FAKED**, **PECTINATE**.] (Anat.) The strong ligament of the back of the neck in quadrupeds. It connects the back of the skull with the dorsal spine of the cervical vertebrae, and helps to support the head. Called also *papyrazus* and *pachyraz*.

Pax-wax (pɔˈks-wɔks), *n.* (Anat.) See **PAXWAX**.

Pay (pɔˈ), *v. t.* [OE. *paier*, fr. L. *picare* to pitch, *pic* pitch: cf. OF. *paiz* pitch, F. *paiz*. See **PITCH a black substance.] (Naut.) To cover, as the bottom of a vessel, a scum, a spar, etc., with tar or pitch, or a waterproof composition of tallow, resin, etc.; to smear.**

Pay, *v. t.* [imp. & p. **PAID** (pɔˈd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PAYING**.] [OE. *paier*, F. *payer*, fr. L. *pacare* to pacify, appease, fr. *pax*, *pacis*, peace. See **PEACE**.] 1. To satisfy, or content; specifically, to satisfy (another person) for service rendered, property delivered, etc.; to discharge one's obligation to; to make due return to; to compensate; to remunerate; to recompense; to requite; as, to *pay* workmen or servants.

May no penny ale them *pay* (i. e., satisfy). P. Plowman.

[8he] *pays* me with disdain. Dryden.

2. Hence, figuratively: To compensate justly; to requite according to merit; to reward; to punish; to retort or retaliate upon.

For which, or *pay* me quickly, or I'll *pay* you. B. Jonson.

3. To discharge, as a debt, demand, or obligation, by giving or doing what is due or required; to deliver the

holothurians, including those that have ambulacral suckers, or feet, and an internal gill.

the seed of several legumin: senâtc, cîrc, kîm, kîrm, kîsk, kînal, kîll; cîve, cîvent, cînd, fîrm, recent; kîce, kîdea, kîll; kîld, cîbey, kîrb, kîdd.

See. See

Ped/ate (péd/át), *a.* [L. *pedatus*, *p. p.* of *pedare* to furnish with feet, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (Bot.) Palmate, with the lateral lobes cleft into two or more segments; — said of a leaf. — **Ped/ate-ly**, *adv.*



Pedate Leaf.

Ped/ati-fid (péd-át'i-fíd), *a.* [Pedate + root of *L. findere* to split.] (Bot.) Cleft in a pedate manner, but having the lobes distinctly connected at the base; — said of a leaf.



Pedatifid Leaf.

Ped/die (péd/dí), *v. i.* [From PEDDLER.] 1. To travel about with wares for sale; to go about from place to place, or from house to house, for the purpose of retailing goods; as, to peddle without a license.

2. To do a small business; to be busy about trifles; to peddle.

Ped/die, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* PEDDLED (-d'ld), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEDDLING (-dlng).] To sell from place to place; to retail by carrying around from customer to customer; to hawk; hence, to retail in very small quantities; as, to peddle vegetables or tinware.

Ped/dler (péd/dlér), *n.* [OE. *pedlere*, *pedlare*, also *peddare*, *peddlare*, fr. OE. *ped* a basket, of unknown origin.] One who peddles; a traveling trader; one who travels about, retailing small wares; a hawker. [Written also *pedlar* and *pedler*.] "Some vagabond huckster or peddler." Hakluyt.

Ped/dler-y (-ý), *n.* [Written also *pedlary* and *pedlery*.] 1. The trade, or the goods, of a peddler; hawking; small retail business, like that of a peddler.

2. Trifling; trickery. [Obs.] "Look . . . into these their deceitful peddleries." Milton.

Ped/dling, *a.* 1. Hawking; acting as a peddler.

2. Potty; insignificant. "The miserable remains of a peddling commerce." Burke.

Ped/er-ast (péd/ér-ást), *n.* [Gr. *παῖδαστῆς*; *παῖς*, *paîs*, a boy + *ἀστέω* to love: cf. F. *pédéraste*.] One guilty of pederasty; a sodomite.

Ped/er-as/tio (-ást'ík), *a.* [Gr. *παῖδαρστικός*.] Of or pertaining to pederasty.

Ped/er-as/ty (péd/ér-ás'ty), *n.* [Gr. *παῖδαρστία*: cf. F. *pédérastie*.] The crime against nature; sodomy.

Ped/er-ro (péd/ér-ró), *n.* [Sp. *pedrero*, fr. OSp. *pedra*, Sp. *pedra*, a stone, L. *petra*, fr. Gr. *πέτρα*.] So named because it was at first charged with stones. (Mil.) A term formerly applied to a short piece of chambered ordnance. [Written also *patero* and *petero*.]

Ped/er-sis (péd/ér-sis), *n.* [NL. from Gr. *πῆσις* a leaping.] Same as *Brownian movement*, under BROWNIAN.

Ped/es-tal (péd/és-tál), *n.* [Sp. *pedestal*: cf. F. *piédestal*, It. *piédestallo*; fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot + OIG. *stal* standing place, station, place, akin to E. *stall*. See FOOT, and STALL, and cf. FOOTSTALL.] 1. (Arch.) The base or foot of a column, statue, vase, lamp, or the like; the part on which an upright work stands. It consists of three parts, the base, the die or dado, and the cornice or surbase molding. See ILLUST. OF COLUMN.

Build him a pedestal, and say, "Stand there!" Cowper.

2. (a) (Railroad Cars) A casting secured to the frame of a truck and forming a jaw for holding a journal box. (b) (Mach.) A pillow block; a low housing. (c) (Bridge Building) An iron socket, or support, for the foot of a brace at the end of a truss where it rests on a pier.

Pedestal coll. (*Stem Heating*), a group of connected straight pipes arranged side by side and one above another, — used as a radiator.

Ped/es-tal-ed (-táld), *a.* Placed on, or supported by, a pedestal; figuratively, exalted. Hawthorne.

Pedestaled happily in a palace court. Keats.

Ped/es-tri-al (péd-és'trí-ál), *a.* [L. *pedester*, *-estris*, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot: cf. F. *pédestre*. See PEDAL.] Of or pertaining to the feet; employing the foot or feet.

Ped/es-tri-al-ly, *adv.* In a pedestrial manner.

Ped/es-tri-an (-án), *a.* Going on foot; performed on foot; as, a pedestrian journey.

Ped/es-tri-an, *n.* A walker; one who journeys on foot; a foot traveler; specif., a professional walker or runner.

Ped/es-tri-an-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The act, art, or practice of a pedestrian; walking or running; traveling or racing on foot.

Ped/es-tri-an-ize (-iz), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* PED-ESTRIANIZED (-izd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PED-ESTRIANIZING (-iz'ng).] To practice walking; to travel on foot.

Ped/es-tri-ous (-ús), *a.* Going on foot; not winged. [Obs.] "Pedestrian animals." Sir T. Browne.

Ped/e-ten/tous (péd/é-tén'tús), *a.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot + *tendere* to stretch out: cf. L. *pedetentim* by degrees.] Proceeding step by step; advancing cautiously. [R.]

That pedestrian pace and pedestrian mind in which it behoves the wise and virtuous to improve to walk. Sydney Smith.

Ped/i- (péd/i-), **Ped/o-** (péd/ó-), [See FOOT.] Combining forms from L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot, as *pedipalp*, *pedi-reme*, *pedometer*.

Ped/i-al (péd/i-ál), *a.* Pertaining to the foot, or to any organ called a foot; pedal. Dana.

Ped/i-cal (péd/i-kál), *n.* [F. *pedicelle*. See PEDICEL.] 1. (Bot.) (a) A stalk which supports one flower or fruit, whether solitary or one of many ultimate divisions of a common peduncle. See PEDUNCLE, and ILLUST. OF FLOWER. (b) A slender support of any special organ, as that of a capsule in mosses, an air vesicle in algae, or a sporangium in ferns.

2. (Zool.) A slender stem by which certain of the lower animals or their eggs are attached. See ILLUST. OF APHIS LION.

3. (Anat.) (a) The ventral part of each side of the neural arch connecting it with the centrum of a vertebra.

(b) An outgrowth of the frontal bones, which supports the antlers or horns in deer and allied animals.

Ped/i-cel (péd/i-sél), *a.* Pedicellate.

Ped/i-cel-la-rí-a (-sél-lér'i-á), *n.; pl.* PEDICELLARÍ-AL (-s). [NL. See PEDICELL.] (Zool.) A peculiar forcepslike organ which occurs in large numbers upon starfishes and echinuri. Those of starfishes have two movable jaws, or blades, and are usually nearly, or quite, sessile; those of echinuri usually have three jaws and a pedicel. See ILLUSTRATION IN APPENDIX.

Ped/i-cel-late (-sél-lát), *a.* Having a pedicel; supported by a pedicel.

Ped/i-cel-lí-na (-sél-lí'ná), *n.* [NL. See PEDICEL.] (Zool.) A genus of Bryozoa, of the order Entoprocta, having a bell-shaped body supported on a slender pedicel. See ILLUST. under ENTOPROCTA.

Ped/i-cle (-k'l), *n.* [L. *pediculus* a little foot, dim. of *pes* foot: cf. F. *pedicule*. See PEDAL, and cf. PEDICEL.] Same as PEDICEL.

Ped/i-cu-lar (péd-i-k'ú-lér), *a.* [L. *pedicularis*, fr. *pediculus* a louse: cf. F. *pediculaire*.] Of or pertaining to lice; having the lousy distemper (phthiriasis); lousy.

Ped/i-cu-late (-lát), *a.* (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Pediculi.

Ped/i-cu-lá-ti (-lét'i), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDICEL.] (Zool.) An order of fishes including the anglers. See ILLUST. OF ANGLER and BAITFISH.

Ped/i-cu-lá-tion (-lét'shún), *n.* (Med.) Phthiriasis.

Ped/i-cu-le (péd-i-k'ú-lé), *n.* [See PEDICEL.] A pedicel.

Ped/i-cu-lí-na (péd-i-k'ú-lí'ná), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDICULUS.] (Zool.) A division of parasitic hemipterous insects, including the tree lice. See ILLUST. IN APPENDIX.

Ped/i-cu-lous (-lús), *a.* [L. *pediculatus*.] Pedicular.

Ped/i-cu-lus (-lús), *n.; pl.* PEDICULI (-lí). [L., a louse.] (Zool.) A genus of wingless parasitic Hemiptera, including the common lice of man. See LOUSE.

Ped/i-form (péd/i-fór'm), *a.* [Pedi + -form.] Shaped like a foot.

Ped/i-ger-ous (péd-i-jér'ús), *a.* [Pedi + -gerous.] (Zool.) Bearing or having feet or legs.

Ped/i-gree (péd/i-grí), *n.* [Of unknown origin; possibly fr. F. *par degrés* by degrees, — for a pedigree is properly a genealogical table which records the relationship of families by degrees; or, perh., fr. F. *piéd de grue* crane's foot, from the shape of the heraldic genealogical trees.] 1. A line of ancestors; descent; lineage; genealogy; a register or record of a line of ancestors.

Alterations of surnames . . . have obscured the truth of our pedigrees. Camden.

His vanity labored to contrive us a pedigree. Milton.

I am no herald to inquire of men's pedigrees. Sir P. Sidney.

The Jews preserved the pedigrees of their tribes. Atterbury.

2. (Stock Breeding) A record of the lineage or strain of an animal, as of a horse.

Ped/i-lu-ry (péd/i-lú-ry), *n.* [Pedi + L. *luere* to wash: cf. It. & Sp. *pediluvio*, F. *pediluvre*.] The bathing of the feet; a bath for the feet. [Obs.]

Ped/i-má-na (péd-i-má-ná), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot + *manus* hand.] (Zool.) A division of maraspids, including the opossums.

Ped/i-mane (péd/i-mén), *n.* [Cf. F. *pedimane*.] (Zool.) A pedimane marsupial; an opossum.

Ped/i-má-nous (péd-i-má-nús), *a.* [See PEDIMANA.] (Zool.) Having feet resembling hands, or with the first toe opposable, as the opossums and monkeys.

Ped/i-ment (péd/i-mént), *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot. See FOOT.] (Arch.) Originally, in classical architecture, the triangular space forming the gable of a simple roof; hence, a similar form used as a decoration over porticoes, doors, windows, etc.; also, a rounded or broken frontal having a similar position and use. See TEMPLE.

Ped/i-men-tal (-mén'tál), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pediment; resembling a pediment.

Ped/i-palp (péd/i-pálp), *n.* [Cf. F. *pedipalpe*.] (Zool.) One of the Pedipalpi.

Ped/i-pal'pi (-pálp'i), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDIPALPUS.] (Zool.) A division of Arachnida, including the whip scorpions (*Thelyphonus*) and allied forms. Sometimes used in a wider sense to include also the true scorpions.

Ped/i-pal'pous (-pálp'ús), *a.* (Zool.) Pertaining to, or resembling, the pedipalps.

Ped/i-pal'pus (-pálp'ús), *n.; pl.* PEDIPALPI (-pí). [NL. See PUS, and PALPUS.] (Zool.) One of the second pair of mouth organs of arachnids. In some they are leglike, but in others, as the scorpions, they terminate in a claw.

Ped/i-reme (péd/i-rém), *n.* [Pedi + L. *remus* oar.] (Zool.) A crustacean, some of whose feet serve as oars.

Ped/iar (péd/iér), *n.* See PEDDLER.

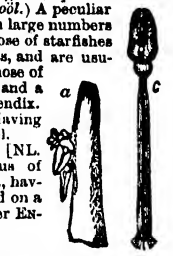
Ped/iar (péd/iér), *n.* See PEDDLER.

Ped/o-bap-tism (péd-ó-bápt'izm; 277), *n.* [Gr. *παῖς*, *paîs*, a child + E. *baptism*.] The baptism of infants or of small children. [Written also *pædobaptism*.]

Ped/o-bap-tist (-tíst), *n.* One who advocates or practices infant baptism. [Written also *pædobaptist*.]

Ped/o-man-oy (péd-ó-mán'óy), *n.* [Pedi-, pedo- + -mancy.] Divination by examining the soles of the feet.

Ped-om-eter (péd-óm'é-tér), *n.* [Pedi-, pedo- + -meter: cf. F. *pédomètre*.] (Mech.) An instrument for ascertaining the number of steps taken in walking, and so ascertaining the distance passed over. It is usually in

Pedicellaria. A Spine of Starfish (*Asterias*) bearing a group of Pedicellariae. c Three-jawed Pedicellaria of a Sea Urchin. Enlarged.

the form of a watch; an oscillating weight affected by the motion of the body causes the index to advance a certain distance at each step.

Ped/o-mé-tric (péd-ó-métr'ík), *a.* Pertaining to, or **Ped/o-mé-trí-cal** (-métr'í-kál), *a.* measured by, a pedometer.

Ped/o-mó-tive (-mó'tív), *a.* [Pedi-, pedo- + motive.] Moved or worked by the action of the foot or foot on a pedal or treadle.

Ped-otro-phy (péd-ótér-ó-fy), *n.* [Gr. *μαρτοτροφία*, fr. *μαῖς*, *maîs*, a child + *τροφή* to nourish: cf. F. *pedotrophie*.] The art of nourishing children properly.

Ped-re-gal (péd/drá-gál'), *n.* [Sp., a stony place, fr. *pedra* stone.] A lava field. [Mexico & Western U. S.]

Ped-un-cle (péd-dún'k'l), *n.* [Formed fr. (assumed) L. *pedunculus*, dim. of *pes*, *pedis*, a foot: cf. F. *pedoncule*.] 1. (Bot.) The stem or stalk that supports the flower or fruit of a plant, or a cluster of flowers or fruits.

2. The ultimate divisions or branches of a peduncle are called *pedicels*. In the case of a solitary flower, the stalk would be called a *peduncle* if the flower is large, and a *pedicel* if it is small or delicate.

3. (Zool.) A sort of stem by which certain shells and barnacles are attached to other objects. See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

4. (Anat.) A band of nervous or fibrous matter connecting different parts of the brain; as, the *peduncles* of the cerebellum; the *peduncles* of the pinal gland.

Ped-un-cled (-k'ld), *a.* Having a peduncle; supported on a peduncle; pedunculate.

Ped-un-cu-lar (-k'ú-lér), *a.* [Cf. F. *pedonculaire*.] Of or pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle; as, a *peduncular* tendril.

Ped-un-cu-lá-ta (-k'ú-lér'á), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDUNCULUS.] (Zool.) A division of Cirripedia, including the stalked or goose barnacles.

Ped-un-cu-late (-k'ú-lát), *a.* (Bot.) Having a peduncle; as, a *pedunculate* flower; a *pedunculated* eye, as in a lobster.

Ped-un-cu-lat-ed (-k'ú-lát'éd), *a.* (Bot.) Having a peduncle; as, a *pedunculated* flower; a *pedunculated* eye, as in a lobster.

Peel (pél), *n.* See 1st PEA.

Peel, *n.* (Naut.) Bill of an anchor. See PEAK, 3 (c).

Peeco (péko), *n.* & *v.* [Obs.] See PECK. Spenser.

Peel/ohi (pé'chí), *n.* (Zool.) The dawg.

Peek (pék), *v. t.* [OE. *peken*: cf. F. *piequer* to pierce, prick, E. *pieque*. Cf. PEAK.] To look slyly, or with the eyes half closed, or through a crevice; to peep. [Colloq.]

Peek/a-boo (-á-bú), *n.* A child's game; bopee.

Peel (pél), *n.* [OE. *pell*. Cf. PILE a heap.] A small tower, fort, or castle; a keep. [Scot.]

Peel, *n.* [F. *pelle*, L. *pala*.] A spade-like implement, variously used, as for removing loaves of bread from a baker's oven; also, a T-shaped implement used by printers and bookbinders for hanging wet sheets of paper on lines or poles to dry. Also, the blade of an oar.

Peel, *v. t.* [Confused with *peel* to strip, but fr. F. *pillier* to pillage. See PILL to rob, PILLAGE.] To plunder; to pillage; to rob. [Obs.]

But govern ill the nations under yoke, Peeling their provinces. Milton.

Peel, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* PEELLED (péld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEELING.] [F. *peeler* to pull out the hair, to strip, to peel, fr. L. *pellere* to deprive of hair, fr. *pellis* a hair; or perh. partly fr. F. *peeler* to peel off the skin, perh. fr. L. *pellis* skin (cf. FELL skin). Cf. PEELER.] 1. To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin, bark, husks, etc.; to flay; to decorate; as, to *peel* an orange.

The skillful shepherd peeled me certain wands. Shak.

2. To strip or tear off; to remove by stripping, as the skin of an animal, the bark of a tree, etc.

Peel, *v. t.* To lose the skin, bark, or rind; to come off, as the skin, bark, or rind does; — often used with an adverb; as, the bark *peels* easily or readily.

Peel, *n.* The skin or rind; as, the *peel* of an orange.

Peel/le (péld), *n.* (Zool.) A graceful and swift South African antelope (*Pelea capreola*). The hair is woolly, and ash-gray on the back and sides. The horns are black, long, slender, straight, nearly smooth, and very sharp. Called also *rheebok*, and *rehbok*.

Peel/er (pé'ér), *n.* One who peels or strips.

Peel/er, *n.* [See PEEL to plunder.] A pillager.

Peel/er, *n.* A nickname for a policeman; — so called from Sir Robert Peel. [British Slang] See BOBBY.

Peel/house (-hous'), *n.* See 1st PEEL. Sir W. Scott.

Peen (pén), *n.* [Cf. G. *pinne* pane of a hammer.] (a) A round-edged, or hemispherical, end to the head of a hammer or sledge, used to a stretch or bend metal by indentation. (b) The sharp-edged end of the head of a mason's hammer. [Spelt also *pene*, *pein*, and *piend*.]

Peen, *v. t.* To draw, bend, or straighten, as metal, by blows with the peen of a hammer or sledge.

Peenge (pénj), *v. t.* To complain. [Scot.]

Peep (pép), *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* PEEPPED a Peen. (pépt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEEPPING.] [Of imitative origin; cf. OE. *pipen*, F. *pipier*, *pipier*, L. *pipire*, *pipare*, *pipiare*, D. & G. *piepen*.] Senses 2 and 3 perhaps come from a transfer of sense from the sound which chickens make upon the first breaking of the shell to the act accompanying it; or perhaps from the influence of *peep*, or *peck*. Cf. PIPE.] 1. To cry, as a chicken hatching or newly hatched; to chirp; to cheep.

There was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or prepped. Is. x. 14.

2. To begin to appear; to look forth from concealment; to make the first appearance.

When flowers first peeped, and trees did blossoms bear. Dryden.



Peduncle (1).

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE.

See ILLUST. OF BARNACLE

3. To look cautiously or slyly; to peer, as through a crevice; to pry.

Peep through the blanket of the dark. *Shak.*

From her cabin loophole *peep*. *Milton.*

Peep sight, an adjustable piece, pierced with a small hole to peep through in aiming, attached to a rifle or other firearm near the breech.

Peep (pēp), *n.* 1. The cry of a young chicken; a chirp.

2. First outlook or appearance.

Off have we seen him at the *peep* of dawn. *Gray.*

3. A sly look; a look as through a crevice, or from a place of concealment.

To take t' other *peep* at the stars. *Swift.*

4. (Zool.) (a) Any small sandpiper, as the least sandpiper (*Tringa minutilla*). (b) The European meadow pipit (*Anthus pratensis*).

Peep show, a small show, or object exhibited, which is viewed through an orifice or a magnifying glass. — *Peep-o-day boys*, the Irish insurgents of 1794; — so called from their visiting the houses of the loyal Irish at daybreak in search of arms. [*Cont.*]

Peep'er (pēp'ēr), *n.* 1. A chicken just breaking the shell; a young bird.

2. One who peeps; a prying person; a spy.

Who's there? *peepers*, . . . eavesdroppers? *J. Webster.*

3. The eye; as, to close the *peepers*. [*Collog.*]

Peep'hole (-hōl), *n.* A hole, or crevice, through which one may peep without being discovered.

Peep'ing hole. See *PEEPHOLE*.

Peep'ul tree (pēp'ūl trē), [*Hind. pipal, Skr. pipala.*] (*Hist.*) A sacred tree (*Ficus religiosa*) of the Buddhists, a kind of fig tree which attains great size and venerable age. See *BO TREE*. [Written also *pippul tree*, and *pipal tree*.]

Peer (pēr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. PEERED* (pērd); *p. pr. & vb. n. PEERING*.] [*OE. parir, parir, equiv. to F. parirre to appear, L. parere, Cf. APPEAR.*] 1. To come in sight; to appear. [*Poetic.*]

So honor *peereth* in the moonest habit. *Shak.*

See how his gorget *peers* above his gown! *B. Jonson.*

2. [*Perh. a different word; cf. OE. piren, LG. piren.* Cf. *PRY* to peep.] To look narrowly or curiously or intently; to peep; as, the *peering* day.

Peering in maps for ports, and piers, and roads. *Shak.*

As if through a dungeon grate he *peer'd*. *Coleridge.*

Peer, *n.* [*OE. per, OF. per, F. pair, fr. L. par equal.* Cf. *APPAREL*, *PAIR*, *PAR*, *n.*, *UMPIRE*.] 1. One of the same rank, quality, endowments, character, etc.; an equal; a match; a mate.

In song he never had his *peer*. *Dryden.*

Shall they consort only with their *peers*? *I. Taylor.*

2. A comrade; a companion; a fellow; an associate.

He all his *peers* in beauty did surpass. *Spenser.*

3. A nobleman; a member of one of the five degrees of the British nobility, namely, duke, marquise, earl, viscount, baron; as, a *peer* of the realm.

A noble *peer* of mickle trust and power. *Milton.*

House of Peers, *The Peers*, the British House of Lords. See *PARLIAMENT*. Spiritual *peers*, the bishops and archbishops, or lords spiritual, who sit in the House of Lords.

Peer, *v. t.* To make equal in rank. [*R.*] *Heylin.*

Peer, *v. i.* To be, or to assume to be, equal. [*R.*]

Peerage (-j; 48), *n.* [See *PEER* an equal, and *CF. PARAGE*.] 1. The rank or dignity of a peer. *Blackstone.*

2. The body of peers; the nobility, collectively.

When Charleman with all his *peerage* fell. *Milton.*

Peer'dom (-dūm), *n.* Peerage; also, a lordship. [*Obs.*]

Peer'ss, *n.* The wife of a peer; a woman ennobled in her own right, or by right of marriage.

Peer'le (pēr'lē), *n.* [See 1st *PEER*, 2.] Inquisitive;

Peer'y (-sūp't), *n.* [See *PEER*, 2.] Inquisitive;

Peer'y (-sūp't), *n.* [See *PEER*, 2.] Inquisitive;

Peer'less (pēr'lēss), *n.* Having no peer or equal; matchless; superlative. "Her *peerless* feature." *Shak.*

Unvalued her *peerless* light. *Milton.*

— **Peer'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Peer'less-ness**, *n.*

Peert (pērt), *n.* Same as *PEART*.

Peet'weet (pē'twēt), *n.* Same as *PEWT* (a & b).

Peet'vish (pē'tvish), *n.* [*OE. petriche, of uncertain origin, perh. from a word imitative of the noise made by fretful children + -ish.*] 1. Habitually fretful; easily vexed or fretted; hard to please; apt to complain; querulous; petulant. "Her *peetvish* babe." *Wordsworth.*

She is *peetvish*, sullen, froward. *Shak.*

2. Expressing fretfulness and discontent, or unjustifiable dissatisfaction; as, a *peetvish* answer.

3. Silly; childish; trifling. [*Obs.*]

To send such *peetvish* tokens to a king. *Shak.*

Peet'vish-ly, *adv.* In a peevish manner. *Shak.*

Peet'vish-ness, *n.* The quality of being peevish; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper.

Peet'vish-ness, *n.* The quality of being peevish; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper.

Peet'vish-ness, *n.* The quality of being peevish; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper.

Peet'vish-ness, *n.* The quality of being peevish; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper.

Peet'vish-ness, *n.* The quality of being peevish; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper.

Peet'vish-ness, *n.* The quality of being peevish; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper.

Peet'vish-ness, *n.* The quality of being peevish; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper.

Peet'vish-ness, *n.* The quality of being peevish; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper.

Peet'vish-ness, *n.* The quality of being peevish; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper.

Peet'vish-ness, *n.* The quality of being peevish; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper.

Peet'vish-ness, *n.* The quality of being peevish; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper.

Peet'vish-ness, *n.* The quality of being peevish; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper.

Peet'vish-ness, *n.* The quality of being peevish; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper.

Peet'vish-ness, *n.* The quality of being peevish; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper.

Peet'vish-ness, *n.* The quality of being peevish; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper.

Peet'vish-ness, *n.* The quality of being peevish; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper.

Peet'vish-ness, *n.* The quality of being peevish; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper.

Peet'vish-ness, *n.* The quality of being peevish; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper.

Peet'vish-ness, *n.* The quality of being peevish; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper.

Peg ladder, a ladder with but one standard, into which cross pieces are inserted. — **Peg tankard**, an ancient tankard marked with pegs, so as to divide the liquor into equal portions. "Drink down to your *peg*." *Longfellow.* — **Peg tooth**. See *PEAN TOOTH*, under *FLEAM*. — **Peg top**, a boy's top which is spun by throwing it. — **Screw peg**, a small screw without a head, for fastening soles.

Peg (pēg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PEGGED* (pēgd); *p. pr. & vb. n. PEGGING* (-gīng).] 1. To put pegs into; to fasten the parts of with pegs; as, to *peg* shoes; to confine as with pegs; to restrict or limit closely.

I will rend an oak
And *peg* thee in his knotty entrails. *Shak.*

2. (Cribbage) To score with a peg, as points in the game; as, she *pegged* twelve points. [*Collog.*]

Peg, *v. i.* To work diligently, as one who pegs shoes; — usually with *on, at, or away*; as, to *peg* away at a task.

|| **Peg-a-dor'** (pēg'ā-dōr'), *n.* [*Sp., a stickler.*] (Zool.) A species of remora (*Echeneis naucrates*). See *REMORA*.

Peg-a-se-an (pēg'ā-sē-an), *n.* Of or pertaining to Pegasus, or, figuratively, to poetry.

Peg-a-soid (pēg'ā-sōid), *a.* [*Pegasus* + *-oid*.] (Zool.) Like or pertaining to Pegasus.

Peg-a-sus (-sūs), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Πήγασος.*] 1. (Gr. Myth.) A winged horse fabled to have sprung from the body of Medusa when she was slain. He is noted for causing, with a blow of his hoof, Hippocrene, the inspiring fountain of the Muses, to spring from Mount Helicon. On this account he is, in modern times, associated with the Muses, and with ideas of poetic inspiration.

Each spurs his jaded *Pegasus* apace. *Byron.*

2. (Astron.) A northern constellation near the vernal equinoctial point. Its three brightest stars, with the brightest star of Andromeda, form the square of Pegasus.

3. (Zool.) A genus of small fishes, having large pectoral fins, and the body covered with hard, bony plates. Several species are known from the East Indies and China.

Peg'ger (pēg'gēr), *n.* One who fastens with pegs.

Peg'ging (-gīng), *n.* The act or process of fastening with pegs.

Peg'm (pēm), *n.* [*L. pegma* a movable stage, *Gr. πῆγμα*, orig., a framework.] A sort of moving machine employed in the old pageants.

[*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Peg'ma-tite (pēg'mā-tīt), *n.* [From *Gr. πῆγμα* something fastened together, in allusion to the quartz and felspar in graphic granite: *cf. F. pegmatite*. See *PEGMATITE*.] (*Min.*) (a) Graphic granite. See under *GRANITE*. (b) More generally, a coarse granite occurring as vein material in other rocks.

Peg'ma-titic (-tīt'ik), *a.* (*Min.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, pegmatite; as, the *pegmatitic* structure of certain rocks resembling graphic granite.

Peg'ma-toid (pēg'mā-tōid), *a.* [*Pegmatite* + *-oid*.] (*Min.*) Resembling pegmatite; pegmatitic.

Peg'o-man'cy (-dēm'āns'), *n.* [*Gr. πηγὴ fountain + -mancy*.] Divination by fountains. [*R.*]

Peg'roots (pēg'rōōts), *n.* Same as *SETTERWORK*.

Peg'le-vī (pēg'lē-vē'), *n.* [*Parsee Pahlvi*.] An ancient Persian dialect in which words were partly represented by their Semitic equivalents. It was in use from the 3d century (and perhaps earlier) to the middle of the 7th century, and later in religious writings. [Written also *Pahlavi*.]

Peln (pēn), *n.* See *PEEN*.

Pel-ram'e-ter (pēl-rām'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. πείρα a trial + -meter*.] A dynamometer for measuring the force required to draw wheel carriages on roads of different constructions. *G. Francis.*

Pel-ras'tic (pēl-rās'tik), *a.* [*Gr. περαστικός, fr. περᾶν to try, fr. πείρα a trial.*] Fitted for trial or test; experimental; tentative; treating of attempts.

Pel'se (pēz), *n.* [See *POISE*.] A weight; a poise. [*Obs.*]

"To weigh pence with a *pel'se*." *Piers Plowman.*

Pel'se, *v. t.* To poise or weigh. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Least leaden slumber *pel'se* me down. *Shak.*

Pel'trel (pēl'trēl), *n.* (*Anc. Armor*) See *PEYTREL*.

Pel-jor'a-tive (pēl-jōr'ā-tiv), *n.* [*F. péjoratif, fr. L. peior, used as compar. of malus evil.*] Implying or imputing evil; depreciatory; disparaging; unfavorable.

Pek'an (pēk'an), *n.* [*F. pekan.*] (Zool.) See *FISHER*, 2.

Pek'oe (pēk'ō or pēk'ō), *n.* [*Chin. pih-kau: cf. F. peko.*] A kind of black tea. [Written also *pecco.*]

Pela (pēlā), *n.* (Zool.) See *WAZ* insect, under *WAX*.

Pel'age (pēl'āj; 48), *n.* [*F. pelage, fr. L. pilus hair.*] (Zool.) The covering, or coat, of a mammal, whether of wool, fur, or hair.

Pela-gian (pēlā-gī-an), *a.* [*L. pelagius, Gr. πελάγιος, fr. πέλαγος the sea: cf. F. pélagien.*] Of or pertaining to the sea; marine; pelagic; as, *pelagian* shells.

Pela-gian, *n.* [*L. Pelagianus: cf. F. pélagien.*] (*Ecccl. Hist.*) A follower of Pelagius, a British monk, born in the latter part of the 4th century, who denied the doctrines of hereditary sin, of the connection between sin and death, and of conversion through grace.

Pela-gian, *a.* [*Cf. F. pélagien.*] Of or pertaining to Pelagius, or to his doctrines.

Pela-gian-ism (-iz'm), *n.* [*Cf. F. pélagianisme.*] The doctrines of Pelagius.

Pel-ag'ic (-ik'ik), *a.* [*L. pelagicus.*] Of or pertaining to the ocean; — applied especially to animals that live at the surface of the ocean, away from the coast.

Pel-ar-gon'ic (pēl'ār-gōn'ik), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an organic acid (called also *nonoic acid*) found in the leaves of the geranium (*Pelargonium*) and allied plants.

|| **Pel'ar-gō-ni-um** (-gōn'ī-ni-um), *n.* [*NL, fr. Gr. πελαργός a stork.*] (*Bot.*) A large genus of plants of the

order *Geraniaceae*, differing from Geranium in having a spurred calyx and an irregular corolla.

|| About one hundred and seventy species are known, nearly all of them natives of South Africa, and many having very beautiful blossoms. See the Note under *GERANIUM*.

Pel-as-gi-an (pēlās-gī-an), *a.* [*L. Pelasgus, Gr. Πελασγός a Pelasgian.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the Pelasgians, an ancient people of Greece, of roving habits.

2. (Zool.) Wandering.

Pel'o-oan (pēl'ō-kān), *n.* (Zool.) See *PELICAN*.

|| **Pel'e-can'i-for'mes** (-kūn'ī-fōr'mēz), *n. pl.* [*NL. See PELICAN, and -FORM.*] (Zool.) Those birds that are related to the pelican; the Totipalmi.

Pel'e-oid (-oid), *n.* [*Gr. πέλεκυς a hatchet + -oid.*] (*Geom.*) A figure, somewhat hatchet-shaped, bounded by a semicircle and two inverted quadrants, and equal in area to the square *ABCD* enclosed by the chords of the four quadrants. [Written also *pelicoid*.] *Math. Dict.*

|| **Pel'e-cry'o-da** (-sīp'ē-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL, fr. Gr. πέλεκυς a hatchet + -oda.*] (Zool.) Same as *LAMELLIBRANCHIA*.

Pel'e-grine (-grīn), *a.* See *PEEE-GRINE*. [*Obs.*]

Pel'er-lie (pēl'ēr-lī or -lē), *n.* [*F. pèlerin a pilgrim, fr. L. peregrinus foreign, alien.* See *PILGRIM*.] A woman's cape; especially, a fur cape that is longer in front than behind.

Pelf (pēlf), *n.* [*OE. pelfir booty, OF. pelfre, akin to pelfer to plunder, and perh. to F. pillage. Cf. PILFER.*] Money; riches; lucre; gain; — generally conveying the idea of something ill-gotten or worthless. It has no plural. "Mucky *pelf*." *Spenser.* "Paltry *pelf*." *Burke.*

Can their *pelf* prosper, not got by valor or industry? *Fallor.*

Pelf'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to pelf. *Stanyhurst.*

Pelf'ray (pēl'frā), *n.* Pelf; also, figuratively, rub.

Pelf'ry (pēl'frī), *n.* Pelf; trash. [*Obs.*] *Cranmer.*

Pel'i-oan (pēl'ī-kān), *n.* [*F. pelican, L. pelicanus, pellicanus, Gr. πελεκάν, πελεκας, πελεκανος, the woodpecker, and also a water bird of the pelican kind, fr. πελεκάν to hew with an ax, fr. πέλεκυς an ax, akin to Skr. parāsa.*] [Written also *pelican*.] 1. (Zool.) Any large web-footed bird of the genus *Pelecanus*, of which about a dozen species are known. They have an enormous bill, to the lower edge of which is attached a pouch in which captured fishes are temporarily stored.

|| The American white pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) and the brown species (*P. fuscus*) are abundant on the Florida coast in winter, but breed about the lakes in the Rocky Mountains and British America.

2. (*Old Chem.*) A retort or still having a curved tube or tubes leading back from the head to the body for continuous condensation and redistillation.

|| The principle is still employed in certain modern forms of distilling apparatus.

Frigate pelican (Zool.), the frigate bird. See under *FRIGATE*.

Pelican fish (Zool.), a deep-sea fish (*Euryphorhynchus pelicanoides*) of the order *Lymeri*, remarkable for the enormous development of the jaws, which support a large gular pouch. — **Pelican flower** (*Bot.*), the very large and curiously shaped blossom of a climbing plant (*Aristolochia grandiflora*) of the West Indies; also, the plant itself. — **Pelican *tree* (Zool.), a large Asiatic wood tree (*Tantulus leucocephalus*). The head and throat are destitute of feathers; the plumage is white, with the quills and the tail greenish black. — **Pelican in *her pety* (in heraldry and symbolical art), a representation of a pelican in the act of wounding her breast in order to nourish her young with her blood; — a practice fabulously attributed to the bird, on account of which it was adopted as a symbol of the Redeemer, and of charity. — **Pelican's foot** (Zool.), a marine gastropod shell of the genus *Aporrhais*, esp. *Aporrhais pes-pelican* of Europe.****

Pel'ick (-ik), *n.* (Zool.) The American coot (*Fulica*).

Pel'icoid (pēl'ī-koid), *n.* See *PELECOID*.

|| **Pel'ic-o-sau'ri-a** (pēl'ī-kō-sā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL, fr. Gr. πελικά a wooden bowl (but taken to mean, pelvis) + σαύρος a lizard.*] (*Paleon.*) A suborder of Theromorphs, including terrestrial reptiles from the Permian formation.

Pel'ion (pēl'ī-ōn), *n.* [See *PELIOMA*.] (*Min.*) A variety of iolite, of a smoky blue color; pelloma.

|| **Pel'io-ma** (pēl'ī-ō-mā), *n.* [*NL, fr. Gr. πελιώμα, fr. πελός livid.*] 1. (*Med.*) A livid ecchymosis.

2. (*Min.*) See *PELIOMA*.

Pel'isse (pēl'īs'), *n.* [*F., fr. L. pelliccus, pellicius, made of skins, fr. pellis a skin.* Cf. *PELT* skin, *PILCH*, and see 2d *PELL*.] An outer garment for men or women, originally of fur, or lined with fur; a lady's outer garment, made of silk or other fabric.

Pell (pēl), *v. t.* [*Cf. PELT, v. t.*] To pelt; to knock about. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Pell, *n.* [*OF. pel, F. pelle, L. pellis a skin.* See *PELL* a skin.] 1. A skin or hide; a pelt.

2. A roll of parchment; a parchment record.

Clerk of the pells, formerly, an officer of the exchequer who entered accounts on certain parchment rolls, called <

Pel'la-gra (pél-lá-grá), *n.* [It. (*Med.*) An erythematous affection of the skin, with severe constitutional and nervous symptoms, endemic in Northern Italy.

Pel'la-grin (pél-lá-grín), *n.* One who is afflicted with pellagra. *Chambers's Encyclo.*

Pel'let (pél-lét), *n.* [F. *pelote*, LL. *pelota*, *pilota*, fr. L. *pila* a ball. Cf. *PLATOON*.] 1. A little ball; as, a pellet of wax or paper.

2. A bullet; a ball for firearms. [Obs.] *Bacon*.

As swift as a pellet out of a gun. *Chaucer*.

Pellet molding (*Arch.*), a narrow band ornamented with small, flat disks.

Pel'let, v. t. To form into small balls. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Pel'let-ed, a. Made of, or like, pellets; furnished with pellets. [R.] "This pelleted storm." *Shak.*

Pel'li-bran-chi-a'ta (pél-li-brán-kí-á'tá), *n. pl.*

[NL, fr. *pellis* garment + *branchia* a gill. (*Zool.*) A division of *Nudibranchiata*, in which the mantle itself serves as a gill.

Pel'li-ole (pél-li-ó'l), *n.* [L. *pellucula*, dim. of *pellis* skin; cf. F. *pellucide*.]

1. A thin skin or film.

2. (*Chem.*) A thin film formed on the surface of an evaporating solution.

Pel'lo-u-lar (pél-ló-lá-r), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pellicle. *Henslow*.

Pel'li-ole (pél-li-ó'l), *n.* (*Zool.*) The redshank; — so called from its note. [Prov. Eng.]

Pel'li-to-ry (pél-li-tó-rí), *n.* [OE. *paritorea*, OF. *paritoire*, F. *paritoire*; (*cf.* It. & Sp. *parietaria*, L. *parietaria* the parietary, or peliitory, the wall plant, fr. *parietarius* belonging to the walls, fr. *paries*, *parietis*, a wall. Cf. *PARIETARY*.) (*Bot.*) The common name of the several species of the genus

Parietaria, low, harmless weeds of the Nettle family; — also called *wall peliitory*, and *lickwort*.

Parietaria officinalis is common on old walls in Europe; *P. pennsylvanica* is found in the United States; and six or seven more species are found near the Mediterranean, or in the Orient.

Pel'li-to-ry, n. [Sp. *petitire*, fr. L. *pyrethrum*. See *BERTHAM*.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A composite plant (*Anacyclus pyrethrum*) of the Mediterranean region, having finely divided leaves and whitish flowers. The root is the official peliitory, and is used as an irritant and sialogogue. Called also *bertram*, and *peliitory* of Spain. (*b*) The feverfew (*Chrysanthemum Parthenium*); — so called because it resembles the above.

Pel'li-mell (pél-li-mél), *n.* See *PALL-MALL*.

Pel'li-mell, adv. [F. *pâte-mêlé*, prob. fr. *pelle* a shovel + *mêlé* to mix, as when different kinds of grain are heaped up and mixed with a shovel. See *PEEL* shovel, *MEDLEY*.] In utter confusion; with confused violence. "Men, horses, chariots, crowded pell-mell." *Milton*.

Pel'li-oid (pél-li-ó'id), *a.* [L. *pellucidus*; per (see *PER*) + *lucidus* clear, bright; cf. F. *pellucide*.] Translucent; clear; limpid; translucent; not opaque. "Pellicid crystal." *Dr. H. More*. "Pellicid streams." *Wordsworth*.

Pel'li-oid-ness (pél-li-ó'id-nés), *n.* [L. *pelluciditas*.] The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; as, the *pellucidity* of the air. *Locke*.

Pel'li-oid-ly, adv. In a pellucid manner.

Pel'ma (pél-má), *n.* *p.* PELMATA. (*Bot.*) The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; as, the *pellucidity* of the air. *Locke*.

Pel'ma, n. [F. *pelmat*, *p.* PELMATA. (*Bot.*) The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; as, the *pellucidity* of the air. *Locke*.

Pel'ma, n. [F. *pelmat*, *p.* PELMATA. (*Bot.*) The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; as, the *pellucidity* of the air. *Locke*.

Pel'ma, n. [F. *pelmat*, *p.* PELMATA. (*Bot.*) The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; as, the *pellucidity* of the air. *Locke*.

Pel'ma, n. [F. *pelmat*, *p.* PELMATA. (*Bot.*) The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; as, the *pellucidity* of the air. *Locke*.

Pel'ma, n. [F. *pelmat*, *p.* PELMATA. (*Bot.*) The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; as, the *pellucidity* of the air. *Locke*.

Pel'ma, n. [F. *pelmat*, *p.* PELMATA. (*Bot.*) The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; as, the *pellucidity* of the air. *Locke*.

Pel'ma, n. [F. *pelmat*, *p.* PELMATA. (*Bot.*) The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; as, the *pellucidity* of the air. *Locke*.

Pel'ma, n. [F. *pelmat*, *p.* PELMATA. (*Bot.*) The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; as, the *pellucidity* of the air. *Locke*.

Pel'ma, n. [F. *pelmat*, *p.* PELMATA. (*Bot.*) The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; as, the *pellucidity* of the air. *Locke*.

Pel'ma, n. [F. *pelmat*, *p.* PELMATA. (*Bot.*) The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; as, the *pellucidity* of the air. *Locke*.

Pel'ma, n. [F. *pelmat*, *p.* PELMATA. (*Bot.*) The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; as, the *pellucidity* of the air. *Locke*.

Pel'ma, n. [F. *pelmat*, *p.* PELMATA. (*Bot.*) The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; as, the *pellucidity* of the air. *Locke*.

Pel'ma, n. [F. *pelmat*, *p.* PELMATA. (*Bot.*) The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; as, the *pellucidity* of the air. *Locke*.

Pel'ma, n. [F. *pelmat*, *p.* PELMATA. (*Bot.*) The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; as, the *pellucidity* of the air. *Locke*.

Pel'ma, n. [F. *pelmat*, *p.* PELMATA. (*Bot.*) The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; as, the *pellucidity* of the air. *Locke*.

Pel'ma, n. [F. *pelmat*, *p.* PELMATA. (*Bot.*) The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; as, the *pellucidity* of the air. *Locke*.

Pel'ma, n. [F. *pelmat*, *p.* PELMATA. (*Bot.*) The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; as, the *pellucidity* of the air. *Locke*.

Pel'ma, n. [F. *pelmat*, *p.* PELMATA. (*Bot.*) The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; as, the *pellucidity* of the air. *Locke*.

Pel'ta (pél-tá), *n.* *pl.* PELTÆ. (*Bot.*) [L. a shield, fr. Gr. *πέλαγ*.] 1. (*Antiq.*) A small shield, especially one of an approximately elliptic form, or crescent-shaped.

2. (*Bot.*) A flat apothecium having no rim.

Pel'tate (pél-tát), *a.* [Cf. F. *pellé*. See *PELTA*.]

Pel'ta-ted (-tát-téd), *a.* Shield-shaped; scutiform; (*Bot.*) having the stem or support attached to the lower surface, instead of at the base or margin; — said of a leaf or other organ. — **Pel'tate-ly** (-tát-ly), *adv.*

Pel'ter (pél-tér), *n.* One who pelt.

Pel'ter (pél-tér), *n.* A pinchpenny; a mean, sordid person; a miser; a skinflint. [Obs.] "Let such pelters prate." *Guscoigne*.

Pel'ti-form (pél-tí-fór-m), *a.* [Pel'ta + -form.] Shield-like, with the outline nearly circular; peltate. *Henslow*.

Pel'ting (pél-tíng), *a.* Mean; paltzy. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Pel'try (pél-trí), *n.* [F. *pelleterie* peltry, furrier, fr. *pelletier* a furrier, fr. OF. *pelle* skin, F. *peau*, L. *pellis*. See *PELTA* a skin, *PELL*, *n.*, *PELL* a skin.] Pelts or skins, collectively; skins with the fur on them; furs.

Pel'try-ware (-wár), *n.* Peltry. [Obs.]

Pel'u-do (pél-ló-dó), *n.* [Sp. *peludo* hairy.] (*Zool.*) The South American hairy armadillo (*Dasyurus villosus*).

Pel'u-siac (pél-lú-shí-ák), *a.* [L. *Pelusiacus*.] Of or pertaining to Pelusium, an ancient city of Egypt; as, the *Pelusiæ* (or former eastern) outlet of the Nile.

Pel'vic (pél-vík), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the region of the pelvis; as, *pelvic* cellulitis.

Pelvic arch, or **Pelvic girdle** (*Anat.*), the two or more bony or cartilaginous pieces of the vertebrate skeleton to which the hind limbs are articulated. When fully ossified, the arch usually consists of three principal bones on each side, the ilium, ischium, and pubis, which are often closely united in the adult, forming the innominate bone. See *Innominate bone*, under *INNOMINATE*.

Pel'vime-ter (pél-vím-é-tér), *n.* [Pelvis + -meter; cf. F. *pelvimètre*.] An instrument for measuring the dimensions of the pelvis. *Coxe*.

Pel'vis (pél-vís), *n.* [L. a basin, laver; cf. Gr. *πέλας*, *πέλις*, bowl.] 1. (*Anat.*) The pelvic arch, or the pelvic arch together with the sacrum. See *Pelvic arch*, under *PELVIC*, and *SACRUM*.

2. (*Zool.*) The calyx of a crinoid.

Pelvis of the kidney (*Anat.*), the basinlike cavity into which the ureter expands as it joins the kidney.

Pem'mi-can (pém-mí-kán), *n.* [Written also *penicam*.]

1. Among the North American Indians, meat cut in thin slices, divested of fat, and dried in the sun.

Then on *penicam* they feasted. *Longfellow*.

2. Meat, without the fat, cut in thin slices, dried in the sun, pounded, then mixed with melted fat and sometimes dried fruit, and compressed into cakes or in bags. It contains much nutriment in small compass, and is of great use in long voyages of exploration.

Pem-pub'gus (pém-pí-gús), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *πέμψη*, -γος, a bubble.] (*Med.*) A somewhat rare skin disease characterized by the development of blebs upon different parts of the body. *Quain*.

Pen (pén), *n.* [OE. *penne*, OF. *penne*, *pene*, F. *penne*, fr. L. *penna*.] 1. A feather. [Obs.] *Spenser*.

2. A wing. [Obs.] *Milton*.

3. An instrument used for writing with ink, formerly made of a reed, or of the quill of a goose or other bird, but now also of other materials, as of steel, gold, etc. Also, originally, a stylus or other instrument for scratching or graving.

Graven with an iron pen and lead in the rock. *Job* xvi. 24.

4. Fig. : A writer, or his style; as, he has a sharp pen. "Those learned pens." *Fuller*.

5. (*Zool.*) The internal shell of a squid.

6. (*Etymol.* uncertain.) (*Zool.*) The male of the domestic swan. [Prov. Eng.]

Pen (pén), *n.* [OE. *penne*, OF. *penne*, *pene*, F. *penne*, fr. L. *penna*.] 1. A feather. [Obs.] *Spenser*.

2. A wing. [Obs.] *Milton*.

3. An instrument used for writing with ink, formerly made of a reed, or of the quill of a goose or other bird, but now also of other materials, as of steel, gold, etc. Also, originally, a stylus or other instrument for scratching or graving.

Graven with an iron pen and lead in the rock. *Job* xvi. 24.

4. Fig. : A writer, or his style; as, he has a sharp pen. "Those learned pens." *Fuller*.

5. (*Zool.*) The internal shell of a squid.

6. (*Etymol.* uncertain.) (*Zool.*) The male of the domestic swan. [Prov. Eng.]

Pen (pén), *n.* [OE. *penne*, OF. *penne*, *pene*, F. *penne*, fr. L. *penna*.] 1. A feather. [Obs.] *Spenser*.

2. A wing. [Obs.] *Milton*.

3. An instrument used for writing with ink, formerly made of a reed, or of the quill of a goose or other bird, but now also of other materials, as of steel, gold, etc. Also, originally, a stylus or other instrument for scratching or graving.

Graven with an iron pen and lead in the rock. *Job* xvi. 24.

4. Fig. : A writer, or his style; as, he has a sharp pen. "Those learned pens." *Fuller*.

5. (*Zool.*) The internal shell of a squid.

6. (*Etymol.* uncertain.) (*Zool.*) The male of the domestic swan. [Prov. Eng.]

Penal code (*Law*), a code of laws concerning crimes and offenses and their punishment. — **Penal laws**, **Penal statutes** (*Law*), laws prohibiting certain acts, and imposing penalties for committing them. — **Penal servitude**, imprisonment with hard labor, in a prison, in lieu of transportation. (*Great Brit.*) — **Penal suit**, **Penal action** (*Law*), a suit for penalties.

Pe-nal'ity (pé-nál-í-tí), *n.* [Cf. LL. *poenaltitas*. See *PENALTY*.] The quality or state of being penal; liability to punishment. *Sir T. Browne*.

Pe-nal-ize (pé-nál-íz), *v. t.* 1. To make penal.

2. (*Sport.*) To put a penalty on. See *PENALTY*, 3. [Eng.]

Pe-nal-ly (pé-nál-í), *adv.* In a penal manner.

Pe-nal'ty (pén'al-tí), *n.* *pl.* PENALTIES (-tíz). [F. *penalité*. See *PENAL*.] 1. Penal retribution, punishment for crime or offense; the suffering in person or property which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offense, or trespass.

Death is the penalty imposed. *Milton*.

2. The suffering, or the sum to be forfeited, to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement, in case of nonfulfillment of stipulations; forfeiture; fine. The penalty and forfeit of my bond. *Shak.*

3. A handicap. [*Sporting Cant*]

Pen The term *penalty* is in law mostly applied to a pecuniary punishment.

Bill of pains and penalties. See under *BILL*. — **On, or Under, penalty of**, on pain of; with exposure to the penalty of, in case of transgression.

Pe-nance (pén-ans), *n.* [OF. *penance*, *penance*, L. *penitentia* repentance. See *PENITENCE*.] 1. Repentance. [Obs.] *Wyclif* (*Luke* xv. 7).

2. Pain; sorrow; suffering. [Obs.] "Joy or penance he feeleth none." *Chaucer*.

3. (*Eccles.*) A means of repairing a sin committed, and obtaining pardon for it, consisting partly in the performance of expiatory rites, partly in voluntary submission to a punishment corresponding to the transgression. Penance is the fourth of the seven sacraments in the Roman Catholic Church. *Schaff-Herzog Encyclo.*

And bitter penance, with an iron whip. *Spenser*.

Quoth he, "The man hath penance done, And penance more will do." *Coleridge*.

Pe-nance, v. t. [*imp.* & *p.* *PENANCED* (-ánt).] To impose penance on; to condemn to suffering as a penance; to punish. "Some penanced lady off." *Keats*.

Pe-nance-less, a. Free from penance. [Obs.]

Pe-nang, nut (pé-náng nít), [*From the native name.*] The betel nut. *Balfour* (*Cyc.* of India).

Pe-nan'nu-lar (pén-ná-nú-lá-r), *n.* [L. *pena*, *paena*, almost + *E. annular*.] Nearly annular; having nearly the form of a ring. "Penannular reefs." *J. Wilson*.

Pe-na-ry (pé-ná-rí), *n.* Penal. [Obs.] *Gautier*.

Pe-na'tes (pé-ná-tés), *n. pl.* [L. (*Rom. Antiq.*) The household gods of the ancient Romans. They presided over the home and the family hearth. See *LAR*.

Pen'ant (pén-ánt), *n.* [OF. *penant*, *penant*. See *PENITENT*.] A penitent. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

Pen'ce (pén), *n.* *pl.* PENNY. See *PENNY*.

Pen'cel (pén-sél), *n.* [See *PENNONCEL*.] A small, narrow flag or streamer borne at the top of a lance; — called also *pennoncel*. [Obs.] *Piers Plowman*. *Chaucer*.

Pen'chant (pén-shánt), *n.* [F. fr. *pencher* to bend, fr. (assumed) LL. *pendicare*, L. *pendere*. See *PENSIANT*.] Inclination; decided taste; bias; as, a *penchant* for art.

Pen'chute (pén-shóót), *n.* See *PENSTOCK*.

Pen'cil (pén-síl), *n.* [OF. *pincel*, F. *pinceau*, L. *penicillum*, *penicillus*, equiv. to *peniculus*, dim. of *penis* a tail. Cf. *PENICIL*.] 1. A small, fine brush of hair or bristles used by painters for laying on colors.

With subtle pencil depicted was this storie. *Chaucer*.

2. A slender cylinder or strip of black lead, colored chalk, slate, etc., or such a cylinder or strip inserted in a small wooden rod intended to be pointed, or in a case, which forms a handle, — used for drawing or writing. See *GRAPHITE*.

3. Hence, figuratively, an artist's ability or peculiar manner; also, in general, the act or occupation of the artist, descriptive writer, etc.

4. (*Opt.*) An aggregate or collection of rays of light, especially when diverging from, or converging to, a point.

5. (*Geom.*) A number of lines that intersect in one point, the point of intersection being called the *penicil point*.

6. (*Med.*) A small medicated bougie.

Pen'cil case, a holder for a pencil lead. — **Pen'cil flower** (*Bot.*), an American perennial leguminous herb (*Stylosanthes elatior*). — **Pen'cil lead**, a slender rod of black lead, or the like, adapted for insertion in a holder.

Pen'cil, v. t. [*imp.* & *p.* *PENCILLED* (-áld) or *PENCILED*; *p. pr.* & *vb.* *PENCILING* or *PENCILING*.] To write or mark with a pencil; to paint or draw. *Comper*.

Where nature pencils butterflies on flowers. *Milton*.

Pen'cilled (pén-síld), *a.* [Written also *pencilled*.] 1. Painted, drawn, sketched, or marked with a pencil.

2. Radiated; having pencils of rays.

3. (*Nat. Hist.*) Marked with parallel or radiating lines.

Pen'ciling (-síl-íng), *n.* [Written also *penciling*.] 1. The work of the pencil or brush; as, delicate *penciling* in a picture.

2. (*Brickwork*) Lines of white or black paint drawn along a mortar joint in a brick wall. *Knights*.

Pen'cil-late (-síl-lát), *a.* Shaped like a pencil.

Pen'cil-la'ted (-lát-téd), *a.* *pl.* *penicillate*.

Pen'craft (-kráft'), *n.* 1. Penmanship; skill in writing; chirography.

2. The art of composing or writing; authorship.

I would not give a groat for that person's knowledge in *pen-craft*. *Milton*.



Peltate Leaf of

Pend (pënd), *n.* Oil cake; penock. [India]
Pend, *v. i.* [imp. & p. *PENDED*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PENDING*.] [*L. pendere*.] 1. To hang; to depend. [R.]
Pending upon certain powerful motions. I. Taylor.

2. To be undecided, or in process of adjustment.
Pend, *v. t.* [Cf. *pen* to shut in, or *AS. pyndan*, E. *found* an inclosure.] To pen; to confine. [R.]

Pended within the limits . . . of Greece. Udal.

Pend'ant (pënd'ant), *n.* [F., orig. p. *pr.* of *pendre* to hang, *L. pendere*. Cf. *PENDENT*, *PANSY*, *PENSIVE*, *POISE*, *PONDOR*.] 1. Something which hangs or depends; something suspended; a hanging appendage, especially one of an ornamental character, as to a chandelier or an eardrop; also, an appendix or addition, as to a book.
Some hang upon the pendants of her ear. Pope.
Many . . . have been pleased with this work and its pendant, the Tales and Popular Fictions. Knightley.

2. (Arch.) A hanging ornament on roofs, ceilings, etc., much used in the later styles of Gothic architecture, where it is of stone, and an important part of the construction. There are imitations in plaster and wood, which are mere decorative features. "A bridge" with . . . pendants graven fair." Spenser.

3. (Fine Arts) One of a pair; a counterpart; as, one vase is the pendant to the other vase.

4. A pendulum. [Obs.] Sir K. Digby.
 5. The stem and ring of a watch, by which it is suspended. [U. S.] Knight.

Pendant post (Arch.), a part of the framing of an open timber roof; a post set close against the wall, and resting upon a corbel or other solid support, and supporting the ends of a collar beam or any part of the roof.

Pend'ence (-ens), *n.* [See *PENDENT*.] Slope; inclination. [Obs.] Sir H. Wotton.

Pend'en-oy (-en-oy), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being pendent or suspended.

2. The quality or state of being undecided, or in continuance; suspense; as, the pendency of a suit.
Pend'ent (pënd'ent), *a.* [*L. pendens*, -entis, p. *pr.* of *pendere* to hang, to be suspended. Cf. *PENDANT*.] 1. Supported from above; suspended; depending; pendulous; hanging; as, a pendent leaf. "The pendent world." Shak.

Often their tresses, when shaken, with pendent icicles tinkle. Longfellow.

2. Jutting over; projecting; overhanging. "A vapor sometime like a . . . pendent rock." Shak.
Pen-den-tive (pën-dën'tiv), *n.* [*P. pendens*, fr. *L. pendere* to hang.] (Arch.) (a) The portion of a vault by means of which the square space in the middle of a building is brought to an octagon or circle to receive a cupola. (b) That part of a groined vault which is supported by, and springs from, one pier or corbel.

Pend'ent-ly, *adv.* In a pendent manner.

Pend'it-oe (pënd'it-oe), *n.* [See *PENITENCE*.] A sloping roof; a lean-to. [Obs.] Fairfax.

Pend'it-oe-lis (pënd'it-oe-lis), *n.* [Cf. *APPENDIX*.] An appendix; something dependent on another; an appendage; a pendant. Sir W. Scott.

Pend'it-ol-er (-kier), *n.* An inferior tenant; one who rents a pendicle or croft. [Scot.] Jamieson.

Pend'ing (pënd'ing), *a.* [*L. pendere* to hang, to be suspended. Cf. *PENDANT*.] Not yet decided; in continuance; in suspense; as, a pendent suit.

Pend'ing, *prep.* During; as, pendent the trial.

Pen-drag-on (pën-dräg'ün), *n.* A chief leader or king; a head; a dictator; — a title assumed by the ancient British chiefs when called to lead other chiefs.

The dread Pen-drageon, Britain's king of kings. Tennyson.

Pen-du-lar (pënd'ü-lär), *n.* 135. A pendulous.

Pen-du-late (-lä), *v. i.* To swing as a pendulum. [R.]

Pen-du-lous (-lä), *n.* [F.] A pendulum. [R.] Evelyn.

Pen-du-line (pënd'ü-lin), *n.* [F. See *PENDULUM*.] (Zool.) A European titmouse (*Parus*, or *Agithalus*, *pendulinus*). It is noted for its elegant pendulous purple-like nest, made of the down of willow trees and lined with feathers.

Pen-du-lous-ly, *adv.* In a pendulous manner.

Pen-du-lous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being pendulous; the state of hanging loosely; pendulosity.

Pen-du-lum (-läm), *n.*; *pl.* *PENDULUMS* (-lämz). [NL.] 1. *L. pendulus* hanging, swinging. See *PENDULOUS*.] A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro by the alternate action of gravity and momentum.

2. A clockwork and other bag of bery.

3. A time of oscillation independent of vibration, as, the pendulum of a clock.

4. A time of oscillation independent of vibration, as, the pendulum of a clock.

5. A time of oscillation independent of vibration, as, the pendulum of a clock.

pendulum, a clock pendulum in which the effect of changes of temperature on the length of the rod is so counteracted, usually by the opposite expansion of different metals, that the distance of the center of oscillation from the center of suspension remains invariable; as, the *mercurial compensation pendulum*, in which the expansion of the rod is compensated by the opposite expansion of mercury in a jar constituting the bob; the *gridiron pendulum*, in which compensation is effected by the opposite expansion of sets of rods of different metals. — **Compound pendulum**, an ordinary pendulum; — so called, as being made up of different parts, and contrasted with *simple pendulum*. — **Conical**, or **Revolving**, pendulum, a weight connected by a rod with a fixed point, and revolving in a horizontal circle about the vertical from that point. — **Pendulum bob**, the weight at the lower end of a pendulum. — **Pendulum level**, a plumb level. See under *LEVEL*. — **Pendulum wheel**, the balance of a watch. — **Simple**, or **Theoretical**, pendulum, an imaginary pendulum having no dimensions except length, and no weight except at the center of oscillation; in other words, a material point suspended by an ideal line.

Pen-el-o-pe (pën-öl'ä-pë), *n.* [From *L. Penelope*, the wife of Ulysses, the hero of the *Odyssey*, Gr. Πηνελόπη.] (Zool.) A genus of curassows, including the guans.

Pen-e-tra-bil'i-ty (pën-ë-trä-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Cf. *F. pénétrabilité*.] The quality of being penetrable; susceptibility of being penetrated, entered, or pierced. Cheyne.

Pen-e-tra-ble (pën-ë-trä-b'l), *a.* [*L. penetrabilis*; cf. *F. pénétrable*.] Capable of being penetrated, entered, or pierced. Used also figuratively.

And pierce his only penetrable part. Dryden.
 I am not made of stone,
 But penetrable to your kind entreats. Shak.

— **Pen-e-tra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Pen-e-tra-ly**, *adv.*

Pen-e-trail (-träl), *n.* Penetrail. [Obs.] Harvey.

Pen-e-trail-a (-träl'ä), *n. pl.* [*L. fr. penetrare* to penetrate, internal. See *PENETRATE*.] 1. The recesses, or innermost parts, of any thing or place, especially of a temple or palace.

2. Hidden things or secrets; privacy; sanctuary; as, the sacred penetralia of the home.

Pen-e-trance (pën-ë-trans), *n.* The quality or state of penetrating; power of entering or piercing; penetrating power or quality; as, the penetrance of subtle effluvia.

Pen-e-trant (pën-ë-trant), *a.* [*L. penetrans*, p. *pr.* of *penetrare*; cf. *F. pénétrant*.] Having power to enter or pierce; penetrating; sharp; subtle; as, penetrant cold. Penetrant and powerful arguments. Boyle.

Pen-e-trate (-trät), *v. t.* [imp. & p. *PENETRATED* (-trät'ed); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PENETRATING*.] [*L. penetratus*, p. *p.* of *penetrare* to penetrate; akin to *penitus* inward, inwardly, and *per*, to *penes* with, in the power of, *penus* store of food, innermost part of a temple.] 1. To enter into; to make way into the interior of; to effect an entrance into; to pierce; as, light penetrates darkness.

2. To affect profoundly through the senses or feelings; to touch with feeling; to make sensible; to move deeply; as, to penetrate one's heart with pity. Shak.

The translator of Homer should penetrate himself with a sense of the plainness and directness of Homer's style. M. Arnold.

3. To pierce into by the mind; to arrive at the inner contents or meaning of, as of a mysterious or difficult subject; to comprehend; to understand.

Things which here were too subtle for us to penetrate. Ray.
Pen-e-trate, *v. i.* To pass; to make way; to pierce. Also used figuratively.

Preparing to penetrate to the north and west. J. R. Green.
 Born where Heaven's influence scarce can penetrate. Pope.
 The sweet life that penetrates so near. Daniel.

Pen-e-trat'ing (-trät'ing), *a.* 1. Having the power of entering, piercing, or pervading; sharp; subtle; penetrative; as, a penetrating odor.

2. Acute; discerning; sagacious; quick to discover; as, a penetrating mind.

Pen-e-trat'ing-ly, *adv.* In a penetrating manner.

Pen-e-trat'ion (-trät'ishün), *n.* [*L. penetratio*; cf. *F. pénétration*.] 1. The act or process of penetrating, piercing, or entering; also, the act of mentally penetrating into, or comprehending, anything difficult.

And to each inward part,
 With gentle penetration, though unseen,
 Sheds invisible virus even to the deep. Milton.
 A penetration into the difficulties of algebra. Watts.

2. Acuteness; insight; sharp discernment; sagacity; as, a person of singular penetration. Walpole.

Syn. — Discernment; sagacity; acuteness; sharpness; discrimination. See *DISCERNMENT*, and *SAGACITY*.

Pen-e-tra-tive (-trät'iv), *a.* [Cf. *F. pénétratif*.] 1. Tending to penetrate; of a penetrating quality; piercing; as, the penetrative sun.

His look became keen and penetrative. Hawthorne.

2. Having the power to affect or impress the mind or heart; impressive; as, penetrative shame. Shak.

3. Acute; discerning; sagacious; as, penetrative wisdom. "The penetrative eye." Wordsworth.

Lied on by skill of penetrative soul. Grainger.

Pen-e-tra-tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being penetrative.

Pen'fish (pën'fish), *n.* (Zool.) A squid.

Pen'fold (pën'föld), *n.* See *PINFOLD*.

Pen'go-lin (pën'gö-lin), *n.* (Zool.) The pangolin.

Pen'gwin (pën'gwin), *n.* [Perh. orig. the name of another bird, and fr. *W. pen* head + *gwyn* white; or perh. from a native South American name.] 1. (Zool.) Any bird of the order *Impegnis*, or *Ptilopeteri*. They are covered with short, thick feathers, almost scalelike on the wings, which are without true quills. They are unable to fly, but use their wings to aid in diving, in which they are very expert. See *King penguin*, under *King*, and *Jackass penguin*, under *JACKASS*.

2. Penguins are found in the south temperate and antarctic regions. The king penguins (*Apelodytes Patagonica*, and *A. longirostris*) are the largest; the jackass

penguins (*Spheniscus*) and the rock hoppers (*Cataractes*) congregate in large numbers at their breeding grounds.

2. (Bot.) The egg-shaped fleshy fruit of a West Indian plant (*Bromelia Pinguin*) of the Pineapple family; also, the plant itself, which has rigid, pointed, and spiny-toothed leaves, and is used for hedges. [Written also *pinguin*.]

Arctic penguin (Zool.), the great auk. See *AUK*.

Pen'gwin-er-y (pën'gwin-ër-y), *n.* (Zool.) A breeding place, or rookery, of penguins.

Pen'hold'er (pën'höld'ër), *n.* A handle for a pen.

Pen'house (-houz'), *n.* A penthouse. [Obs.]

Pen'ible (pën-ë'b'l), *a.* [OF. *penible*. Cf. *PAINABLE*.] Painstaking; assiduous. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pen'icill (pën'tsil), *n.* [*L. penicillus*, *peniculus*, a painter's brush, a roll of lint, a tent for wounds.]

(Med.) A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.

Pen'icill'ate (-sil'ät), *a.* [Cf. *F. pénicillé*. See *PENICILL*.] (Bot.) Having the form of a pencil; furnished with a pencil of fine hairs; ending in a tuft of hairs like a camel's-hair brush, as the stigmas of some grasses.

Pen'icill'iform (-sil'it'förm), *a.* (Bot.) Pencil-like.

Pen'in-su-la (-in-sü-lä; 135), *n.* [*L. peninsula*, or *paeninsula*; *paene* almost + *insula* an island. See *ISLE*.] A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with a larger body by a neck, or isthmus.

Pen'in-su-lar (-lär), *a.* [Cf. *F. péenninsulaire*.] Of or pertaining to a peninsula; as, a peninsular form; peninsular people; the peninsular war.

Pen'in-su-late (-lä), *v. t.* [imp. & p. *PENINSULATED* (-lä'ted); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PENINSULATING*.] To form into a peninsula. [R.]

South River . . . peninsulates Castle Hill farm. W. Bentley.

Pen'is (pën'is), *n.* [*L.*] (Anat.) The male member, or organ of generation.

Pen'it-ence (pën'it-ens), *n.* [*F. pénitence*, *L. paenitentia*. See *PENITENT*, and cf. *PENANCE*.] The quality or condition of being penitent; the disposition of a penitent; sorrow for sins or faults; repentance; contrition. "Penitence of his old guilt." Chaucer.

Death is deferred, and penitence has room
 To mitigate, if not reverse, the doom. Dryden.

Syn. — Repentance; contrition; compunction.

Pen'it-ent-er (-tën-ër), *n.* [*F. pénitencier*.] A priest who heard confession and enjoined penance in extraordinary cases. [Written also *penitencer*.] [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pen'it-ent-ry (-s), *n.* Penitence. [Obs.]

Pen'it-ent (-tënt), *a.* [*F. pénitent*, *L. paenitens*, -entis, *paenitens*, p. *pr.* of *paenitere*, *poenitere*, to cause to repent, to repent; prob. akin to *paena* punishment. See *PAIN*.] 1. Feeling pain or sorrow on account of sins or offenses; repentant; contrite; sincerely affected by a sense of guilt, and resolved on amendment of life.

Be penitent, and for thy fault contrite. Milton.
 The penitent he tamed, the penitent he cheered. Dryden.

2. Doing penance. [Obs.] Shak.

Pen'it-ent, *n.* 1. One who repents of sin; one sorrowful on account of his transgressions.

2. One under church censure, but admitted to penance; one undergoing penance.

3. One under the direction of a confessor.

Pen'it-ent is an appellation given to certain fraternities in Roman Catholic countries, distinguished by their habit, and employed in charitable acts.

Pen'it-ent'ial (-tën'shal), *a.* [Cf. *F. pénitentiel*.] Of or pertaining to penitence, or to penance; expressing penitence; of the nature of penance; as, the penitential book; penitential tears. "Penitential stripes." Cowper.

Guilt that all the penitential fires of hereafter can not cleanse. Sir W. Scott.

Pen'it-ent'ial, *n.* (R. C. Ch.) A book formerly used by priests hearing confessions, containing rules for the imposition of penances; — called also *penitential book*.

Pen'it-ent'ial-ly, *adv.* In a penitential manner.

Pen'it-ent'ia-ry (-shä-ry), *a.* [Cf. *F. pénitenciaire*.] 1. Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance. "A penitentiary tax." Alp. Bramhall.

2. Expressive of penitence; as, a penitentiary letter.

3. Used for punishment, discipline, and reformation. "Penitentiary houses." Blackstone.

Pen'it-ent'ia-ry, *n.*; *pl.* *PENITENTIARIES* (-iz). [Cf. *F. pénitencier*. See *PENITENT*.] 1. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance. [Obs.] Bacon.

2. One who does penance. [Obs.] Hammond.

3. A small building in a monastery where penitents confessed. Shipley.

4. That part of a church to which penitents were admitted. Shipley.

5. (R. C. Ch.) (a) An office of the papal court which examines cases of conscience, confession, absolution from vows, etc., and delivers decisions, dispensations, etc. Its chief is a cardinal, called the *Grand Penitentiary*, appointed by the pope. (b) An officer in some dioceses since A. D. 1215, vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him.

6. A house of correction, in which offenders are confined for punishment, discipline, and reformation, and in which they are generally compelled to labor.

Pen'it-ent'ia-ry-ship, *n.* The office or condition of a penitentiary of the papal court. [R.] Wood.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'it-ent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Penk (pĕnk), *n.* (Zool.) A minnow. See **PINK**, *n.*, 4. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pen-knife (pĕn'kni), *n.*; *pl.* **PENKNIVES** (-nivz). [*Pen* + *knife*.] A small pocketknife; formerly, a knife used for making and mending quill pens.

Pen-man (-man), *n.*; *pl.* **PENMEN** (-men). 1. One who uses the pen; a writer; esp., one skilled in the use of the pen; a calligrapher; a writing master.

2. An author; a composer. *South.*
Pen-man-ship, *n.* The use of the pen in writing; the art of writing; style or manner of writing; chirography; as, good or bad penmanship.

Pen-na (pĕn'nā), *n.*; *pl.* **PENNÆ** (-nē). [*L.*] (Zool.) A perfect, or normal, feather.

Pen-na-ocous (pĕn-nē'ōkūs), *a.* (Zool.) Like or pertaining to a normal feather.

Pen-nach (pĕn'nakh), *n.* [*OF pennache*. See **PACHA**.] A bunch of feathers; a plume. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Pen-nached (-nakh), *a.* [*OF pennaché*. See **PACHA**.] Variegated; striped. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Pen-nage (-nā), *n.* [*L. penna feather*.] Feathery covering; plumage. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Pen-nant (-nant), *n.* [*OE pennon*, *pennoun*, *OF pennon*, *F. pennon*, fr. *L. penna feather*. See **PEN** a feather, and cf. **PENNON**, **PINION**.] (a) A small flag; a pennon. The narrow, or long, pennant (called also *whip* or *couch whip*) is a long, narrow piece of bunting, carried at the masthead of a government vessel in commission. The broad pennant is an oblong, nearly square flag, carried at the masthead of a commodore's vessel. "With flags and pennants trimmed." *Drayton*.

(b) A rope or strap to which a purchase is hooked.

Pen-nate (pĕn'nāt), *a.* [*L. pen-natus*, fr. *penna feather*, winged, from *penna feather*, wing.] 1. Winged; plume-shaped.

2. (*Bot.*) Same as **PINNATE**.

Pen-nat'u-la (pĕn-nāt'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* **PENNATULÆ** (-læ), *F. PENNATULÆ* (-læ). [*NL*, fr. *L. penna a feather*.] (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of *Pennatula*, *Pteroides*, and allied genera of Alcyonaria, having a featherlike form; a sea-pen. The zooids are situated along one edge of the side branches.

Pen-nat'u-la-ce-a (-lā'shē-ā), *n.*; *pl.* [*NL*. See **PENNATULA**.] (Zool.) A division of alcyonoid corals, including the sea-pens and related kinds. They are able to move about by means of the hollow muscular peduncle, which also serves to support them upright in the mud. See **PENNATULA**, and *Illustration* under **ALCYONARIA**.

Penned (pĕnd), *a.* 1. Winged; having plumes. [*Obs.*]

2. Written with a pen; composed. "Their penned speech." *Shak.*

Pen-ner (pĕn'nēr), *n.* 1. One who pens; a writer. *Sir T. North.*

2. A case for holding pens. [*Obs.*]

Pen-ni-form (-nī'fōrm), *a.* [*L. penna feather* + *form*, cf. *F. penniforme*.] Having the form of a feather or plume.

Pen-nig'er-ous (pĕn-nī'jēr-ōs), *a.* [*L. penniger*; *penna feather* + *gerere* to bear.] (Zool.) Bearing feathers or quills.

Pen-ni-less (pĕn'nī-lēs), *a.* [*From PENNY*.] Destitute of money; impecunious; poor. — **Pen-ni-less-ness**, *n.*

Pen-ni-nerved (-nērvd), *a.* [*L. penna feather* + *E. nerve*.] Pinnately veined or nerved.

Pen-nip-o-ent (pĕn-nīp'ō-ent), *a.* [*L. pennipotens*; *penna wing* + *potens strong*.] Strong of wing; strong on the wing. [*Poetic*.] *Davies (Holy Rood).*

Pen-non (pĕn'nūn), *n.* [*OF PINION*.] A wing; a pinion.

Pen-non, *n.* [*See PENNANT*.] A pennant; a flag or streamer. *Longfellow.*

Pen-non-cel, **Pen-non-celle** (-nūn-sĕl'), *n.* [*OF penoncel*. See **PENNON**.] See **PENCEL**.

Pen-ny (pĕn'nī), *a.* [*Perh. a corruption of Pennut, for pound.*] Denoting pound weight for one thousand; — used in combination, with respect to nails; as, *tenpenny nails*, nails of which one thousand weigh ten pounds.

Pen-ny, *n.*; *pl.* **PENNIES** (-nīz) or **PENCE** (pĕns). *Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pence* the amount of pennies in value. [*OE. peni, AS. penig, pening, pen-ding*; akin to *D. penning*, *OHG. pfennig*, *pfenning*, *G. pfennig*, *leel. penning*; of uncertain origin.] 1. An English coin, formerly of copper, now of bronze, the twelfth part of an English shilling in account value, and equal to four farthings, or about two cents; — usually indicated by the abbreviation *d.* (the initial of *denarius*).

"The chief Anglo-Saxon coin, and for a long period the only one, corresponded to the *denarius* of the Continent . . . [and was] called *penny*, *denarius*, or *denier*." *R. S. Poole*. The ancient silver *penny* was worth about three pence sterling (see **PENNYWORTH**). The old Scotch *penny* was only one twelfth the value of the English coin. In the United States the word *penny* is properly used for *cent*.

2. Any small sum or coin; a groat; a stiver. *Shak.*

3. Money, in general; as, to turn an honest penny.

What penny hath Rome borne, What men provided, what munition sent? *Shak.*

4. (*Script.*) See **DENARIUS**.

Penny cross (Bot.), an annual herb of the Mustard family, having round, flat pods like silver pennies (*Thlaspi arvense*). *Dr. Prior*. — **Penny dog** (Zool.), a kind of shark found on the south coast of Britain; the tope. — **Penny father**, a penurious person; a niggard. [*Obs.*] *Robinson (More's Utopia)*. — **Penny grass** (Bot.), pennyroyal. [*R.*]

— **Penny post**, a post carrying a letter for a penny; also, a mail carrier. — **Penny wise**, wise or prudent only in small matters; saving small sums while losing larger; — used chiefly in the phrase, *penny wise and pound foolish*.

Penny (pĕn'nī), *a.* Worth or costing one penny.

Penny-a-lin'er (-ā-līn'ēr), *n.* One who furnishes matter to public journals at so much a line; a poor writer for hire; a hack writer. *Thackeray.*

Penny-royal (-rō'al), *n.* [A corruption of *OE. pul-tall royal*. *OE. pul-tall* is ultimately derived fr. *L. pulegium*, or *pulegium regium* (so called as being good against fleas), fr. *pulex* a flea; and *royal* is a translation of *L. regium*, in *pulegium regium*.] (Bot.) An aromatic herb (*Mentha pulegium*) of Europe; also, a North American plant (*Hedeoma pulegioides*) resembling it in flavor.

Bastard pennyroyal (Bot.) See *Blue curls*, under **BLU**.

Penny-weight (-wāt'), *n.* A troy weight containing twenty-four grains, or the twentieth part of an ounce; as, a pennyweight of gold or of arsenic. It was anciently the weight of a silver penny, whence the name.

Penny-wort (-wōrt'), *n.* (Bot.) A European trailing herb (*Linaris Cymbalaria*) with roundish, reniform leaves. It is often cultivated in hanging baskets.

Marsh, or Water, pennywort (Bot.) See under **MARS**.

Penny-worth (pĕn'nī-wōrth'; *colloq.* pĕn'nī-wōrth'), *n.* 1. A penny's worth; as much as may be bought for a penny. "A doat pennyworth." *Evelyn*.

2. Hence: The full value of one's penny expended; due return for money laid out; a good bargain; a bargain.

The priests sold the better pennyworths. *Locke.*

3. A small quantity; a trifle. *Incon.*

Pen-ock (pĕn'ōk), *n.* See **PEND**, *n.*

Pen-o-log'i-cal (pĕn'ō-lōj'ī-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to penology.

Pen-o-l'o-gist (pĕn'ō-lōj'ī-st), *n.* One versed in, or a student of, penology.

Pen-o-l'o-gy (-jī), *n.* [*Gr. poenō*, or *L. poena*, punishment + *-logy*.] The science or art of punishment. [*Written also penology.*]

Pen-rack (pĕn'rāk'), *n.* A rack for pens not in use.

Pens (pĕns), *n.*, *pl.* of **PENNY**. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pens-a-tive (pĕn'sā-tīv), *a.* Pensive. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

Pens-el (-sĕl), *n.* A pencil. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pens-ible (-sī-bī), *a.* Held aloft. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pens-ile (-sī-l), *n.* [*L. pensilis*, fr. *pendere* to hang; cf. *OF. pensil*. See **PENDANT**.] Hanging; suspended; pend; pendulous. *Bacon.*

The long, pensile branches of the birches. *W. Howitt.*

Pens-ile-ness, *n.* State or quality of being pensile; pendulousness.

Pens-ion (pĕn'shūn), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. pensio* a paying, payment, fr. *pendere*, *pensum*, to weigh, to pay; akin to *pendere* to hang. See **PENDANT**, and cf. **SPEND**.] 1. A payment; a tribute; something paid or given. [*Obs.*]

The stomach's pension, and the time's expense. *Sylvester.*

2. A stated allowance to a person in consideration of past services; payment made to one retired from service, on account of age, disability, or other cause; especially, a regular stipend paid by a government to retired public officers, disabled soldiers, the families of soldiers killed in service, or to meritorious authors, or the like.

To all that kept the city pensions and wages. 1 *Est. iv. 55.*

3. A certain sum of money paid to a clergyman in lieu of tithes. [*Eng.*] *Mozley & W.*

4. [*F.*, pronounced pān'syōn'.] A boarding house or boarding school in France, Belgium, Switzerland, etc.

Pens-ion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PENSIONED** (-shūnd); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* **PENSIONING**.] To grant a pension to; to pay a regular stipend to, in consideration of service already performed; — sometimes followed by *off*; as, to pension off a servant.

One knighted Blackmore, and one pensioned Quarles. *Pope.*

Pens-ion-ary (-ā-rī), *a.* 1. Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension; as, *pensionary spies*. *Donne.*

2. Consisting of a pension; as, a *pensionary provision* for maintenance.

Pens-ion-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* **PENSIONARIES** (-rīz). [*CF. F. pensionnaire*. Cf. **PENSIONER**.] 1. One who receives a pension; a pensioner. *E. Hall.*

2. One of the chief magistrates of towns in Holland.

Grand pensionary, the title of the prime minister, or president of the Council, of Holland when a republic.

Pens-ion-er (-ēr), *n.* 1. One in receipt of a pension; hence, figuratively, a dependent.

The feeble pensioners of Morpheus' train. *Milton.*

Old pensioners . . . of Chelsea Hospital. *Macaulay.*

2. One of an honorable band of gentlemen who attend the sovereign of England on state occasions, and receive an annual pension, or allowance, of £150 and two horses.

3. [*CF. F. pensionnaire* one who pays for his board. Cf. **PENSIONARY**, *n.*] In the university of Cambridge, England, one who pays for his living in commons; — corresponding to *communer* at Oxford. *Ld. Lytton.*

Pens-ive (-sīv), *a.* [*F. pensif*, fr. *pensare* to think, fr. *L. pensare* to weigh, ponder, consider, v. *intens. fr. pendere* to weigh. See **PENSION**, **POISE**.] 1. Thoughtful, sober, or sad; employed in serious reflection; given to, or favorable to, earnest or melancholy musing.

The pensive secrecy of desert cell. *Milton.*

Anxious cares the pensive nymph oppressed. *Pope.*

2. Expressing or suggesting thoughtfulness with sadness; as, *pensive numbers*.

Pens-ive-ly (-sīv-lī), *adv.* In a pensive manner.

Pens-ive-ness, *n.* The state of being pensive; serious thoughtfulness; seriousness. *Hooker.*

Pen'stock (pĕn'stōk'), *n.* [*Etymol. uncertain*; perh. fr. *pen* an inclosure + *stock*.] 1. A close conduit or pipe for conducting water, as to a water wheel, or for emptying a pond, or for domestic uses.

2. The barrel of a wooden pump.

Pent (pĕnt), *p. p.* or *a.* [*From PEN, v. t.*] Penned or shut up; confined; — often with *up*.

Here in the body pent. *J. Montgomery.*

No pent-up Ulica contracts your powers. *J. M. Swail.*

Pen'ta (pĕn'tā), [*Gr. πεντα*, a later combining form of *πεντε* five. See **FIVE**.] 1. A combining form denoting five; as, *pentacapsular*; *pentagon*.

2. (*Chem.*) Denoting the degree of five, either as regards quality, property, or composition; as, *pentasulphide*; *pentoxide*, etc. Also used adjectively.

Pen'ta-ba'sic (-bā'sīk), *a.* [*Penta* + *basīc*.] (*Chem.*) Capable of uniting with five molecules of a monacid base; having five acid hydrogen atoms capable of substitution by a basic radical; — said of certain acids.

Pen'ta-cap'su-lar (-kăp'sū-lēr), *a.* [*Penta* + *cap-sular*.] (*Bot.*) Having five capsules.

Pen'ta-che-ni-um (-kĕn'ī-ŭm), *n.* [*NL*. See **PENTA**, and **ACHENIUM**.] (*Bot.*) A dry fruit composed of five carpels, which are covered by an epigynous calyx and separate at maturity.

Pen'ta-chlo-ride (-klō'īd or -rīd), *n.* [*Penta* + *chloride*.] (*Chem.*) A chloride having five atoms of chlorine in each molecule.

Pen'ta-chord (pĕn'tā-kōrd), *n.* [*L. pentachordus* five-stringed, *Gr. πεντάχορδος*; *πεντα* five + *χορδή* string.] 1. An ancient instrument of music with five strings.

2. An order or system of five sounds. *Bushy.*

Pen-tac'id (pĕn-tă'sīd), *a.* [*Penta* + *acid*.] (*Chem.*) Capable of neutralizing, or combining with, five molecules of a monobasic acid; having five hydrogen atoms capable of substitution by acid residues; — said of certain complex bases.

Pen'ta-cle (pĕn'tā-klē), *n.* [*Gr. πέντε* five.] A figure composed of two equilateral triangles intersecting so as to form a six-pointed star, — used in early ornamental art, and also with superstitious import by the astrologers and mystics of the Middle Ages.

Pen'ta-coc'cous (-kōk'kūs), *a.* [*See PENTA*, **COCCLUS**.] (*Bot.*) Composed of five united carpels with one seed in each, as certain fruits.

Pen'ta-con'ter (-kōn'tēr), *n.* [*Gr. πέντε* five + *κόντρος* a circle. See **PENTACONTA**.] (*Chem.*) A rod and purple pigment found in certain crinoids of the genus *Pentacrinus*.

Pen'ta-cro-nus (pĕn'tā-kro-nūs), *n.* [*Penta* + *Gr. κρόνος* a lily.] (Zool.) Any species of *Pentacrinus*.

Pen'ta-cro-noid (pĕn'tā-kro-nōid), *n.* [*Pentacrinus* + *-oid*.] (Zool.) *Pentacrinoids*, or young of *Antedon*.

An immature comatula when it is still attached by a stem, and thus resembles a *Pentacrinus*.

Pen'ta-cro-nus (-nūs), *n.* [*NL*. See **PENTA**, and **CRI-NUM**.] (Zool.) A genus of large, stalked crinoids, of which several species occur in deep water among the West Indies and elsewhere.

Pen'ta-cron (pĕn'tā-kro-n), *n.*; *pl.* **PENTACRA** (-krā), *NL*. **PENTACRON** (-krōn). [*Gr. πέντε* five + *κρόνος* a summit.] (*Geom.*) A solid having five summits or angular points.

Pen'ta-cro's-tic (pĕn'tā-kro's-tīk), *n.* [*Penta* + *acro'stic*.] A set of verses so disposed that the name forming the subject of the acrostic occurs five times — the whole set of verses being divided into five different parts from top to bottom.

Pen'tad (pĕn'tād), *n.* [*Gr. πεντάς*, a body of five, fr. *πεντε* five.] (*Chem.*) Any element, atom, or radical, having a valence of five, or which can be combined with, substituted for, or compared with, five atoms of hydrogen or other monad; as, nitrogen is a *pentad* in the ammonium compounds.

Pen'tad, *a.* (*Chem.*) Having the valence of a pentad.

Pen'ta-dac'tyl (pĕn'tā-dăk'tīl), *a.* [*Gr. πεντάδακτυλος* — *πεντα* with five fingers or toes. See **PENTA**, and **DACTYL**.] 1. (*Anat.*) Having five digits to the hand or foot.

2. Having five appendages resembling fingers or toes.

Pen'ta-dac'tyl-oid (-ōid), *a.* [*Pentadactyl* + *-oid*.] (*Anat.*) Having the form of, or a structure modified from, a pentadactyl limb.

Pen'ta-de-cane (-dĕk'ēn), *n.* [*Penta* + *Gr. δέκα* ten.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, (C₁₀H₂₂) found in petroleum, tar oil, etc., and obtained as a colorless liquid; — so called from the fifteen carbon atoms in the molecule.

Pen'ta-de-ca-to'ic (-dĕs'tō'īk), *a.* [*Penta* + *deca-toic*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, pentadecane, or designating an acid related to it.

Pen'ta-de-cyl'ic (-dĕs'tī'īk), *a.* [*Penta* + *decyl'ic*.] (*Chem.*) Same as **QUINDECYLIC**.

Pen'ta-del'phous (-dĕl'fī-s), *a.* [*Penta* + *Gr. δέλεφός* brother.] (*Bot.*) Having the stamens arranged in five clusters, those of each cluster having their filaments more or less united, as the flowers of the linden.



Pentacrinus (*P. Macbrayana*). Head with upper part of stem. (*6*)

Pent'a-fid (pén'tá-fid), *n.* [*Penta-* + root of *L. finire* to split.] (*Bot.*) Divided or cleft into five parts.

Pent'a-glot (-glót), *n.* [*Penta-* + *-glot*, as in *polyglot*.] A work in five different tongues.

Pent'a-gon (-gón), *n.* [*Gr. πεντάγωνον*; *pen-ta-* (see *Penta-*) + *gonia* angle: cf. *L. pentagonum*, *F. pentagone*.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure having five angles, and, consequently, five sides; any figure having five angles.

Regular pentagon, a pentagon in which the angles are all equal, and the sides all equal.

Pent'a-gonal (pén-tág'-gón), *a.* [*Cl. F. pentagonal*, *pentagone*, *L. pentagonus*, *pentagonius*, *Gr. πεντάγωνος*.] Having five corners or angles.

Pentagonal dodecahedron. See *DODECAHEDRON*, and *PRISMATOIDION*.

Pent'a-gonal-ly, *adv.* In the form of a pentagon; with five angles.

Pent'a-gonous (-nūs), *a.* Pentagonal.

Pent'a-gram (pén'tá-grám), *n.* [*Gr. πεντάγραμμον*, neut. of *πεντάγραμμος* having five lines. See *Penta-*, and *-gram*.] A pentacle or a pentapla. "Like a wizard pentagram," *Tennyson*.

Pent'a-graph'ic (-gráf'ík), *a.* [*Corrupted fr. pan-* *Pent'a-graph'ic* (-í-kál), *tographic*, *-ical*.] *Pan-* *tographic*. See *PANTOGRAPH*.

Pent'a-gyn'a (-jín'á), *n. pl.* [*NL. fr. Gr. πεντα- (see Penta-) + γυνή* female. (*Bot.*) A Linnaean order of plants, having five styles or pistils.

Pent'a-gyn'i-an (-jín'á-n), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the order *Pentagynia*; having five styles.

Pent'a-he'dral (pén'tá-hé'drál), *a.* Having five sides; as, a pentahedral figure.

Pent'a-hed'ric-al (-hé'drí-kál), *a.* Pentahedral. [*R.*]

Pent'a-hed'ron (-hé'drón), *n.* [*Penta-* + *Gr. ἔδρα* seat, base.] A solid figure having five sides.

Pent'a-hedrons (-drón), *a.* Pentahedral. *Woodward*.

Pent'ail (pén'táil), *n.* (*Zool.*) A peculiar insectivore (*Ptilocercus lowii*) of Borneo; — so called from its very long, quill-shaped tail, which is scaly at the base and plumose at the tip.

Pent'al'pha (pén-tál'fá), *n.* [*NL. fr. Gr. πεντάλφα*: cf. *F. pentapla*. See *Penta-*, and *ALPHA*.] A five-pointed star, resembling five alphas joined at their bases; — used as a symbol.

Pent'am'e-ra (-tám'é-rá), *n. pl.* [*NL. See PENTAMERUS*.] (*Zool.*) An extensive division of Coleoptera, including those that normally have five-jointed tarsi. It embraces about half of all the known species of the Coleoptera.

Pent'am'er-an (-ér-an), *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the *Pentamerina*.

Pent'am'er-ous (-ús), *a.* [*Penta-* + *Gr. μέρος* part.] 1. (*Bot.*) Divided into, or consisting of, five parts; also, arranged in sets, with five parts in each set, as a flower with five sepals, five petals, five, or twice five, stamens, and five pistils.

2. (*Zool.*) Belonging to the *Pentamerina*.

Pent'am'e-rus (-s'ús), *n.* [*NL. See PENTAMERUS*.] (*Paleont.*) A genus of extinct Paleozoic brachiopods, often very abundant in the Upper Silurian.

Pentamerus (*Pentamerus*), *a.* Silurian limestone composed largely of the shells of *Pentamerus*.

Pent'am'e-ter (-tér), *n.* [*L. fr. Gr. πενταμετρος*; *pen-ta-* (see *Penta-*) + *μέτρον* measure. (*Gr. & L. Pros.*) A verse of five feet.

The dactylic pentameter consists of two parts separated by a diæresis. Each part consists of two dactyls and a long syllable. The spondee may take the place of the dactyl in the first part, but not in the second. The elegiac distich consists of the hexameter followed by the pentameter.

Pent'am'e-ter, *a.* Having five metrical feet.

Pent'a-meth'yl-one (pén'tá-méth'íl-ún), *n.* [*Penta-* + *methyleno*.] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical hydrocarbon, C_5H_{10} , metameric with the amylene, and the nucleus of a large number of derivatives; — so named because regarded as composed of five methylene residues. Cf. *TRIMETHYLENE*, and *TETRAMETHYLENE*.

Pent'an'dri-a (pén-tán'drí-á), *n. pl.* [*NL. fr. Gr. πεντα- (see Penta-) + ἀνδρῶν*, *man*, *male*.] (*Bot.*) A Linnaean class of plants having five separate stamens.

Pent'an'dri-an (-án), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the class *Pentandria*; having five stamens.

Pent'ane (pén'tán), *n.* [*See Penta-*.] (*Chem.*) Any one of three metameric hydrocarbons, C_5H_{12} , of the methane or paraffin series. They are colorless, volatile liquids, two of which occur in petroleum. So called because of the five carbon atoms in the molecule.

Pent'an'gle (pén'tán'gl), *n.* [*Penta-* + *angle*.] A pentagon.

Pent'an-gu-lar (pén'tán'gú-lár), *a.* [*Penta-* + *angulus*.] Having five corners or angles. [*R.*]

Pent'a-pet'al-ous (pén'tá-pét'al-ús), *a.* [*Pent'a-* + *petal*.] (*Bot.*) Having five petals, or five of five.

Pent'a-pet'ulous (pén'tá-pét'ú-lús), *a.* [*Pent'a-* + *petal*.] (*Bot.*) Having five petals, or five of five.

Pent'a-pet'ulous (pén'tá-pét'ú-lús), *a.* [*Pent'a-* + *petal*.] (*Bot.*) Having five petals, or five of five.

Pent'a-pet'ulous (pén'tá-pét'ú-lús), *a.* [*Pent'a-* + *petal*.] (*Bot.*) Having five petals, or five of five.

Pent'a-pet'ulous (pén'tá-pét'ú-lús), *a.* [*Pent'a-* + *petal*.] (*Bot.*) Having five petals, or five of five.

Pent'a-pet'ulous (pén'tá-pét'ú-lús), *a.* [*Pent'a-* + *petal*.] (*Bot.*) Having five petals, or five of five.

Pent'a-pet'ulous (pén'tá-pét'ú-lús), *a.* [*Pent'a-* + *petal*.] (*Bot.*) Having five petals, or five of five.

Pent'a-pet'ulous (pén'tá-pét'ú-lús), *a.* [*Pent'a-* + *petal*.] (*Bot.*) Having five petals, or five of five.

Pent'ap-tote (pén'táp-tót), *n.* [*L. (pl.) pentaptota*, *Gr. πενταπτοτα* with five cases; *pen-ta-* (see *Penta-*) + *πτοτα* falling. (*Gram.*) A noun having five cases.

Pent'ap-tych (-tík), *n.* [*Penta-* + *Gr. πτυχός*, a fold. (*Fine Arts*) A picture, or combination of pictures, consisting of a centerpiece and double folding doors or wings, as for an altarpiece.

Pent'ar-chy (pén'tár-ký), *n.* [*Gr. πενταρχία*: cf. *F. pentarchie*. See *Penta-*, and *-ARCHY*.] A government in the hands of five persons; five joint rulers. *P. Fletcher*. "The pentarchy of the senses," *A. Brewer*.

Pent'a-spast (pén'tá-spást), *n.* [*L. pentaspaston*, *Gr. πεντα- (see Penta-) + σπασ* to pull: cf. *F. pentaspaste*.] A purchase with five pulleys. [*R.*]

Pent'a-sper'mous (-spér'mús), *a.* [*Penta-* + *Gr. σπέρμα* seed. (*Bot.*) Containing five seeds.

Pent'a-stich (-stík), *n.* [*Gr. πεντάστιχος* of five verses; *pen-ta-* (see *Penta-*) + *στιχος* line, verse. (*A*) composition consisting of five verses.

Pent'a-sti-chous (pén'tá-stí-kús), *a.* [*Penta-* + *Gr. στιχος* a row. (*Bot.*) Having, or arranged in, five vertical ranks, as the leaves of an apple tree or a cherry tree.

Pent'a-stom'i-da (pén'tá-stóm'í-dá), *n. pl.* [*NL. fr. Gr. πεντα- (see Penta-) + στόμα* a mouth. (*Zool.*) Same as *LINGUATULA*.]

Pent'a-style (-stíl), *a.* [*Penta-* + *Gr. στυλος* a pillar. (*Arch.*) Having five columns in front; — said of a temple or portico in classical architecture. — *n.* A portico having five columns.

Pent'a-teuch (-túk), *n.* [*L. pentateuchus*, *Gr. πεντάτευχος*; *pen-ta-* (see *Penta-*) + *τευχος* a tool, implement, a book, akin to *τεύχω* to prepare, make ready, and *perh. to E. text*. See *FIVE*, and *TEXT*.] The first five books of the Old Testament, collectively; — called also the *Law of Moses*, *Book of the Law of Moses*, etc.

Pent'a-teu'chal (-tú'kál), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pentateuch*.

Pent'a-thi-on'ic (-thí-ón'ík), *a.* [*Penta-* + *thionic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid of sulphur obtained by leading hydrogen sulphide into a solution of sulphur dioxide; — so called because it contains five atoms of sulphur.

Pent'tath'lon (pén-táth'lón), *n.* [*NL. fr. Gr. πενταθλον*; *pen-ta-* + *ἄθλον* a contest. (*Gr. Antiq.*) A fivefold athletic performance peculiar to the great national games of the Greeks, including leaping, foot racing, wrestling, throwing the discus, and throwing the spear.

Pent'a-tom'ic (pén'tá-tóm'ík), *a.* [*Penta-* + *atomic*.] (*Chem.*) (a) Having five atoms in the molecule. (b) Having five hydrogen atoms capable of substitution.

Pent'a-val'ent (pén-táv'á-lént), *a.* [*Penta-* + *L. valens*, *p. pr. See VALENCY*.] (*Chem.*) Having a valence of five; — said of certain atoms and radicals.

Pent'e-co'nt (pén'té-kóntér), *n.* [*Gr. πεντηκόντος* (see *vaús*), *fr. πεντήκοντα* fifty. (*Gr. Antiq.*) A Grecian vessel with fifty oars. [*Written also pentacoster*.]

Pent'e-co'st (-kóst; 115), *n.* [*L. pentecoste*, *Gr. πεντηκοστή* (see *húepa*) the fiftieth day, *Pentecost*, *fr. πενήντα* fifty, *fr. πενήντα* fifty, *fr. πενήντα* fifty. See *FIVE*, and *CL. INGENUITY*.] 1. A solemn festival of the Jews; — so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day (seven weeks) after the second day of the Passover (which fell on the sixteenth of the Jewish month Nisan); — hence called, also, the *Fest of Weeks*. At this festival an offering of the first fruits of the harvest was made. By the later Jews it was generally regarded as commemorative of the gift of the law on the fiftieth day after the departure from Egypt.

2. A festival of the Roman Catholic and other churches in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles, which occurred on the day of Pentecost; — called also *Whitsunday*. *Shak.*

Pent'e-co'stal (-kóst'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to Pentecost or to Whitsunday.

Pent'e-co'stal-ty (-tál-tí), *n. pl.* Offerings formerly made to the parish priest, or to the mother church, at Pentecost.

Pent'e-co'ster (-tér), *n.* [*NL. fr. Gr. πεντηκοστή*, *fr. πενήκοντα* fifty. (*Gr. Antiq.*) An officer in the Spartan army commanding fifty men. *Mitford*.]

Pent'e-co'sty (-tí), *n. pl.* *PENFECOSTES* (-tíz). (*Gr. πεντηκοστή*, *fr. πενήκοντα* fifty, *fr. πενήντα* fifty. (*Gr. Antiq.*) A troop of fifty soldiers in the Spartan army; — called also *pentecostes*. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

Pent'el'ic (pén-tél'ík), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mount Pentelion; as, the *Pentelic* marble of which the Parthenon is built.

Pent'ene (pén'tén), *n.* [*See Penta-*.] (*Chem.*) Same as *AMYLENE*.

Pent'house (pén'thous), *n.* [*A corruption of pen-tice*.] A shed or roof sloping from the main wall or building, as over a door or window; a lean-to. Also figuratively. "The penthouse of his eye," *Sir W. Scott*.

Pent'house, *a.* Leaning; overhanging. "Penthouse lid," *Shak.* "My penthouse eyebrow," *Dryden*.

Pent'ice (pén'tís), *n.* [*F. appendix* a penthouse. See *APPENDIX*.] A penthouse. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton*.

Pent'ite (pén'tít), *n.* See *PENTITE*.

Pent'ine (pén'tín or -tén), *n.* [*See Penta-*.] (*Chem.*) An unsaturated hydrocarbon, C_5H_8 , of the acetylene series. Same as *VALENTINE*.

Pent'io (pén'tíó), *a.* [*See Penta-*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *valeric acid*) derived from pentane.

Pent'one (pén'tón), *n.* [*See Penta-*.] (*Chem.*) Same as *VALENTINE*.

Pent'oxide (pén-tók'síd or -íd), *n.* [*Penta-* + *oxide*.] (*Chem.*) An oxide containing five atoms of oxygen in each molecule; as, phosphorus pentoxide, P_2O_5 .

Pent're-mite (pén'tré-mít), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any species of *Pentremites*.

Pent're-mite (pén'tré-mít), *n.* [*NL. from Gr. πέντε* five + *L. remus* an ear. (*Zool.*) A genus of crinoids belonging to the *Blastoidea*. They have five petal-like ambulacra.

Pent'roof (pén'tróof), *n.* [*F. pente* slope + *E. roof*, or from *penthouse* roof. (*See LEAN-TO*.)]

Pent'trough (pén'tróof), *n.* *Pentremites* (*Pentremites* *Godwin*). a Side; b Top view. (*%*)

Pent'tyl (pén'tíl), *n.* [*Penta-* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical, C_5H_{11} , of pentane and certain of its derivatives. Same as *AMYL*.

Pent'tyl'ic (pén-tíl'ík), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, pentyl; as, *pentylic alcohol*.

Pent'u-ohle (pén'túk'l), *n.* [*Pent-* + *ohle* (see *ohle*).] A game at cards, played with forty-eight cards, being all the cards above the eight spots in two packs.

Pennit (pén'it or pén'it), *n.* [*Abbreviated fr. penultima*.] (*Gram. & Pros.*) The last syllable but one of a word; the syllable preceding the final one.

Pennit'ma (pén'it'má), *n.* [*L. (ac. syllaba)*, *fr. penultima*, *pacunultima*, the last but one; *paene* almost + *ultima* the last.] Same as *PENULT*.

Pennit'mate (-mát), *a.* Last but one; as, the *penultimate* syllable, the last syllable but one of a word.

Pennit'mate, *n.* The penult.

Pennum'bra (pén'núm'brá), *n.* [*NL. fr. L. paene* almost + *umbra* shade.]

1. An incomplete or partial shadow.

2. (*Astron.*) The shadow cast, in an eclipse, where the light is partly, but not wholly, cut off by the intervening body; the space of partial illumination between the umbra, or perfect shadow, on all sides, and the full light.

3. The faint shade surrounding the dark central portion of a solar spot is also called the *penumbra*, and sometimes *umbra*.

4. The part of a picture where the shade imperceptibly blends with the light.

Pennum'bral (-brál), *a.* Of or pertaining to a penumbra; resembling a penumbra; partially illuminated.

Pennu'ri-ous (-úrí-ús), *a.* [*From PENURY*.] 1. Excessively sparing in the use of money; sordid; stingy; miserly. "A pennurious niggard of his wealth," *Milton*.

2. Not bountiful or liberal; scanty.

Here creeps along a poor, pennurious stream. *C. Put.*

3. Destitute of money; suffering extreme want. [*Obs.*] "My pennurious band," *Shak.*

Syn. — Avaricious; covetous; parsimonious; miserly; niggardly; stingy. See *AVARICIOUS*.

Pennu'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* — **Pennu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Pennu'ry (pén'nú-ry), *n.* [*L. penuria*; cf. *Gr. πείρα* hunger, *penia* poverty, need, *penes* one who works for his daily bread, a poor man, *penes* to work for one's daily bread, to be poor: cf. *F. penurie*.] 1. Absence of resources; want; privation; indigence; extreme poverty; destitution. "A penury of military forces," *Bacon*.

They were exposed to hardship and penury. *Sprat.*

It arises in neither from penury of thought. *Landor.*

2. Penuriousness; miserliness. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor*.

Pennu'ry (-wíp'ér), *n.* A cloth, or other material, for wiping off or cleaning ink from a pen.

Pennu'ry (-wóp'án), *n.* *pl. PENWOMEN* (-wím'én). A female writer; an authoress. *Johnson*.

Pennu'ry (pén'ú), *n.* See *POON*.

Pennu'ry (pén'ú), *n.* [*Sp. peon*, or *Fr. peño*, one who travels on foot, a foot soldier, a pawn in chess. See *PAWN* in chess.] 1. A foot soldier; a policeman; also, an office attendant; a messenger. [*India*]

2. A day laborer; a servant; especially, in some of the Spanish American countries, a debtor held by his creditor in a form of qualified servitude, to work out a debt.

3. (*Chess*) See *2d PAWN*.

Pennu'ry (-tí); 48), *n.* The condition of a peon.

Pennu'ry (-tím), *n.* Same as *PEONAGE*. *D. Webster*.

Pennu'ry (pén'nú-ry), *n.* *pl. PENONES* (-niz). [*OE. pione*, *pione*, *pioni*, *OE. pione*, *F. piovine*, *L. paeonia*, *Gr. παῖων*, *fr. Παιων*, *Παιων*, the god of healing. Cf. *YEAN*.] (*Bot.*) A plant, and its flower, of the ranunculaceous genus *Paeonia*. Of the four or five species, one is a shrub; the rest are perennial herbs with showy flowers, often double in cultivation. [*Written also paeony*, and *piony*.]

People (pép'pl), *n.* [*OE. peple*, *people*, *OF. peuple*, *F. peuple*, *fr. L. populus*. Cf. *POPULACEA*, *POPULUS*, *POPULUS*.] 1. The body of persons who compose a community, tribe, nation, or race; an aggregate of individuals forming a whole; a community; a nation.

Unto him shall the gathering of the people be. *Gen. xlix. 10.*

The ants are a people not strong. *Prov. xxx. 25.*

Before many people, and nations, and tongues. *Rev. x. 11.*

Earth's monarchs are her peoples. *Whittier*.

A government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people. *T. Parker*.

People is a collective noun, generally construed with a plural verb, and only occasionally used in the plural form (*peoples*), in the sense of nations or races.

2. Persons, generally; an indefinite number of men and women; folks; population, or part of population; as, country people; — sometimes used as an indefinite subject of a verb, like *on* in French, and *man* in German; as, people in adversity.

People were tempted to lend by great premiums. *Swift*.

People have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. *Arbutnot*.

3. The mass of a community, as distinguished from a special class; the commonality; the populace; the vulgar; the common crowd; as, nobles and people.

And strive to gain his parlor from the people. Addison.

4. With a possessive pronoun: (a) One's ancestors or family; kindred; relations; as, my people were English. (b) One's subjects; fellow citizens; companions; followers. "You slew great number of his people." Shak.

Syn. — PEOPLE, NATION. When speaking of a state, we use *people* for the mass of the community, as distinguished from their rulers, and *nation* for the entire political body, including the rulers. In another sense of the term, *nation* describes those who are descended from the same stock; and in this sense the Germans regard themselves as one nation, though politically subject to different forms of government.

People (pē'pl), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **PEOPLED** (pē'pl'd); p. pr. & vb. n. **PEOPLING** (pē'pl'ing).] [Cf. OE. *popler*, *pucler*, *F. peupler*, Cf. PORTUG. *poplar*.] To stock with people or inhabitants; to fill as with people; to populate. "Peopled heaven with angels." Dryden.

As the gay notes that people the sunbeams. Milton.

Peopled (pē'pl'd), a. Stocked with, or as with, people; inhabited. "The peopled air." Gray.

People-less, a. Destitute of people.

Peopler (-plēr), n. A settler; an inhabitant. "Peoplers of the peaceful glen." J. S. Blackie.

Peoplish (pē'plish), a. Vulgar. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pe-or-i-as (pē-ō'rī-āz), n. pl.; sing. **PEORIA** (-ā). (Ethnol.) An Algonquin tribe of Indians who formerly inhabited a part of Illinois.

Pe-pas-tio (pē-pās'tīk), a. & n. [Gr. *peraiwō* to ripen, suppurate; cf. *F. pépastique*.] (Med.) Same as MATURATIVE.

Pe-pe-rino (pē-pē-rīnō), { n. [It. *peperino*, L. *piper* || **Pe-pe-rīno** (-rē'nō), { pepper. So called on account of its color.] (Geol.) A volcanic rock, formed by the cementing together of sand, scoria, cinders, etc.

|| **Pe-plis** (pē-plis), n. [L., a kind of plant, Gr. *πεπλῖς*.] (Bot.) A genus of plants including water purslane.

|| **Pe-plus** (pē-plis), n. [L., fr. Gr. *πεπλος*.] 1. An upper garment worn by Grecian and Roman women.

2. A kind of kerchief or shawl formerly worn by Englishwomen. [Obs.] Fairholt.

|| **Pe-po** (pē-pō), n. [L., a kind of melon, from Gr. *πέπων*.] (Bot.) Any fleshy fruit with a firm rind, as a pumpkin, melon, or gourd. See Gourd.

Pepper (pē'pēr), n. [OE. *peper*, AS. *pipor*, L. *piper*, fr. Gr. *πέπων*, *πέπος*, akin to Skr. *pippalā*, *pippalī*.] 1. A well-known, pungently aromatic condiment, the dried berry, either whole or powdered, of the *Piper nigrum*.

Common, or black, pepper is made from the whole berry, dried just before maturity; while pepper is made from the ripe berry after the outer skin has been removed by maceration and friction. It has less of the peculiar properties of the plant than the black pepper. Pepper is used in medicine as a carminative stimulant.

2. (Bot.) The plant which yields pepper, an East Indian woody climber (*Piper nigrum*), with ovate leaves and apetalous flowers in spikes opposite the leaves. The berries are red when ripe. Also, by extension, any one of the several hundred species of the genus *Piper*, widely dispersed throughout the tropical and subtropical regions of the earth.

3. Any plant of the genus *Capsicum*, and its fruit; red pepper; as, the bell pepper.

4. The term pepper has been extended to various other fruits and plants, more or less closely resembling the true pepper, esp. to the common varieties of *Capsicum*. See *Capsicum*, and the Phrases, below.

African pepper, the Guinea pepper. See under GUINEA.

Cayenne pepper. See under CAYENNE. — **Chinese pepper**, the spicy berries of the *Xanthoxylum piperitum*, a species of prickly ash found in China and Java.

West Guinea pepper. See under GUINEA. — **Capsicum** and **Jamaica pepper**. See ALLSPICE. — **Long pepper**. (a) The spike of berries of *Piper longum*, an East Indian shrub. (b) The root of *Piper*, or *Macropiper*, *methysticum*. See KAVA. — **Malaguetta**, or **Melegueta**, pepper, the aromatic seeds of the *Amomum Melegueta*, an African plant of the Ginger family. They are sometimes used to flavor beer, etc., under the name of *seeds of Paradise*. — **Red pepper**. See CAPSICUM. — **Sweet pepper bush** (*Hot*), an American shrub (*Clethra alnifolia*), with racemes of fragrant white flowers; — called also *white alder*. — **Pepper box** or *caster*, a small box or bottle, with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling ground pepper on food, etc. — **Pepper corn**. See in the Vocabulary. — **Pepper elder** (*Bot.*), a West Indian variety of several plants found in the West Indies, species of *Piper* and *Peperomia*. — **Pepper moth** (*Zool.*), a European moth (*Biston betularia*) having white wings covered with small black specks. — **Pepper pot**, a mucilaginous soup or stew of vegetables and cassareep, much esteemed in the West Indies. — **Pepper root**. (Bot.) See CORALWORT. — **Pepper sauce**, a condiment for the table, made of small red peppers steeped in vinegar. — **Pepper tree** (*Bot.*), an aromatic tree (*Drimys arillaris*) of the Magnoliaceae family, common in New Zealand. See *Peruvia* and *tree*, under MASTIC.

Pepper, v. t. [imp. & p. p. **PEPPERED** (-pēr'd); p. pr. & vb. n. **PEPPERING**.] 1. To sprinkle or season with pepper.

2. Figuratively: To shower shot or other missiles, or blows, upon; to pelt; to fill with shot, or cover with bruises or wounds. "I have peppered two of them."

"I am peppered, I warrant, for this world." Shak.

Pepper, v. i. To fire numerous shots (at).

Pepper-brand (-brānd'), n. (Bot.) See 1st BURN.

Pepper-corn (pē'pēr-kōrn'), n. 1. A dried berry of the black pepper (*Piper nigrum*).

2. Anything insignificant; a particle.

Pepper-daisy (dā'isē). (Bot.) A variety of edible seaweed (*Laurencia pinnatifida*) distinguished for its pungency. [Scot.] Lindley.

Pepper-er (-ēr), n. A grocer; — formerly so called because he sold pepper. [Obs.]

Pepper-grass (-grās'), n. (Bot.) (a) Any herb of the cruciferous genus *Leptidium*, especially the garden peppergrass, or garden cress, *Leptidium sativum*; — called also *pepperwort*. All the species have a pungent flavor. (b) The common pillwort of Europe (*Ptilularia globulifera*). See PILLWORT.

Pepper-idge (-ij), n. [Cf. NL. *berberis*, E. *barberry*.] (Bot.) A North American tree (*Nyssa multiflora*) with very tough wood, handsome oval polished leaves, and very acid berries, — the sour gum, or common tupelo. See TUPELO. [Written also *piperidge*, and *pipperidge*.]

Pepperidge bush (Bot.), the barberry.

Pepper-ing, a. Hot; pungent; peppery. Swift.

Pepper-mint (-mīnt'), n. [*Pepper* + *mint*.] 1. (Bot.) An aromatic and pungent plant of the genus *Mentha* (*M. piperita*), much used in medicine and confectionery.

2. A volatile oil (oil of peppermint) distilled from the fresh herb; also, a well-known essence or spirit (essence of peppermint) obtained from it.

3. A lozenge of sugar flavored with peppermint.

Peppermint camphor. (Chem.) Same as MENTHOL. — **Peppermint bush** (Bot.), a name given to several Australian species of gum tree (*Eucalyptus amygdaloides*, *E. piperita*, *E. odorata*, etc.) which have hard and durable wood, and yield an essential oil.

Pepper-wort (-wōrt'), n. (Bot.) See PEPPERGRASS.

Peppery (-ē), a. 1. Of or pertaining to pepper; having the qualities of pepper; hot; pungent.

2. Fig. Hot-tempered; passionate; choleric.

Peppin (pē'pīn), n. [Gr. *πέπων* a cooking, digesting, digestion, fr. *πέπω*, *πέποινα*, to cook, digest; cf. *F. pépiner*. Cf. DYSPERISA.] (Physiol. Chem.) An unorganized proteolytic ferment or enzyme contained in the secretory glands of the stomach. In the gastric juice it is united with dilute hydrochloric acid (0.2 per cent, approximately) and the two together constitute the active portion of the digestive fluid. It is the active agent in the gastric juice of all animals.

3. As prepared from the glandular layer of pigs' or calves' stomachs it constitutes an important article of pharmacy.

Peppin-hydro-chloric (-hī'drō-klē'ōr'ik), a. (Physiol. Chem.) Same as PEPTOHYDROCHLORIC.

Peppin-o-gen (pē'pīn-ō-jēn), n. [*Peppin* + *-gen*.] (Physiol. Chem.) The antecedent of the ferment pepsin. A substance contained in the form of granules in the peptic cells of the gastric glands. It is readily convertible into pepsin. Also called *propepsin*.

Pepto (pē'ptō), a. [L. *pepticus*, Gr. *πεπτικός*. See PEPsin.] 1. Relating to digestion; promoting digestion; digestive; as, *peptic* sauces.

2. Able to digest. [R.]

Tolerably nutritive for a mind as yet so peptic. Carlyle.

3. (Physiol. Chem.) Pertaining to pepsin; resembling pepsin in its power of digesting or dissolving albuminous matter; containing or yielding pepsin, or a body of like properties; as, the *peptic* glands.

Peptio, n. 1. An agent that promotes digestion.

2. pl. The digestive organs.

Is there some magic in the place, Or do my peptics differ? Tennyson.

Peptics (-tik's), n. The science of digestion.

Pepto-gen (-tō-jēn), n. [*Peptone* + *-gen*.] (Physiol.) A substance convertible into peptone.

Pepto-gen-ic (-jēn'ik), a. Same as PEPTOGENOUS.

Pepto-g-e-nous (pē'ptō-jē'nōs), a. (Physiol. Chem.) Capable of yielding, or being converted into, peptone.

Pepto-hydro-chloric (pē'ptō-hī'drō-klē'ōr'ik), a. [See PEPTONE, and HYDROCHLORIC.] (Physiol. Chem.) Designating a hypothetical acid (called *peptohydrochloric acid*, *pepsinhydrochloric acid*, and *chloro-peptic acid*) which is supposed to be formed when pepsin and dilute (0.1-0.4 per cent) hydrochloric acid are mixed together.

Peptones (pē'ptōn), n. [Gr. *πέπων* cooked.] (Physiol. Chem.) (a) The soluble and diffusible substance or substances into which albuminous portions of the food are transformed by the action of the gastric and pancreatic juices. Peptones are also formed from albuminous matter by the action of boiling water and boiling dilute acids. (b) Collectively, in a broader sense, all the products resulting from the solution of albuminous matter in either gastric or pancreatic juices. In this case, however, intermediate products (albumose bodies), such as *antialbumose*, *hemialbumose*, etc., are mixed with the true peptones. Also termed *albuminose*.

3. Pure peptones are of three kinds, *amphopeptone*, *antipeptone*, and *terriopeptone*, and, unlike the albumose bodies, are not precipitated by saturating their solutions with ammonium sulphate.

Pepto-nize (pē'ptō-nīz), v. t. (Physiol.) To convert into peptone; to digest or dissolve by means of a proteolytic ferment; as, *peptonized* food.

Pepto-noid (-noid), n. [*Peptone* + *-oid*.] (Physiol. Chem.) A substance related to peptone.

|| **Pepto-nu-ri-a** (-nū'rī-ā), n. [NL. See PEPTONE, and URINE.] (Med.) The presence of peptone, or a peptonelike body, in the urine.

Pepto-tox-ine (-tōks'in or -ōn), n. [*Peptone* + *toxic* + *-ine*.] (Physiol. Chem.) A toxic alkaloid found occasionally associated with the peptones formed from fibrin by pepsinhydrochloric acid.

Pe-quo-ts (pē'kwōts), n. pl.; sing. **Pe-quot** (-kwōt). (Ethnol.) A tribe of Indians who formerly inhabited Eastern Connecticut. [Written also *Pegquads*.]

Per (-pēr or pēr-), [See PER.] 1. A prefix used to

signify *through, throughout, by, for, or as an intensive*; as, *perhaps*, *by hap or chance*; *perennial*, that lasts throughout the year; *perforce*, through or by force; *perfoliate*, *perforate*; *perspicuous*, evident throughout or very evident; *perplex*, literally, to entangle very much.

2. (Chem.) Originally, denoting that the element to the name of which it is prefixed in the respective compounds exercised its *highest valence*; now, only that the element has a *higher valence* than in other similar compounds; thus, barium peroxide is the highest oxide of barium; while nitrogen and manganese peroxides, so-called, are not the highest oxides of those elements.

Per (pēr), prep. [L. Cf. *per*, *per*, *per*, *per*, *per*, and cf. *PAR*, *prep.*] Through; by means of, through the agency of; by; for; for each; as, *per annum*; *per capita*, by heads, or according to individuals; *per curiam*, by the court; *per se*, by itself, of itself. *Per* is also sometimes used with English words.

Per annum, by the year; in each successive year; annually. — **Per cent**, *per centum*, by the hundred; in the hundred; — used esp. of proportions of ingredients, rate or amount of interest, and the like; commonly used in the shortened form *per cent*. — **Per diem**, by the day. [For other phrases from the Latin, see Quotations, Phrases, etc., from Foreign Languages, in the Supplement.]

Per-act (pēr-ākt'), v. t. [L. *peractus*, p. p. of *peragere*.] To go through with; to perform. [Obs.] Spenser.

Per-acute (pēr-ā-kūt'), a. [L. *peracutus*, *per* + *acutus*, *per* + *acutus*.] Very sharp; very violent; as, a *peracute* fever. [R.]

Per-ad-ven-ture (pēr-ād-vēn'tūr; 277), adv. & conj. [OE. *per aventure*, *Fr. par aventure*. See *PER*, and *AD-VENTURE*.] By chance; perhaps; it may be; if supposing. "If peradventure he speak against me." Shak.

Peradventure there be fifty righteous within the city. Gen. xviii. 24.

Per-ad-ven-ture, n. Chance; hap; hence, doubt; question; as, proved beyond a *peradventure*. South.

Per-a'o-pod (pēr-ā'ō-pōd), n. [Gr. *peripoda* on the opposite side + *pod*.] (Zool.) One of the thoracic legs of a crustacean. See *ILLUSTRATION OF CRUSTACEA*.

Per-a-grate (pēr-ā-grāt'), v. t. [L. *peragrare*, p. p. of *peragere*.] To travel over or through. [Obs.]

Per-a-gration (-grā'shūn), n. [L. *peragratio*; cf. *F. peragratiō*.] The act or state of passing through any space; as, the *peragratiō* of the moon in her monthly revolution. [Obs.] Sir T. Browne.

Per-am-bu-late (pēr-ām'bū-lāt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. *PERAMBULATED* (-lāt'ed); p. pr. & vb. n. *PERAMBULATING*.] [L. *perambulare*, p. p. of *perambulare* to perambulate; *per* through + *ambulare* to walk. See *PER*, and *AMBLE*.] To walk through or over; especially, to travel over for the purpose of surveying or examining; to inspect by traversing; specifically, to inspect officially the boundaries of, as of a town or parish, by walking over the whole line.

Per-am-bu-late, v. i. To walk about; to ramble; to stroll; as, he *perambulated* in the park.

Per-am-bu-la-tion (-lā'shūn), n. 1. The act of perambulating; traversing. Bacon.

2. An annual survey of boundaries, as of a town, a parish, a forest, etc.

3. A district within which one is authorized to make a tour of inspection. "The . . . bounds of his own *perambulation*." [Obs.] Holaday.

Per-am-bu-la-tor (pēr-ām'bū-lā'tēr), n. 1. One who perambulates.

2. A surveyor's instrument for measuring distances. It consists of a wheel arranged to roll along over the ground, with an apparatus of clockwork, and a dial plate upon which the distance traveled is shown by an index. See *CHROMETER*.

3. A low carriage for a child, propelled by pushing.

Per-a-me-les (pēr-ā-mē-lēs), n. [NL, fr. Gr. *peripha* a pouch + *lēs* a badger.] (Zool.) Any mammal of the genus *Perameles*, which includes numerous species found in Australia. They somewhat resemble rabbits in size and form. See *ILLUSTRATION OF BANDICOOT*.

Per-bend (pēr-bēnd'), n. See *PERPENDICULAR*.

Per-break (pēr-brēk'), v. t. [Obs.] See *PERBREAK*.

Per-bro-mate (pēr-brō-māt'), n. (Chem.) A salt of perbromic acid.

Per-bro-mic (-mīk), a. [Prof. *per* + *bromic*.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, the highest oxygen acid, $HBrO_4$, of bromine.

Per-bro-mide (-mīd or -mīd'), n. (Chem.) A bromide having a higher proportion of bromine than any other bromide of the same substance or series.

Per-ca (pēr-kā), n. [L., a perch.] (Zool.) A genus of fishes, including the fresh-water perch.

Per-calc (F. *pār-kāl*; E. *pār-kāl*'), n. [F.] A fine cotton fabric, having a linen finish, and often printed on one side, — used for women's and children's wear.

Per-calc-line (F. *pār-kāl-līn*; E. *pār-kāl-līn*'), n. [F.] A fine kind of French cotton goods, usually of one color.

Per-car-bide (pēr-kār'bīd or -bīd'), n. [Prof. *per* + *carbide*.] (Chem.) A compound containing a relatively large amount of carbon. [R.]

Per-car-bu-ret (-bū-rēt'), n. [Prof. *per* + *carburett*.] (Chem.) A carburete. [Obsoles.]

Per-car-bu-ret'ed, a. (Chem.) Combined with a relatively large amount of carbon.

Per-case (pēr-kās'), adv. [OE. *per cas*. See *PARCASE*.] Perhaps; perchance. [Obs.] Bacon.

Per-ce (pēr-sē), v. t. To pierce. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Per-ceiv-a-ble (pēr-sēv-ā-b'l'), a. Capable of being perceived; perceptible. — **Per-ceiv-a-bly**, adv.

Per-ceiv-ance (-ans), n. Power of perceiving. [Obs.] "The senses and common *perceiveance*." Milton.

Per-ceive (pēr-sēv'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. *PERCEIVED* (-sēv'd); p. pr. & vb. n. *PERCEIVING*.] [Cf. *percevoir*, *percevoir*, L. *percipere*, *perceptum*; *per* (see *PER*) + *capere* to take, receive. See *CAPACIOUS*, and cf. *PERCEPTION*.] 1. To obtain knowledge of through the senses;

to receive impressions from by means of the bodily organs; to take cognizance of the existence, character, or identity of, by means of the senses; to see, hear, or feel; as, to perceive a distant ship; to perceive a discord. *Reid.*

2. To take intellectual cognizance of; to apprehend by the mind; to be convinced of by direct intuition; to note; to remark; to discern; to see; to understand.

Jesus perceived their wickedness. *Matt. xiii. 18.*

You may, fair lady,

Perceive I speak sincerely. *Shak.*

Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and perceive it by our own understandings, we are still in the dark. *Locke.*

3. To be affected or influenced by. [*R.*]

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon.*

Syn.—To discern; distinguish; observe; see; feel; know; understand.—To *PERCEIVE*, *DISCERN*, *TO PERCEIVE* a thing is to apprehend it as presented to the senses or the intellect; to *discern* is to mark differences, or to see a thing as distinguished from others around it. We may perceive two persons afar off without being able to discern whether they are men or women. Hence, *discern* is often used of an act of the senses or the mind involving close, discriminating, analytical attention. We perceive that which is clear or obvious; we discern that which requires much attention to get an idea of it. "We perceive light, darkness, colors, or the truth or falsehood of anything. We discern characters, motives, the tendency and consequences of actions, etc." *Crabb.*

Per-ceiver (pĕr-sĕv'ĕr), *n.* One who perceives (in any of the senses of the verb). *Millon.*

Per-ceive (pĕr-sĕv'ĕ), *n.* Paralely. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Per-cent-age (pĕr-sĕnt'ĕj), *n.* [*Per cent + age*, as in *average*. See *PER*, and *CENT*.] (*Om.*) A certain rate per cent; the allowance, duty, rate of interest, discount, or commission, on a hundred.

Per-cept (pĕr-sĕpt), *n.* [*From L. percipere, perceptum.*] That which is perceived. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The modern distinction between *percept* and *concept*, the one sensuous, the other intellectual. *Max Muller.*

Per-cep-ti-bil-i-ty (pĕr-sĕp'ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*Cf. F. perceptibilité.*] 1. The quality or state of being perceptible; as, the perceptibility of light or color.

2. Perception. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Per-cep-ti-ble (pĕr-sĕp'ti-b'l), *a.* [*L. perceptibilis: cf. F. perceptible.*] Capable of being perceived; cognizable; discernible; perceivable.

With a perceptible blast of the air. *Bacon.*

—*Per-cep-ti-ble-ness*, *n.* —*Per-cep-ti-bly*, *adv.*

Per-cep-tion (shĕn), *n.* [*L. perceptio: cf. F. perception.*] 1. The act of perceiving; cognizance by the senses or intellect; apprehension by the bodily organs, or by the mind, of what is presented to them; discernment; apprehension; cognition.

2. (*Metaph.*) The faculty of perceiving; the faculty, or peculiar part, of man's constitution by which he has knowledge through the medium or instrumentality of the bodily organs; the act of apprehending material objects or qualities through the senses; — distinguished from *conception*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not conscious of its own existence. *Bentley.*

3. The quality, state, or capability, of being affected by something external; sensation; sensibility. [*Obs.*]

This experiment discovereth perception in plants. *Bacon.*

4. An idea; a notion. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

5. "The word *perception* is, in the language of philosophers previous to Reid, used in a very extensive signification. By Descartes, Malebranche, Locke, Leibnitz, and others, it is employed in a sense almost as unexclusive as consciousness, in its widest signification. By Reid this word was limited to our faculty acquisitive of knowledge, and to that branch of this faculty whereby, through the senses, we obtain a knowledge of the external world. But his limitation did not stop here. In the act of external perception he distinguished two elements, to which he gave the names of *perception* and *sensation*. He ought perhaps to have called these *perception proper* and *sensation proper*, when employed in his special meaning." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Per-cep-tive (tĭv), *a.* [*Cf. F. perceptif.*] Of or pertaining to the act or power of perceiving; having the faculty or power of perceiving; used in perception. "His perceptive and reflective faculties." *Motley.*

Per-cep-tiv-i-ty (pĕr-sĕp'tiv'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being perceptive; power of perception. *Locke.*

|| *Per-cep-ti-ous* (pĕr-sĕp'ti-ŭs), *n. pl.* [*NL, fr. L. perca* a perch + *-ous*, *-ous*, a pike. (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes including the gray mullets (*Mugil*), the barracudas, the silversides, and other related fishes. So called from their relations both to perches and to pikes.

Perch (pĕrch), *n.* [*Written also perch.*] [*OE. perche, F. perche, L. perca, fr. Gr. ῥέσκω; cf. ῥέσκω dark-colored, Skr. ṛjñt spotted, speckled, and E. freckle.*] (*Zoöl.*)

1. Any fresh-water fish of the genus *Perca* and of several other allied genera of the family *Percidae*, as the common American or yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*, or *Americana*), and the European perch (*P. fluviatilis*).

2. Any one of numerous species of spiny-finned fishes belonging to the *Percidae*, *Serranidae*, and related families and resembling, more or less, the true perches.

3. *perch*. (*a*) The black bass. (*b*) The flasher. (*c*) bass. — Blue perch, the cunner. — Gray perch, the "er drum." — Red perch, the rosefish. — Red-bellied — eared pondfish. — Perch past, a small ill in the mouth of the perch. — Silver — u. — Stone, or striped, perch, the pike, or *Roccus*, or *Morone*, *Americanus*, *a.*

Common American Perch (*Perca americana*). (*6*)

Common American Perch (*Perca americana*). (*6*)

Common American Perch (*Perca americana*). (*6*)

Common American Perch (*Perca americana*). (*6*)

Common American Perch (*Perca americana*). (*6*)

Common American Perch (*Perca americana*). (*6*)

Common American Perch (*Perca americana*). (*6*)

Common American Perch (*Perca americana*). (*6*)

Common American Perch (*Perca americana*). (*6*)

Common American Perch (*Perca americana*). (*6*)

Common American Perch (*Perca americana*). (*6*)

Common American Perch (*Perca americana*). (*6*)

Common American Perch (*Perca americana*). (*6*)

small silvery serranoid market fish of the Atlantic coast.

Perch (pĕrch), *n.* [*F. perche, L. perca.*] 1. A pole; a long staff; a rod; esp., a pole or other support for fowls to roost on or to rest on; a roost; figuratively, any elevated resting place or seat.

As chauncelers among his wives all
Sat on his perch, that was in his hall. *Chaucer.*

Not making his high place the lawless perch
Of winged ambitions. *Tennyson.*

2. (*a*) A measure of length containing five and a half yards; a rod, or pole. (*b*) In land or square measure: A square rod; the 160th part of an acre. (*c*) In solid measure: A mass 16½ feet long, 1 foot in height, and 1½ feet in breadth, or 24½ cubic feet (in local use, from 22 to 25 cubic feet); — used in measuring stonework.

3. A pole connecting the fore gear and hind gear of a spring carriage; a reach.

Perch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PERCHED (pĕrch't); p. pr. & vb. n. PERCHING.*] [*F. percher. See PERCH* a pole.] To alight or settle, as a bird; to sit or roost.

Wrens make prey where eagles dare not perch. *Shak.*

Perch, *v. t.* 1. To place or set on, or as on, a perch.

2. To occupy as a perch. *Millon.*

Per-chance (pĕr-chāns'), *adv.* [*F. par by (L. per) + chance. See PAR*, and *CHANCE.*] By chance; perhaps; peradventure.

Per-chant (pĕr-chānt), *n.* [*F.*] A bird tied by the foot, to serve as a decoy to other birds by its fluttering.

Per-cher (pĕr-chĕr), *n.* [*From PERCH*, *v. t.*] 1. One who, or that which, perches. *J. Burroughs.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Insectores*.

3. [*From PERCH* a pole.] A Paris candle anciently used in England; also, a large wax candle formerly set upon the altar. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Per-chro-ron (pĕr-chro-rŏn), *n.* [*F.*] One of a breed of draught horses originating in *Perche*, an old district of France; — called also *Percheron-Norman*.

Per-chlor-ate (pĕr-klŏr'āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of perchloric acid.

Per-chlor-ic (rĭk), *a.* [*Pref. per- + chloric.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, the highest oxygen acid (HClO₄), of chlorine; — called also *hyperchloric*.

Per-chlor-ide (rĭd or rĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A chloride having a higher proportion of chlorine than any other chloride of the same substance or series.

Per-chro-mic (krŏm'ik), *a.* [*Pref. per- + chromic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a certain one of the highly oxidized compounds of chromium, which has a deep blue color, and is produced by the action of hydrogen peroxide.

Per-chol-form (pĕr-chŏl-fŏrm), *a.* [*NL & L. perca* a perch + *-form*.] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the *Perciformes*.

|| *Per-chol-formes* (fŏrm'ēz), *n. pl.* [*NL*.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive tribe or suborder of fishes, including the true perches (*Percide*); the pondfishes (*Centrarchide*); the sciaenoids (*Sciaenide*); the sparoids (*Sparide*); the serranoids (*Serranide*), and some other related families.

Per-clip-ence (pĕr-klĭp'ēns), *n.* The faculty, act, or power of perceiving; perception. *Mrs. Browning.*

Per-clip-ent (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

|| *Per-clip-ent* (ēnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere. See PERCEIVE.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. *Bentley.*

2. Hence: The effect of violent collision; vibratory shock; impression of sound on the ear.

The thunderlike percussion of thy sounds. *Shak.*

3. (*Med.*) The act of tapping or striking the surface of the body in order to learn the condition of the parts beneath by the sound emitted or the sensation imparted to the fingers. Percussion is said to be *immediate* if the blow is directly upon the body; if some intervening substance, as a pleximeter, is used, it is called *mediate*.

Center of percussion. See under *CENTER*. — *Percussion bullet*, a bullet containing a substance which is exploded by percussion; an explosive bullet. — *Percussion cap*, a small copper cap or cup, containing fulminating powder, and used with a percussion lock to explode gunpowder. — *Percussion fuse*. See under *FUSE*. — *Percussion lock*, the lock of a gun that is fired by percussion upon fulminating powder. — *Percussion match*, a match which ignites by percussion. — *Percussion powder*, powder so composed as to ignite by slight percussion; fulminating powder. — *Percussion sieve*, *Percussion table*, a machine for sorting ores by agitation in running water.



Percussion Lock.

Per-ous-sive (pĕr-kŭs'iv), *a.* Striking against; percussive; as, percussive force.

Per-on-tient (kŭ'shĕnt), *a.* [*L. percussus, p. pr. of percutere. See PERCUSS.*] Striking; having the power of striking. — *n.* That which strikes, or has power to strike. *Bacon.*

Per-di-cine (pĕr-dĭ-sin), *a.* [*See PERDIX.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the family *Percidae*, or partridges.

Per-die (pĕr-dĕ), *adv.* See *PARDE*. *Spenser.*

Per-di-foil (pĕr-dĭ-fŏil), *n.* [*L. perdere* to lose + *folium* leaf.] (*Bot.*) A deciduous plant; — opposed to *evergreen*. *J. Barton.*

Per-di-tion (pĕr-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [*F., fr. L. perditio, fr. perdere, perditum*, to ruin, to lose; *per* (cf. *Skr. parā* away) + *-dere* (only in comp.) to put; akin to *Gr. ῥέβω, E. do. See DO.*] 1. Entire loss; utter destruction; ruin; esp., the utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death.

The mere perdition of the Turkish fleet. *Shak.*

If we reject the truth, we seal our own perdition. *J. M. Mason.*

2. Loss or diminution. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Per-di-tion-a-ble (ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ruined; worthy of perdition. [*R.*] *Poltok.*

|| *Per-dix* (pĕr-dĭks), *n.* [*L.*, a partridge, *Gr. πέρδιξ*.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds including the common European partridge. Formerly the word was used in a much wider sense to include many allied genera.

Per-du' (pĕr-dŭ' or pĕr-dŭ'), *n.* [*See PERDU, a.*] •

1. One placed on watch, or in ambush.

2. A soldier sent on a forlorn hope. *Shak.*

Per-du' } (pĕr-dŭ' or pĕr-dŭ'), *a.* [*F. perdu, f. perdue.*]

Per-due' } lost, p. p. of *perdre* to lose, *L. perdere.* See *PERDURE*. 1. Lost to view; in concealment or ambush; close.

He should lie *perdue* who is to walk the round. *Fuller.*

2. Accompanied to, or employed in, desperate enterprises; hence, reckless; hopeless. "A *perdue* captain." *Beau & Fl.*

Per-du-el-lion (pĕr-dŭ-ĕl'ŭn), *n.* [*L. perduellio; per + duellum, bellum, war.*] (*Civil Law*) Treason.

Per-du-lous (p

beneath, barred with black below the throat. Called also *peregrine hawk*, *duck hawk*, *game hawk*, and *great-footed hawk*.

Per'e-grine (pér'è-grín; 277), *n.* The peregrine falcon. **Per'e-grin-i-ty** (pér'è-grín-i-tí), *n.* [L. *pergrinus*; cf. *F. pergrinatus*.] 1. Foreignness; strangeness. [Obs.] "Somewhat of a peregrinity in their dialect." Johnson. 2. Travel; wandering. [R.] Carlyle.

Per'el (pér'él), *n.* Apparel. [Obs.] Chaucer. **Per-emp't** (pér'èmp't; 215), *v. t.* [L. *peremptus*, p. p. of *perimere* to take away entirely, to destroy; *per* (see *PER-*) + *OL. emere* to take. See *RADIX*.] (Law) To destroy; to defeat. [R.] Ashby.

Per-emp'tion (pér'èmp'tshún), *n.* [L. *peremptio*; cf. *F. peremptio*.] (Law) A quashing; a defeating. [Obs.] **Per-emp-to-ri-ly** (pér'èmp-tò-ri-lí), *adv.* In a peremptory manner; absolutely; positively.

Per-emp-to-ri-ness, *n.* The quality of being peremptory; positiveness.

Per-emp-to-ry (pér'èmp-tò-ry; 277), *a.* [L. *peremptorius* destructive, deadly, decisive, final; cf. *F. peremptoire*. See *PENNY*.] 1. Precluding debate or expostulation; not admitting of question or appeal; positive; absolute; decisive; conclusive; final.

Think of heaven with hearty purposes and peremptory designs to get thither. Jer. Taylor. 2. Positive in opinion or judgment; decided; dictatorial; dogmatical.

Be not too positive and peremptory. Bacon.

Briefly, then, for we are peremptory. Shak.

3. Firmly determined; unwavering. [Poetic] Shak.

Peremptory challenge (Law) See under *CHALLENGE*. **Peremptory mandamus**, a final and absolute mandamus. **Peremptory plea**, a plea by a defendant tending to impeach the plaintiff's right of action; a plea in bar.

Syn.—Decisive; positive; absolute; authoritative; express; arbitrary; dogmatical.

Per-en-ni-al (pér'è-ní-al), *a.* [L. *perennis* that lasts the whole year through; *per* through + *annus* year. See *PER-*, and *ANNUAL*.] 1. Lasting or continuing through the year; as, *perennial* fountains.

2. Continuing without cessation or intermission; perpetual; unceasing; never failing.

The perennial existence of bodies corporate. Burke. 3. (Bot.) Continuing more than two years; as, a *perennial* stem, or root, or plant.

Syn.—Perpetual; unceasing; never failing; enduring; continual; constant; permanent; uninterrupted.

Per-en-ni-al, *n.* (Bot.) A perennial plant; a plant which lives or continues more than two years, whether it retains its leaves in winter or not.

Per-en-ni-al-ly, *adv.* In a perennial manner. **Per-en-ni-bran-chi-a-ta** (-brán'kí-á-tá), *n. pl.* [NL. See *PERENNIAL*, and *BRANCHIA*.] (Zool.) Those *Batrachia* which retain their gills through life, as the *menobranchia*.

Per-en-ni-bran-chi-ate (-brán'kí-á-té), *a.* [See *PERENNIAL*, and *BRANCHIATE*.] 1. (Anat.) Having branchia, or gills, through life; — said especially of certain *Amphibia*, like the *menobranchia*. Opposed to *caducibranchiate*.

2. (Zool.) Belonging to the *Perennibranchiata*. **Per-en-ni-ty** (pér'è-ní-tí), *n.* [L. *perennitas*.] The quality of being perennial. [R.] Derham.

Per-er-ra-tion (pér'è-rá-shún), *n.* [L. *pererrare*, *pererratum*, to wander through.] A wandering, or rambling, through various places. [R.] Howell.

Per-fect (pér'fèkt), *a.* [OE. *perfitt*, OF. *parfit*, *parfet*, *parfait*, *F. parfait*, L. *perfectus*, p. p. of *perficere* to carry to the end, to perform, finish, perfect; *per* (see *PER-*) + *facere* to make, do. See *FACT*.] 1. Brought to consummation or completeness; completed; not defective nor redundant; having all the properties or qualities requisite to its nature and kind; without flaw, fault, or blemish; without error; mature; whole; pure; sound; right; correct.

My strength is made perfect in weakness. 2 Cor. xii. 9.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun. Shak.

I fear I am not in my perfect mind. Shak.

O most entire and perfect sacrifice! Keble.

God made thee perfect, not immutable. Milton.

2. Well informed; certain; sure.

I am perfect that the Pannonians are now in arms. Shak. 3. (Bot.) Hermaphrodite; having both stamens and pistils; — said of a flower.

Perfect cadence (Mus.), a complete and satisfactory close in the harmony, as upon the tonic preceded by the dominant. — **Perfect chord** (Mus.), a concord or union of sounds which is perfectly concordant and agreeable to the ear, as the unison, octave, fifth, and fourth; a perfect consonance; a common chord in its original position of keynote, third, fifth, and octave. — **Perfect number** (Arith.), a number equal to the sum of all its divisors; as, 24, whose aliquot parts, or divisors, are 1, 4, 7, 2, 1. See *Abundant number*, under *ABUNDANT*. *Brande & C.* — **Perfect tense** (Gram.), a tense which expresses an act or state completed.

Syn.—Finished; consummate; complete; entire; faultless; blameless; unblemished.

Per-fect (pér'fèkt), *n.* (Gram.) The perfect tense, or a form in that tense.

Per-fect (pér'fèkt or pér'fèkt; 277), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *PERFECTED*, p. p. & vb. n. *PERFECTING*.] [L. *perfectus*, p. p. of *perficere*. See *PERFECT*, *a.*] To make perfect; to finish or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting; to give to anything all that is requisite to its nature and kind.

God dwelleth in us, and his love is perfected in us. 1 John iv. 12.

Inquire into the nature and properties of the things, . . . and thereby perfect our ideas of their distinct species. Locke.

Perfecting press (Print.), a press in which the printing on both sides of the paper is completed in one passage through the machine.

Syn.—To finish; accomplish; complete; consummate.

Per-fect-ar (pér'fèkt-är or pér'fèkt'är), *n.* One who, or that which, makes perfect. "The . . . perfecter of our faith." Barrow.

Per-fect-i-bil-i-an (pér'fèkt-i-bíl'i-an), *n.* A perfectionist. [R.]

Per-fect-i-bil-i-ty (pér'fèkt-i-bíl'i-tí), *n.* A perfectionist. See also *ILLUMINATI*, 2. [R.]

Per-fect-i-bil-i-ty (pér'fèkt-i-bíl'i-tí), *n.* [Cf. *F. perfectibilité*.] The quality or state of being perfectible.

Per-fect-i-ble (pér'fèkt-i-bíl'), *a.* [Cf. *F. perfectible*.] Capable of becoming, or being made, perfect.

Per-fec-tion (-shún), *n.* [F. *perfection*, L. *perfectio*.] 1. The quality or state of being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting; entire development; consummate culture, skill, or moral excellence; the highest attainable state or degree of excellence; maturity; as, *perfection* in an art, in a science, or in a system; *perfection* in form or degree; fruits in *perfection*.

2. A quality, endowment, or acquirement completely excellent; an ideal faultlessness; especially, the divine attribute of complete excellence. Shak. What tongue can her perfections tell? Sir P. Sidney. To *perfection*, in the highest degree of excellence; perfectly; as, to imitate a model to *perfection*.

Per-fec-tion, *v. t.* To perfect. [Obs.] Foote. **Per-fec-tion-al** (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to perfection; characterized by perfection. [R.] Bp. Pearson.

Per-fec-tion-ate (-ät), *v. t.* To perfect. Dryden.

Per-fec-tion-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the Perfectionists.

Per-fec-tion-ist, *n.* One pretending to perfection; esp., one pretending to moral perfection; one who believes that persons may and do attain to moral perfection and sinlessness in this life. South.

Per-fec-tion-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. *F. perfectionnement*.] The act of bringing to perfection, or the state of having attained to perfection. [R.] I. Taylor.

Per-fec-tive (pér'fèktív), *a.* Tending or conducing to make perfect, or to bring to perfection; — usually followed by *of*. "A *perfective* alteration." Fuller.

Actions perfective of their natures. Ray.

Per-fec-tive-ly, *adv.* In a perfective manner.

Per-fect-ly (pér'fèkt-lí), *adv.* In a perfect manner or degree; in or to perfection; completely; wholly; thoroughly; faultlessly. "Perfectly divine." Milton.

As many as touched were made perfectly whole. Matt. xiv. 36. **Per-fect-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being perfect; perfection. "Charity, which is the bond of perfectness." Col. iii. 14.

Per-ferv-id (pér'fèr-víd), *a.* [Pref. *per-* + *fervid*.] Very fervid; too fervid; glowing; ardent.

Per-ferv-ient (pér'fèr-í-ent), *a.* [L. *perficiens*, p. pr. of *perficere* to perform. See *PERFECT*.] Making or doing thoroughly; efficient; effectual. [R.] Blackstone.

Per-ferv-ient, *n.* One who performs or perfects a work; especially, one who endows a charity. [R.]

Per-fid-i-ous (pér'fíd-i-ús; 277), *a.* [L. *perfidiosus*.] 1. Guilty of perjury; violating good faith or vows; false to trust or confidence reposed; treacherous; faithless; as, a *perfidious* friend.

2. Involving, or characterized by, perjury. "Involved in this *perfidious* fraud." Milton.

Per-fid-i-ous-ly, *adv.* In a perfidious manner.

Per-fid-i-ous-ness, *n.* The quality of being perfidious; perjury. Clarendon.

Per-fid-ity (pér'fíd-i-tí), *n.*; *pl.* *PERFIDIES* (-díz). [L. *perfidia*, fr. L. *perfidus* faithless; *per* (cf. *Skr. pará* away) + *ades* faith; cf. *F. perfidie*. See *FAITH*.] The act of violating faith or allegiance; violation of a promise or vow, or of trust reposed; faithlessness; treachery.

The ambition and perfidy of tyrants. Macaulay.

His perfidy to this sacred engagement. DeQuincy.

Per-fit (pér'fit), *a.* Perfect. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Per-fix (pér'fiks), *v. t.* [Pref. *per-* + *fix*.] To fix surely; to appoint. [Obs.]

Per-fu-a-ble (pér'fú-á-b'l), *a.* [L. *perfuasibilis*. See *PERFUASION*.] Capable of being blown through. [Obs.]

Per-fuse (pér'fúz), *v. t.* [L. *perfusus*, p. p. of *perfundere* to blow through.] To blow through. [Obs.]

Per-fu-sion (-shún), *n.* [L. *perfusio*.] The act of perfusing. [Obs.] Woodward.

Per-fu-sion (-shún), *a.* [Pref. *per-* + L. *folium* leaf.] 1. (Bot.) Having the basal part produced around the stem; — said of leaves which the stem apparently passes directly through.

2. (Zool.) Surrounded by a circle of hairs, or projections of any kind.

Per-fu-ra-ta (pér'fú-rá-tá), *n. pl.* [NL. See *PERFORATE*.] (Zool.) (a) A division of corals including those that have a porous texture, as *Porites* and *Madrepore*; — opposed to *Aporosa*. (b) A division of Foraminifera, including those having perforated shells.

Per-fu-ra-tion (pér'fú-rá-shún), *n.* [imp. & p. p. *PERFORATED* (-réd); *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *PERFORATING*.] [L. *perforatus*, p. p. of *perforare* to perforate; *per* through + *forare* to bore. See *BORE*, *v.*] To bore through; to pierce through with a pointed instrument; to pierce or penetrate the surface of.

Per-fu-ra-tion (-fú-rá-tion), *a.* Pierced with a hole or perforated (-réd); holes, or with pores; having transparent dots resembling holes.

Per-fu-ra-tion (-fú-rá-shún), *n.* [Cf. *F. perforation*.] 1. The act of perforating, or of boring or piercing through.

2. A hole made by boring or piercing; an aperture. "Slender perforations." Sir T. Browne.

Per-fora-tive (pér'fó-rá-tív), *a.* [Cf. *F. perforatif*.] Having power to perforate or pierce.

Per-fora-tor (-réd), *n.* [Cf. *F. perforateur*.] One who, or that which, perforates; esp., a cephalotome.

Per-for-ate (pér'fó-rá-té), *adv.* [F. *par* (L. *per*) + *force*.] By force; of necessity; at any rate. Shak.

Per-for-ate, *v. t.* To force; to compel. [Obs.] **Per-form** (pér'fórm), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *PERFORMED* (-fórm); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PERFORMING*.] [OE. *performen*, *parfourmen*, *parfourmen*, OF. *parfourir*, *parfour-nir*, to finish, complete; OF. & *F. par* (see *PAR*) + *fournir* to furnish, complete. The word has been influenced by *form*; cf. L. *performare* to form thoroughly. See *FURNISH*.] 1. To carry through; to bring to completion; to achieve; to accomplish; to execute; to do. I will cry unto God most high, unto God that performeth all things for me. Ps. lvi. 2.

Great force to perform what they did attempt. Sir P. Sidney. 2. To discharge; to fulfill; to act up to; as, to perform a duty; to perform a promise or a vow.

To perform your father's will. Shak.

3. To represent; to act; to play, as in a drama.

Perform a part thou hast not done before. Shak.

Syn.—To accomplish; do; act; transact; achieve; execute; discharge; fulfill; effect; complete; consummate. See *ACCOMPLISH*.

Per-form, *v. t.* To do, execute, or accomplish something; to acquire one's self in any business; esp., to represent something by action; to act a part; to play on a musical instrument; as, the players perform poorly; the musician performs on the organ.

Per-form-a-ble (-á-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being performed, done, or executed; practicable.

Per-form-ance (-ans), *n.* 1. The act of performing; the carrying into execution or action; execution; achievement; accomplishment; representation by action; as, the performance of an undertaking or a duty.

Promises are not binding where the performance is impossible. Paley.

2. That which is performed or accomplished; a thing done or carried through; an achievement; a deed; an act; a feat; esp., an action of an elaborate or public character. "Her walking and other actual performances." Shak.

"His musical performances." Macaulay.

Syn.—Completion; consummation; execution; accomplishment; achievement; production; work; act; action; deed; exploit; feat.

Per-form-er (-är), *n.* One who performs, accomplishes, or fulfills; as, a good promiser, but a bad performer; especially, one who shows skill and training in any art; as, a performer of the drama; a performer on the harp.

Per-fu-sion (pér'fú-zhún), *v. t.* [L. *perfusio*, p. p. of *perfundere*.] To rub over. [Obs.] Bailey.

Per-fu-sion (pér'fú-zhún), *a.* Emitting perfume; perfuming. [R.] Sir E. Leigh.

Per-fu-sion (pér'fú-zhún), *n.* [imp. & p. p. *PERFUSED* (-fúzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PERFUSING*.] [F. *parfumer* (cf. *Sp. perfumar*); *par* (see *PAR*) + *fumer* to smoke, L. *fumare*, fr. *fumus* smoke. See *FUME*.] To fill or impregnate with a perfume; to scent.

And Carmel's flowery top perfumes the skies. Pope.

Per-fu-m (pér'fú-m or pér'fú-m; 277), *n.* [F. *parfum*; cf. *Sp. perfume*. See *PERFUME*, *v.*] 1. The scent, odor, or odoriferous particles emitted from a sweet-smelling substance; a pleasant odor; fragrance; aroma.

No rich perfumes refresh the fruitful field. Pope.

2. A substance that emits an agreeable odor.

And thou shalt make it a perfume. Ex. xxx. 35.

Per-fu-m-er (pér'fú-m'ér), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, perfumes.

2. One whose trade is to make or sell perfumes.

Per-fu-m-er-y (-í), *n.* 1. Perfumes, in general.

2. [Cf. *F. parfumerie*.] The art of preparing perfumes.

Per-fu-n-o-ri-ly (pér'fún-kò-ri-lí), *adv.* In a perfunctory manner; formally carelessly. Boyle.

Per-fu-n-o-ri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being perfunctory. Whitlock.

Per-fu-n-o-ry (-rí), *a.* [L. *perfunctorius*, fr. *perfunctus* dispatched, p. p. of *perfungi* to discharge, dispatch; *per* (see *PER-*) + *fungi* to perform. See *FUNCTION*.] 1. Done merely to get rid of a duty; performed mechanically and as a thing of rote; done in a careless and superficial manner; characterized by indifference; as, *perfunctory* admonitions. Macaulay.

2. Hence: Mechanical; indifferent; listless; careless. "Perfunctory in his devotions." Sharp.

Per-fu-nu-rate (-fú-rát; 135), *v. t.* To perform in a perfunctory manner; to do negligently. [R.]

Per-fuse (pér'fúz), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *PERFUSED* (-fúzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PERFUSING*.] [L. *perfusus*, p. p. of *perfundere* to pour over; *per* + *fundere* to pour.] To suffuse; to fill full or to excess. Harvey.

Per-fu-sion (-shún), *n.* [L. *perfusio*.] The act of perfusing.

Per-fu-sive (-sív), *a.* Of a nature to flow over, or to spread through.

Per-ga-me-ne-ous (pér'gá-mè-né-ús), *a.* [L. *pergamensis*.] Like parchment.

Per-haps (pér'háps), *adv.* [Per + *hap* chance.] By chance; peradventure; perchance; it may be.

And pray God, if perhaps the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee. Acts viii. 22.

Per-i (pér'í), [Gr. *peri*, prep.] A prefix used to signify around, by, near, over, beyond, or to give an intensive sense; as, *perimeter*, the measure around; *perigee*, point near the earth; *peritery*, work beyond what is needed; *perispherical*, quite spherical.

Per-i (pér'í), *n.*; *pl.* *PANIS* (-ríz). [Per. *peri* a female genius, a fairy.] (Persian Myth.) An imaginary being, male or female, like an elf or fairy, represented

as a descendant of fallen angels, excluded from paradise till penance is accomplished. *Moore.*

Peri-angus (pér-i-áng'wá), *n.* See **PERIOGUS**.
Peri-anth (pér-i-án'th), *n.* [Pref. peri- + Gr. *anthos* flower: cf. *F. perianthe*.] (*Bot.*) (a) The leaves of a flower generally, especially when the calyx and corolla are not readily distinguished. (b) A scallie involucres which incloses the young fruit in most hepatic mosses. See *Illustr. of HEPATICA*.
Peri-anthium (-án'th'í-um), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) The perianth.

Peri-apt (-ápt), *n.* [Gr. *periáptov*, fr. *periáptos* hung about, *periáptō* to hang about; *peri* about + *áptō* to tie: cf. *F. péripate*.] A charm worn as a protection against disease or mischief; an amulet. *Coleridge.*
 Now help, ye charming spells and periapts. *Shak.*

Peri-as-tral (-ás'tral), *a.* Among or around the stars. "Comets in periastrial passage." *R. A. Proctor.*

Peri-as-tron (-trón), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *peri* about + *ástron* a star.] (*Astron.*) That point in the real or apparent orbit of one star revolving around another, at which the former is nearest to the latter.

Peri-auger (-á-gér), *n.* See **PERIOGUS**. *W. Irving.*
Peri-blast (-blást), *a.* [Gr. *peri*blastēv to grow around. See **PERI-** and **-BLAST**.] (*Bot.*) The protoplasmic matter which surrounds the entoblast, or cell nucleus, and undergoes segmentation. — **Peri-blast'ic**, *a.*

Peri-blom (-blém), *n.* [Pref. peri- + root of Gr. *blastēv* to sprout.] (*Bot.*) Nascent cortex, or immature cellular bark.

Peri-b'olos (pér-i-b'ól's), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *peri*bolos, adj., going round, fr. *peri*ballēv to throw round; cf. *L. peribolus*.] In ancient architecture, an inclosed court, esp. one surrounding a temple.

Peri-bran'chial (pér-i-brán'k'ál), *a.* (*Anat.*) Surrounding the branchia; as, a *peribranchial* cavity.

Peri-bron'chial (-brón'k'ál), *a.* (*Anat.*) Around the bronchi or bronchial tubes; as, the *peribronchial* lymphatics.

Peri-cam'bi-um (-kám'bi-um), *n.* [NL. See **PERI-** and **CAMBIV**.] (*Bot.*) A layer of thin-walled young cells in a growing stem, in which layer certain new vessels originate.

Peri-car'di-ao (-kár'dí-áo), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the heart.
Peri-car'di-al (-kár'dí-ál), *a.* taining to the pericardium; situated around the heart.

Pericardial fluid (*Physiol.*), a serous fluid of a pale yellow color contained in the pericardium.

Peri-car'di-an (-án), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pericardiac.

Peri-car'dic (-dík), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pericardiac.

Peri-car'ditis (-kár'dítis), *n.* [NL. See **PERICARDIUM**, and **-ITIS**.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the pericardium. *Dunglison.*

Peri-car'di-um (-kár'dí-um), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *peri*kár'dion, fr. *peri*kár'dios about or near the heart; *peri* about + *kár'dia* heart.] (*Anat.*) The double baglike fold of serous membrane which incloses the heart.

Peri- The inner layer is closely adherent to the outer surface of the heart, and is called the *cardiac pericardium*. The outer layer loosely incloses the heart and the adherent inner layer, and is called the *parietal pericardium*. At the base of the heart the two layers are continuous, and form a narrow closed cavity filled with fluid, in which the pulsations of the heart cause little friction.

Peri-carp (pér-i-kárp), *n.* [Gr. *peri*kárpion, *peri* around + *kárpōs* fruit: cf. *F. péricarpe*.] (*Bot.*) The ripened ovary; the walls of the fruit. See *Illustr. of CAPSULE, DRUPE, and LIGULUM*.

Peri-car'pi-al (-kár'pí-ál), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the pericarp.

Peri-car'pio (-kár'pí-ó), *a.* ing to a pericarp.

Peri-cel'lu-lar (-sél'ú-lér), *a.* (*Anat.*) Surrounding a cell; as, the *pericellular* lymph spaces surrounding ganglion cells.

Peri-chasth (-késth), *n.* [See **PERICHÆTUM**.] (*Bot.*) The leafy involucre surrounding the fruit stalk of mosses; perichætium; perichæte.

Peri-chæ'tial (-kést'hi-ál), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the perichæti.

Peri-chæ'ti-um (-kést'hi-um), *n.*; *pl.* **PERICHÆTIA** (-á). [NL, fr. Gr. *peri* about + *cháitō* flowing hair, foliage.] (*Bot.*) Same as **PERICHÆTI**.

Peri-chæ'tous (-tús), *a.* [See **PERICHÆTUM**.] (*Zoöl.*) Surrounded by setæ; — said of certain earthworms (genus *Perichætus*).

Peri-chæte (-kést), *n.* Same as **PERICHÆTI**.

Peri-chon'dri-al (-kón'drí-ál), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the perichondrium; situated around cartilage.

Peri-chon'dri'tis (-kón'drí'tis), *n.* [NL. See **PERICHONDRIUM**, and **-ITIS**.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the perichondrium.

Peri-chon'dri-um (-kón'drí-um), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *peri* around + *chondros* cartilage.] (*Anat.*) The membrane of fibrous connective tissue which closely invests cartilage, except where covering articular surfaces.

Peri-chor'dal (-kór'dál), *a.* (*Anat.*) Around the notochord; as, a *perichordal* column. See **EPICHOORDAL**.

Peri-clase (pér-i-klás), *n.* [Pref. peri- + Gr. *klaō* to break.] (*Min.*) A grayish or dark green mineral, consisting essentially of magnesia (magnesium oxide), occurring in granular forms or in isometric crystals.

Peri-clin'i-um (-klín'i-um), *n.*; *pl.* **PERICLINIA** (-á). [NL, fr. Gr. *peri* around + *klinaō* to bed.] (*Bot.*) The pericline which surrounds the common receptacle in pealoid flowers.

Peri-clin'i-tate (pér-i-klí-n'í-tát), *v. t.* [L. *periclitatus*, p. belon *periclitari*, fr. *periclitum*.] To endanger. [Obs.]

Peri-clin'i-tion (-tshún), *n.* [L. *periclitatio*: cf. *F. péril*.] 1. Trial; experiment. [Obs.]

Peri-clin'i-tion (-tshún), *n.* [L. *periclitatio*: cf. *F. péril*.] 2. A trial; experiment. [Obs.]

Peri-clin'i-tion (-tshún), *n.* [L. *periclitatio*: cf. *F. péril*.] 3. A trial; experiment. [Obs.]

Peri-clin'i-tion (-tshún), *n.* [L. *periclitatio*: cf. *F. péril*.] 4. A trial; experiment. [Obs.]

Peri-clin'i-tion (-tshún), *n.* [L. *periclitatio*: cf. *F. péril*.] 5. A trial; experiment. [Obs.]

Peri-clin'i-tion (-tshún), *n.* [L. *periclitatio*: cf. *F. péril*.] 6. A trial; experiment. [Obs.]

Peri-clin'i-tion (-tshún), *n.* [L. *periclitatio*: cf. *F. péril*.] 7. A trial; experiment. [Obs.]

Peri-clin'i-tion (-tshún), *n.* [L. *periclitatio*: cf. *F. péril*.] 8. A trial; experiment. [Obs.]

Peri-clin'i-tion (-tshún), *n.* [L. *periclitatio*: cf. *F. péril*.] 9. A trial; experiment. [Obs.]

Peri-clin'i-tion (-tshún), *n.* [L. *periclitatio*: cf. *F. péril*.] 10. A trial; experiment. [Obs.]

or extract from a book; especially (*Theol.*), a selection from the Bible, appointed to be read in the churches or used as a text for a sermon.

Peri-ora-ni-al (pér-i-krá-ní-ál), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the perioranium.

Peri-ora-ni-um (-úm), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) The perioranium which covers the cranium externally; the region around the cranium.

Peri-ous-lous (pér-i-ú's-lús), *a.* [L. *periculosus*. See **PERILOUS**.] Dangerous; full of peril. [Obs.]

Peri-ous-lum (-lúm), *n.*; *pl.* **PERICULULA** (-lá). [L.] (*Rom. & O. Eng. Law*) 1. Danger; risk.

2. In a narrower, judicial sense: Accident or *casus*, as distinguished from *dolus* and *culpa*, and hence relieving one from the duty of performing an obligation.

Peri-derm (pér-i-dér'm), *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) The outer layer of bark.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The hard outer covering of hydroids and other marine animals; the perisarc.

Peri-di-astole (-dí-ást'ól's), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The almost inappreciable time which elapses between the systole and the diastole of the heart.

Peri-di-um (pér-i-dí-um), *n.*; *pl.* **PERIDIA** (-á). [NL, fr. Gr. *peri* about + *-diōv*, a dim. ending.] (*Bot.*) The envelope or coat of certain fungi, such as the puffballs and earthstars.

Peri-dot (pér-i-dót), *n.* [F. *péridote*.] (*Min.*) Chrysolite.

Peri-do-tite (-dót-it), *n.* [Cf. *F. péridotite*.] (*Min.*) An eruptive rock characterized by the presence of chrysolite (peridot). It also usually contains pyroxene, enstatite, chromite, etc. It is often altered to serpentine.

Peridot (-dót), *n.* The chief diamond deposits in South Africa occur in a more or less altered peridotite.

Peri-drome (-dróm), *n.* [Gr. *peri*dromos, fr. *peri*dromos running around, fr. *peri*dromos to run round; *peri* round + *dromos* to run: cf. *F. pérídrome*.] (*Archæol.*) The space between the columns and the wall of the cella, in a Greek or a Roman temple.

Peri-dromes (-drom's), *n. pl.* See **PERIDROMES**.

Peri-on'te-ron (-ón'te-rón), *n.* [NL. See **PERI-** and **ENTERON**.] (*Anat.*) The primitive perivisceral cavity.

Peri-er'gy (pér-i-ér'jy), *n.* [Gr. *peri*er'gia, fr. *peri*er'gos overcareful; *peri* about, beyond + *er'gos* work.] 1. Excessive care or diligence. [Obs.]

2. (*Rhet.*) A bombastic or labored style. [R.]

Peri-gan'gli-on'ic (-gán'gí-on'ík), *a.* (*Anat.*) Surrounding a ganglion; as, the *periganglionic* glands of the frog.

Peri-gas'tric (-gás'trík), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Surrounding the stomach; — applied to the body cavity of Bryozoa and various other Invertebrata.

Peri-ge'an (-jé'an), *a.* Pertaining to the perigee.

Perigean tides, those spring tides which occur soon after the moon passes her perigee.

Peri-gee (pér-i-jé), *n.* [NL. *perigeum*, fr. Gr. *peri* + *gē*.] (*Astron.*) That point in the orbit of the moon which is nearest to the earth; — opposed to *apogee*. It is sometimes, but rarely, used of the nearest points of other orbits, as of a comet, a planet, etc. Called also *epigee*, *epigeum*.

Peri-ge'n'e-sis (-jén'e-sis), *n.* (*Biol.*) A theory which explains inheritance by the transmission of the type of growth force possessed by one generation to another.

Peri-ge-netic (-jén'e-tík), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to perigenesis.

Peri-gone (pér-i-gón), *n.* [Pref. peri- + Gr. *goni* productive organs.] 1. (*Bot.*) (a) Any organ inclosing the essential organs of a flower; a perianth. (b) In mosses, the involucre bracts of a male flower.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A sac which surrounds the generative bodies in the gonophore of a hydroid.

Peri-gon'i-um (-gón'i-um), *n.*; *pl.* **PERIGONIA** (-á). [NL.] Same as **PERIGONE**.

Peri-gord pie (pér-i-górd'pí), [From *Périgord*, a former province of France.] A pie made of truffles, much esteemed by epicures.

Peri-graph (-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *peri*graphō outline; *peri* around + *gráphō* to write.] A careless or inaccurate delineation of anything. [R.]

Peri-gyn'i-um (-jín'i-um), *n.*; *pl.* **PERIGYNIA** (-á). [NL. See **PERIGYNUS**.] (*Bot.*) Some unusual appendage about the pistil, as the bottle-shaped body in the sedges, and the bristles or scales in some other genera of the Sedge family, or *Cyperaceæ*.

Peri-gynous (pér-i-jín'ús), *a.* [Pref. peri- + Gr. *gynē* woman.] (*Bot.*) Having the ovary free, but the petals and stamens borne on the calyx; — said of a flower such as that of the cherry or peach.

Peri-helion (pér-i-hé-lí-on or -hél'i-on), *n.*; *pl.* **PERIHELIA** (-hél'ya or -hél'i-á). [NL, fr. Gr. *peri* about, near + *hél'ios* the sun.] (*Astron.*) That point of the orbit of a planet or comet which is nearest to the sun; — opposed to *aphelion*.

Peril (pér'il), *n.* [F. *péril*, fr. L. *periculum*, *periculum*, akin to *peritus* experienced, skilled, and *E. fare*. See **FARE**, and cf. **EXPERIENCE**.] Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction.

In perils of waters, in perils of robbers. 2 Cor. xi. 26.

With peril great achieved. *Milton.*

At, or On, one's peril, with risk or danger to one; at the hazard of. "On thy soul's peril." *Shak.*

Syn. — Hazard; risk; jeopardy. See **DAUGHTER**.

Peril, *v. t.* [imp. & p. **PERILED** (-líd) or **PERILLED**;

p. pr. & vb. n. **PERILING** or **PERILLING**.] To expose to danger; to hazard; to risk; as, to *peril* one's life.

Peril (pér'il), *v. t.* To be in danger. [Obs.] *Milton.*

Peri-lia (pér-i-lí-á), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Bot.*) A genus of labiate herbs, of which one species (*Perilla ocimoides*, or *P. Nankinensis*) is often cultivated for its purple or variegated foliage.

Peri-lous (pér-i-lús), *a.* [OF. *perillous*, *perilleus*, *F. périlleux*, *L. periculosus*. See **PERIL**.] [Written also *périlleous*.] 1. Full of, attended with, or involving, peril; dangerous; hazardous; as, a *perilous* undertaking.

Infamous hills, and sandy, *perilous* wilds. *Milton.*

2. Daring; reckless; dangerous. [Obs.] *Lattimer.*
 For I am *perilous* with knife in hand. *Chaucer.*

— **Peri-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Peri-lous-ness**, *n.*

Peri-lymph (pér-i-lím), *n.* (*Anat.*) The fluid which surrounds the membranous labyrinth of the internal ear, and separates it from the walls of the chambers in which the labyrinth lies.

Peri-lymph-gial (pér-i-lím-gí-ál), *a.* (*Anat.*) Around, or at the side of, a lymphatic vessel.

Peri-lymph-phat'ic (-fát'ík), *a.* (*Anat.*) (a) Pertaining to, or containing, perilymph. (b) Perilymphangial.

Peri-me'ter (pér-i-mé'tér), *n.* [Gr. *peri*metros; *peri* around + *metron* measure: cf. *F. périmètre*.] 1. (*Geom.*) The outer boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides.

2. An instrument for determining the extent and shape of the field of vision.

Peri-metric (pér-i-mé'trík), *a.* Of or pertaining to the perimeter; as, a *perimetric* chart of the eye.

Peri-me'try (pér-i-mé'trí), *n.* The art of using the perimeter; measurement of the field of vision.

Peri-morph (pér-i-mórf), *n.* [Pref. peri- + Gr. *morphē* form.] (*Min.*) A crystal of one species inclosing one of another species. See **ENDOMORPH**.

Peri-my'al (-mí-zh'al or -i-ál), *a.* (*Anat.*) (a) Surrounding a muscle or muscles. (b) Of or pertaining to the perimysium.

Peri-my'al-um (-mí-zh'í-um), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *peri* about + *mys* muscle.] (*Anat.*) The connective tissue sheath which surrounds a muscle, and sends partitions inwards between the bundles of muscular fibers.

Peri-ne'um (-né-um), *n.* Same as **PERINEUM**.

Peri-ne'al (-né-ál), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the perineum.

Peri-ne'o-plas'ty (-né-ó-plás'ty), *n.* [*Perineum* + *-plasty*.] (*Med.*) The act or process of restoring an injured perineum.

Peri-ne-or'ha-ph'y (-né-ó-rhá-fy), *n.* [*Perineum* + Gr. *panneiv* to sew.] (*Med.*) The operation of sewing up a ruptured perineum.

Peri-ne-phr'itis (-né-frítis), *n.* [NL. See **PERI-** and **NEPHRITIS**.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the cellular tissue around the kidney. — **Peri-ne-phrit'ic** (-frít'ík), *a.*

Peri-ne'um (-né-um), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *peri*neion, *perineos*.] (*Anat.*) The region which is included within the outlet of the pelvis, and is traversed by the urogenital canal and the rectum.

Peri-neu'r'al (-né-ú-ál), *a.* (*Anat.*) Surrounding nerves or nerve fibers; of or pertaining to the perineurium.

Peri-neu'r-i-um (-ú-m), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *peri* about + *neurōn* a nerve.] (*Anat.*) The connective tissue sheath which surrounds a bundle of nerve fibers. See **EPINEURIVM**, and **NEURILEMMA**.

Peri-nu'cle-ar (-nú-kli-ér), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to a nucleus; situated around a nucleus; as, the *perinuclear* protoplasm.

Peri-od (pér-i-ód), *n.* [L. *periodus*, Gr. *periōdos* a going round, a way round, a circumference, a period of time; *peri* round, about + *ōdōs* a way: cf. *F. période*.] 1. A portion of time as limited and determined by some recurring phenomenon, as by the completion of a revolution of one of the heavenly bodies; a division of time, as a series of years, months, or days, in which something is completed, and ready to recommence and go on in the same order; as, the *period* of the sun, or the earth, or a comet.

2. Hence: A stated and recurring interval of time; more generally, an interval of time specified or left indefinite; a certain series of years, months, days, or the like; a time; a cycle; an age; an epoch; as, the *period* of the Roman republic.

How by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period*. *Johnson.*

3. (*Geol.*) One of the great divisions of geological time; as, the Tertiary *period*; the Glacial *period*. See the *Chart of Geology*.

4. The termination or completion of a revolution, cycle, series of events, single event, or act; hence, a limit; a bound; an end; a conclusion. *Bacon.*

So spake the archangel Michael; then paused, *Milton.*
 As at the world's great *period*.

Evils which shall never end till eternity hath a *period*. *Jer. Taylor.*

This is the *period* of my ambition. *Shak.*

5. (*Rhet.*) A complete sentence, from one full stop to another; esp., a well-proportioned, harmonious sentence. "Devoled his rounded *periods*." *Tennyson.*

Periods are beautiful when they are not too long. *B. Johnson.*

6. The *period*, according to Heyse, is a compound sentence consisting of a protasis and apodosis; according to Becker, it is the appropriate form for the coordinate propositions related by antithesis or causality. *Gibbs.*

7. (*Print.*) The punctuation point [.] that marks the end of a complete sentence, or of an abbreviated word.

8. (*Math.*) One of several similar sets of figures or terms usually marked by points or commas placed at regular intervals, as in numeration, in the extraction of roots, and in circulating decimals.



Perigynous Flower.

8. (*Med.*) The time of the exacerbation and remission of a disease, or of the paroxysm and intermission.

9. (*Mus.*) A complete musical sentence.

The period, the present or current time, as distinguished from all other times.

Syn.—Time; date; epoch; era; age; duration; limit; bound; end; conclusion; determination.

Peri-od (pēr'i-ōd), *v. t.* To put an end to. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Peri-od, *v. t.* To come to a period; to conclude. [*Obs.*] "You may period upon this, that," etc. *Feltham.*

Peri-od-ate (pēr'i-ōd-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of periodic acid.

Peri-od-ic (pēr'i-ōd'ik), *a.* [*Pref. per- + iodic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, the highest oxygen acid (HIO₄) of iodine.

Peri-od-ic (pēr'i-ōd'ik), *a.* [*L. periodicus, Gr. πε-ρι-οδικός.*] *Y-kal.* } *περι-οδικός*: cf. *F. périodique.*

1. Of or pertaining to a period or periods, or to division by periods.

The periodical times of all the satellites. *Sir J. Herschel.*

2. Performed in a period, or regular revolution; proceeding in a series of successive circuits; as, the periodical motion of the planets round the sun.

3. Happening, by revolution, at a stated time; returning regularly, after a certain period of time; acting, happening, or appearing, at fixed intervals; recurring; as, periodical epidemics.

The periodic return of a plant's flowering. *Henslow.*

To influence opinion through the periodical press. *Chompré.*

4. (*Rhet.*) Of or pertaining to a period; constituting a complete sentence.

Periodic comet (*Astron.*), a comet that moves about the sun in an elliptic orbit; a comet that has been seen at two of its approaches to the sun. — **Periodic function** (*Math.*), a function whose values recur at fixed intervals as the variable uniformly increases. The trigonometric functions, as $\sin x$, $\tan x$, etc., are periodic functions. Exponential functions are also periodic, having an imaginary period, and the elliptic functions have not only a real but an imaginary period, and are hence called *doubly periodic*. — **Periodic law** (*Chem.*), the generalization that the properties of the chemical elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights. "In other words, if the elements are grouped in the order of their atomic weights, it will be found that nearly the same properties recur periodically throughout the entire series." The following tabular arrangement of the atomic weights shows the regular recurrence of groups (under I., II., III., IV., etc.), each consisting of members of the same natural family. The gaps in the table indicate the probable existence of unknown elements.

TABLE OF THE PERIODIC LAW OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.
(The vertical columns contain the Periodic Groups.)

| Series | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. | VIII. |
|--------|------------------|-----|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | R ₂ O | RO | R ₂ O ₃ | RH ₃ RO ₂ | RH ₃ R ₂ O ₃ | RH ₂ RO ₂ | RH RO ₂ | RO ₂ |
| 1 | H | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2 | Li | Ba | B | Al | N | O | F | — |
| 3 | Na | Mg | Al | Si | P | S | Cl | — |
| 4 | K | Ca | Sc | Ti | V | Cr | Mn | — |
| 5 | Rb | Str | Y | Zr | Nb | Mo | — | — |
| 6 | Cs | Ba | La | Ce | Pr | — | — | — |
| 7 | Fr | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

8. A similar relation had been enunciated in a crude way by Newlands; but the law in its effective form was developed and elaborated by Mendeleeff, whence it is sometimes called *Mendeleeff's law*. Important extensions of it were also made by L. Meyer. By this means Mendeleeff predicted with remarkable accuracy the hypothetical elements ekaaluminum, ekaaluminum, and ekaaluminum, afterwards discovered and named respectively scandium, gallium, and germanium.

— **Periodic star** (*Astron.*), a variable star whose changes of brightness recur at fixed periods. — **Periodic time** of a heavenly body (*Astron.*), the time of a complete revolution of the body about the sun, or of a satellite about its primary.

Peri-od-ic-al, *n.* A magazine or other publication which appears at stated or regular intervals.

Peri-od-ic-al-ist, *n.* One who publishes, or writes for, a periodical.

Peri-od-ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a periodical manner.

Peri-od-ic-al-ness, *n.* Periodicity.

Peri-od-ic-ity (pēr'i-ōd'ik-ē-tē), *n.* [*pl. PERIODICITIES* (-tēz).] [*Cf. F. périodicité.*] The quality or state of being periodical, or regularly recurrent; as, the periodicity in the vital phenomena of plants. *Hensley.*

Peri-od-ide (pēr'i-ōd'id or -id), *n.* [*Pref. per- + -ide.*] An iodide containing a higher proportion of iodine than any other iodide of the same substance or series.

Peri-od-on'tal (pēr'i-ōd'ōn'tal), *n.* [*Pref. per- + Gr. ὄδον, ὀδών, tooth.*] (*Anat.*) Surrounding the teeth.

Peri-od-o-scope (pēr'i-ōd'ōs-kōp), *n.* [*Period + -scope.*] (*Med.*) A table or other means for calculating the periodical functions of women. *Dunglison.*

Peri-od-ol (pēr'i-ōd'ol), *n.* [*pl. [NL. perioeci, fr. Gr. περι-οδός (-shans), περι-οδός; περι- around +*

ὄδος house, dwelling.] Those who live on the same parallel of latitude but on opposite meridians, so that it is noon in one place when it is midnight in the other. Compare *Antarcti*.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *n.* [*F. périple, from Gr. περι-πλοῦν the hoof of a horse.*] (*Anat.*) The external smooth horny layer of the hoof of the horse and allied animals.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the periople; connected with the periople.

Peri-od-ple-al (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated around bone; of or pertaining to the periosteum.

Peri-od-ple-um (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-um), *n.* [*NL. fr. Gr. περι-οδ-πλευρόν round the bones; περι- around + ὀδών a bone: cf. L. periosteum.*] (*Anat.*) The membrane of fibrous connective tissue which closely invests all bones except at the articular surfaces.

Peri-od-ple-tis (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tis), *n.* [*NL. See PERIOSTEUM, and -itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the periosteum.

Peri-od-ple-tra-cum (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-trā-kūm), *n.* [*pl. PERIOSTRACA* (-kā).] [*NL. fr. Gr. περι- around + ὀστρακός shell of a testacean.*] (*Zool.*) A chitinous membrane covering the exterior of many shells; — called also *epidermis*.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Pref. per- + Gr. ὄδός, ὀδός, the ear.*] (*Anat.*) Surrounding, or pertaining to the region surrounding, the internal ear; as, the *peri-otic capsule*. — *n.* A periotic bone.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* A peripatetic. [*Obs.*]

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *a.* [*L. peripateticus, Gr. περιπατικός, fr. περιπατέω to walk about; περι- about + πτερόν to walk: cf. F. péripatétique.*] 1. Walking about; itinerant.

2. Of or pertaining to the philosophy taught by Aristotle (who gave his instructions while walking in the Lyceum at Athens, or to his followers. "The true peripatetic school."

Peri-od-ple-tic, *n.* 1. One who walks about; a pedestrian; an itinerant. *Tutler.*

2. A disciple of Aristotle; an Aristotelian.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *a.* Peripatetic. [*R.*] *Itales.*

Peri-od-ple-tic-ism (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic-izm), *n.* [*Cf. F. péripatétisme.*] The doctrine or philosophical system of the peripatetics. See *PERIPATETIC*, *n.* 2. *Long. Sat. Rev.*

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*NL. fr. Gr. περι- around + πτερόν to walk about.*] (*Zool.*) A genus of lowly organized arthropods, found in South Africa, Australia, and tropical America. It constitutes the order Malacopecta.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *a.* (*Bot.*) Surrounding, or situated about, the petals.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a periphery; constituting a periphery; periphrastic.

2. (*Anat.*) External; away from the center; as, the peripheral portion of the nervous system.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *a.* [*Cf. F. périphérique.*] **Peri-od-ple-tic** (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *a.* [*Cf. F. périphérique.*] See *PERIPHERY*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *a.* [*pl. PERIPHERIES* (-iz).] *L. periphēria, Gr. περιφέρεια; περι- around + φέρω to bear, carry: cf. F. périphérie.* 1. The outside or superficial portions of a body; the surface.

2. (*Geom.*) The circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other figure.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*L. periphraasis, Gr. περιφράσις, fr. περιφράσσειν to think about, to be expressed periphrastically; περι- + φράσσειν to speak: cf. F. périphrasis.* See *PERIPHRASE*.] (*Rhet.*) The use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a roundabout, or indirect, way of speaking; circumlocution.

"To describe by enigmatical periphrases." *De Quincey.*

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*Imp. & p. p. PERIPHRASE* (-frāz), *p. pr. & v. t.* *PERIPHRASE*.] [*Cf. F. périphraser.*] To express by periphrase or circumlocution.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

Peri-od-ple-tic (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē-tic), *n.* [*pl. PERIPHRASES* (-sēz).] See *PERIPHRASE*.

move entirely round, falling toward every point of the compass.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *n.* [*Pref. peri- + -scope.*] A general or comprehensive view. [*R.*]

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-od-ple (pēr'i-ōd'p-lē), *a.* [*Cf. F. périscopique.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Peri-sto-mi-a (pēr'i-stō-mī), *n.* [Pref. *peri-* + Gr. *στόμα*, -*arōs*, mouth.] 1. (Bot.) The fringe of teeth around the orifice of the capsule of mosses. It consists of 4, 8, 16, 32, or 64 teeth, and may be either single or double.

2. (Zool.) (a) The lip, or edge of the aperture, of a spiral shell. (b) The membrane surrounding the mouth of an invertebrate animal.

Peri-sto-mi-al (pēr'i-stō-mī-āl), *a.* (Zool.) Of or pertaining to a peristome.

|| **Peri-sto-mi-um** (-ūm), *n.* [NL.] Same as **PERISTOME**.

Peri-stroph-ic (pēr'i-strōf'ik), *a.* [Gr. *περιστρέφειν* to turn round.] Turning around; rotatory; revolving; as, a *peristrophic* painting (of a panorama).

Peri-style (-stīl), *n.* [L. *peristylus*, Gr. *περίστυλος*, *περίστυλος*; *peri* about + *στυλος* a column: cf. *F. peri-style*.] (Arch.) A range of columns with their entablature, etc.; specifically, a complete system of columns, whether on all sides of a court, or surrounding a building, such as the cella of a temple. Used in the former sense, it gives name to the larger and inner court of a Roman dwelling, the *peristyle*. See **COLONNADA**.

Peri-sys-to-le (-sīst'ō-lē), *n.* [Pref. *peri-* + *συστολή*: cf. *F. peristole*.] (Physiol.) The interval between the diastole and systole of the heart. It is perceptible only in the dying.

Per-ite (pēr'it), *a.* [L. *peritus*.] Skilled. [Obs.]

Peri-the-cium (pēr'i-thē-si-ūm or -sī-ūm), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *περί* around + *θήκη* box.] (Bot.) An organ in certain fungi and lichens, surrounding and enveloping the masses of fructification.

Peri-to-mous (pēr'i-tō-mūs), *a.* [Gr. *περιτόμος* cut off all around. See *PER-*, and *ΤΟΜΩ*.] (Min.) Cleaving in more directions than one, parallel to the axis.

Peri-to-ne-um (pēr'i-tō-nē-ūm), *n.* (Anat.) Same as **PERITONEUM**.

Peri-to-ne-al (-nē-āl), *a.* [Of *F. péritoneal*.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the peritoneum.

Peri-to-ne-um (-ūm), *n.* [L. *peritoneum*, *peritoneum*, Gr. *περιτόναιον*, *περιτόναιον*, fr. *περιτίναμι* to stretch all around or over; *peri* around + *τίναμι* to stretch.] (Anat.) The smooth serous membrane which lines the cavity of the abdomen, or the whole body cavity when there is no diaphragm, and, turning back, surrounds the viscera, forming a closed, or nearly closed, sac. [Written also *peritonium*.]

|| **Peri-to-nitis** (-nīt'is), *n.* [NL. See **PERITONEUM**, and *-itis*.] (Med.) Inflammation of the peritoneum.

Peri-trache-al (-trā-kē-āl), *a.* (Zool.) Surrounding the trachea.

Peri-trome (pēr'i-trōm), *n.* [Prof. *peri-* + Gr. *τρήμα* a hole.] (Zool.) (a) That part of the integument of an insect which surrounds the spiracles. (b) The edge of the aperture of a univalve shell.

|| **Peri-tri-cha** (pēr'i-trī-kā), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. Gr. *περί* about + *τριχός*, hair.] (Zool.) A division of ciliated Infusoria having a circle of cilia around the oral disk and sometimes another around the body. It includes the vorticellae. See **VORTICELLA**.

|| **Peri-trō-chi-um** (pēr'i-trō-kī-ūm), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *περιτρόχιον*; *peri* around + *τρόχος* a wheel.] (Mech.) The wheel which, together with the axle, forms the *axis in peritrochio*, which see under **AXIS**.

Peri-trō-pal (pēr'i-trō-pāl or pēr'i-trō-pāl; 277), *a.* [Gr. *περιτροπέω*, fr. *περιτρέπω* to turn around; *peri* around + *τρέπω* to turn: cf. *F. peritrope*.] 1. Rotatory; circutious. [R.]

2. (Bot.) Having the axis of the seed perpendicular to the axis of the pericarp to which it is attached.

|| **Peri-tro-pous** (-pūs), *a.* Peritropical.

|| **Peri-typh-litis** (pēr'i-tīf-līt'is), *n.* [NL. See **PER-**, and *TYPHLITIS*.] (Med.) Inflammation of the connective tissue about the cæcum.

Peri-uter-ine (-ūtēr'in or -in), *a.* (Med.) Surrounding the uterus.

Peri-vas-cu-lar (-vās-kū-lār), *a.* (Anat.) Around the blood vessels; as, *perivascular* lymphatics.

Peri-ver-te-bral (-vērtē-brāl), *a.* (Anat.) Surrounding the vertebrae.

Peri-vis-cer-al (-vīs-sēr-āl), *a.* (Anat.) Around the viscera; as, the *perivisceral* cavity.

|| **Peri-vit-el-line** (-vīt-ēl'īn), *a.* [Peri- + *vitelline*.] (Biol.) Situated around the vitellus, or between the vitellus and zona pellucida of an ovum.

Peri-wig (pēr'i-wīg), *n.* [OE. *perruige*, *perruicke*, corrupt fr. *F. perruque*; cf. *OD. perruk*, from French. See **PERUKE**, and cf. *Wig*.] A headdress of false hair, usually covering the whole head, and representing the natural hair; a wig.

Peri-wig, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. *p. PERWIGGED* (-wīg); p. *pr.* & *vb. n.* *PERWIGGING* (-wīg-gīng).] To dress with a periwig, or with false hair.

Peri-wink-le (-wīn-k'lē), *n.* [From AS. *pinewincle* a shellfish, in which *pin-* is fr. *L. pinn-*, *pinn-*, a kind of mussel, akin to Gr. *πίνα*. Cf. **WINKLE**.] (Zool.) Any small marine gastropod shell of the genus *Littorina*. The common European species (*Littorina littorea*), in Europe extensively used as food, has recently become naturalized abundantly on the American coast. See **LITTORINA**.

|| In America the name is often applied to several large univalves, as *Fulgur carica*, and *P. canaliculata*.

Peri-win-kle, *n.* [OE. *pervenke*, AS. *pervince*, fr. *L. pervinca*.] (Bot.) A trailing herb of the genus *Vinca*.



Peristome (Bot.). Enlarged.

|| The common periwinkle (*Vinca minor*) has opposite evergreen leaves and solitary blue or white flowers in their axils. In America it is often misnamed *myrtle*. See under **MYRTLE**.

Per-jan-ct (pēr'jān-kt), *n.* [Of **PEAR**, and **JENNETTING**.] A kind of pear. [Obs.]

Per-jure (pēr'jūr; 135), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. *p. PERJURED* (-jūrd); p. *pr.* & *vb. n.* *PERJURING*.] [*F. parjurer*, *L. perjurare*, *perjurar*; *per* through, over + *jurare* to swear. See **JURY**.] 1. To cause to violate an oath or a vow; to cause to make oath knowingly to what is untrue; to make guilty of perjury; to forswear; to corrupt; — often used reflexively; as, he *perjured* himself.

Want will perjure
The ne'er-touched vestal. Shak.
2. To make a false oath to; to deceive by oaths and protestations. [Obs.]

And with a virgin innocence did pray
For me, that *perjured* her. J. Fletcher.

Syn. — To **PERJURE**, **FORSEWEAR**. These words have been used interchangeably; but there is a tendency to restrict *perjure* to that species of forswearing which constitutes the crime of perjury at law, namely, the willful violation of an oath administered by a magistrate or according to law.

Per-jure, *n.* [L. *perjurus*: cf. *OF. parjur*, *F. par-jure*.] A perjured person. [Obs.]

Per-jured (-jūrd), *a.* Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely; forsworn. Shak. "Perjured persons." 1 Tim. i. 10. "Their perjured oath." Spenser.

Per-jur-er (-jūr-ēr), *n.* One who is guilty of perjury; one who perjures or forswears, in any sense.

Per-ju-ri-ous (pēr'jūr-i-ūs), *a.* [L. *perjuriosus*, *per-jur-er*.] Guilty of perjury.

Per-ju-ri-ous (pēr'jūr-i-ūs), *a.* [L. *perjuriosus*, *per-jur-er*.] Guilty of perjury.

Per-jur-y (pēr'jūr-y), *n.* [*pl.* **PERJURIES** (-rīz).] [L. *perjuriūm*. See **PERJURE**, *v. t.*] 1. False swearing.

2. (Law) At common law, a willfully false statement in a fact material to the issue, made by a witness under oath in a competent judicial proceeding. By statute the penalties of perjury are imposed on the making of willfully false affirmations.

|| If a man swear falsely in nonjudicial affidavits, it is made perjury by statute in some jurisdictions in the United States.

Perk (pērkt), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. *p. PERKED* (pērkt); p. *pr.* & *vb. n.* *PERKING*.] [Cf. *W. percu* to trim, to make smart.] To make trim or smart; to straighten up; to erect; to make a jaunty or saucy display of; as, to *perk* the ears; to *perk* up one's head. Cowper. Sherburne.

Perk, *n.* 1. To exalt one's self; to bear one's self loftily. "To perk over them." Barron.

To perk it, to carry one's self proudly or saucily. Pope.

Perk, *a.* Smart; trim; spruce; jaunty; vain. "A Perk as a peacock." Spenser.

Perk, *v. i.* To peer; to look inquisitively. Dickens.

Perkin (pēr'kin), *n.* A kind of weak perry.

Perkin-ism (pēr'kin-iz'm), *n.* (Med.) A remedial treatment, by drawing the pointed extremities of two rods, each of a different metal, over the affected part; tractorion, — first employed by Dr. Elisha Perkins of Norwich, Conn. See **METALLOTHERAPY**.

Perky (pēr'ky), *a.* Perk; pert; jaunty; trim.

There amid perky lurches and pines. Tennyson.

Per-la'ceous (pēr-lā'shūs), *a.* [See **PEARL**.] Pearly; resembling pearl.

Perlid (pēr'lid), *n.* (Zool.) Any insect of the genus *Perla*, or family *Perlidae*. See **STONE FLY**, under **STONE**.

Perlite (-lit), *n.* (Min.) Same as **PEARLITE**.

Per-lit-ic (pēr-līt'ik), *a.* (Min.) Relating to or resembling perlite, or pearlstone; as, the *perlite* structure of certain rocks. See **PEARLITE**.

Perilous (pēr'lūs), *a.* Perilous.

[Obs.] Spenser.

Per-lus-tra-tion (-lūs-trā'shūn), *n.* [L. *perlustrare* to wander all through, to survey. See **3d LUSTER**.] The act of viewing all over. [Archaic.] Howell.

Perma-na-ble (pēr-mā-nā-b'l), *a.* Permanent; durable. [Obs.]

Perlite or Pearlstone, showing Perlite structure. Lydgate.

Perma-nence (-nens), *n.* [Cf. **PERMANENT**.] The quality or state of being permanent; continuance in the same state or place; duration; fixedness; as, the *permanence* of institutions; the *permanence* of nature.

Perma-nent (-nent), *a.* [L. *permanens*, -*entis*, p. *pr.* of *permanere* to stay or remain to the end, to last; *per* + *manere* to remain: cf. *F. permanent*. See **PER-**, and **MANSTAY**.] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys form or character; remaining unaltered or unremoved; abiding; durable; fixed; stable; lasting; as, a *permanent* impression.

Eternity stands permanent and fixed. Dryden.

Permanent gases (Chem. & Physics), hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon monoxide; — also called *incombustible* or *incoercible* *gas*, before their liquefaction in 1877.

— **Permanent way**, the rounded and superstructure of a finished railway; — so called in distinction from the contractor's temporary way. — **Permanent white** (Chem.), barium sulphate (heavy spar), used as a white pigment or paint, in distinction from *white lead*, which tarnishes and darkens from the formation of the sulphide.

Syn. — Lasting; durable; constant. See **LASTING**.

Perma-nent-ly, *adv.* In a permanent manner.

Per-man-ga-nate (pēr-mān-gā-nāt), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of permanganic acid.

Potassium permanganate. (Chem.) See **POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE**, under **POTASSIUM**.

Per-man-ga-nic (pēr-mān-gā-n'ic), *a.* (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, one of the higher acids of manganese, *HMnO₃*, which forms salts called *permanganates*.

Per-man-a-tion (pēr-mān'shūn), *n.* [L. *permanere*. See **PERMANENT**.] Continuance. [Obs.] Sir T. Browne.

Per-me-a-bil-i-ty (pēr-mē-ā-bīl'i-tē), *n.* [Cf. *F. perméabilité*.] The quality or state of being permeable.

Magnetic permeability (Physics), the specific capacity of a body for magnetic induction, or its conducting power for lines of magnetic force. Sir W. Thomson.

Per-me-a-ble (pēr-mē-ā-b'l), *a.* [L. *permeabilis*: cf. *F. perméable*. See **PERMEATE**.] Capable of being permeated, or passed through; yielding passage; passable; penetrable; — used especially of substances which allow the passage of fluids; as, wood is *permeable* to oil; glass is *permeable* to light. I. Taylor.

Per-me-a-ble, *adv.* In a permeable manner.

Per-me-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *permeans*, p. *pr.*] Passing through; permeating. [R.] Sir T. Browne.

Per-me-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. *p. PERMEATED* (-āt-ed); p. *pr.* & *vb. n.* *PERMEATING*.] [L. *permeatus*, p. *p.* of *permeare* to permeate; *per* + *meare* to go, pass.]

1. To pass through the pores or interstices of; to penetrate and pass through without causing rupture or displacement; — applied especially to fluids which pass through substances of loose texture; as, water *permeates* sand.

2. To enter and spread through; to pervade.

God was conceived to be diffused throughout the whole world, to permeate and pervade all things. Cudworth.

Per-me-a-tion (-ā'shūn), *n.* The act of permeating, passing through, or spreading throughout, the pores or interstices of any substance.

Here is not a mere involution only, but a spiritual permeation and inexistence. J. Hall.

Per-mi-an (pēr'mī-an), *a.* [From the ancient kingdom of *Permia*, where the Permian formation exists.] (Geol.) Belonging or relating to the period, and also to the formation, next following the Carboniferous, and regarded as closing the Carboniferous age and Paleozoic era. — *n.* The Permian period. See **CHART OF GEOLOGY**.

Per-mi-ans (-anz), *n. pl.* *sing.* **PERMIAN** (-anz). (Ethnol.) A tribe belonging to the Finnic race, and inhabiting a portion of Russia.

Per-mis-cible (pēr-mīs'ā-b'l), *a.* [L. *permiscere* to mingle; *per* + *miscere* to mix.] Capable of being mixed.

Per-mis- (pēr-mīs'), *n.* [See **PERMIT**.] A permitted choice; a rhetorical figure in which a thing is committed to the decision of one's opponent. [Obs.] Milton.

Per-mis-si-bil-i-ty (-sī-bīl'i-tē), *n.* The quality of being permissible; permissibility; allowableness.

Per-mis-si-ble (-sī-b'l), *a.* That may be permitted; allowable; admissible. — **Per-mis-si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Per-mis-si-ble**, *adv.*

Per-mis-sion (pēr-mīs'ūn), *n.* [L. *permissio*: cf. *F. permission*. See **PERMIT**.] The act of permitting or allowing; formal consent; authorization; leave; license or liberty granted.

High permission of all-ruling Heaven. Milton.

You have given me your permission for this address. Dryden.

Syn. — Leave; liberty; license. — **LEAVE**, **PERMISSION**, **LEAVE** implies that the recipient may decide whether to use the license granted or not. *Permission* is the absence on the part of another of anything preventive, and in general, at least by implication, signifies approval.

Per-mis-sive (-mīs'sīv), *a.* 1. Permitting; granting leave or liberty. "By his *permissive* will." Milton.

2. Permitted; tolerated; suffered. Milton.

Per-mis-sive-ly, *adv.* In a permissive manner.

Per-mis-tion (-chūn), *n.* [L. *permissio*, *permissio*, fr. *permiscere*, *permiscere*, and *permissio*. See **PERMISCIBLE**.] The act of mixing; the state of being mingled; mixture. [Written also *permixtion*.]

Per-mit (pēr-mīt), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. *p. PERMITTED*; p. *pr.* & *vb. n.* *PERMITTING*.] [L. *permittere*, *permissum*, to let through, to allow, permit; *per* + *mittere* to let go, send. See **PER-**, and **MISSION**.] 1. To consent to; to allow or suffer to be done; to tolerate; to put up with.

What things God doth neither command nor forbid . . . he *permitted* with approbation either to be done or left undone. Hooker.

2. To grant (one) express license or liberty to do an act; to authorize; to give leave; — followed by an infinitive.

Thou art permitted to speak for thyself. Acts xvi. 1.

3. To give over; to resign; to leave; to commit.

Let us not aggravate our sorrows.
But to the gods *permit* the event of things. Addison.

Syn. — To allow; let; grant; admit; suffer; tolerate; endure; consent to. — **TO ALLOW**, **PERMIT**, **SUFFER**, **TOLERATE**. To allow is more positive, denoting (at least originally and etymologically) a decided assent, either directly or by implication. To *permit* is more negative, and imports only acquiescence or an abstinence from prevention. The distinction, however, is often disregarded by good writers. To *suffer* has a stronger passive or negative sense than to *permit*, sometimes implying against the will, sometimes mere indifference. To *tolerate* is to endure what is contrary to will or desire. To *suffer* and to *tolerate* are sometimes used without discrimination.

Per-mit, *v. t.* To grant permission; to allow.

Per-mit (pēr-mīt or pēr-mīt; 277), *n.* Warrant; license; leave; permission; specifically, a written license or permission given by a person or persons having authority; as, a *permit* to land goods subject to duty.

Per-mit-tance (pēr-mīt-tāns), *n.* The act of permitting; allowance; permission; leave. Milton.

Per-mit-tee (pēr-mīt-tē), *n.* One to whom a permission or permit is given.

Per-mit-ter (pēr-mīt-tēr), *n.* One who permits.

A *permitter*, or not a hinderer, of sin. J. Edwards.

Per-mix' (-mīks'), *v. t.* To mix; to mingle. [Obs.]

Per-mix-tion (-chūn), *n.* See **PERMIXTION**.

Per-mut-a-ble (pēr-mūt'ā-b'l), *a.* [Cf. *F. permutable*.] Capable of being permuted; exchangeable. — **Per-mut-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Per-mut-a-ble**, *adv.*

Per-mu-ta-tion (pēr-mūt-tā'shūn), *n.* [L. *permutatio*: cf. *F. permutation*. See **PERMUTATE**.] 1. The act of

permuting; exchange of one thing for another; mutual transference; interchange.

The violent convulsions and permutations that have been made in property. *Burke.*

2. (Math.) (a) The arrangement of any determinate number of things, as units, objects, letters, etc., in all possible orders, one after the other; — called also *alternation*. Cf. COMBINATION, n., 4. (b) Any one of such possible arrangements.

3. (Law) Barter; exchange.

Permutation lock, a lock in which the parts can be transposed or shifted, so as to require different arrangements of the tumblers on different occasions of unlocking.

Per-mute' (pér-müt'), v. t. [L. *permutare*, *permutatum*; *per* + *mutare* to change: cf. F. *permuter*.]

1. To interchange; to transfer reciprocally.

2. To exchange; to barter; to traffic. [Obs.]

Bought, trucked, permuted, or given. *Hakluyt.*

Per-mut'er (-müt'ér), n. One who permutes.

Pern (pérn), v. t. [See *PERNANCY*.] To take profit of; to make profitable. [Obs.] *Sylvester.*

Pern, n. (Zool.) The honey buzzard.

Pernan-oy (pér-nan-oy), n. [OF. *perennace*, fr. *prendre*, *prendre*, *prendre*, to take, L. *perennare*, *perennare*.] (Law) A taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind, the receiving of profits. *Blackstone.*

Pernel (-nèl), n. See *PIMPINELL*. [Obs.]

Pern-ol-ion (pér-nól-ion), n. [See 2d *PERNICIOUS*.] Destruction; perdition. [Obs.] *Hudibras.*

Pern-ol-ion (-s), a. [L. *pernix*, *pernix*.] Quick; swift (to burn). [R.] *Milton.*

Pern-ol-ion, a. [L. *perniciosus*, from *pernicius* destruction, from *pernecare* to kill or slay outright; *per* + *necare* to kill, slay: cf. F. *pernicieux*, G. *pernicious*, *pernicious*.] Having the quality of injuring or killing; destructive; very mischievous; baleful; malicious; wicked.

Let this pernicious hour

Stand eye accursed in the calendar. *Shak.*

Pernicious to his health. *Prescott.*

Syn. — Destructive; ruinous; deadly; noxious; injurious; baneful; deleterious; hurtful; mischievous.

— **Per-nol-ion-ous**, adv. — **Per-nol-ion-ous-ness**, n.

Per-nol-ty (-nól-ti), n. [L. *pernicitus*.] See 1st *PERNICIOUS*. Swiftly; colorily. [R.] *Ray.*

|| **Per-ni-o** (pér-ni-ó), n. [L. (Med.) A chilblain.

Per-noc-ti-an (pér-nók-ti-an), n. One who watches or keeps awake all night.

Per-noc-ti-on (-shún), n. [L. *pernocatio*, fr. *pernocare* to stay all night; *per* + *nox*, *noctis*, night.] The act or state of passing the whole night; a remaining all night. "Pernocation in prayer." *Jer. Taylor.*

Per-nor (pér-nór), n. [See *PERN*, v.] (Law) One who receives the profits, as of an estate.

Per-not' fur-nace (pér-nót' fúr-nás), [So called from Charles *Pernot*, its inventor.] A reverberatory furnace with a circular revolving hearth, — used in making steel.

Per-ny-i moth (pér-ni-i móth'), (Zool.) A silk-producing moth (*Attacus Pernyi*) which feeds upon the oak. It has been introduced into Europe and America from China.

Per-of-skite (pér-óf'skít), n. [From von *Perovski*, of St. Petersburg.] (Min.) A titanate of lime occurring in octahedral or cubic crystals. [Written also *Perovskite*.]

Per-ogue' (pér-óg'), n. See *PEROQUE*.

Per-o-nate (pér-ón-át), a. [L. *peronatus* rough-booted, fr. *per*, *onus*, a kind of rough boot.] (Bot.) A term applied to the stipes or stalks of certain fungi which are covered with a woolly substance which at length becomes powdery. *Henslow.*

Per-o-ne-al (-nè'al), a. [Gr. *περόνη* the fibula.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the fibula; in the region of the fibula.

Per-o-rate (-rát), v. t. [See *PERORATION*.] To make a peroration; to harangue. [Collog.]

Per-o-ra-tion (-rá-shún), n. [L. *peroratio*, fr. *perorare*, *peroratum*, to speak from beginning to end; *per* + *orare* to speak. See *PER*, and *ORATION*.] (Rhet.) The concluding part of an oration; especially, a final summing up and enforcement of an argument. *Burke.*

Per-ox-i-da-tion (pér-ók-si-dá-shún), n. Act, process, or result of peroxidizing; oxidation to a peroxide.

Per-ox-ide (pér-ók-sid' or -id), n. (Chem.) An oxide containing more oxygen than some other oxide of the same element. Formerly peroxides were regarded as the highest oxides. Cf. *PER*, 2.

Per-ox-i-dine (-i-diz), v. t. [Imp. & p. p. *PEROXIDIZE* (-diz), p. pr. & vb. n. *PEROXIDIZING*.] (Chem.) To oxidize to the utmost degree, so as to form a peroxide.

Per-pend' (-pénd'), v. t. [L. *perpendere*, *perpensum*; *per* + *pendere* to weigh.] To weigh carefully in the mind. [R.] "Perpend my words." *Shak.*

Per-pend', v. t. To attend; to be attentive. [R.] *Shak.*

Per-pend'er (-ér), n. [F. *perpaigne*, *perpaigne*, of uncertain origin.] (Masonry) A large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it, and acting as a binder; — called also *perpend*, *perpend stone*, and *perpent stone*.

Per-pen-di-cle (-pén-dí-k'l'), n. [L. *perpendicularis*; *per* + *pendere* to hang: cf. F. *perpendiculaire*.] Something hanging straight down; a plumb line. [Obs.]

Per-pen-di-cu-lar-i-ty (pér-pén-dík'ú-lér-i-ti), a. [L. *perpendicularitas*; cf. F. *perpendiculaire*.] See *PERPENDICULAR*, *PERPENDICULARITY*. 1. Exactly upright or vertical; pointing to the zenith; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; extending in a right line from any point toward the center of the earth.

2. (Geom.) At right angles to a given line or surface; as, the line *ad* is perpendicular to the line *bc*.

ad Perpendicular line; *bc* Horizontal line.

Per-pen-di-cu-lar-i-ty (pér-pén-dík'ú-lér-i-ti), a. [L. *perpendicularitas*; cf. F. *perpendiculaire*.] See *PERPENDICULAR*, *PERPENDICULARITY*. 1. Exactly upright or vertical; pointing to the zenith; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; extending in a right line from any point toward the center of the earth.

2. (Geom.) At right angles to a given line or surface; as, the line *ad* is perpendicular to the line *bc*.

Per-pen-di-cu-lar-i-ty (pér-pén-dík'ú-lér-i-ti), a. [L. *perpendicularitas*; cf. F. *perpendiculaire*.] See *PERPENDICULAR*, *PERPENDICULARITY*. 1. Exactly upright or vertical; pointing to the zenith; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; extending in a right line from any point toward the center of the earth.

2. (Geom.) At right angles to a given line or surface; as, the line *ad* is perpendicular to the line *bc*.

Per-pen-di-cu-lar-i-ty (pér-pén-dík'ú-lér-i-ti), a. [L. *perpendicularitas*; cf. F. *perpendiculaire*.] See *PERPENDICULAR*, *PERPENDICULARITY*. 1. Exactly upright or vertical; pointing to the zenith; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; extending in a right line from any point toward the center of the earth.

2. (Geom.) At right angles to a given line or surface; as, the line *ad* is perpendicular to the line *bc*.

Per-pen-di-cu-lar-i-ty (pér-pén-dík'ú-lér-i-ti), a. [L. *perpendicularitas*; cf. F. *perpendiculaire*.] See *PERPENDICULAR*, *PERPENDICULARITY*. 1. Exactly upright or vertical; pointing to the zenith; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; extending in a right line from any point toward the center of the earth.

2. (Geom.) At right angles to a given line or surface; as, the line *ad* is perpendicular to the line *bc*.

Per-pen-di-cu-lar-i-ty (pér-pén-dík'ú-lér-i-ti), a. [L. *perpendicularitas*; cf. F. *perpendiculaire*.] See *PERPENDICULAR*, *PERPENDICULARITY*. 1. Exactly upright or vertical; pointing to the zenith; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; extending in a right line from any point toward the center of the earth.

2. (Geom.) At right angles to a given line or surface; as, the line *ad* is perpendicular to the line *bc*.

Per-pen-di-cu-lar-i-ty (pér-pén-dík'ú-lér-i-ti), a. [L. *perpendicularitas*; cf. F. *perpendiculaire*.] See *PERPENDICULAR*, *PERPENDICULARITY*. 1. Exactly upright or vertical; pointing to the zenith; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; extending in a right line from any point toward the center of the earth.

2. (Geom.) At right angles to a given line or surface; as, the line *ad* is perpendicular to the line *bc*.

Per-pen-di-cu-lar-i-ty (pér-pén-dík'ú-lér-i-ti), a. [L. *perpendicularitas*; cf. F. *perpendiculaire*.] See *PERPENDICULAR*, *PERPENDICULARITY*. 1. Exactly upright or vertical; pointing to the zenith; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; extending in a right line from any point toward the center of the earth.

2. (Geom.) At right angles to a given line or surface; as, the line *ad* is perpendicular to the line *bc*.

Per-pen-di-cu-lar-i-ty (pér-pén-dík'ú-lér-i-ti), a. [L. *perpendicularitas*; cf. F. *perpendiculaire*.] See *PERPENDICULAR*, *PERPENDICULARITY*. 1. Exactly upright or vertical; pointing to the zenith; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; extending in a right line from any point toward the center of the earth.

2. (Geom.) At right angles to a given line or surface; as, the line *ad* is perpendicular to the line *bc*.

Per-pen-di-cu-lar-i-ty (pér-pén-dík'ú-lér-i-ti), a. [L. *perpendicularitas*; cf. F. *perpendiculaire*.] See *PERPENDICULAR*, *PERPENDICULARITY*. 1. Exactly upright or vertical; pointing to the zenith; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; extending in a right line from any point toward the center of the earth.

2. (Geom.) At right angles to a given line or surface; as, the line *ad* is perpendicular to the line *bc*.

Per-pen-di-cu-lar-i-ty (pér-pén-dík'ú-lér-i-ti), a. [L. *perpendicularitas*; cf. F. *perpendiculaire*.] See *PERPENDICULAR*, *PERPENDICULARITY*. 1. Exactly upright or vertical; pointing to the zenith; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; extending in a right line from any point toward the center of the earth.

2. (Geom.) At right angles to a given line or surface; as, the line *ad* is perpendicular to the line *bc*.

Per-pen-di-cu-lar-i-ty (pér-pén-dík'ú-lér-i-ti), a. [L. *perpendicularitas*; cf. F. *perpendiculaire*.] See *PERPENDICULAR*, *PERPENDICULARITY*. 1. Exactly upright or vertical; pointing to the zenith; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; extending in a right line from any point toward the center of the earth.

2. (Geom.) At right angles to a given line or surface; as, the line *ad* is perpendicular to the line *bc*.

Per-pen-di-cu-lar-i-ty (pér-pén-dík'ú-lér-i-ti), a. [L. *perpendicularitas*; cf. F. *perpendiculaire*.] See *PERPENDICULAR*, *PERPENDICULARITY*. 1. Exactly upright or vertical; pointing to the zenith; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; extending in a right line from any point toward the center of the earth.

2. (Geom.) At right angles to a given line or surface; as, the line *ad* is perpendicular to the line *bc*.

century to the early part of the 16th; — probably so called from the vertical style of its window mullions.

Per-pen-di-cu-lar (pér-pén-dík'ú-lér), n. 1. A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line or direction.

2. (Geom.) A line or plane falling at right angles on another line or surface, or making equal angles with it on each side.

Per-pen-di-cu-lar-i-ty (-lér-i-ti), n. [Cf. F. *perpendicularité*.] The quality or state of being perpendicular.

Per-pen-di-cu-lar-i-ty (-lér-i-ti), adv. In a perpendicular manner; vertically.

Per-pend stone (pér-pénd stón'), See *PERPENDER*.

Per-pen-sion (pér-pén-shún), n. [See *PERPEND*.] Careful consideration; pondering. [Obs.] *Sir T. Browne.*

Per-pen-si-ty (-sí-ti), n. Perpendicular. [Obs.]

Per-pen-stone (pér-pénd stón'), See *PERPENDER*.

Per-pes-sion (pér-pés-shún), n. [L. *perpassio*, fr. *perpeti*, *perpassus*, to bear steadfastly; *per* + *pati* to bear.] Suffering; endurance. [Obs.] *P. Pearson.*

Per-pe-tra-ble (pér-pé-trá-bl'), a. Capable of being perpetrated.

Per-pe-trate (-trát), v. t. [Imp. & p. p. *PERPETRATED* (-trátéd); p. pr. & vb. n. *PERPETRATING*.] [L. *perpetratus*, p. p. of *perpetrare* to effect, perpetrate; *per* + *trahere* to perform.] To do or perform; to carry through; to execute, commonly in a bad sense; to commit (as a crime, an offense); to be guilty of; as, to perpetrate a foul deed.

What the worst perpetrator, or beat endure. *Young.*

Per-pe-tra-tion (-trát-shún), n. [L. *perpetratio*; cf. F. *perpetration*.] 1. The act of perpetrating; a doing; — commonly used of doing something wrong, as a crime.

2. The thing perpetrated; an evil action.

Per-pe-tra-tor (-trát-tór), n. [L.] One who perpetrates; — one who commits an offense or crime.

Per-pe-tu-a-ble (pér-pét'ú-á-bl'), 135), a. Capable of being perpetuated or continued.

Varieties are *perpetuate*, like species. *Gray.*

Per-pe-tu-al (-ál), a. [OF. *perpetuel*, F. *perpetuel*, fr. L. *perpetuus*, fr. *perpetuus* continuing throughout, continuous, fr. *perpes*, *petis*, lasting throughout.] Never-ceasing; continuing forever or for an unlimited time; unending; everlasting; continuous.

Unto the kingdom of perpetual night. *Shak.*

Perpetual feast of nectared sweets. *Milton.*

Circle of perpetual apparition or occultation. See under *CIRCLE*.

— **Perpetual calendar**, a calendar so devised that it may be adjusted for any month or year. — **Perpetual curacy** (Ch. of Eng.), a curacy in which all the tithes are appropriated, and no vicarage is endowed. *Blackstone.*

— **Perpetual motion**, See under *MOTION*. — **Perpetual screw**, See *Endless screw*, under *SCREW*.

Syn. — Continual; unceasing; endless; everlasting; incessant; constant; eternal. See *CONSTANT*.

Per-pe-tu-al-ly, adv. In a perpetual manner; constantly; continually.

The Bible and Common Prayer Book in the vulgar tongue, being perpetually read in churches, have proved a kind of standard for language. *Swift.*

Per-pe-tu-al-ty (-ti), n. The state or condition of being perpetual. [Obs.] *Testament of Love.*

Per-pe-tu-ance (-ans), n. Perpetuity. [Obs.]

Per-pe-tu-ate (-át), v. t. [Imp. & p. p. *PERPETUATED* (-átéd); p. pr. & vb. n. *PERPETUATING*.] [L. *perpetuatus*, p. p. of *perpetuare* to perpetuate. See *PERPETUAL*.] To make perpetual; to cause to endure, or to be continued; indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion; to eternalize.

Per-pe-tu-ate (-át), a. [L. *perpetuatus*, p. p.] Made perpetual; perpetuated. [R.] *Southey.*

Per-pe-tu-a-tion (-tá-shún), n. [Cf. F. *perpetuation*.] The act of making perpetual, or of preserving from extinction through an endless existence, or for an indefinite period of time; continuance. *Sir T. Browne.*

Per-pe-tu-i-ty (pér-pé-tú-i-ti), n. [L. *perpetuitas*; cf. F. *perpetuité*.] 1. The quality or state of being perpetual; as, the perpetuity of laws.

2. The perpetuity of fame. *Byron.*

The perpetuity of a single emotion is insanity. *I. Taylor.*

3. Endless time. "And yet we should, for perpetuity, go hence in debt." *Shak.*

4. (Annuities) (a) The number of years in which the simple interest of any sum becomes equal to the principal. (b) The number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity to continue forever. (c) A perpetual annuity.

5. (Law) (a) Duration without limitations as to time. (b) The quality or condition of an estate by which it becomes inalienable, either perpetually or for a very long period; also, the estate itself so modified or perpetuated.

Per-plex' (pér-pléks'), v. t. [Imp. & p. p. *PERPLEXED* (-pléks't); p. pr. & vb. n. *PERPLEXING*.] [L. *perplexari*, See *PERPLEX*, a.] 1. To involve; to entangle; to make intricate or complicated, and difficult to be unraveled or understood; as, to perplex one with doubts.

No awful wildness to perplex the scene. *Pope.*

What was thought obscure, perplexed, and too hard for our weak parts, will lie open to the understanding in a fair view. *Locke.*

2. To embarrass; to puzzle; to distract; to bewilder; to confuse; to trouble with ambiguity, suspense, or anxiety. "Perplexed beyond self-explication." *Shak.*

We are perplexed, but not in despair. *2 Cor. iv. 8.*

We can distinguish no general truths, or at least shall be apt to perplex the mind. *Locke.*

3. To plague; to vex; to torment.

Syn. To entangle; involve; complicate; embarrass; puzzle; bewilder; confuse; distract. See *EMBARRASS*.

Per-plex', a. [L. *perplexus* entangled, intricate; *per* + *plexere*, *plexum*, to plait, braid: cf. F. *perplexer*.] See *PERPLEX*, and *PLAIT*. Intricate; difficult. [Obs.] *Glanville.*

Per-plex-ed' (pér-pléks't), a. Entangled, involved, or confused; hence, embarrassed; puzzled; doubtful;

anxious. — **Per-plex-ed-ly** (pér-pléks't-ly), adv. — **Per-plex-ed-ness**, n.

Per-plex-ing (pér-pléks'ing), a. Embarrassing; puzzling; troublesome. "Perplexing thoughts." *Milton.*

Per-plex-i-ty (-i-ti), n.; pl. *PERPLEXITIES* (-tís). [L. *perplexitas*; cf. F. *perplexité*.] The quality or state of being perplexed or puzzled; complication; intricacy; entanglement; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty; embarrassment; bewilderment; doubt.

By their own perplexities involved, *Milton.*

Per-plex-i-ty (-i-ti), n.; pl. *PERPLEXITIES* (-tís). [L. *perplexitas*; cf. F. *perplexité*.] The quality or state of being perplexed or puzzled; complication; intricacy; entanglement; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty; embarrassment; bewilderment; doubt.

By their own perplexities involved, *Milton.*

Per-plex-i-ty (-i-ti), n.; pl. *PERPLEXITIES* (-tís). [L. *perplexitas*; cf. F. *perplexité*.] The quality or state of being perplexed or puzzled; complication; intricacy; entanglement; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty; embarrassment; bewilderment; doubt.

By their own perplexities involved, *Milton.*

Per-plex-i-ty (-i-ti), n.; pl. *PERPLEXITIES* (-tís). [L. *perplexitas*; cf. F. *perplexité*.] The quality or state of being perplexed or puzzled; complication; intricacy; entanglement; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty; embarrassment; bewilderment; doubt.

By their own perplexities involved, *Milton.*

Per-plex-i-ty (-i-ti), n.; pl. *PERPLEXITIES* (-tís). [L. *perplexitas*; cf. F. *perplexité*.] The quality or state of being perplexed or puzzled; complication; intricacy; entanglement; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty; embarrassment; bewilderment; doubt.

By their own perplexities involved, *Milton.*

Per-plex-i-ty (-i-ti), n.; pl. *PERPLEXITIES* (-tís). [L. *perplexitas*; cf. F. *perplexité*.] The quality or state of being perplexed or puzzled; complication; intricacy; entanglement; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty; embarrassment; bewilderment; doubt.

By their own perplexities involved, *Milton.*

Per-plex-i-ty (-i-ti), n.; pl. *PERPLEXITIES* (-tís). [L. *perplexitas*; cf. F. *perplexité*.] The quality or state of being perplexed or puzzled; complication; intricacy; entanglement; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty; embarrassment; bewilderment; doubt.

By their own perplexities involved, *Milton.*

Per-plex-i-ty (-i-ti), n.; pl. *PERPLEXITIES* (-tís). [L. *perplexitas*; cf. F. *perplexité*.] The quality or state of being perplexed or puzzled; complication; intricacy; entanglement; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty; embarrassment; bewilderment; doubt.

By their own perplexities involved, *Milton.*

Per-plex-i-ty (-i-ti), n.; pl. *PERPLEXITIES* (-tís). [L. *perplexitas*; cf. F. *perplexité*.] The quality or state of being perplexed or puzzled; complication; intricacy; entanglement; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty; embarrassment; bewilderment; doubt.

By their own perplexities involved, *Milton.*

3. (Theol.) Continuance in a state of grace until it is succeeded by a state of glory; sometimes called *final perseverance*, and the *perseverance of the saints*. See CALVINISM.

Syn. — Persistence; steadfastness; constancy; steadiness; pertinacity.

Per-se-ver-ant (pĕr'sē-vĕr'ant), *a.* [L. *perseverans*, -antis, *p. pr.* of *perseverare*.] Persevering. [L.] "Perseverant faith." *Whitby*. — **Per-se-ver-ant-ly**, *adv.* [R.]

Per-se-ver-er (-vĕr'), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* *PERSEVERED* (-vĕr'd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PERSEVERING*.] [*Per-se-ver-er*, L. *perseverare*, *fr. perseverare* very strict; *per* + *severus* strict, severe. See *PER-*, and *SEVER-*.] To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any project or course begun; to maintain a purpose in spite of counter influence, opposition, or discouragement; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken.

Three happy, if they know
Their happiness upright. *Milton*.

Syn. — To *PERSEVERE*, CONTINUE, PERSIST. The idea of not laying aside is common to these words. *Continue* is the generic term, denoting simply to do as one has done hitherto. To *persevere* is to continue in a given course in spite of discouragements, etc., from a desire to obtain our end. To *persist* is to continue from a determination of will not to give up. *Persist* is frequently used in a bad sense, implying obstinacy in pursuing an unworthy aim.

Per-se-ver-ing (-vĕr'ing), *a.* Characterized by perseverance; persistent. — **Per-se-ver-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Pers-ian (pĕr'shān), *a.* [From *Persia*: cf. *It. Persiano*. Cf. *PARSĒ*, *PARSĒ*, *PERSIC*.] Of or pertaining to Persia, to the Persians, or to their language.

Pers-ian berry, the fruit of *Rhamnus infectoria*, a kind of buckthorn, used for dyeing yellow and imported chiefly from Trebizond. — **Pers-ian cat** (zōōl.). Same as *Angora cat*, under *ANGORA*. — **Pers-ian columns** (Arch.), columns of which the shaft represents a Persian slave; — called also *Persians*. See *ATLANTES*. — **Pers-ian drill** (Mech.), a drill which is turned by pushing a nut back and forth along a spirally grooved drill holder. — **Pers-ian fire** (Med.), malignant pustule. — **Pers-ian powder, *See* *IN-SECT POWDER*, under *INSECT*. — **Pers-ian red** (n), under *INDIAN*. — **Pers-ian wheel**, a noria; a tympanum. See *NORIA*.**

Pers-ian, *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Persia.

2. The language spoken in Persia.

3. A thin silk fabric, used formerly for linings. *Beck*.

4. *pl.* (Arch.) See *Persian columns*, under *PERSIAN*, *a.*

Pers-ic (pĕr'sik), *a.* [L. *Persicus*. Cf. *PERSIAN*.] Of or relating to Persia. — *n.* The Persian language.

|| **Pers-ic-a-ri-a** (pĕr'sik-ā-rĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., from LL. *persicarius* a peach tree. See *PARACH*.] (*Bot.*) See *LADY'S THUMB*.

Pers-ic-ot (pĕr'sik-ōt; *F.* pĕr'sik-ōt'), *n.* [*F.* See *PARACH*.] A cordial made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, etc., with refined spirit.

|| **Pers-ic-flage** (*F.* pĕr'sik-flāzh'; *E.* pĕr'sik-flāzh'), *n.* [*F.*, *fr. persifler* to quiz, *fr. L. per* + *F. sigler* to whistle, hiss, *L. sibulare*, *sifflare*.] Frivolous or bantering talk; a frivolous manner of treating any subject, whether serious or otherwise; light rillery.

|| **Pers-ic-flour** (pĕr'sik-flōr'), *n.* [*F.*] One who indulges in persiflage; a banterer; a quizz.

Pers-ic-mōn (pĕr'sik-mōn), *n.* [Virginia Indian.] (*Bot.*) An American tree (*Diospyros Virginiana*) and its fruit, found from New York southward. The fruit is like a plum in appearance, but is very harsh and astringent until it has been exposed to frost, when it becomes palatable and nutritious.

Japanese persimmon, *Diospyros Kaki* and its red or yellow edible fruit, which outwardly resembles a tomato, but contains a few large seeds.

Pers-ic (pĕr'sik), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A kind of coloring matter obtained from lichens.

Pers-ic-ism (-iz'm), *n.* A Persian idiom.

Per-sist (-sist'), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* *PERSESTED*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PERSESTING*.] [*L. persistere*; *per* + *sistere* to stand or be fixed, *fr. stare* to stand; cf. *F. persister*. See *PER-*, and *STAND*.] To stand firm; to be fixed and unmoved; to stay; to continue steadfastly; especially, to continue fixed in a course of conduct against opposing motives; to persevere; — sometimes conveying an unfavorable notion, as of doggedness or obstinacy.

If they persist in pointing their batteries against particular persons, no laws of war forbid the making reprisals. *Addison*.

Some positive, persuiting folks we know
Who, if once wrong, will needs be always so. *Popo*.

It floats up; it turns over in my mind. *Mrs. Browning*.

Syn. — See *PERSEVERE*, and *INSIST*.

Per-sist-ence (-ens), *n.* [See *PERSESTING*.] 1. The persistent; staying or continuing quality; hence, in an unfavorable sense, doggedness; obstinacy.

2. The continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed; as: (*a.*) (*Physics*) The persistence of motion. (*b.*) (*Physiol.*) Visual persistence, or persistence of the visual impression; auditory persistence, etc.

Per-sist-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *persistens*, -entis, *p. pr.* of *persistere*. See *PERSEST*.] 1. Inclined to persist; having staying qualities; tenacious of position or purpose.

2. (*Biol.*) Remaining beyond the period when parts of the same kind sometimes fall off or are absorbed; permanent; as, persistent teeth or gills; a persistent calyx; — opposed to *deciduous*, and *caducous*.

Per-sist-ent-ly, *adv.* In a persistent manner.

Per-sist-ing, *a.* Inclined to persist; tenacious of purpose; persistent. — **Per-sist-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Per-sist-ive (-iv), *a.* See *PERSESTING*. *Shak*.

Per-solve (-solv), *v. t.* [L. *persolvere*.] To pay wholly, or fully. [*Obs.*] *E. Hall*.

Per-son (pĕr'sn; 277), *n.* [OE. *persone*, *person*,

person, *parson*, OF. *persone*, *F. personne*, *L. persona* a mask (used by actors), a personage, *pari*, a person, *fr. personare* to sound through; *per* + *sonare* to sound. See *PER-*, and *Sound*, a noise, and cf. *PARSON*.] 1. A character or part, as in a play; a specific kind or manifestation of individual character, whether in real life, or in literary or dramatic representation; an assumed character. [*Archaic*]

His first appearance upon the stage in his new person of a sycophant or juggler. *Bacon*.

No man can long put on a person and act a part. *Jer. Taylor*.

To bear rule, which was thy part
And person, hadst thou known thyself aright. *Milton*.

How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the person of a magistrate and that of a friend! *South*.

2. The bodily form of a human being; body; outward appearance; as, of comely person.

A fair person, and strong, and young of age. *Chaucer*.

If it assume my noble father's person. *Shak*.

Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person shined. *Milton*.

3. A living, self-conscious being, as distinct from an animal or a thing; a moral agent; a human being; a man, woman, or child.

Consider what person stands for; which, I think, is a thinking, intelligent being, that has reason and reflection. *Locke*.

4. A human being spoken of indefinitely; one; a man; as, any person present.

5. A person; the parish priest. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

6. (*Theol.*) Among Trinitarians, one of the three subdivisions of the Godhead (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost); an hypostasis. "Three persons and one God." *Bk. of Com. Prayer*.

7. (*Gram.*) One of three relations or conditions (that of speaking, that of being spoken to, and that of being spoken of) pertaining to a noun or a pronoun, and thence also to the verb of which it may be the subject.

|| **PERSON** A noun or pronoun, when representing the speaker, is said to be in the first person; when representing what is spoken to, in the second person; when representing what is spoken of, in the third person.

8. (*Biol.*) A shoot or bud of a plant; a polyp or zooid of the compound Hydrozoa, Anthozoa, etc.; also, an individual in the narrowest sense, among the higher animals.

True corals, composed of united persons. . . usually arise by gemmation. . . yet in sponges and corals occasionally by fusion of several originally distinct persons. *Encyc. Brit.*

Artificial, or **Fictitious**, **person** (*Law*), a corporation or body politic. *Blackstone*. — **Natural person** (*Law*), a man, woman, or child, in distinction from a corporation. — **In person**, by one's self; with bodily presence; not by representative. "The king himself in person is set forth." *Shak*. — **In the person of**, in the place of; acting for. *Shak*.

Per-son (pĕr'sn; 277), *v. t.* To represent as a person; to personify; to impersonate. [*Obs.*] *Milton*.

|| **Per-son-na** (pĕr'sn-ā), *n.*; *pl.* *PERSONÆ* (-nē). [*L.*] Same as *PERSON*, *n.*

Per-son-a-ble (pĕr'sn-ā-b'l), *a.* 1. Having a well-formed body, or person; graceful; comely; of good appearance; presentable; as, a personable man or woman.

Wise, warlike, personable, courteous, and kind. *Spenser*.

The king. . . so visited with sickness, was not personable. *E. Hall*.

2. (*Law*) (*a.*) Enabled to maintain pleas in court. *Cowell*.

(*b.*) Having capacity to take anything granted.

Per-son-age (-āj; 48), *n.* [*F. personnage*.] 1. Form, appearance, or belongings of a person; the external appearance, stature, figure, air, and the like, of a person. "In personage stately." *Hayward*.

The damsel well did view his personage. *Spenser*.

2. Character assumed or represented. "The actors and personages of this fable." *Broome*. "Disguised in a false personage." *Addison*.

3. A notable or distinguished person; a conspicuous or peculiar character; as, an illustrious personage; a comely personage of stature tall. *Spenser*.

Per-son-al (-al), *a.* [L. *personalis*: cf. *F. personnel*.] 1. Pertaining to human beings as distinct from things.

Every man so termed by way of personal difference. *Hooker*.

2. Of or pertaining to a particular person; relating to, or affecting, an individual, or each of many individuals; peculiar or proper to private concerns; not public or general; as, personal comfort; personal desire.

The words are conditional. — If thou doest well, — and so *personal* to Cain. *Locke*.

3. Pertaining to the external or bodily appearance; corporeal; as, personal charms. *Addison*.

4. Done in person, without the intervention of another. "Personal communication." *Babington*.

The immediate and personal speaking of God. *White*.

5. Relating to an individual, his character, conduct, motives, or private affairs, in an invidious and offensive manner; as, personal reflections or remarks.

6. (*Gram.*) Denoting person; as, a personal pronoun.

Personal action (*Law*), a suit or action by which a man claims a debt or personal duty, or damages in lieu of it; or wherein he claims satisfaction in damages for an injury to his person or property, or the specific recovery of goods or chattels; — opposed to *real action*. — **Personal equation**. (*Astron.*) See under *EQUATION*. — **Personal estate** or **property** (*Law*), movables; chattels; — opposed to *real estate* or *property*. It usually consists of things temporary and movable, including all subjects of property not of a freehold nature. — **Personal identity** (*Metaph.*), the persistent and continuous unity of the individual person, which is attested by consciousness. — **Personal pronoun** (*Gram.*), one of the pronouns *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *it*, and their plurals. — **Personal representatives** (*Law*), the executors or administrators of a person deceased. — **Personal rights**, rights appertaining to the person; as, the rights of personal security, personal liberty, and private property. — **Personal titles**. See under *TITLE*. — **Personal verb** (*Gram.*), a verb which is modified or inflected to correspond with the three persons.

Per-son-al, *n.* (*Law*) A movable; a chattel.

Per-son-al-ism (pĕr'sn-āl-iz'm), *n.* The quality or state of being personal; personality. [*R.*]

Per-son-al-ity (-i-tē), *n.*; *pl.* *PERSONALITIES* (-itē). [*Cf. F. personnalité. Cf. PERSONALITY.*] 1. That which constitutes distinction of person; individuality.

Personality is individuality existing in itself, but with a nature as a ground. *Coleridge*.

2. Something said or written which refers to the person, conduct, etc., of some individual, especially something of a disparaging or offensive nature; personal remarks; as, indulgence in personalities.

Sharp personalities were exchanged. *Macaulay*.

3. (*Law*) That quality of a law which concerns the condition, state, and capacity of persons. *Burrill*.

Per-son-al-ize (pĕr'sn-āl-iz), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* *PERSONALIZED* (-izd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PERSONALIZING* (-iz'ing).] To make personal. "They personalize death." *Spencer*.

Per-son-al-ly, *adv.* 1. In a personal manner; by bodily presence; in person; not by representative or substitute; as, to deliver a letter personally.

He, being cited, personally came not. *Grafton*.

2. With respect to an individual; as regards the person; individually; particularly.

She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and personally to the king. *Bacon*.

3. With respect to one's individuality; as regards one's self; as, personally I have no feeling in the matter.

Per-son-al-ty (-tē), *n.* 1. The state of being a person; personality. [*R.*]

2. (*Law*) Personal property, as distinguished from realty or real property.

Per-son-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* *PERSONATED* (-ētd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PERSONATING* (-ē'ing).] [*L.* PERSONALIZED to cry out, LL. to extol. See *PERSON*.] To celebrate loudly; to extol; to praise. [*Obs.*]

In fable, hymn, or song so personating
Their gods ridiculous. *Milton*.

Per-son-ate, *v. t.* [*L.* *personatus* masked, assumed, fictitious, *fr. persona* a mask. See *PERSON*.] 1. To assume the character of, to represent by a fictitious appearance; to act the part of; hence, to counterfeit; to feign; as, he tried to personate his brother; a personated devotion. *Hammond*.

2. To set forth in an unreal character; to disguise; to mask. [*R.*] "A personated mate." *Milton*.

3. To personify; to typify; to describe. *Shak*.

Per-son-ate, *v. i.* To play or assume a character.

Per-son-ate (-āt), *a.* [*L.* *personatus* masked.] (*Bot.*) Having the throat of a bilabiate corolla nearly closed by a projection of the base of the lower lip; masked, as in the flower of the snapdragon.

Per-son-a-tion (-ā'shūn), *n.* The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person or character of another.

Per-son-a-tor (-ā'tēr), *n.* One who personates. "The personators of these actions." *B. Jonson*.

Per-son-a-ty (-ē'tē), *n.* Personality. [*R.*] *Coleridge*.

Per-son-a-tion (pĕr'sn-ā-ti-ōn), *n.* [*Cf. F. personification.*] 1. The act of personifying; impersonation; embodiment. *C. Knight*.

2. (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstract idea is represented as animated, or endowed with personality; prosopopoeia; as, the floods clap their hands. "Confusion heard his voice." *Milton*.

Per-son-a-tive (-ā'tiv), *n.* One whose personifies.

Per-son-a-ly (-lī), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* *PERSONIFIED* (-fid); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PERSONIFYING* (-fī'ing).] [*Person* + *-fy*: cf. *F. personifier*.] 1. To regard, treat, or represent as a person; to represent as a rational being.

The poets take the liberty of personifying inanimate things. *Chatterfield*.

2. To be the embodiment or personification of; to impersonate; as, he personifies the law.

Per-son-ize (pĕr'sn-īz), *v. t.* To personify. [*R.*] *Milton* has personized them. *J. Richardson*.

|| **Per-son-nel** (*F.* pĕr'sn-ā-nēl; *E.* pĕr'sn-nēl), *n.* [*F.* See *PERSONAL*.] The body of persons employed in some public service, as the army, navy, etc.; — distinguished from *matériel*.

Per-spect-ive (pĕr'spĕk'tiv), *a.* [*L.* *perspicere*, *perspectum*, to look through; *per* + *spicere*, *specere*, to look: cf. *F. perspectif*; or from *E. perspective*, *n.* See *SPY*, *v.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the science of vision; optical. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*.

2. Pertaining to the art, or in accordance with the laws, of perspective.

Perspective plane, the plane or surface on which the objects are delineated, or the picture drawn; the plane of projection; — distinguished from the *ground plane*, which is that on which the objects are represented as standing. When this plane is oblique to the principal face of the object, the perspective is called *oblique perspective*; when parallel to that face, *parallel perspective*. — **Perspective shell** (*Zool.*), any shell of the genus *Solium* and allied genera. See *SOLARIUM*.

Per-spect-ive, *n.* [*F. perspective*, *fr. perspicere*: cf. *It. prospettiva*. See *PERSPECTIVE*, *a.*] 1. A glass through which objects are viewed. [*Obs.*] "Not a perspective, but a mirror." *Sir T. Browne*.

2. That which is seen through an opening; a view; a vista. "The perspective of life." *Goldsmith*.

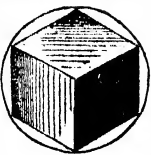
3. The effect of distance upon the appearance of objects, by means of which the eye recognizes them as being at a more or less measurable distance. Hence, *aerial perspective*, the assumed greater vagueness or uncertainty of outline in distant objects.

Aerial perspective is the expression of space by any means whatsoever, sharpness of edge, vividness of color, etc. *Ruskin*.

4. The art and the science of so delineating objects that they shall seem to grow smaller as they recede from the eye; — called also *linear perspective*.

5. A drawing in linear perspective.

Isometrical perspective, an inaccurate term for a mechanical way of representing objects in the direction of the diagonal of a cube. — **Perspective glass**, a telescope which shows objects in the right position.



Perspec'tive-ly (pĕr-spĕk'tĭv-ly), *adv.* 1. Optically; as through a glass. [*L.*] 2. According to the rules of perspective.

You see them *perspectively*. *Shak.*

Perspec'to-graph (tĕ-gráf), *n.* Cube seen in isometrical perspective. [*L. perspicus* (p. of *perspicere* to look through) + *-graph*.] An instrument for obtaining, and transferring to a picture, the points and outlines of objects, so as to represent them in their proper geometric relations as viewed from some one point.

Perspec'tog-ra-phy (pĕr-spĕk'tŏg'rā-fy), *n.* The science or art of delineating objects according to the laws of perspective; the theory of perspective.

Perspi-ca-ble (pĕr-spi-kā-b'l), *a.* [*L. perspicabilis*, fr. *perspicere*.] Discernible. [*Obs.*] *Herbert.*

Perspi-ca-cious (kā-shi'as), *a.* [*L. perspicax*, *-acis*, fr. *perspicere* to look through; cf. *F. perspicace*. See *PERSPECTIVE*.] 1. Having the power of seeing clearly; quick-sighted; sharp of sight. 2. Fig.: Of acute discernment; keen.

Perspi-ca-cious-ly, *adv.* — **Perspi-ca-cious-ness**, *n. — **Perspi-ca-cious-ty** (kā-shi'as-tĭ), *n.* [*L. perspicacitas*: cf. *F. perspicacité*. See *PERSPICACIOUS*.] The state of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or of intelligence; acute discernment. *Sir T. Browne.**

Perspi-ca-cy (pĕr-spi-kā-sy), *n.* Perspicacity. [*Obs.*] **Perspi-ci-ence** (pĕr-spi-shēns), *n.* [*L. perspicentia*, fr. *perspicere*, p. pr. of *perspicere*. See *PERSPECTIVE*.] The act of looking sharply. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Perspi-cill (pĕr-spi-sill), *n.* [*L. perspicilla*, fr. *L. perspicere* to look through.] An optical glass, a telescope. [*Obs.*] *Crashaw.*

Perspi-cu-ity (kūf-tĭ), *n.* [*L. perspicuitas*: cf. *F. perspicuité*.] 1. The quality or state of being transparent or translucent. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.* 2. The quality of being perspicuous to the understanding; clearness of expression or thought. 3. Sagacity; perspicacity.

Syn. — Clearness; perspicuousness; plainness; distinctness; lucidity; transparency. See *CLARITY*.

Perspi-cu-ous (pĕr-spi-kū-ŭs), *a.* [*L. perspicuus*, from *perspicere* to look through. See *PERSPECTIVE*.] 1. Capable of being seen through; transparent; translucent; not opaque. [*Obs.*] *Beaumont.*

2. Clear to the understanding; capable of being clearly understood; clear in thought or in expression; not obscure or ambiguous; as, a *perspicuous* writer; *perspicuous* statements. "The purpose is *perspicuous*." *Shak.* — **Perspi-cu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Perspi-cu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Perspi-ra-ble (pĕr-spi-rā-b'l), *a.* [*Cf. F. perspirable*.] 1. Capable of being perspired.

2. Emitting perspiration; perspiring. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Perspi-ra-tion (pĕr-spi-rā-shŭn), *n.* [*Cf. F. perspiration*.] 1. The act or process of perspiring. 2. That which is excreted through the skin; sweat.

Syn. — A man of average weight throws off through the skin during 24 hours about 18 ounces of water, 300 grains of solid matter, and 400 grains of carbonic acid gas. Ordinarily, this constant exhalation is not apparent, and the excretion is then termed *insensible perspiration*.

Perspi-ra-tive (pĕr-spi-rā-tĭv), *a.* Performing the act of perspiration; perspiratory.

Perspi-ra-to-ry (tĕ-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing, perspiration; as, the *perspiratory* ducts.

Perspire (pĕr-spi-rĭ), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. PERSPIRED* (-sĭrd); *p. pr. & vb. n. PERSPIRING*.] *Perspire* to breathe through; *per* + *spirare*. See *PUR*, and *SPHIRE*.] 1. (*Physiol.*) To excrete matter through the skin; esp., to excrete fluids through the pores of the skin; to sweat. 2. To be evacuated or excreted, or to exude, through the pores of the skin; as, a fluid *perspires*.

Perspire, *v. t.* To emit or evacuate through the pores of the skin; to sweat; to excrete through pores. *Firs* . . . *perspire* a fine balsam of turpentine. *Smollett.*

Perspire-ous (strĕp'rĕ-ŭs), *a.* [*L. perstrēpere* to make a great noise.] Noisy; obstreperous. [*Obs.*] *Ford.*

Pers-tringe (pĕr-strĭnj'), *v. t.* [*L. perstringere*; *per* + *stringere* to bind up, to touch upon.] 1. To touch; to graze; to glance on. [*Obs.*] 2. To criticize; to touch upon. [*R.*] *Freely.*

Persuad'a-ble (pĕr-swād'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be persuaded. — **Persuad'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Persuad'a-bly**, *adv.*

Persuade (pĕr-swād'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PERSUADED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. PERSUADING*.] [*L. persuadere*, *persuadum*; *per* + *suadere* to advise, persuade: cf. *F. persuader*. See *PUR*, and *SUASION*.] 1. To influence or gain over by argument, advice, entreaty, expostulation, etc.; to draw or incline to a determination by presenting sufficient motives. Almost thou *persuadest* me to be a Christian. *Acts* xxvi. 28. We will *persuade* him, be it possible. *Shak.*

2. To try to influence. [*Obsol.*] Hearken not unto Heczekiah, when he *persuadeth* you. *2 Kings* xviii. 32.

3. To convince by argument, or by reasons offered or suggested from reflection, etc.; to cause to believe. Beloved, we are *persuaded* better things of you. *Heb.* vi. 9.

4. To incite to by argument or expostulation; to advise; to recommend. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — To convince; induce; prevail on; win over; allure; entice. See *CONVINCE*.

Persuade (pĕr-swād'), *v. i.* To use persuasion; to plead; to prevail by persuasion. *Shak.*

Persuade, *n.* Persuasion. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.* **Persuad'ed**, *p. p. & a.* Prevailed upon; influenced by argument or entreaty; convinced. — **Persuad'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Persuad'ed-ness**, *n.*

Persuad'er (ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, persuades or influences. "Powerful *persuaders*." *Milton.*

Persua-si-bil'i-ty (pĕr-swā'si-bil'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of being persuaded. *Hawthorne.*

Persua-si-ble (swā'si-b'l), *a.* [*Cf. L. persuasibilis*, *persuasive*, *F. persuadable*.] 1. Capable of being persuaded; persuadable. 2. Persuasive. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Persua-si-ble-ness, *n.* — **Persua-si-ly**, *adv.* **Persua-sion** (zhŭn), *n.* [*L. persuasio*: cf. *F. persuasion*.] 1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing the mind by arguments or reasons offered, or by anything that moves the mind or passions, or inclines the will to a determination. For thou hast all the arts of fine *persuasion*. *Ottway.*

2. The state of being persuaded or convinced; settled opinion or conviction, which has been induced. If the general *persuasion* of all men does so account it. *Hooker.*

My firm *persuasion* is, at least sometimes, That if heaven will weigh man's virtues and his crimes With nice attention.

3. A creed or belief; a sect or party adhering to a certain creed or system of opinions; as, men of the same *persuasion*; all *persuasions* are agreed. Of whatever state or *persuasion*, religious or political. *Jefferson.*

4. The power or quality of persuading; persuasiveness. Is't possible that my deserts to you Can lack *persuasion*? *Shak.*

5. That which persuades; a persuader. [*R.*] **Syn.** — See *CONVINCION*.

Persua-sive (swā'siv; 277), *a.* [*Cf. F. persuasif*.] Tending to persuade; having the power of persuading; as, *persuasive* eloquence. "Persuasive words." *Milton.*

Persua-sive, *n.* That which persuades; an inducement; an incitement; an exhortation. — **Persua-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Persua-sive-ness**, *n.*

Persua-so-ry (sŏ-rĭ), *a.* Persuasive. *Sir T. Browne.* **Persul-phate** (pĕr-sil'fāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A sulphate of the peroxide of any base. [*R.*]

Persul-phide (fĭd or fĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A sulphide containing more sulphur than some other compound of the same elements; as, iron pyrites is a *persulphide*; — formerly called *persulphur*.

Persul-pho-cy-a-nate (fĕ-sil'fā-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of persulphocyanic acid. [*R.*]

Persul-pho-cy-anic (fĕ-sil'fā-nĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a yellow crystalline substance (called also *perthiocyanic acid*), analogous to sulphyocyanic acid, but containing more sulphur.

Persul-pho-cy-an-o-gen (fĕ-sil'fā-nĭ-jĕn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An orange-yellow substance, produced by the action of chlorine or boiling dilute nitric acid and sulphocyanate of potassium; — called also *persulphocyanogen*, *perthiocyanogen*, and formerly *sulphocyanogen*.

Persul-phu-ret (sŭl'fū-rĕt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A persulphide. [*Obs.*]

Pert (pĕrt), *a.* An aphetic form of *OE.* & *OF.* *apert* open, known, true, free, or impudent. See *APERT*.] 1. Open; evident; apert. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

2. Lively; brisk; sprightly; smart. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. Indecorously free, or presuming; saucy; bold; impertinent. "A very *pert* manner." *Addison.*

The squirrel, flippant, *pert*, and full of play. *Chapman.*

Pert, *v. i.* To behave with pertness. [*Obs.*] *Gautier.* **Pertain** (pĕr-tān'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. PERTAINED* (-tānd); *p. pr. & vb. n. PERTAINING*.] [*OE. pertānen*, *OF. pertainer*, fr. *L. pertinere* to stretch out, reach, pertain; *per* + *tenere* to hold, keep. See *PUR*, and *TENABLE*, and cf. *APPERTAIN*, *PERTINENT*.] 1. To belong; to have connection with, or dependence on, something, as an appurtenance, attribute, etc.; to appertain; as, saltiness *pertains* to the ocean; flowers *pertain* to plant life. Men hate those who affect that honor by ambition which *pertaineth* not to them. *Hayward.*

2. To have relation or reference to something. These words *pertain* unto us at this time as they *pertained* to them at their time. *Luttrell.*

Pert-er-bra-tion (tĕr'tĕ-brā-shŭn), *n.* [*L. perterebratus*, p. p. of *perterebrare* to bore through.] The act of boring through. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Pert-hi-o-cy-an-o-gen (thĭtĕ-sil'fā-nĭ-jĕn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as *PERSULPHOCYANOGEN*.

Pert-hi-te (pĕr'thĭtĕ), *n.* [*So called from Perth, in Canada.*] (*Min.*) A kind of feldspar consisting of a laminated intertexture of albite and orthoclase, usually of different colors. — **Pert-hi-tic** (pĕr'thĭtĭk), *a.* [*L. pertinax*, *-acis*; *per* + *tenere* to hold, keep. See *PUR*, and *TENACIOUS*.] 1. Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design, with obstinacy; perversely persistent; obstinate; as, *pertinacious* plotters; a *pertinacious* beggar.

2. Resolute; persevering; constant; steady. Diligence is a steady, constant, and *pertinacious* study. *South.*

Syn. — Obstinate; stubborn; inflexible; unyielding; resolute; determined; firm; constant; steady. — **Pert'i-na-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Pert'i-na-cious-ness**, *n.* — **Pert'i-na-cious-ty** (nā-si'tĭ), *n.* [*Cf. F. pertinacité*.] The quality or state of being pertinacious; obstinacy; perseverence; persistency. *Macauley.*

Syn. — See *OBSTINACY*.

Pert'i-na-cy (pĕr'tĭ-nā-sy), *n.* [*L. pertinere* to pertain. See *PERTINENCE*.] The quality or state of being pertinent; pertinence. [*Obs.*]

Pert'i-na-cy, *n.* [*L. pertinacia*, fr. *pertinax*. See *PERTINACIOUS*.] Pertinacity. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pert'i-nate (pĕr'tĭ-nāt), *a.* Pertinacious. [*Obs.*]

Pert'i-nate-ly, *adv.* Pertinaciously. [*Obs.*]

Pert'i-nence (tĭ-nēns), *n.* [*Cf. F. pertinence*. See *Pert'i-nen-cy* (nēn-sy).] [*PERTINENT*.] The quality or state of being pertinent; justness of relation to the subject or matter in hand; fitness; appositeness; relevancy; suitableness.

The fitness and *pertinency* of the apostle's discourse. *Bentley.*

Pert'i-nent (pĕr'tĭ-nent), *a.* [*L. pertinens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pertinere*: cf. *F. pertinent*. See *PERTAIN*.] 1. Belonging or related to the subject or matter in hand; fit or appropriate in any way; adapted to the end proposed; apposite; material; relevant; as, *pertinent* illustrations or arguments; *pertinent* evidence.

2. Regarding; concerning; belonging; pertaining. [*R.*] "Pertinent unto faith." *Hooker.*

Syn. — Apposite; relevant; suitable; appropriate; fit. — **Pert'i-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **Pert'i-nent-ness**, *n.*

Pert'ly (pĕr'tĭ-ly), *adv.* In a pert manner.

Pert'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being pert. **Perturb'ant** (pĕr-trān'shent), *a.* [*L. perturbans*, p. pr. of *perturbare*.] Passing through or over. [*R.*]

Perturb' (pĕr-trūrb'), *v. t.* [*L. perturbare*, *perturbare*; *per* + *turbare* to disturb, fr. *turbare* to disorder: cf. *OF. perturber*. See *PUR*, and *TURBID*.] 1. To disturb; to agitate; to vex; to trouble; to disquiet. Ye that . . . *perturb* so my feast with crying. *Chaucer.*

2. To disorder; to confuse. [*R.*] *Sir J. Browne.* **Perturb'a-bil'i-ty** (ā-bil'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being perturbable.

Perturb'a-ble (ā-b'l), *a.* Liable to be perturbed or agitated; liable to be disturbed or disquieted.

Perturb'ance (āns), *n.* Disturbance; perturbation. [*R.*] "Perturbance of the mind." *Shak.*

Perturb'ate (pĕr-trūrbāt or pĕr-trūrbāt), *v. t.* [*From L. perturbatus*, p. p. of *perturbare*.] [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.* **Perturb'ation** (bāt), *n.* Perturbed; agitated. [*R.*]

Perturb'ator (pĕr-trūrbātŭr), *n.* [*L. perturbatio*: cf. *F. perturbation*.] 1. The act of perturbing, or the state of being perturbed; esp., agitation of mind. 2. (*Astron.*) A disturbance in the regular elliptic or other motion of a heavenly body, produced by some force additional to that which causes its regular motion; as, the *perturbations* of the planets are caused by their attraction on each other. *Newcomb.*

Perturb'ation-al (āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to perturbation, esp. to the perturbations of the planets. "The *perturbational* theory." *Sir J. Herschel.*

Perturb'a-tive (pĕr-trūrbātĭv), *a.* Tending to cause perturbation; disturbing. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Perturb'ed (pĕr-trūrb'ĕd or pĕr-trūrb'ĕd), *a.* Agitated; disturbed; troubled. *Shak.* — **Perturb'ed-ly** (trūrb'ĕd-ly), *adv.*

Perturb'er (trūrb'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, perturbs, or causes perturbation.

Pertus'ate (pĕr-tūsāt), *a.* [*See PERTUSE*.] (*Bot.*) Pierced at the apex.

Pertuse (tūs'), *a.* [*L. pertusus*, p. p. of *pertundere* to bore through; *per* + *tundere* to beat: cf. *F. pertus*. Cf. *PIERCE*.] Punched; pierced with, or having, holes.

Pertu-sion (tūzhŭn), *n.* [*L. pertusio*.] 1. The act of punching or piercing with a pointed instrument; as, *pertusion* of a vein. [*R.*] *Arbuthnot.*

2. A punched hole; a perforation. **Pertus'sis** (pĕr-tūs'sis), *n.* [*NL, fr. L. per* through, very + *tussis* cough. (*Med.*) The whooping cough.

Perruque (pĕr'ŭk; 277), *n.* [*F. perruque*, fr. *perruque*, fr. *L. pilus* hair. Cf. *PERILIO*, *WIG*, *PEEL* to strip off, *PLUSH*, *PILS* a hair.] A wig; a perwig.

Perruque, *v. t.* To dress with a peruke. [*R.*]

Peru-la (pĕr'ŭ-lā), *n.*; *pl. PERULAE* (-lā). [*L., dim. of perula, fr. perula*: cf. *F. perule*.] 1. (*Bot.*) One of the scales of a leaf bud. 2. (*Bot.*) A pouchlike portion of the perianth in certain orchids.

Perule (-lū), *n.* Same as *PERULA*.

Persu'al (pĕr-rŭz'āl), *n.* [*From PERSUASE*.] 1. The act of carefully viewing or examining. [*R.*] *Tulter.*

2. The act of reading, especially of reading through or with care. *Woodward.*

Persu'e (pĕr-rŭz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PERSUED* (-rŭzd); *p. pr. & vb. n. PERSUADING*.] [*Prof. per + uase*.] 1. To observe; to examine with care. [*R.*] Myself I then *persued*, and limb by limb Surveyed. *Milton.*

2. To read through; to read carefully. **Persu'er** (rŭz'ĕr), *n.* One who *persues*. *Shak.*

Persu'i-an (pĕr-rŭz'ŭ-an), *a.* [*Cf. F. persuvien*, *Sp. perviano*.] Of or pertaining to Peru, in South America. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Peru.

Pervian *balsam*. See *Balsam of Peru*, under *BALSAM*. — *Pervian bark*, the bitter bark of trees of various species of *Cinchona*. It acts as a powerful tonic, and is a remedy for malarial diseases. This property is due to several alkaloids, as quinine, cinchonine, etc., and their compounds; — called also *Jesuit's bark*, and *cinchona*. See *CINCHONA*.

Pervade (pĕr-vād'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PERVADED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. PERVADEING*.] [*L. pervadere*, *pervanum*; *per* + *vadere* to go, to walk. See *PUR*, and *WAD*.] 1. To pass or flow through, as an aperture, pore, or interstice; to permeate. That labyrinth is easily *pervaded*. *Blackstone.*

2. To pass or spread through the whole extent of; to be diffused throughout. A spirit of enal, intrigue, and proselytism *pervaded* all their thoughts, words, and actions. *Locke.*

Pervasion (-vāzhŭn), *n.* [*L. pervasio*. See *PERVADE*.] The act of pervading, passing, or spreading through the whole extent of a thing. *Boyle.*

Pervasive (-siv), *a.* Tending to pervade, or having

power to spread throughout; of a pervading quality. "Civilization *pervasive* and general." *M. Arnold.*

Per-verse (pér-vèrs), *n.* [L. *perversus* turned the wrong way, not right, *p. n.* of *pervert* to turn around, to overturn: cf. *F. pervers.* See **PERVERT**.] 1. Turned aside; hence, specifically, turned away from the right; willfully erring; wicked; perverted.

The only righteous in a world *perverse*. *Milton.*

2. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; intractable; hence, wayward; vexing; contrary.

To so *perverse* a sex all grace is vain. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Forward; untoward; wayward; stubborn; ungovernable; intractable; cross; petulant; vexatious. — **PERVERSE, FORWARD.** One who is *forward* is capricious, and reluctant to obey. One who is *perverse* has a settled obstinacy of will, and likes or dislikes by the rule of contradiction to the will of others.

Per-versed (-vèrst'), *a.* Turned aside. [Obs.]

Per-versed-ly (-vèrst'-lî), *adv.* Perversely. [Obs.]

Per-verse-ly, *adv.* In a perverse manner.

Per-verse-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being perverse.

"Virtue hath some *perverse-ness*." *Donne.*

Per-verse-ion (pér-vèrs'-hûn), *n.* [L. *perversio*: cf. *F. perversion*. See **PERVERT**.] The act of perverting, or the state of being perverted; a turning from truth or right; a diverting from the true intent or object, a change to something worse; a turning or applying to a wrong end or use.

"Violations and *perversions* of the laws." *Bacon.*

Per-verse-ty (pér-vèrs'-tî), *n.* [L. *perversitas*: cf. *F. perversité*.] The quality or state of being perverse; perverseness.

Per-verse-ive (-sîv), *a.* Tending to pervert.

Per-vert (-vèrt'), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* **PERVERTED**; *p. pr.* & *v. b.* *n.* **PERVERTING**.] [F. *pervertir*, L. *pervertere*, *pervertum*; *per* + *vertere* to turn. See **PER**, and **VERSE**.] 1. To turn another way; to divert. [Obs.]

Let's follow him, and *pervert* the present wrath. *Shak.*

2. To turn from truth, rectitude, or propriety; to divert from a right use, end, or way; to lead astray; to corrupt; also, to misapply; to misinterpret designedly; as, to *pervert* one's words. *Dryden.*

He, in the serpent, had *perverted* Eve. *Milton.*

Per-vert, *v. i.* To become perverted; to take the wrong course. [R.] *Testament of Love.*

Per-vert (pér-vèrt), *n.* One who has been perverted; one who has turned to error, especially in religion; — opposed to *convert*. See the **Synonym of CONVERT**.

That notorious *pervert*, Henry of Navarre. *Thackeray.*

Per-vert-er (pér-vèrt'-er), *n.* One who perverts (a person or thing). "His own parents his *perverters*." *South.*

"A *perverter* of his law." *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Per-vert-i-ble (-i-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perverted.

Per-vert-i-gate (-vèst'-gât), *v. t.* [L. *pervertigatus*, *p. p.* of *pervertigare*.] To investigate thoroughly. [Obs.]

Per-vert-i-ga-tion (-gât'-shûn), *n.* [L. *pervertigatio*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

Per-vert-i-ty (pér-vèrt'-tî), *n.* [L. *pervertitas*.] Thorough investigation. [Obs.] *Chillingworth.*

and worn in the vagina, to support the uterus, or remedy a malposition. (b) A medicinal substance in the form of a bolus or mass, designed for introduction into the vagina; a vaginal suppository.

Pe-si-mism (pès'-mîz'm), *n.* [L. *pestimus* worst, superl. of *pejor* worse: cf. *F. pessimisme*. Cf. **IMPAIR**.]

1. (*Metaph.*) The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for or tends to the worst, or that the world is wholly evil; — opposed to *optimism*.

2. A disposition to take the least hopeful view of things.

Pe-si-mist (-mîst), *n.* [L. *pestimus* worst: cf. *F. pessimiste*.] 1. (*Metaph.*) One who advocates the doctrine of pessimism; — opposed to *optimist*.

2. One who looks on the dark side of things.

Pe-si-mis-tic (pès'-mîs-tîk), *a.* (*Metaph.*) Of or pertaining to pessimism; gloomy; foreboding. "Giving utterance to *pessimistic* doubt." *Encyc. Brit.*

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal (-tî-kal), *a.* Pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ly (-tî-kal-lî), *adv.* Pessimistically.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

Pe-si-mis-ti-cal-ness (-tî-kal-nîs), *n.* The quality or state of being pessimistic.

to the pope, being a penny for every house, payable on Lamas or St. Peter's day; — called also *Rome scot*, and *hearth money*. (b) In modern times, a voluntary contribution made by Roman Catholics to the private purse of the pope. — *Peter's shah* (*Zool.*), a haddock; — so called because the black spots, one on each side, behind the gills, are traditionally said to have been caused by the fingers of St. Peter, when he caught the fish to pay the tribute. The name is applied, also, to other fishes having similar spots.

Peter (pē'tēr), *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. *PETERED* (-tērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PETERING*.] [Etymol. uncertain.] To become exhausted; to run out; to fail; — used generally with out; as, that mine has *petered out*; his political influence has *petered out*. [*Slang*, U. S.]

Peter-el (pē'tēr-ēl), *n.* (*Zool.*) See *PETREL*.
Peter-ro (pē'tēr-rō), *n.* (*Mil.*) See *PETERBORO*.
Peter-man (pē'tēr-mān), *n.* (*pl.* *PETERMANS* (-mēn)). A fisherman; — so called after the apostle Peter. [*An obs. local term in Eng.*]

Peter-sham (shām), *n.* [Named after Lord Peter-sham.] A rough, knotted woolen cloth, used chiefly for men's overcoats; also, a coat of that material.

Peter-work (-wōrk), *n.* (*Bot.*) See *Saint Peter's-wort*, under *SAINT*.

Pet'i-o-lar (pē'tī-ō-lār), *a.* [Cf. *F. pétiole*.] (*Bot.*)
Pet'i-o-lar-y (-lār-y), *a.* Of or pertaining to a petiole, or proceeding from it; as, a *petiolar tendril*; growing or supported upon a petiole; as, a *petiolar gland*; a *petiolar bud*.

Pet'i-o-late (pē'tī-ō-lāt), *a.* [Cf. *F. pétiole*.] (*Bot.*)
Pet'i-o-lated (-lātēd), *a.* & *Zool.* Having a stalk or petiole; as, a *petiolated leaf*; the *petiolated* abdomen of certain Hymenoptera.

Pet'i-ole (-ōl), *n.* [*F. pétiole*, fr. *cl. pes*, *petis*, a foot.] 1. (*Bot.*) A leafstalk; the footstalk of a leaf, connecting the blade with the stem. See *Illustr.* of *LEAF*.
2. (*Zool.*) A stalk or peduncle.

Pet'i-ole-d (-ōld), *a.* Petiolate.

Pet'i-ol-u-late (-ōl-ū-lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Supported by its own petiole. *Gray*.

Pet'i-ol-ule (-ōl-ūl), *n.* [*Cf. F. pétiole*.] (*Bot.*) A small petiole, or the petiole of a leaflet.

Pet'it (pē'tī; *F. petite*), *a.* [*F. See PETTY*.] Small; little; insignificant;
1. *un;* — same as *PETTY*. [*Obs.*, except in legal language.]
2. *un;* what small, *petit* hints does the mind catch hold of and recover, a vanishing notion. *South*.

Petit constable, an inferior civil officer, subordinate to the high constable. — *Petit jury*, a jury of twelve men, impeached to try causes at the bar or a court; — so called in distinction from the *grand jury*. — *Petit larceny*, the stealing of goods of, or under, a certain specified small value; — opposed to *grand larceny*. The distinction is abolished in England. — *Petit maître* (mā'tr), [*F. lit.*, little master.] A top; a coxcomb; a ladies' man. [*Goldsmith*.]
— *Petit serjeant* (*Eng. Law*), the tenure of lands of the crown, by the service of rendering annually some implement of war, as a bow, an arrow, a sword, a flag, etc. — *Petit treason*, formerly, in England, the crime of killing a person to whom the offender owed duty or subjection, as one's husband, master, mistress, etc. The crime is now not distinguished from murder.

Pet'i-tion (pē'tī-sh'n), *n.* [*F. pétition, L. petitio, fr. petere, petillum*, to beg, ask, seek; perh. akin to *E. feather, or find*.] 1. A prayer; a supplication; an imploration; an entreaty; especially, a request of a solemn or formal kind; a prayer to the Supreme Being, or to a person of superior power, rank, or authority; also, a single clause in such a prayer.

A house of prayer and petition for thy people. 1 *Mace.* vii. 37.

This last petition heard of all her prayer. *Dryden*.
2. A formal written request addressed to an official person, or to an organized body, having power to grant it; specifically (*Law*), a supplication to government, in either of its branches, for the granting of a particular grace or right; — in distinction from a *memorial*, which calls certain facts to mind; also, the written document.

Petition of right (*Law*), a petition to obtain possession or restitution of property, either real or personal, from the Crown, which suggests such a title as controverts the title of the Crown, grounded on facts disclosed in the petition itself. *Mazley & W.* — *The Petition of Rights* (*Eng. Hist.*), the parliamentary declaration of the rights of the people, assented to by Charles I.

Pet'i-tion, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *PETITIONED* (-ūnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PETITIONING*.] To make a prayer or request; to ask from; to solicit; to entreat; especially, to make a formal written supplication, or application to, as to any branch of the government; as, to *petition* the court; to *petition* the governor.

You have . . . petitioned all the gods for my prosperity. *Shak.*

Pet'i-tion, *v. t.* To make a petition or solicitation.

Pet'i-tion-a-ri-ly (-ā-rī-lī), *adv.* By way of begging the question; by an assumption. [*E.*] *Sir T. Browne*.

Pet'i-tion-a-ry (-rī), *a.* 1. Supplicatory; making a petition.

Pardon Rome, and thy *petitory* countrymen. *Shak.*

2. Containing a petition; of the nature of a petition; as, a *petitory* epistle. *Swift*.

Pet'i-tion-ee (-ē), *n.* A person cited to answer, or defend against, a petition.

Pet'i-tion-er (-ēr), *n.* One who presents a petition.

Pet'i-tion-ing, *n.* The act of presenting a petition; a supplication.

Pet'i-tor (pē'tī-tōr), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *petere* to seek.] One who seeks or asks; a seeker; an applicant. [*E.*] *Fuller*.

Pet'i-to-ry (-tō-rī), *a.* [*L. petitorius, fr. petere, petillum*, to beg, ask; cf. *F. pétitorie*.] *Petitioning*; soliciting; supplicating. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Petitory suit or action (*Admiralty Law*), a suit in which the mere title to property is litigated and sought to be enforced, as distinguished from a *possessory* suit; also

(*Scotts Law*), a suit wherein the plaintiff claims something as due him by the defendant. *Burrill*.

Pet-long (pē'tōng), *n.* (*Metal.*) See *PACKFONG*.

Petral-o-gy (pē'trāl-ō-jī), *n.* See *PETROLOGY*.

Petra-ry (pē'trā-rī), *n.* [*L. petra* stone. Cf. *Sp. petraría*, and *E. PEDERBERG*.] An ancient war engine for hurling stones.

Petra-an (pē'trā-an), *a.* [*L. petraeus, Gr. πετραίος, fr. πέτρα* a rock.] Of or pertaining to rock. *G. S. Faber*.

Petre (pē'tēr), *n.* See *SALT-PETTER*.

Petrel (pē'trēl; 277), *n.* [*F. pétrel*; a dim. of the name *Peter*, *L. Petrus, Gr. πέτρος* a stone (*John* i. 42); — probably so called in allusion to St. Peter's walking on the sea. See *PETRIFY*.] (*Zool.*) Any one of numerous species of long-winged sea birds belonging to the family *Procellariidae*. The small petrels, or Mother Carey's chickens, belong to *Oceanites*, *Oceanodroma*, *Procellaria*, and several allied genera.

Diving petrel, any bird of the genus *Pelecanoides*. They chiefly inhabit the southern hemisphere. — *Fulmar petrel*, *Giant petrel*. See *FULMAR*. — *Pintado petrel*, the Cape pigeon. See under *CAPE*. — *Stormy petrel*, any one of several small petrels, especially *Procellaria pelagica*, or Mother Carey's chicken, common on both sides of the Atlantic.

Petre-ose (pē'trō-sē), *n.* The process of changing into stone; petrification.

Petre-ous (-sēt), *a.* [*L. petra* rock, stone, *Gr. πέτρα*.] Petrifying; converting into stone; as, *petreous* water. *Boyle*.

Petri-fac-tion (pē'tī-fāk-sh'n), *n.* [See *PETRIFY*.] 1. The process of petrifying, or changing into stone; conversion of any organic matter (animal or vegetable) into stone, or a substance of stony hardness.

2. The state or condition of being petrified.

3. That which is petrified; popularly, a body incrustated with stony matter; an incrustation.

4. Fig.: Hardness; callousness; obduracy. "*Petrification of the soul*." *Cudworth*.

Petri-fac-tive (-tīv), *a.* 1. Having the quality of converting organic matter into stone; petrifying.

2. Pertaining to, or characterized by, petrification.

The . . . *petrifactive* mutations of hard bodies. *Sir T. Browne*.

Petri-fic (pē'tī-fīk), *a.* [*Cf. F. pétrifique*.] Petrifying; petrificative.

Death with his mace *petrific*, cold and dry. *Milton*.

Petri-fi-ca-tion (pē'tī-fī-kā-tōn or pē'tī-fī-kā-tōn), *v. t.* To petrify. [*Obs.*]

Our hearts *petrificated* were. *J. Hall* (1646).

Petri-fi-ca-tion (-kā-sh'n), *n.* [*Cf. F. pétrification*. See *PETRIFY*.] 1. See *PETRIFACTION*.

2. Fig.: Obduracy; callousness. *Hallywell*.

Petri-fy (pē'tī-fī), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *PETRIFYING* (-fī-ŋg).] [*L. petra* rock, *Gr. πέτρα* (akin to *πέτρος* a stone) + *-fy*; cf. *F. pétrifier*. Cf. *PARROT, PETREL, PIER*.] 1. To convert, as any animal or vegetable matter, into stone or stony substance.

A river that *petrifies* any sort of wood or leaves. *Kirwan*.

2. To make callous or obdurate; to stunify; to paralyze; to transform, as by petrification; as, to *petrify* the heart. *Young*. "*Petrifying accuracy*." *Sir W. Scott*.

And *petrify* a genius to a dunce. *Pope*.

The poor, *petrified* journeyman, quite unconscious of what he was doing. *De Quincey*.

A hideous fatalism, which ought, logically, to *petrify* your volition. *G. Eliot*.

Petri-fy, *v. i.* 1. To become stone, or of a stony hardness, as organic matter by calcareous deposits.

2. Fig.: To become stony, callous, or obdurate.

Like Niobe we marble grow, And *petrify* with grief. *Dryden*.

Petrine (pē'trīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Peter; as, the *Petrine* Epistles.

Petro (pē'trō), *a.* A combining form from *Gr. πέτρα* a rock, *πέτρος* a stone; as, *petrology*, *petrographic*.

Petro-a-le (pē'trō-ā-lē), *n.* [*INL.*, fr. *Gr. πέτρα* a rock + *αλέ* a weasel.] (*Zool.*) Any Australian kangaroo of the genus *Petrogale*, as the rock wallaby (*P. penicillata*).

Petro-glyphic (pē'trō-gīf'īk), *a.* Of or pertaining to petrography.

Petro-glyph-ic (pē'trō-gīf'īk), *n.* [*Petro* + *Gr. γλύφειν* to carve.] The art or operation of carving figures or inscriptions on rock or stone.

Petro-graph-ic (pē'trō-grāf'īk), *a.* Pertaining to petrography.

Petro-graph-ic-al (-ī-kāl), *a.* petrographic.

Petro-graph-ic-ly (pē'trō-grāf'īk-lī), *adv.* [*Petro* + *-graph-ic*.] 1. The art of writing on stone.

2. The scientific description of rocks; that department of science which investigates the constitution of rocks; petrology.

Petro-hy-oid (pē'trō-hī-ōid), *a.* [*Petro* + *hyoid*.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the petrous, or petriotic, portion of the skull and the hyoid arch; as, the *petrohyoid* muscles of the frog.

Petro-l (pē'trōl; 277), *n.* Petroleum. [*E.*]

Petro-la-tum (pē'trō-lā-tūm), *n.* (*Chem. & Pharm.*) A semisolid unctuous substance, neutral, and without taste or odor, derived from petroleum by distilling off the lighter portions and purifying the residue. It is a yellowish, fatlike mass, transparent in thin layers, and somewhat fluorescent. It is used as a bland protective dressing, and as a substitute for fatty materials in ointments. *U. S. Pharm.*

Petrolatum is the official name for the purified product. *Cosmoline* and *vaseline* are commercial names

for substances essentially the same, but differing slightly in appearance and consistency or fusibility.

Petrole-um (pē'trōl-ūm), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *L. petra* a rock + *oleum* oil; cf. *F. pétrole*. Cf. *PETRIFY*, and *OIL*.] Rock oil, mineral oil, or natural oil, a dark brown or greenish inflammable liquid, which, at certain points, exists in the upper strata of the earth, from whence it is pumped, or forced by pressure of the gas attending it. It consists of a complex mixture of various hydrocarbons, largely of the methane series, but may vary much in appearance, composition, and properties. It is refined by distillation, and the products include kerosene, benzene, gasoline, paraffin, etc.

Petroleum spirit, a volatile liquid obtained in the distillation of crude petroleum at a temperature of 170° Fahr., or below. The term is rather loosely applied to a considerable range of products, including benzene and ligroin. The terms *petroleum ether*, and *naphtha*, are sometimes applied to the still more volatile products, including rhigolene, gasoline, cymogene, etc.

Pé'troleur (pē'trōl-ūr), *n. m.* [*F.*] One who

Pé'troleuse (pē'trōl-ūz), *n. f.* makes use of petroleum for incendiary purposes.

Pet-ro-line (pē'trō-līn or -lūn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A paraffin obtained from petroleum from Rangoon in India, and practically identical with ordinary paraffin.

Pet-ro-log-ic (-lō-jīk), *a.* Of or pertaining to petrology.

Pet-ro-log-ic-al (-ī-kāl), *a.* petrologic.

Pet-ro-log-ic-ally, *adv.* According to petrology.

Pet-ro-l-o-gist (pē'trōl-ō-jīst), *n.* One who is versed in petrology.

Pet-ro-l-o-gy (-jī), *n.* [*Petro* + *-logy*.] 1. The department of science which is concerned with the mineralogical and chemical composition of rocks, and with their classification; lithology.

2. A treatise on petrology.

Pet-ro-mas-toid (pē'trō-mās'tōid), *a.* [*Petro* + *mas-toid*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the petrous and mastoid parts of the temporal bone; petriotic.

Pet-ro-my-zont (-mī-zōnt), *n.* [*Petro* + *Gr. μύζω* to suck in.] (*Zool.*) A lamprey.

Pet-ro-nel (pē'trō-nēl), *n.* [*OF. petrinel, fr. petrine, petrine*, the breast, *F. poitrine*; — so called because it was placed against the breast in order to fire. See *POT-REL*.] A sort of hand cannon, or portable firearm, used in France in the 15th century.

Pet-ro-sal (pē'trō-sāl), *n.* [*See PETROSAL*.] (*Anat.*) (a) Hard; stony; petrous; as, the *petrosal* bone; petrosal part of the temporal bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the petrous, or petrosal, bone, or the corresponding part of the temporal bone.

Petrosal bone (*Anat.*), a bone corresponding to the petrous portion of the temporal bone of man; or one forming more or less of the petriotic capsule.

Pet-ro-sal, *n.* (*Anat.*) (a) A petrosal bone. (b) The auditory capsule.

Pet-ro-sal-lex (pē'trō-sāl-lēks), *n.* [*Petro* + *silex*.] (*Min.*) Pelsite.

Pet-ro-sal-li-cious (-sāl-lī-sh'ūs), *a.* Containing, or consisting of, petrosil.

Pet-ro-sal-a-rine (-sāl-ā-rīn), *n.* [*Petro* + *stearine*.] A solid unctuous material, of which candles are made.

Petrous (pē'trūs), *a.* [*L. petrosus, fr. petra* a stone.] 1. Like stone; hard; stony; rocky; as, the *petrous* part of the temporal bone. *Hooper*.

2. (*Anat.*) Same as *PETROSAL*.

Pet'ti-chaps (-tī-chōps), *n.* (*Zool.*) See *PETTYCHAPS*.

Pet'ti-coat (pē'tī-kōt), *n.* [*Petty* + *coat*.] A loose under-garment worn by women, and covering the body below the waist.

Petticoat government, government by women, whether in politics or domestic affairs. [*Colloq.*] — **Petticoat pipe** (*Locomotive*), a short, flaring pipe surrounding the blast nozzle in the smoke box, to equalize the draft.

Pet'ti-fog (-fōg), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *PETTYFOGGED* (-fōgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PETTYFOGGING* (-fōg-gīng).] [*Petty* + *fog* to pettifog.] To do a petty business as a lawyer; also, to do law business in a petty or tricky way. "He takes no money, but *pettifogs* gratis." *S. Butler*.

Pet'ti-fog, *v. t.* To advocate like a pettifogger; to argue trickily; as, to *pettifog* a claim. [*Colloq.*]

Pet'ti-fog-ger (-fōg-gēr), *n.* A lawyer who deals in petty cases; an attorney whose methods are mean and tricky; an inferior lawyer.

A *pettifogger* was lord chancellor. *Macaulay*.

Pet'ti-fog-ger-y (-jī), *n.* *pl.* -ies (-īz). The practice or arts of a pettifogger; disreputable tricks; quibbles.

Quirks of law, and *pettifoggeries*. *Narrow.*

Pet'ti-fog-ging (-gīng), *a.* *Patry*; quibbling; mean.

Pet'ti-fog-ging, *n.* *Pettifoggery*.

Pet'ti-fog-u-lize (-fōg-ū-līz), *v. t.* To act as a pettifogger; to use contemptible tricks. *De Quincey*.

Pet'ti-ly, *adv.* In a petty manner; frivolously.

Pet'ti-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being petty or paltry; littleness; meanness.

Pet'tish (-tīsh), *a.* [*From Pet.*] Fretful; peevish; moody; capricious; inclined to ill temper. "A *pettish* kind of humor." *Sterne*. — **Pet'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **Pet'tish-ness**, *n.*

Pet'ti-toes (-tī-tōz), *n. pl.* [*Petty* + *toes*.] The toes or feet of a pig, — often used as food; sometimes, in contempt, the human feet. *Shak.*

Pet (pē't), *n.* [*It.*, fr. *L. pectus*.] The breast.

Petto, in the breast; hence, in secrecy; in reserve.

Petty (-tī), *a.* [*Compar. PETTIER* (-tī-ēr); *superl. PETTIEST*.] [*OE. petti, F. petit*; probably of Celtic origin, and akin to *E. piece*. Cf. *PETITE*.] Little; trifling; inconsiderable; also, inferior; subordinate; as, a *petty* fault; a *petty* prince. *Denham*.

I like a *petty* god *Milton*.

I walked about, admired of all. *Milton*.

Petty averages. See under *AVERAGE*. — **Petty cash**, money expended or received in small items or amounts. — **Petty**

use, unite, ryde, full, up, urn; pit; food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

officer, a subofficer in the navy, as a gunner, etc., corresponding to a noncommissioned officer in the army.

Petty (pĕt'ē) For *petty constable*, *petty jury*, *petty larceny*, *petty treason*, see PETTY.

Syn.—Little; diminutive; inconceivable; inferior; trifling; trivial; unimportant; frivolous.

Petty-chaps (pĕt'ē-chōps), *n.* (Zool.) Any one of several species of small European singing birds of the subfamily *Sylvinae*, as the willow warbler, the chiff-chaff, and the golden warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*).

Petty-whin (-hwĭn), *n.* [*Petty* + *whin*.] (Bot.) The needle furze. See under NEEDLE.

Petulance (pĕt'ū-lāns; 135), *n.* [*L. petulantia*.] **Petulant** (pĕt'ū-lān-sy), *cf.* *F. petulance*. See PETULANT.

The quality or state of being petulant; temporary peevishness; pettishness; capricious ill humor. "The petulance of our words." B. Jonson.

Like pride in some, and like *petulance* in others. Clarendon.

The lowering eye, the *petulance*, the frown. Cooper.

Syn.—PETULANCE, PEVISHNESS. — *Pevishness* implies the permanence of a sour, fretful temper; *petulance* implies temporary or capricious irritation.

Petulant (-lānt), *a.* [*L. petulans*, *antis*, prop., making slight attacks upon, from a lost dim. of *petere* to fall upon, to attack: *cf.* *F. pétulant*. See PETITION.] 1. Forward; pert; insolent; wanton. [Obs.] Burton.

2. Capriciously fretful; characterized by ill-natured freakishness; irritable. "Petulant moods." Macaulay.

Syn.—Irritable; ill-humored; peevish; cross; fretful; querulous.

Petulant-ly, *adv.* In a petulant manner.

Petulant-ness (pĕt'ū-lānt-sĭt), *n.* [See PETULANT.] Wantonness; friskiness. [Obs.] R. Hall.

Petulous (-kūs), *a.* [*L. petulcus*. *cf.* PETULANT.] Wanton; frisky; lustful. [Obs.] J. V. Cane.

Petunia (pĕt'ū-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. *Braz. petun* to smoke.] (Bot.) A genus of solanaceous herbs with funnel-form or salver-shaped corollas. Two species are common in cultivation, *Petunia violacea*, with reddish purple flowers, and *P. nyctaginiflora*, with white flowers. There are also many hybrid forms with variegated corollas.

Petunse (pĕt'ūn-sĕ), *n.* [From the Chinese.] Powdered felspar, kaolin, or quartz, used

Petunze (pĕt'ūn-zĕ), *n.* [From the Chinese.] Powdered felspar, kaolin, or quartz, used in the manufacture of porcelain.

Petworth marble (pĕt'wŭrth mār'bl), A kind of shell marble occurring in the Maiden clay at Petworth, in Sussex, England; — called also *Sussex marble*.

Petzite (-sit), *n.* [From *Petz*, who analyzed it.] (Min.) A telluride of silver and gold, related to hessite.

Peu-ed-a-min (pĕt'ēd'ā-mĭn), *n.* (Chem.) A tasteless white crystalline substance, extracted from the roots of the sulphurwort (*Peucedanum*), masterwort (*Imperatoria*), and other related plants; — called also *imperatorin*.

Peu-ell (pĕt'ēl), *n.* [Gr. *πέυκη* pine tree.] (Chem.) A liquid resembling camphene, obtained by treating turpentine hydrochloride with lime. [Written also *peucyl*.]

Pew (pū), *n.* [OF. *pui*, *pot*, hill, high place, from *L. podium* an elevated place, a height, a lofty, balcony, a parapet or balcony in the circus, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat, Gr. *πόδω*, *dian*, of *πός*, *πόδός*, foot; — hence *triumph* for the place of a raised place (orig. as a rest or support for the foot). See FOOT, and *cf.* FOURM, IV.] 1. One of the compartments in a church which are separated by low partitions, and have long seats upon which several persons may sit; — sometimes called *stipes*. Pews were originally made square, but are now usually long and narrow.

2. Any structure shaped like a church pew, as a stall, formerly used by money lenders, etc.; a box in a theater; a pen; a sheepfold. [Obs.] Pepys. Milton.

Pew opener, an usher in a church. [Eng.] Dickens.

Pewer (pūwĕ), *n.* [To furnish with pews. [R.] Ash.]

Pewee (pūwĕ), *n.* [So called from its note.] 1. (Zool.) A common American tyrant flycatcher (*Sayornis phoebe*, or *S. fusces*). Called also *peewit*, and *phoebe*.

2. The woodcock. [Local, U. S.]

Wood pewee (Zool.), a bird (*Contopus virens*) similar to the pewee (see PEWEE, 1), but of smaller size.

Pe-wet (pūwĕt), *n.* (Zool.) Same as LEWT.

Pewit (pūwĕt), *n.* 1. One who occupies the same pew with another.

2. An intimate associate; a companion. Shak.

Pe-wit (pūwĕt), *n.* [Prob. of imitative origin; *cf.* *D. pievit*, *D. kēvit*, *G. kibite*.] (Zool.) (a) The lapping. (b) The European black-headed, or laughing, gull (*Xema ridibundus*). See under LAUGHING.

(c) The Pewee. [Written also *peewit*, *peewit*, *peewit*.] Shaw.

Pewtor (pūwĕt), *n.* [OE. *peutur*, *peutur*, *peutur*, *piutur*; *cf.* *D. peuter*, *piuter*, *I. petre*, *Sp. & Pr. petre*, *LL. petreum*, *petrum*. *cf.* *SEPTER*.] 1. A hard, tough, but easily fusible alloy, originally consisting of tin with a little lead, but afterwards modified by the addition of copper, antimony, or bismuth.

2. Utensils or vessels made of pewter, as dishes, porringers, drinking vessels, tankards, pots.

Pewter was formerly much used for domestic utensils. Inferior sorts contain a large proportion of lead.

Pewter-er (-ēr), *n.* One whose occupation it is to make utensils of pewter; a pewtersmith. Shak.

Pewtery (-ē), *n.* Belonging to, or resembling, pewter; as, a *pewtery* taste.

Pex'ty (pĕks'tē), *n.* [*L. pexilis*, fr. *pexus* woolly, nappy, p. p. of *pectere* to comb.] Nap of cloth. [Obs.]

Peyer's glands (pĕy'ēr glānds'), [So called from J. K. Peyer, who described them in 1677.] (Anat.) Patches of lymphoid nodules in the walls of the small intestines; agminated glands; — called also *Peyer's patches*. In typhoid fever they become the seat of ulcers which are regarded as the characteristic organic lesion of that disease.

Peytral (pĕy'trāl), *n.* [OF. *petrol*. See PETROL.] (Anc. Armor) The breastplate of a horse's armor or harness. [Spelt also *petrel*.] See PETREL. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pe-ziz'a (pĕ-zī-zā), *n.* [NL., corrupt. from *L. pesica* a sessile mushroom, fr. Gr. *πέσις*, fr. *πέσας*, a foot.] (Bot.) A genus of fungi embracing a great number of species, some of which are remarkable for their regular cuplike form and deep colors.

Pez'zoid (pĕz'zoid), *a.* [*Peziza* + *-oid*.] (Bot.) Resembling a fungus of the genus *Peziza*; having a cuplike form.

Pfen'ing (pĕn'ing), *n.*; *pl.* *Pfennings* (-nĭgz), *G.* *Pfennig* (-nĭg-ē). [G. See PFENNIG.] A small copper coin of Germany. It is the hundredth part of a mark, or about a quarter of a cent in United States currency.

Phac'elus (fā-sĕl'ūs), *n.*; *pl.* *PHACELLI* (-lĭ). [NL., fr. Gr. *φάκελος* a bundle of fagots.] (Zool.) One of the filaments on the inner surface of the gastric cavity of certain jellyfishes.

Phac'o-chere (fā-k'ō-kĕr), *n.* [Gr. *φακός* a lentil seed, a wart + *χοῖρος* a pig.] (Zool.) The wart hog.

Phac'oid (fā-k'oid), *a.* [Gr. *φακός* a lentil + *-oid*.] Resembling a lentil; lenticular.

Phac'o-lite (fā-k'ō-lĭt), *n.* [Gr. *φακός* lentil + *-lite*.] (Min.) A colorless variety of clazabazite, the original was from Leipsa, in Bohemia.

Phac'ops (fā-k'ōps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φακός* a lentil + *ὤψ*, *ὠπός*, the eye.] (Paleont.) A genus of trilobites found in the Silurian and Devonian formations. *Phacops bufo* is one of the most common species.

Phae'cian (fā-sĕ-shān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Phæciæns, a fabulous sea-faring people fond of the feast, the lyre, and the dance, mentioned by Homer.

Phæ'no-gam (fā-nō-gām), *n.* (Bot.) Any plant of the class Phanogamia.

Phæ'no-gam'ia (fā-nō-gām'i-ā), *n.* *pl.* [NL., fr. *φαῖνεν* to show + *γάμος* marriage.] (Bot.) The class of flowering plants including all which have true flowers with distinct floral organs; phanerogamia.

Phæ'no-gam'i-an (-gām'i-ān), *a.* Same as PHÆNOGAMOUS.

Phæ'no-gam'io (-gām'io), *a.* AMOUS.

Phæ'no-gam'ous (fā-nō-gām'ūs), *a.* (Bot.) Having true flowers with distinct floral organs; flowering.

Phæ'nom'e-non, *n.* [L.] See PHENOMENON.

Phæ'spore (fā-s'pōr), *n.* [Gr. *φαῖος* dusky + *Ε. spore*.] (Bot.) A brownish zoospore, characteristic of an order (*Phæosporales*) of dark green or olive-colored algae. — **Phæ'spor'ic** (-s'pōr'ik), *a.*

Phæ'thon (fā-t'hoŭn), *n.* [L., Phæthōn (in sense 1), fr. Gr. *φαιθων*, fr. *φαιθω*, *φαῖνεν*, to shine. See PHANTOM.] 1. (Class. Myth.) The son of Helios (Phæbus), that is, the son of light, or of the sun. He is fabled to have obtained permission to drive the chariot of the sun, in doing which his want of skill would have set the world on fire, had he not been struck with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, and hurled headlong into the river Po.

2. (Zool.) A genus of oceanic birds including the tropic birds.

Phæ'ton (-tōn), *n.* [F. *phaéton* a kind of carriage, fr. *Phæthōn* Phæthōn, the son of Phæbus. See PHANTHON.] 1. A four-wheeled carriage (with or without a top), open, or having no side pieces, in front of the seat. It is drawn by one or two horses.

2. See PHANTHON.

3. (Zool.) A handsome American butterfly (*Euphydryas*, or *Melitæa*, *Phæthōn*). The upper side of the wings is black,

with orange-red spots and marginal crescents, and several rows of cream-colored spots; — called also *Baltimore*.

Phag'e-de-na (fā-g'ē-dĕ-nā), *n.* [*L. phagædena*, Gr. *φαγέδαινα*, fr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] (Med.) (a) A canine appetite; bilimia. [Obs.] (b) Spreading, obstinate ulceration.

Phag'e-den'io (-lĕn'io), *a.* [*L. phagædenicus*, Gr. *φαγέδαινικός*.] (Med.) Of, like, or pertaining to, phagædena; used in the treatment of phagædena; as, a *phagædenic* ulcer or medicine. — *n.* A phagædenic medicine.

Phag'e-de-nous (-dĕ-nūs), *a.* (Med.) Phagædenic.

Phag'o-cyte (fā-g'ō-sĭt), *n.* [Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat + *κύτος* a hollow vessel.] (Physiol.) A leucocyte which plays a part in retrogressive processes by taking up (eating), in the form of fine granules, the parts to be removed.

Pha'lo-pe'la (fā-lō-pĕ-lā), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *φαλός* shining + *πέλος* robe.] (Zool.) A small crested passerine bird (*Phainopepla nitens*), native of Mexico and the Northwestern United States. The adult male is of a uniform glossy blue-black; the female is brownish. Called also *black flycatcher*.

Phak'o-scope (fā-k'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *φακός* a lentil, or a lenticular body + *-scope*.] (Physiol.) An instrument for studying the mechanism of accommodation.

Pha'lo-na (fā-lō-nā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φάλανα*, *φάλανα*, a kind of moth.] (Zool.) A Linnean genus which included the moths in general.

Pha-lo'nia (fā-lō-nĭā), *n.* [Gr. *φάλανα*, *φάλανα*, a kind of moth.] (Zool.) Any moth of the family *Phalænidae*, of which the cankerworms are examples; a geometrid.

Pha-lan'ge-al (-lān'jĕ-al), *a.* (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the phalanges.

Pha-lan'gal (fā-lān'gāl), *a.* (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the phalanges.

Pha-lan'ger (fā-lān'jĕr), *n.* [Cf. *F. phalanger*. See PHALANX.] (Zool.) Any marsupial belonging to *Phalangista*, *Cuscus*, *Petaurus*, and other genera of the family *Phalangistidae*. They are arboreal, and the species of *Petaurus* are furnished with lateral parachutes. See *Flying phalanger*, under *FLYING*.

Pha-lan'gus (-jĕz), *n.*; *pl.* *PHALANGES* (-jĕz), *n.* (Anat.) Phalangeal.

Pha-lan'gid (-jĕd), *n.*; *pl.* *PHALANGIDES* (-jĕ-dĕz). (Zool.) One of the Phalangoidæ.

Pha-lan'gi-ous (-i-ās), *a.* [*L. phalangium* a kind of venomous spider, Gr. *φαλαγγιον*, fr. *φάλαγξ* a spider. Cf. PHALANX.] (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Phalangoidæ.

Pha-lan'gist (-jĕst), *n.* (Zool.) Any arboreal marsupial of the genus *Phalangista*. The vulpine phalangist (*P. vulpina*) is the largest species, the full grown male being about two and a half feet long. It has a large bushy tail.

Pha-lan'gis-ter (fā-lān'jĕs'tĕr), *n.* (Zool.) Same as PHALANXIST.

Pha-lan'gis-tine (-tĭn or -tĭn), *n.* PHALANGIST.

Pha-lan'gite (fā-lān'jĕt), *n.* [Gr. *φαλαγγίτης*; *cf.* *F. phalangite*.] A soldier belonging to a phalanx. [Obs.]

Pha-lan'go-l'e-a (-gōl'dĕ-ā), *n.* *pl.* [NL., from *Phalangium* the daddy longlegs (see PHALANGIUS) + *Gr. εἶδος* form.] (Zool.) A division of Arachnoidæ, including the daddy longlegs or harvestman (*Phalangium*) and many similar kinds. They have long, slender, many-jointed legs; usually a rounded, segmented abdomen, and chelate jaws. They breathe by tracheæ. Called also *Phalangides*, *Phalangiden*, *Phalangida*, and *Opilionæ*.

Pha-lan'stère (fā-lān'stĕr), *n.* [F.] A phalanstery.

Pha-lan'ste-rian (fā-lān'stĕr-i-ān), *a.* [F. *phalanstérien*, *a.* & *n.*] Of or pertaining to phalansterialism.

Pha-lan'ste-ri-an, *n.* One who favors the system of phalansteries proposed by Fourier.

Pha-lan'ster-ism (fā-lān'stĕr-i-z'm), *n.* A system of phalansteries proposed by Fourier; Fourierism.

Pha-lan'ster-y (fā-lān'stĕr-y), *n.*; *pl.* *lan's* (-iz). [F. *phalanstère*, fr. Gr. *φάλαγξ* a phalanx + *στερεός* firm, solid.] 1. An association or community organized on the plan of Fourier. See FOURIERISM.

2. The dwelling house of a Fourierite community.

Pha-lanx (fā-lānx or fā-lānx; 277), *n.*; *pl.* *PHALANXES* (-ēz), *L. PHALANXES* (fā-lān'jĕz). [L., from Gr. *φάλαγξ*.] 1. (Gr. *Aniql.*) A body of heavily-armed infantry formed in ranks and files close and deep. There were several different arrangements, the phalanx varying in depth from four to twenty-five or more ranks of men. "In cubic phalanx firm advanced." Milton.

The Grecian phalanx, moveless as a tower. Pope.

2. Any body of troops or men formed in close array, or any combination of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union.

At present they formed a united phalanx. Macaulay.

The sheep recumbent, and the sheep that grazed, All huddling into phalanx, stood and grazed. Cowper.

3. A Fourierite community; a phalanstery.

4. (Anat.) One of the digital bones of the hand or foot, beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus; an intertend.

5. [*pl.* PHALANXES.] (Bot.) A group or bundle of stamens, as in polyadelphous flowers.

Pha-larope (fā-lā-rōp), *n.* [Gr. *φαλαρός* having a patch of white + *πούς*, *πόδος*, a foot; *cf.* *F. phalaropus*.] (Zool.) Any species of *Phalaropus* and allied genera of small wading birds (*Gallinæ*), having lobate toes. They are often seen far from land, swimming in large flocks. Called also *sea goose*.

Phal'ilo (-lĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φαλλικός*.] Of or pertaining to the phallus, or to phallism.

Phal'lo-cism (-lĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* See PHALLISM.

Phal'lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* The worship of the generative principle in nature, symbolized by the phallus.

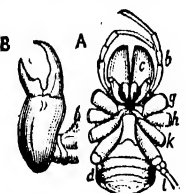
Phal'lus (fā-lĭl'ūs), *n.*; *pl.* *PHALLI* (-lĭ). [L., a phallus (in sense 1), Gr. *φάλλος*.] 1. The emblem of the



Squirrel Phalanger (*Belomacrus*)



Phacops (*P. bufo*)



Phalangoides. A Under side of a male Phalangium. B Phalangium. C Chelicera or Mandible; d Abdomen. E One of the Chelicerae, much enlarged.



Phæthōn (3). a Larva; b Pupa; c Butterfly with Wings reversed on right side.

with orange-red spots and marginal crescents, and several rows of cream-colored spots; — called also *Baltimore*.

Phag'e-de-na (fā-g'ē-dĕ-nā), *n.* [*L. phagædena*, Gr. *φαγέδαινα*, fr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] (Med.) (a) A canine appetite; bilimia. [Obs.] (b) Spreading, obstinate ulceration.

Phag'e-den'io (-lĕn'io), *a.* [*L. phagædenicus*, Gr. *φαγέδαινικός*.] (Med.) Of, like, or pertaining to, phagædena; used in the treatment of phagædena; as, a *phagædenic* ulcer or medicine. — *n.* A phagædenic medicine.

Phag'e-de-nous (-dĕ-nūs), *a.* (Med.) Phagædenic.

Phag'o-cyte (fā-g'ō-sĭt), *n.* [Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat + *κύτος* a hollow vessel.] (Physiol.) A leucocyte which plays a part in retrogressive processes by taking up (eating), in the form of fine granules, the parts to be removed.

Pha'lo-pe'la (fā-lō-pĕ-lā), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *φαλός* shining + *πέλος* robe.] (Zool.) A small crested passerine bird (*Phainopepla nitens*), native of Mexico and the Northwestern United States. The adult male is of a uniform glossy blue-black; the female is brownish. Called also *black flycatcher*.

Phak'o-scope (fā-k'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *φακός* a lentil, or a lenticular body + *-scope*.] (Physiol.) An instrument for studying the mechanism of accommodation.

Pha'lo-na (fā-lō-nā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φάλανα*, *φάλανα*, a kind of moth.] (Zool.) A Linnean genus which included the moths in general.

Pha-lan'ge-al (-lān'jĕ-al), *a.* (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the phalanges.

Pha-lan'gal (fā-lān'gāl), *a.* (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the phalanges.

Pha-lan'ger (fā-lān'jĕr), *n.* [Cf. *F. phalanger*. See PHALANX.] (Zool.) Any marsupial belonging to *Phalangista*, *Cuscus*, *Petaurus*, and other genera of the family *Phalangistidae*. They are arboreal, and the species of *Petaurus* are furnished with lateral parachutes. See *Flying phalanger*, under *FLYING*.

Pha-lan'gus (-jĕz), *n.*; *pl.* *PHALANGES* (-jĕz), *n.* (Anat.) Phalangeal.

Pha-lan'gid (-jĕd), *n.*; *pl.* *PHALANGIDES* (-jĕ-dĕz). (Zool.) One of the Phalangoidæ.

Pha-lan'gi-ous (-i-ās), *a.* [*L. phalangium* a kind of venomous spider, Gr. *φαλαγγιον*, fr. *φάλαγξ* a spider. Cf. PHALANX.] (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Phalangoidæ.

Pha-lan'gist (-jĕst), *n.* (Zool.) Any arboreal marsupial of the genus *Phalangista*. The vulpine phalangist (*P. vulpina*) is the largest species, the full grown male

generative power in nature, carried in procession in the Bacchic orgies, or worshipped in various ways.

2. (*Anat.*) The penis or clitoris, or the embryonic or primitive organ from which either may be derived.

3. (*Bot.*) A genus of fungi which have a fetid and disgusting odor; the stinkhorn.

Phane (fān), n. See **FANZ**. [*Obs.*] *Joye.*
Phan'er-ite (fān'ēr-īte), a. [Gr. *φανερὸς* visible, from *φαίνω* to bring to light.] *Evident*; *visible*.

Phanerite series (*Geol.*), the uppermost part of the earth's crust, consisting of deposits produced by causes in obvious operation.

Phan'er-o-car-pae (fān'ēr-ō-kār'pā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *φανερὸς* evident + *καρπός* fruit (but taken to mean, ovary).] (*Zoöl.*) Same as **ACRASPIDA**.

Phan'er-o-o-don'to (fān'ēr-ō-ō-dōn'tō), a. [Gr. *φανερὸς* evident + *ὠδὼν* a bell.] (*Zoöl.*) Having an umbrella-shaped or bell-shaped body, with a wide, open cavity beneath; — said of certain jellyfishes.

Phan'er-o-orys'tal-line (krī's'tal-līn-ōr-īn), a. [Gr. *φανερὸς* visible + *Ε. crystalline*.] (*Geol.*) Distinctly crystalline; — used of rocks. Opposed to *cryptocrystalline*.

Phan'er-ro-dac'ty-la (fān'ēr-dāk'ty-lā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *φανερὸς* evident + *δάκτυλος* finger.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as **SAUKURIA**.

Phan'er-ro-ga-mi-a (fān'ēr-gā-mī-ā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *φανερὸς* visible (fr. *φαίνω* to bring to light) + *γάμος* marriage.] (*Bot.*) That one of the two primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom which contains the phanerogamous, or flowering, plants.

Phan'er-o-ga-mi-an (fān'ēr-gā-mī-an), a. (*Bot.*) Phanerogamous.

Phan'er-o-gam'i-o (fān'ēr-gām'ī-ō), a. (*Bot.*) Having *Phan'er-o-ga-mous* (fān'ēr-gā-mūs), visible flowers containing distinct stamens and pistils; — said of plants.

Phan'er-o-glos'sal (fān'ēr-glō'ssāl), a. [Gr. *φανερὸς* evident + *γλῶσσα* tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a conspicuous tongue; — said of certain reptiles and insects.

Phan'ta-scope (fān'tā-skōp), n. [Gr. *φάντασμα* image + *scope*.] An optical instrument or toy, resembling the phenakistoscope, and illustrating the same principle; — called also *phantasmascoper*.

Phan'tasm (fān'tāzm), n. [L. *phantasma*. See **FANTOM**, and cf. **FANTASY**.] [Spelt also *fantasm*.]

1. An image formed by the mind, and supposed to be real or material; a shadowy or airy appearance; sometimes, an optical illusion; a phantom; a dream.

They be but phantasms or apparitions. *Sir W. Raleigh.*
2. A mental image or representation of a real object; a fancy; a notion. *Cudworth.*

Figures or little features, of which the description had produced in you no phantasm or expectation. *Jer. Taylor.*

Phan-tas-ma (fān'tāzm), n. [L.] A phantasm.

Phan-tas-ma-go-ri-a (fān'tāzm-gō-rī-ā), n. [NL., from Gr. *φάντασμα* a phantasm + *γορά* an assembly, fr. *ἀγορεύω* to gather: cf. *F. phantasmagorie*.] 1. An optical effect produced by a magic lantern. The figures are painted in transparent colors, and all the rest of the glass is opaque black. The screen is between the spectators and the instrument, and the figures are often made to appear as if in motion, or to merge into one another.

2. The apparatus by which such an effect is produced.

3. Fig. A medley of figures; illusive images. "This mental phantasmagoria." *Sir W. Scott.*

Phan-tas-ma-go-ri-a (fān'tāzm-gō-rī-ā), a. Of, relating to, or resembling, phantasmagoria; phantasmagoric.

Phan-tas-ma-go-ri-o (fān'tāzm-gō-rī-ō), a. Of or pertaining to phantasmagoria; phantasmagoric.

Phan-tas-ma-go-ry (fān'tāzm-gō-rī), n. See **PHANTASMAGORIA**.

Phan-tas-mal (fān'tāzm), a. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling, a phantasm; spectral; illusive.

Phan-tas-ma-scope (fān'tāzm-skōp), n. See **PHANTASCOPE**.

Phan-tas-mat-i-o (fān'tāzm-māt-ī-ō), a. [L. *phantasmaticus*.] Phantasmal. *Dr. H. More.*

Phan-tas-mat-ic-go-ry (fān'tāzm-māt-ī-gō-rī), n. [Gr. *φάντασμα*, *φαντασματος*, phantasm + *-graphy*.] A description of celestial phenomena, as rainbows, etc.

Phan-tas-tic (fān'tāstīk), a. See **FANTASTIC**.

Phan-tas-tic-i-o (fān'tāstīk-ī-ō), a. See **FANTASTIC**.

Phan-tas-tic-i-o (fān'tāstīk-ī-ō), a. See **FANTASTIC**.

Phan-tom (fān'tōm), n. [OE. *fantome*, *fantome*, *fantome*, OF. *fantome*, F. *fantôme*, fr. L. *phantasma*, Gr. *φάντασμα*, fr. *φαίνω* to show. See **FANCY**, and cf. **PHANTASIA**, **PHANTASM**, **PHASE**.] That which has only an apparent existence; an apparition; a specter; a phantasm; a spirit; an airy spirit; an ideal image.

Strange phantoms rising as the mists arise. *Pope.*
She was a phantom of delight. *Wordsworth.*

Phantom ship. See *Flying Dutchman*, under **FLYING**.
Phantom tumor (*Med.*), a swelling, especially of the abdomen, due to muscular spasm, accumulation of flatus, etc., simulating an actual tumor in appearance, but disappearing upon the administration of an anesthetic.

Phan'tom-at-ic, a. Phantasmal. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Pha-raoh (fā'rā-ō), n. [Heb. *parōh*; of Egyptian origin: cf. L. *pharus*, Gr. *φάρος*. Cf. **FARO**.]

1. A title by which the sovereigns of ancient Egypt were designated.

2. See **FARO**.

Pharaoh's chicken (*Zoöl.*), the gier-eagle, or Egyptian vulture; — so called because often sculptured on Egyptian monuments. It is nearly white in color. — *Pharaoh's rat* (*Zoöl.*), the common ichneumon.

Pha-ra-on (fā'rā-ōn), n. Same as **PHARAOH**, 2.

Pha-ra-on'to (fā'rā-ōn'tō), a. [Cf. *F. pharaonique*.] Of or pertaining to the Pharaohs, or kings Pharaoh's Chicken (*Neophron percnopterus*).



Phare (fār), n. [See **PHAROS**.] 1. A beacon tower; a lighthouse. [*Obs.*]

2. Hence, a harbor. *Howell.*

Phar-i-sa'ic (fār'ī-sā'īk), a. [L. *Pharisaeus*, Gr. *Φαρισαῖος*; cf. *F. pharisaïque*. See **PHARISEE**.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Pharisees; resembling the Pharisees. "The Pharisaic sect among the Jews." *Cudworth.*

2. Hence: Added to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion without the spirit of it; ceremonial; formal; hypocritical; self-righteous. "Excess of outward and pharisaical holiness." *Bacon.* "Pharisaical ostentation." *Macaulay.*

Phar-i-sa'ic-al-ly, adv. — **Phar-i-sa'ic-al-ness**, n.

Phar-i-sa-ism (fār'ī-sā'īzm), n. [Cf. *F. pharisaïsme*.] 1. The notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect. *Sharp.*

2. Rigid observance of external forms of religion, without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion; a censorious, self-righteous spirit in matters of morals or manners. "A piece of pharisaism." *Hammond.*

Phar-i-se'an (fār'ī-sē'an), a. [L. *Pharisaeus*, Gr. *Φαρισαῖος*.] Following the practice of the Pharisees; Pharisaic. [*Obs.*] "Pharisaean disciples." *Milton.*

Phar-i-see (fār'ī-sē), n. [L. *Pharisaeus*, Gr. *Φαρισαῖος*, from Heb. *parash* to separate.] One of a sect or party among the Jews, noted for a strict and formal observance of rites and ceremonies and of the traditions of the elders, and whose pretensions to superior sanctity led them to separate themselves from the other Jews.

Phar-i-see-ism (fār'ī-sē-īzm), n. See **PHARISAEISM**.

Phar-ma-ceu'tic (fār'mā-sē-ū'tīk), a. [L. *pharmaceuticus*, fr. *pharmaceute*; cf. *F. pharmaceutique*. See **PHARMACY**.] Of or pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or to the art of preparing medicines according to the rules or formulas of pharmacy; as, *pharmaceutical preparations*. — **Phar-ma-ceu'tic-al-ly**, adv.

Pharmaceutical chemistry, that department of chemistry which ascertains or regulates the composition of medicinal substances.

Phar-ma-ceu'tics (fār'mā-sē-ū'tīks), n. The science of preparing medicines.

Phar-ma-ceu'tist (fār'mā-sē-ū'tīst), n. One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist. See the Note under **APOTHECARY**.

Phar-ma-cist (fār'mā-sīst), n. One skilled in pharmacy; a pharmacist; a druggist.

Phar-ma-co-dy-nam'ic (fār'mā-kō-dī-nām'īk), n. [Gr. *φάρμακον* medicine + *Ε. dynamics*.] That branch of pharmacology which considers the mode of action, and the effects, of medicines. *Dunghison.*

Phar-ma-cog-no'sis (fār'mā-kō-gō-nō'sīs), n. [Gr. *φάρμακον* a drug + *γνώσις* a knowing.] That branch of pharmacology which treats of unprepared medicines or simples; — called also *pharmacography*, and *pharmacomathy*.

Phar-ma-cog-no-sy (fār'mā-kō-gō-nō'sy), n. *Pharmacognosia*.

Phar-ma-cog-ra-phy (fār'mā-kō-gō-rā-fy), n. [Gr. *φάρμακον* a drug + *-graphy*.] See **PHARMACOGNOSIS**.

Phar-ma-col'ite (fār'mā-kō-līte), n. [Gr. *φάρμακον* drug, *ποικίλος* drug + *-λίτε* of *F. pharmacolithe*.] (*Min.*) A hydrous arsenate of lime, usually occurring in silky fibers of a white or grayish color.

Phar-ma-col'o-gist (fār'mā-kō-lō-gīst), n. [Cf. *F. pharmacologiste*.] One skilled in pharmacology.

Phar-ma-col'o-gy (fār'mā-kō-lō-gy), n. [Gr. *φάρμακον* drug + *-logy*; cf. *F. pharmacologie*.] 1. Knowledge of drugs or medicines; the art of preparing medicines.

2. A treatise on the art of preparing medicines.

Phar-ma-com-a-thy (fār'mā-kō-mā-thy), n. [Gr. *φάρμακον* a drug + *μαθήσθαι* to learn.] See **PHARMACOGNOSIS**.

Phar-ma-con (fār'mā-kōn), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *φάρμακον*.] A medicine or drug; also, a poison. *Dunghison.*

Phar-ma-co-pe'i-a (fār'mā-kō-pē-ī-ā), n. [NL., from Gr. *φάρμακον* the preparation of medicines; *φάρμακον* medicine + *ποίησις* to make.] 1. A book or treatise describing the drugs, preparations, etc., used in medicine; especially, one that is issued by official authority and considered as an authoritative standard. *Dunghison.*

2. A chemical laboratory. [*Obs.*]

Phar-ma-cop'o-list (fār'mā-kō-pō-līst), n. [L. *pharmacopola*, Gr. *φάρμακοπώλης*; *φάρμακον* medicine + *πωλεῖν* to sell.] One who sells medicines; an apothecary.

Phar-ma-co-sid'er-ite (fār'mā-kō-sīd'ēr-īte), n. [Gr. *φάρμακον* drug, *σίδηρος* iron + *-ίτε* of *F. siderite*.] (*Min.*) A hydrous arsenate of iron occurring in green or yellowish green cubic crystals; cube ore.

Phar-ma-cy (fār'mā-sy), n. [OE. *farmacie*, OF. *farmacie*, *farmacie*, F. *pharmacie*, Gr. *φάρμακεια*, fr. *φάρμακον* to administer or use medicines, fr. *φάρμακον* medicine.] 1. The art or practice of preparing and preserving drugs, and of compounding and dispensing medicines according to prescriptions of physicians; the occupation of an apothecary or a pharmaceutical chemist.

2. A place where medicines are compounded; a drug store; an apothecary's shop.

Pha-ro (fār-ō), n. 1. A pharos; a lighthouse. [*Obs.*]

2. See **FARO**.

Pha-ro-l'o-gy (fār-ō-lō-gy), n. [Gr. *φάρος* a lighthouse + *-logy*.] The art or science which treats of lighthouses and signal lights.

Pha-ros (fār-ōs), n. [L., fr. Gr. *φάρος*, fr. *Φάρος* an island in the Bay of Alexandria, where king Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse.] A lighthouse or beacon for the guidance of seamen.

He . . . built a pharos, or lighthouse. *Arbuthnot.*

Phar-yn'al (fār'īn-gāl), a. Pharyngeal. *H. Sweet.*

Phar-yn-gal (fār'īn-gāl or fār'īn-gāl), a. [See **PHARYNX**.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the pharynx; in the region of the pharynx.

Phar-yn-gal, n. (*Anat.*) A pharyngeal bone or cartilage; especially, one of the lower pharyngeals, which belong to the rudimentary fifth branchial arch in many fishes, or one of the upper pharyngeals, or pharyngo-

branchials, which are the dorsal elements in the complete branchial arches.

Phar-yn-gi'tis (fār'īn-gī'tis), n. [NL. See **PHARYNX**, and *-itis*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the pharynx.

Phar-yn-go-bran'ch-i-al (fār'īn-gō-brān'ch-ī-āl), a. [*Pharynx* + *branchial*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the pharynx and the branchiae; — applied especially to the dorsal elements in the branchial arches of fishes. See **PHARYNGEAL**. — n. A pharyngobranchial, or upper pharyngeal, bone or cartilage.

Phar-yn-go-bran'ch-i-i (fār'īn-gō-brān'ch-ī-ī), n. pl. [NL. See **PHARYNX**, and *BRANCHIA*.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as **LEPTOCARDIA**.

Phar-yn-gog'na-thi (fār'īn-gōg'nā-thī), n. pl. [NL. See **PHARYNX**, and *Gnathic*.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of fishes in which the lower pharyngeal bones are united. It includes the scaroid, labroid, and embolitooid fishes.

Phar-yn-go-lar'yn-g'e-al (fār'īn-gō-lār'īn-gē-āl or fār'īn-gē-āl), a. [*Pharynx* + *laryngeal*.] Of or pertaining both to the pharynx and the larynx.

Phar-yn-gop-neus'ta (fār'īn-gōp-nē-ū'stā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *φαρυγξ* the pharynx + *πνεύω* to breathe.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of invertebrates including the Tunicata and Enteropneusta. — **Phar-yn-gop-neus'tal** (fār'īn-gōp-nē-ū'stāl), a.

Phar-yn-go-to-mo (fār'īn-gō-tō-mō), n. (*Surg.*) An instrument for incising or scarifying the tonsils, etc.

Phar-yn-go'to-my (fār'īn-gō-tō-my), n. [*Pharynx* + Gr. *τομήναι* to cut; cf. *F. pharyngotomie*.] (*Surg.*) (a) The operation of making an incision into the pharynx, to remove a tumor or anything that obstructs the passage. (b) Scarification or incision of the tonsils.

Phar-yn'gy (fār'īn-gy), n. pl. *PHARYNGES* (fār'īn-gy). [NL., fr. Gr. *φαρυγξ*, *φυγξ*; cf. *F. pharynx*.] (*Anat.*) The part of the alimentary canal between the cavity of the mouth and the oesophagus. It has one or two external openings through the nose in the higher vertebrates, and lateral branchial openings in fishes and some amphibians.

Phas-co-lo-mo (fās'kō-lō-mō), n. [Gr. *φάσκαλος* pouch + *μῦς* mouse.] (*Zoöl.*) A marsupial of the genus *Phascotomys*; a wombat.

Phase (fāz), n.; pl. **PHASES** (fāz). [NL. *phasis*, Gr. *φάσις*, fr. *φαίνω* to make to appear; cf. *F. phase*. See **PHENOMENON**, **PHANTOM**, and cf. **EPHESIAN**.] 1. That which is exhibited to the eye; the appearance which anything manifests, especially any one among different and varying appearances of the same object.

2. Any appearance or aspect of an object of mental apprehension or view; as, the problem has many phases.

3. (*Astron.*) A particular appearance or state in a regularly recurring cycle of changes with respect to quantity of illumination or form of enlightened disk; as, the phases of the moon or planets. See **ILLUMINATED MOON**.

4. (*Physics*) Any one point or portion in a recurring series of changes, as in the changes of motion of one of the particles constituting a wave or vibration; one portion of a series of such changes, in distinction from a contrasted portion, as the portion on one side of a position of equilibrium, in contrast with that on the opposite side.

Pha-sol (fā'sōl), n. [L. *phascelus*, *phascelus*, Gr. *φάσκολος*, *φασκόλος*; cf. *F. phascèle*, *fasèle*. Cf. **FASCLA**.] The French bean, or kidney bean.

Phase-less (fāz'lēss), a. Without a phase, or visible form. [*R.*] "A phaseless and increasing glow." *Poe.*

Pha-se-o-lus (fā-sē-ō-lūs), n. [*Bot.*] A genus of leguminous plants, including the Lima bean, the kidney bean, the scarlet runner, etc. See **BEAN**.

Pha-se-o-nan'tite (fā-sē-ō-nān'tīte), n. [So called because found in the urine fruit of the bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*).] (*Chem.*) Same as **INOSITE**.

Pha-sis (fā'sīs), n.; pl. **PHASES** (fāz). [NL.] See **PHASE**.

Phasm (fāzm), n. [L. *phasma*, Gr. *φάσμα*. See **PHASMA** (fāzmā), *PHASE*.] An apparition; a phantasm; an appearance. [*R.*] *Hammond*, *Sir T. Herbert*.

Phas'mid (fāzm'īd), n. [See **PHASM**.] Probably so called from its mimicking, or appearing like, inanimate objects.] (*Zoöl.*) Any orthopterous insect of the family *Phasmodidae*, as a leaf insect or a stick insect.

Phas-sa-chate (fās'sā-kāt), n. [Gr. *φάσσα* the wood pigeon + *ἀχάτης* the agate.] (*Min.*) The lead-colored agate; — so called in reference to its color.

Phat'a-gin (fāt'ā-jīn), n. [Cf. Gr. *φάτταγος*; perhaps from native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The long-tailed pangolin (*Manis tetradactyla*); — called also *tipi*.

Phas'ant (fēz'ant), n. [OE. *fasant*, *fesant*, OF. *faisant*, *faisan*, F. *faisan*, L. *phasianus*, Gr. *φασιανός* (sc. *ὄρνις*) the Phasian bird, pheasant, fr. *φάσις* a river in Colchis or Pontus.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of large gallinaceous birds of the genus *Phasianus*, and many other genera of the family *Phasianidae*, found chiefly in Asia.

2. The common, or English, pheasant (*Phasianus Colchicus*) is now found over most of temperate Europe, but was introduced from Asia. The *ring-necked pheasant* (*P. torquatus*) and the *green pheasant* (*P. versicolor*) have been introduced into Oregon. The golden pheasant (*Thaumalea picta*) is one of the most beautiful species. The *silver pheasant* (*Euplocamus uychthemus*) of China, and several related species from Southern Asia, are very beautiful.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The ruffed grouse. [*Southern U. S.*]

4. Various other birds are locally called *phasants*, as the lyre bird, the leopon, etc.

Fireback pheasant. See **FIREBACK**. — **Gold, or Golden, pheasant** (*Zoöl.*), a Chinese pheasant (*Thaumalea picta*),

having rich, varied colors. The crest is amber-colored.

Golden Pheasant (*Thaumalea picta*).

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

Pho'cine (fō'sīn), *a.* [*L. phoca a seal.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the seal tribe; phocian.

Pho'co-dont (fō'kō-dōnt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Phocodontia.

Pho-co-don'ti-a (fō'kō-dōn'tī-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L., fr. Gr. phōka a seal + dōntos, a tooth.*] (*Zoöl.*) A group of extinct carnivorous whales. Their teeth had a group of extinct serrated crowns. It includes Squalodon and allied genera.

Pho'be (fō'bē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The pewee, or pewit.

Pho'bus (fō'būs), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Phoibos, fr. phōios pure, bright.*] 1. (*Class. Myth.*) Apollo; the sun god.

2. The sun. "*Phoebus gius arise.*" *Shak.*

Pho-ni'cian (fō-nīsh'ian), *a.* Of or pertaining to Phoenicia.

Pho-ni'cious (fō-nīsh'ian), *a.* See PHENICIOUS.

Pho-ni'cop'te-rus (fō-nī-kōp'tē-rūs), *n.* [*N.L. See PHENICOPTER.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds which includes the flamingoes.

Pho'nix (fō'nīks), *n.* [*L., a fabulous bird.* See PHENIX.] 1. Same as PHENIX.

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of palms including the date tree.

Pho'lad (fō'lād), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of Pholad.

Pho-la'de-an (fō-lād'ē-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Pholad.

Pho'las (fō'lās), *n.; pl.* PHOLADES

(fō-lādēz). [*N.L., fr. Gr. pholās, -adōs, a kind of mollusk.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of marine bivalve mollusks of the genus *Pholad*, or family *Pholadidae*. They bore holes for themselves in clay, peat, and soft rocks.

Pho'nal (fō'nāl), *a.* [*Gr. phōnē the voice.*] Of or relating to the voice; as, phonal structure.

Pho-nas-oet'los (nās-ōet'lōs), *n.* [*Gr. phōnāskēō to practice the voice; phōnē voice + oetēō to practice.*] Treatment for restoring or improving the voice.

Pho-na'tion (fō-nā'shūn), *n.* [*Gr. phōnē the voice.*] The act or process by which articulate sounds are uttered; the utterance of articulate sounds; articulate speech.

Pho-nau-to-graph (fō-nā'tō-grāf), *n.* Pholas (*Pholas* [*Phono* + *Gr. naōtōs self + -graph.*])

(*Physics*) An instrument by means of which a sound can be made to produce a visible trace or record of itself. It consists essentially of a resonant vessel, usually of paraboloidal form, closed at one end by a flexible membrane. A stylus attached to some point of the membrane records the movements of the latter, as it vibrates, upon a moving cylinder or plate.

Pho-ne'do-scope (fō-nē'dō-skōp), *n.* [*Phono* + *Gr. skōpō to observe.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for studying the motions of sounding bodies by optical means. It consists of a tube across the end of which is stretched a film of soap solution thin enough to give colored bands, the form and position of which are affected by sonorous vibrations.

Pho-net'ic (fō-nē'tīk), *a.* [*Gr. phōnetikos, fr. phōnē a sound, tone; akin to Gr. phāna to speak; cf. F. phonétique.*] See BAN a proclamation.] 1. Of or pertaining to the voice, or its use.

2. Representing sounds; as, phonetic characters; — opposed to ideographic; as, a phonetic notation.

Phonetic spelling, spelling in phonetic characters, each representing one sound only; — contrasted with *phonetic spelling*, or that by the use of the Roman alphabet.

Pho-net'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a phonetic manner.

Pho-ne'ti'cian (fō-nē'tīsh'ian), *n.* One versed in phonetics; a phoneticist.

Pho-net'ics (fō-nē'tīks), *n.* 1. The doctrine or science of sounds, especially those of the human voice; phonology.

2. The art of representing vocal sounds by signs and written characters.

Pho-ne-tism (fō-nē'tīz'm), *n.* The science which treats of vocal sounds.

Pho-ne-tist (-tīst), *n.* 1. One versed in phonetics; a phonologist.

2. One who advocates a phonetic spelling.

Pho-ne-ti'za'tion (fō-nē'tī-zā'shūn), *n.* The act, art, or process of representing sounds by phonetic signs.

Pho-ne-tize (fō-nē'tīz), *v. t.* To represent by phonetic signs.

Phon'ic (fō'nīk; 277), *a.* [*Gr. phōnē sound; cf. F. phonique.*] Of or pertaining to sound; of the nature of sound; acoustic.

Phon'ics (-īks), *n.* See PHONETICS.

Phono (fō'nō), *n.* A combining form from Gr. phōnē sound, tone; as, phonograph, phonology.

Phono (fō'nō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American butterfly (*Thonia phono*) having nearly transparent wings.

Pho-no-camp'tic (fō'nō-kāmp'tīk), *a.* [*Phono* + *Gr. kāmptō to bend; cf. F. phonocampitique.*] Reflecting sound. [*R.*] "*Phonocampitic objects.*" *Derham.*

Pho-no-gram (fō'nō-grām), *n.* [*Phono* + *-gram.*] 1. A letter, character, or mark used to represent a particular sound.

2. A record of sounds made by a phonograph.

Pho-no-graph (-grāf), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graph.*] 1. A character or symbol used to represent a sound, *v. p.* one used in phonography.

2. (*Physics*) An instrument for the mechanical registration and reproduction of audible sounds, as articulate speech, etc. It consists of a rotating cylinder or disk covered with some material easily indented, as tinfoil, wax, paraffin, etc., above which is a thin plate carrying

a stylus. As the plate vibrates under the influence of the sound, the stylus makes minute indentations or undulations in the soft material, and these, when the cylinder or disk is again turned, set the plate in vibration, and reproduce the sound.

Pho-nog'ra-pher (fō-nōgrā'fēr), *n.* 1. One versed or skilled in phonography.

2. One who uses, or is skilled in the use of, the phonograph. See PHONOGRAPH, 2.

Pho-nog'ra-phy (fō-nōgrā'fī), *a.* [*Gr. F. phono-*

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. Of or pertaining to phonography; based upon phonography.

2. Of or pertaining to the phonograph; done by the phonograph.

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* In a phonographic manner; by means of a phonograph.

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* Phonographer.

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much used by reporters.

3. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated: —

(*Gr. F. phono-*

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much used by reporters.

3. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated: —

(*Gr. F. phono-*

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much used by reporters.

3. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated: —

(*Gr. F. phono-*

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much used by reporters.

3. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated: —

(*Gr. F. phono-*

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much used by reporters.

3. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated: —

(*Gr. F. phono-*

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much used by reporters.

3. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated: —

(*Gr. F. phono-*

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much used by reporters.

3. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated: —

(*Gr. F. phono-*

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much used by reporters.

3. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated: —

(*Gr. F. phono-*

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much used by reporters.

3. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated: —

(*Gr. F. phono-*

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much used by reporters.

3. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated: —

(*Gr. F. phono-*

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much used by reporters.

3. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated: —

(*Gr. F. phono-*

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much used by reporters.

3. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated: —

(*Gr. F. phono-*

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much used by reporters.

3. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated: —

(*Gr. F. phono-*

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much used by reporters.

3. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated: —

(*Gr. F. phono-*

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much used by reporters.

3. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated: —

(*Gr. F. phono-*

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much used by reporters.

3. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated: —

(*Gr. F. phono-*

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much used by reporters.

3. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated: —

(*Gr. F. phono-*

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much used by reporters.

3. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated: —

(*Gr. F. phono-*

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much used by reporters.

3. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated: —

(*Gr. F. phono-*

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much used by reporters.

3. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated: —

(*Gr. F. phono-*

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Phono* + *-graphy.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

obtained by passing ammonia over heated phosphorus. [*Spelt also phosphane.*] — **Phos-pham'ic** (fōsh'm'ik), *a.*

Phos'phate (fōsh'fāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of phosphoric acid.

Phos-phat'ic (fōsh'fāt'ik), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, phosphorus, phosphoric acid, or phosphates; as, phosphatic nodules.

Phosphatic diathesis (*Med.*), a habit of body which leads to the undue excretion of phosphates with the urine.

Phos-phat'u-ria (fōsh'fāt'ū-rī-ā), *n.* [*N.L. See PHOSPHATE, and URINE.*] (*Med.*) The excessive discharge of phosphates in the urine.

Phos'phone (fōsh'fōn), *n.* [*Gr. phōs light + phainō to show.*] (*Physiol.*) A luminous impression produced through excitation of the retina by some cause other than the impingement upon it of rays of light, as by pressure upon the eyeball when the lids are closed. *Cf. AFTER-IMAGE.*

Phos'phide (fōsh'fid or -fid), *n.* (*Chem.*) A binary compound of phosphorus.

Phos'phine (fōsh'fīn or -fēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless gas, PH₃, analogous to ammonia, and having a disagreeable odor resembling that of garlic. Called also *hydrogen phosphide*, and formerly, *phosphuretted hydrogen*.

It is the most important compound of phosphorus and hydrogen, and is produced by the action of caustic potash on phosphorus. It is spontaneously inflammable, owing to impurities, and in burning produces peculiar vertical rings of smoke.

Phos-phin'ic (fōsh'fīn'ik), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, certain acids analogous to the phosphoric acids, but containing two instead of three phosphoric radicals, and derived from the secondary phosphides by oxidation.

Phos'phite (fōsh'fīt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of phosphorous acid.

Phos-phor'ic (fōsh'fōr'ik), *a.* [*Phosphoric + sulphonic.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, certain derivatives of phosphorous acid containing a hydrocarbon radical, and analogous to the sulphonic acids.

Phos-phor'ic (fōsh'fōr'ik), *a.* [*Phosphorus + ammonium.*] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical PH₂, analogous to ammonium, and regarded as the nucleus of certain derivatives of phosphine.

Phos-phor (fōsh'fōr), *n.* [*Cf. G. phosphor.* See PHOSPHORUS.] 1. Phosphorus. [*Obs.*] *Addition.*

2. The planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star; Lucifer. [*Poetic.*] *Pope, Tennyson.*

Phos-phor-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. PHOSPHORATE.*] (*Chem.*) To impregnate, or combine, with phosphorus or its compounds; as, *phosphorated oil*.

Phos-phor-bronze (-brōnz), *a.* [*Phosphor + bronze.*] (*Metall.*) A

small. It is very active chemically, must be preserved under water, and unites with oxygen even at ordinary temperatures, giving a faint glow, — whence its name. It always occurs combined, usually in phosphates, as in the mineral apatite, in bones, etc. It is used in the composition on the tips of friction matches, and for many other purposes. The molecule contains four atoms. Symbol P. Atomic weight 31.0.

3. (*Chem.*) Hence, any substance which shines in the dark like phosphorus, as certain phosphorescent bodies.

Bologna phosphorus (*Chem.*), sulphide of barium, which shines in the dark after exposure to light; — so called because this property was discovered by a resident of Bologna. The term is sometimes applied to other compounds having similar properties. — **Metallic phosphorus** (*Chem.*), an allotropic modification of phosphorus, obtained as a gray metallic crystalline substance, having very inert chemical properties. It is obtained by heating ordinary phosphorus in a closed vessel at a high temperature. — **Phosphorus disease** (*Med.*), a disease common among workers in phosphorus, giving rise to necrosis of the jawbone, and other symptoms. — **Red, or Amorphous, phosphorus** (*Chem.*), an allotropic modification of phosphorus, obtained as a dark red powder by heating ordinary phosphorus in closed vessels. It is not poisonous, is not phosphorescent, and is only moderately active chemically. It is valuable as a chemical reagent and is used in the composition of the friction surface on which safety matches are ignited. — **Solar phosphor** (*Chem.*), phosphorescent substances which shine in the dark after exposure to the sunlight or other intense light.

Phosphoryl (*fōs'fōr-ī*), *n.* [*Phosphorus* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) The radical PO, regarded as the typical nucleus of certain compounds.

Phosphuret (*fōs'fōr-ēt*), *n.* (*Chem.*) A phosphide. [*Obsol.*]

Phosphuret (*fōs'fōr-ēt*), *a.* (*Chem.*) Impregnated, or combined, with phosphorus. [*Obsol.*] [*Written also phosphureted.*]

Phosphureted hydrogen (*Chem.*) See **PHOSPHINE**.

Photic (*fōt'ik*), *a.* [*Gr. φῶς, phōs, light.*] (*Physiol.*) Relating to the production of light by the lower animals.

Photics (*fōt'iks*), *n.* (*Physics*) The science of light; — a general term sometimes employed when optics is restricted to light as producing vision. [*Knicht.*]

Photo (*fōt'ō*), *n.* [*pl.* PHOTOS (*-tōz*).] A contraction of PHOTOGRAPH. [*Collag.*]

Photo (*fōt'ō*), *a.* A combining form from *Gr. φῶς, phōs, light*; as *photography, phototype, photometer*.

Photo-bi-ot'ic (*bi-fōt'ik*), *a.* [*Photo* + *biotic*.] (*Biol.*) Requiring light to live; incapable of living without light; as, *photobiotic plant cells*.

Photo-chem'ic-al (*-kēm'ī-kāl*), *a.* [*Photo* + *chemical*.] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to the chemical action of light, or produced by it; as, the *photochemical changes* of the visual purple of the retina.

Photo-chem'is-try (*-kēm'ī-kāl-ī-try*), *n.* [*Photo* + *chemistry*.] (*Chem.*) The branch of chemistry which relates to the effect of light in producing chemical changes, as in photography.

Photo-chro-mic (*fōt'ō-khō-m'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the effect of light in producing color changes, as in photography.

Photo-chro-mic (*fōt'ō-khō-m'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the effect of light in producing color changes, as in photography.

Photo-chro-mic (*fōt'ō-khō-m'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the effect of light in producing color changes, as in photography.

Photo-chro-mic (*fōt'ō-khō-m'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the effect of light in producing color changes, as in photography.

Photo-chro-mic (*fōt'ō-khō-m'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the effect of light in producing color changes, as in photography.

Photo-chro-mic (*fōt'ō-khō-m'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the effect of light in producing color changes, as in photography.

Photo-chro-mic (*fōt'ō-khō-m'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the effect of light in producing color changes, as in photography.

Photo-chro-mic (*fōt'ō-khō-m'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the effect of light in producing color changes, as in photography.

Photo-chro-mic (*fōt'ō-khō-m'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the effect of light in producing color changes, as in photography.

Photo-chro-mic (*fōt'ō-khō-m'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the effect of light in producing color changes, as in photography.

Photo-chro-mic (*fōt'ō-khō-m'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the effect of light in producing color changes, as in photography.

Photo-chro-mic (*fōt'ō-khō-m'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the effect of light in producing color changes, as in photography.

Photo-chro-mic (*fōt'ō-khō-m'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the effect of light in producing color changes, as in photography.

Photo-chro-mic (*fōt'ō-khō-m'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the effect of light in producing color changes, as in photography.

Photo-chro-mic (*fōt'ō-khō-m'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the effect of light in producing color changes, as in photography.

Photo-chro-mic (*fōt'ō-khō-m'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the effect of light in producing color changes, as in photography.

Photo-chro-mic (*fōt'ō-khō-m'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the effect of light in producing color changes, as in photography.

Photo-chro-mic (*fōt'ō-khō-m'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the effect of light in producing color changes, as in photography.

Photo-chro-mic (*fōt'ō-khō-m'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the effect of light in producing color changes, as in photography.

Photo-chro-mic (*fōt'ō-khō-m'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the effect of light in producing color changes, as in photography.

Photo-graph (*fōt'ō-grāf*), *n.* [*Photo* + *graph*.] A picture or likeness obtained by photography.

Photo-graph, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PHOTOGRAPHED (*-grāf*); *p. pr.* & *vb.* n. PHOTOGRAPHING (*-grāf'ing*).] To take a picture or likeness of by means of photography; as, to *photograph a view*; to *photograph a group*.

He makes his pen drawings on white paper, and they are afterwards photographed on wood. [*Hamerton.*]

Also used figuratively.

He is photographed on my mind. [*Lady D. Hardy.*]

Photo-graph, *v. i.* To practice photography; to take photographs.

Photo-graph-er (*fōt'ō-grā-fēr*), *n.* One who practices, or is skilled in, photography.

Photo-graph'ic (*fōt'ō-grāf'ik*), *a.* [*cf.* *F. photo-*]

Photo-graph'ic-al (*-ī-kāl*), *a.* [*graphique*.] Of or pertaining to photography; obtained by photography; used in photography; as, a *photographic picture*; a *photographic camera*. — **Photo-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Photographic printing, the process of obtaining pictures, as on chemically prepared paper, from photographic negatives, by exposure to light.

Photo-graph-ist (*fōt'ō-grā-fist*), *n.* A photographer.

Photo-graph'ic (*fōt'ō-grāf'ik*), *n.* [*Photograph* + *-meter*.] (*Photog.*) An instrument for determining the sensibility of the plates employed in photographic processes to luminous rays.

Photo-graph'ic (*fōt'ō-grāf'ik*), *n.* [*Photo* + *graphy*; *cf.* *F. photographique*.] 1. The science which relates to the action of light on sensitive bodies in the production of pictures, the fixation of images, and the like.

2. The art or process of producing pictures by this action of light.

3. The well-focused optical image is thrown on a surface of metal, glass, paper, or other suitable substance, coated with collodion or gelatin, and sensitized with the chlorides, bromides, or iodides of silver, or other salts sensitive to light. The exposed plate is then treated with reducing agents, as pyrogallol acid, ferrous sulphate, etc., to develop the latent image. The image is then fixed by washing off the excess of unchanged sensitive salt with sodium hyposulphite (*thiosulphate*) or other suitable reagents.

Photo-grav'ure (*fōt'ō-grāv'ūr*), *n.* [*F.*] A photo-engraving; also, the process by which such a picture is produced.

Photo-he'll-o-graph (*-hē'll-ō-grāf*), *n.* [*Photo* + *heliograph*.] (*Physics*) A modified kind of telescope adapted to taking photographs of the sun.

Photo-lith'ic-graph (*-lith'ō-grāf*), *n.* [*Photo* + *lithography*.] A lithographic picture or copy from a stone prepared by the aid of photography.

Photo-lith'ic-graph, *v. t.* To produce (a picture, a copy) by the process of photolithography.

Photo-lith'ic-graph-er (*-lith'ō-grā-fēr*), *n.* One who practices, or one who employs, photolithography.

Photo-lith'ic-graph'ic (*-lith'ō-grāf'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to photolithography; produced by photolithography.

Photo-lith'ic-graph'ic (*-lith'ō-grāf'ik*), *n.* The art or process of producing photolithographs.

Photo-log'ic (*-lōj'ik*), *a.* Pertaining to photology, or the doctrine of light.

Photo-log'ic-al (*-ī-kāl*), *a.* Or the doctrine of light.

Photo-log'ic (*-lōj'ik*), *n.* One who studies or expounds the laws of light.

Photo-log'ic (*-lōj'ik*), *a.* [*Photo* + *logy*; *cf.* *F. photologie*.] The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena; optics.

Photo-mag-net'ic (*fōt'ō-māg-nēt'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to photomagnetism.

Photo-mag-net'ic (*-māg-nēt'ī-z'm*), *n.* That branch of science which treats of the relation of magnetism to light. [*Faraday.*]

Photo-me-chan'ic-al (*fōt'ō-mē-kān'ī-kāl*), *a.* Pertaining to, or designating, any photographic process in which a printing surface is obtained without the intervention of hand engraving.

Photo-m'e-ter (*fōt'ō-mē-tēr*), *n.* [*Photo* + *meter*; *cf.* *F. photomètre*.] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the intensity of light, or, more especially, for comparing the relative intensities of different lights, or their relative illuminating power.

Photo-met'ric (*fōt'ō-mēt'rik*), *a.* [*cf.* *F. photométrie*.] (*Physics*) Of or pertaining to photometry, or to a photometer.

Photo-met'ric-al (*-ī-kāl*), *a.* [*trique*.] Of or pertaining to photometry, or to a photometer.

Photo-met'ric (*fōt'ō-mēt'rik*), *n.* One engaged in the scientific measurement of light.

Photo-m'e-try (*fōt'ō-mē-trī*), *n.* [*cf.* *F. photométrie*.] That branch of science which treats of the measurement of the intensity of light.

Photo-m'i-cro-graph (*fōt'ō-mī-kro-grāf*), *n.* [*Photo* + *micro* + *graph*.] 1. An enlarged or microscopic photograph of a microscopic object. See *Microphotography*.

2. A microscopically small photograph of an object.

Photo-m'i-cro-graph'ic (*-mī-kro-grāf'ik*), *n.* The art of producing microphotographs.

Photo-ph'ia (*-fōt'ī-ā*), *n.* [*NL.* fr. *Gr. φῶς, phōs, light* + *φῶς, phōs*.] (*Med.*) A dread or intolerance of light.

Photo-ph'ic (*-fōt'ī-k*), *a.* [*cf.* *F. photophtic*.] (*Med.*) Affecting the eye, in which the patient perceives luminous rays, flashes, coruscations, etc. See *PHOSPHENE*.

Photo-ph'ic (*-fōt'ī-k*), *n.* Same as *PHOSPHENE*.

Photo-ph'ic (*-fōt'ī-k*), *n.* A printing surface in relief, obtained by photographic means and subsequent manipulations. [*Knicht.*]

Photo-scope (*fōt'ō-skōp*), *n.* [*Photo* + *scope*.] (*Physics*) Anything employed for the observation of light or luminous effects.

Photo-scop'ic (*-skōp'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the photoscope or its uses.

Photo-sculp'ture (*fōt'ō-skūlp'tūr*, 135), *n.* [*Photo* + *sculpture*.] A process in which, by means of a number of photographs simultaneously taken from different points of view on the same level, rough models of the figure or bust of a person or animal may be made with great expedition.

Photo-sphero (*fōt'ō-sfēr*), *n.* [*Photo* + *sphere*.] A sphere of light; esp., the luminous envelope of the sun.

Photo-spher'ic (*-sfēr'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the photosphere.

Photo-sphero-nus (*fōt'ō-sfēr'ō-nūs*), *n.* [*NL.* See *PHOTO*, and *TONUS*.] (*Biol.*) A motile condition in plants resulting from exposure to light. — **Photo-ton'ic** (*-tōn'ik*), *a.* [*Photo* + *tonic*.] (*Biol.*) Same as *HETEROTONIC*.

Photo-type (*fōt'ō-tīp*), *n.* [*Photo* + *type*.] A plate or block with a printing surface (usually in relief) obtained from a photograph; also, any one of the many methods or processes by which such a printing surface is obtained.

Photo-type'ic (*-tīp'ik*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a phototype or phototypy.

Photo-type-pog-ra-phy (*fōt'ō-tī-pōg'rā-fī*), *n.* [*Photo* + *typography*.] Same as *PHOTOTYPY*.

Photo-type-py (*fōt'ō-tī-pī* or *fōt'ō-tī-py*), *n.* The art or process of producing phototypes.

Photo-xy-log-ra-phy (*fōt'ō-zī-lōg'rā-fī*), *n.* [*Photo* + *xylography*.] The process of producing a representation of an object on wood, by photography, for the use of the wood engraver.

Photo-zin'co-graph (*-zīn'kō-grāf*), *n.* A print made by photozincography. — **Photo-zin'co-graph'ic**, *a.*

Photo-zin'co-graph'ic (*-zīn'kō-grāf'ik*), *n.* [*Photo* + *zincography*.] A process, analogous to photolithography, for reproducing photographed impressions transferred to zinc plate.

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phrag'mo-cone (*fāg'mō-kōn*), *n.* [*Gr. φράγμα, phragma, a fence, an inclosure* + *κωνία, a cone*.] (*Zool.*) The thin chambered shell attached to the anterior end of a belemnite. [*Written also phragmocone.*]

Phren'ic (frén'ík), *n.* [Gr. φρήν, *phrénē*, the midriff, or diaphragm, the heart, the mind: cf. *F. phrenique*.] (*Anat.*) As, or pertaining to the diaphragm; diaphragmatic; or, the phrenic nerve.

Phren'ic (frén'ík), *n.* That branch of science which relates to the mind; mental philosophy. [*E.*]

Phren'ic (frén'ík), *n.* [See *Phrenic*.] (*Biol.*) See *Vital force*, under *VITAL*.

Phre-ni'tis (fré-ni'tis), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. φρενίτις, fr. φρήν, *phrénē*.] 1. (*Med.*) Inflammation of the brain, or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium; — called also *cephalitis*.

2. See *FRENZY*.

Phre-no-graph (fré-nó-gráf), *n.* [Gr. φρήν, *phrénē*, the midriff + *graph*.] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for registering the movements of the diaphragm, or midriff, in respiration.

Phre-no-log-er (fré-nó-ló-jér), *n.* A phrenologist.

Phre-no-log-ic (fré-nó-ló-jík or fré-nó-ló-jík), *a.* [Cf. *F. phrenologique*.] Phrenological.

Phre-no-log-ic-al (-í-kál), *a.* Of or pertaining to phrenology. — **Phre-no-log-ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

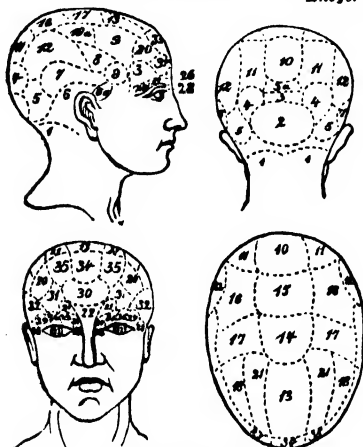
Phre-no-log-ist (fré-nó-ló-jíst), *n.* [Cf. *F. phrenologue*.] One versed in phrenology; a cranialist.

Phre-no-log-y (-í-jí), *n.* [Gr. φρήν, *phrénē*, the mind + *logos*: cf. *F. phrenologie*.] 1. The science of the special functions of the several parts of the brain, or of the supposed connection between the various faculties of the mind and particular organs in the brain.

2. In popular usage, the physiological hypothesis of Gall, that the mental faculties, and traits of character, are shown on the surface of the head or skull; craniology.

3. Gall marked out on his model of the head the places of twenty-six organs, as round inclosures with vacant interspaces. Spurzheim and Combe divided the whole scalp into oblong and contemurous patches.

Encyc. Brit.



A Chart of Phrenology.

- 1 Amative-ness; 2 Philoprogenitiveness; 3 Concentrativeness; 4 Inhabitiveness; 5 Adhesiveness; 6 Combativeness; 7 Destructiveness; 8 Alimentiveness; 9 Secretiveness; 10 Acquisitiveness; 11 Self-esteem; 12 Love of Approbation; 13 Benevolence; 14 Veneration; 15 Firmness; 16 Conscientiousness; 17 Hope; 18 Wonder; 19 Ideality; 19a (Not determined); 20 Wit; 21 Imitation; 22 Individuality; 23 Form; 24 Size; 25 Weight; 26 Coloring; 27 Locality; 28 Number; 29 Order; 30 Eventuality; 31 Time; 32 Tune; 33 Language; 34 Comparison; 35 Causality. [Some raise the number of organs to forty-three.]

Phre-no-mag-net-ism (fré-nó-mág-nét-iz'm), *n.* [Gr. φρήν, *phrénē*, the mind + *E. magnetism*.] The power of exciting the organs of the brain by magnetic or mesmeric influence.

Phre-no-sin (fré-nó-sín), *n.* [See *PHRENIC*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A nitrogenous body, related to corobrin, supposed to exist in the brain.

Phren'ic (frén'ík), *n.* & *a.* See *FRENZIED*.

Phren'ic (frén'ík), *n.* Violent and irrational excitement; delirium. See *FRENZY*.

Phren'ic, *v. t.* To render frantic.

Phren'tic (frén'tík), *n.* & *a.* See *PHRENETIC*. [*Obs.*]

Phry-ga-ne-id (frí-gá-né-íd), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any insect belonging to the Phryganeidae.

Phry-ga-ne-ides (frí-gá-né-íd-és), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, fr. *Phryganea*, the typical genus, fr. Gr. φρύγανος a dry stick.] (*Zool.*) A tribe of neuropterous insects which includes the caddis flies; — called also *Trichoptera*. See *TRICHOPTERA*. [Written also *Phryganides*.]

Phry-gi-an (frí-jí-an), *a.* [L. *Phrygius*, Gr. φρύγιος, fr. *Phrygia*, a country of Asia Minor.] Of or pertaining to Phrygia, or to its inhabitants.

Phrygian mode (*Mus.*), one of the ancient Greek modes, very bold and vehement in style; — so called because fabled to have been invented by the Phrygian Marsyas. Moore (*Encyc. of Music*). — **Phrygian stone**, a light, spongy stone, resembling a pumice, — used by the ancients in dyeing, and said to be drying and astringent.

Phry-gi-an, *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Phrygia.

2. (*Ecol. Hist.*) A Montanist.

Phthal'ate (thál'tát), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of phthalic acid.

Phthal'e-in (thál'té-in), *n.* [See *PTHALIC*.] (*Chem.*) One of a series of artificial organic dyes made as condensation products of the phenols with phthalic acid, and well represented by phenol phthalein. Their alkaline solutions are fluorescent.

Phenol phthalein, a white or yellowish white crystalline substance made from phthalic acid and phenol. Its solution in alkalies is brilliant red, but is decolorized by acids, and as this reaction is exceedingly delicate it is used as an indicator.

Phthal'ic (thál'tík), *a.* [*Naphthalene* + *-ic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a dibasic acid obtained by the oxidation of naphthalene and allied substances.

Phthalic acid (*Chem.*), a white crystalline substance, $C_8H_6O_4$, analogous to benzoic acid, and employed in the manufacture of the brilliant dyestuffs called the phthaloids.

Phthal'ide (thál'tíd or -íd), *n.* [*Phthalyl* + *-anhydride*.] (*Chem.*) A lactone obtained by reduction of phthalyl chloride, as a white crystalline substance; hence, by extension, any one of the series of which phthalide proper is the type. [Written also *phthalid*.]

Phthal'ic-imide (thál'tík-imíd or -míd), *n.* [*Phthalic* + *-imide*.] (*Chem.*) An imide derivative of phthalic acid, obtained as a white crystalline substance, $C_8H_6O_3$, which has itself (like succinimide) acid properties, and forms a series of salts. Cf. *Imido acid*, under *IMIDO*.

Phthal'in (-ín), *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless crystalline substance obtained by reduction from phthalic anhydride, into which it is easily converted by oxidation; hence, any one of the series of which phthalin proper is the type.

Phthal'yl (thál'tíl), *n.* [*Phthalic* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical of phthalic acid.

Phthi-rí-a-sis (thí-rí-tá-sis), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. φθειρίασις, fr. *phtheiro*, to waste.] (*Med.*) A disease (morbus pediculosis) consisting in the excessive multiplication of lice on the human body.

Phthis'ic (thíz'ík), *n.* Same as *PHTHISIS*.

Phthis'ic-al (-í-kál), *a.* [L. *phthisicus*, Gr. φθισικός: cf. *F. phthisique*.] See *PHTHISIS*.] Of or pertaining to phthisis; affected with phthisis; wasting; consumptive.

Phthis'ic-y (-ík-y), *a.* Having phthisis, or some symptom of it, as difficulty in breathing.

Phthis'ic-ol-o-gy (thíz'ík-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phthisis* + *-logy*.] (*Med.*) A treatise on phthisis. [*Dunglison*.]

Phthis'ic-pneu-mo-ní-a (thíz'ík-pné-mó-ní-á), *n.* [*Phthisis* + *pneumonia*.] (*Med.*) Pulmonary consumption.

Phthi'sis (thí'sis; 277), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. φθίσις, fr. *phthein* to pass or waste away: cf. *F. phthisie*.] (*Med.*) A wasting or consumption of the tissues. The term was formerly applied to many wasting diseases, but is now usually restricted to pulmonary phthisis, or consumption. See *CONSUMPTION*.

Fibroid phthisis. See under *FIBROID*.

Phthong'al (thón'gál), *a.* [Gr. φθόγγος voice.] Formed into, or characterized by, voice; vocalized; — said of all the vowels and the semivowels, also of the vocal or sonant consonants *g, d, b, l, r, v, z*, etc.

Phthong'al, *n.* A vocalized element or letter.

Phthong'e-ter (thón'góm'tér), *n.* [Gr. φθόγγος voice + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring vocal sounds. [*Whewell*.]

Phthor (thór), *n.* [*F. phthore*, fr. Gr. φθειρεν to destroy.] (*Old Chem.*) Fluorine. [Written also *phthor*.]

Phytic (fít'ík), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed.] (*Chem.*) See *PHYTIN*, 1.

Phy-co-chrome (fí-kó-kró-mé), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *chroma* color.] (*Bot.*) A bluish green coloring matter of certain algae.

Phy-co-cy-a-nin (-ní-fá-nín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *cyanus* blue.] (*Bot.*) A blue coloring matter found in certain algae.

Phy-co-cy-a-nine (-nín or -nén), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *cyanus* blue.] (*Bot.*) A blue coloring matter found in certain algae.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrine (-rí-thrín or -rén), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phy-co-ery-thrin (-rí-thrín), *n.* [Gr. φύκος seaweed + *erythron* red.] (*Bot.*) A red coloring matter found in algae of the subclass *Florideae*.

Phyllo'pod (fí-ló-pód), *n.* [*Zool.*] An order of fresh-water Bryozoa in which the tentacles are arranged on a horseshoe-shaped lophophore, and the mouth is covered by an epistome. Called also *Lophopoda*, and *Hypocrepidians*.

Phy-lao-to-lo-ma-tous (fí-lá-tó-ló-má-tús), *a.* (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to the Phylactoloma.

Phy-lao-to-lo-ma-ta (-tá), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] (*Zool.*) Same as *PHYLACTOLEMA*.

Phyl'arch (fí-lárk), *n.* [L. *phylarchos*, Gr. φύλαρχος, See *PHYL*, and *-arch*.] (*Gr. Antig.*) The chief of a phyle, or tribe.

Phyl'arch-y (-y), *n.* [Gr. φύλαρχος.] The office of a phylarch; government of a class or tribe.

Phy'te (fí'té), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. Gr. φύλη a body of men united by ties of blood or habitation.] A local division of the people in ancient Athens; a clan; a tribe.

Phy'tile (fí'tíl), *n.* [See *PHYLLO*.] (*Min.*) (*a*) A mineral related to otterite. (*b*) Clay slate; argillaceous schist.

Phy'to- (fí'tó-), *a.* A combining form from Gr. φύλλον a leaf; as, *phytozoology*, *phytozoology*.

Phy'to-bran'chi-a (-brán'kí-á), *n.* [*NL.*] *PHYLL*-BRANCHIA (-B). [*NL.*] See *PHYLLO*, and *BRANCHIA*.] (*Zool.*) A crustacean gill composed of lamellae.

Phy'to-la'di-um (-lá-dí-úm), *n.* [*NL.*] *PHYLL*-LODIA (-D). [*NL.*, fr. Gr. φύλλον a leaf + *λαδός* a sprout.] (*Bot.*) A flattened stem or branch which more or less resembles a leaf, and performs the functions of a leaf as regards respiration and assimilation.

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), *n.* [*Phylo* + *-ology*.] (*Chem.*) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also *phytyocyanine*.]

Phy'to-ol-o-gy (-ól-ó-jí), <

Phyllo-stome (fil'lo-stóm), n. [*Phyllo-* + Gr. *stoma* mouth.] (*Zool.*) Any bat of the genus *Phyllostoma*, or allied genera, having large membranes around the mouth and nose; a nose-leaf bat.

Phyllo-to-mid (fil'lo-tó-míd), n. A phyllostome. **Phyllo-to-tak'tik** (fil'lo-ták'tík), a. (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to phyllotaxy.

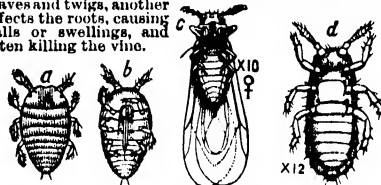
Phyllo-tax'y (-táks'ý), n. [*Phyllo-* + Gr. *taxís* order.] (*Bot.*) The order or arrangement of leaves on the stem; the science of the relative position of leaves.

Phyllous (fil'lús), a. (*Bot.*) Homologous with a leaf; having primarily the nature of a leaf; as, the sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils are *phyllous* organs.

Phyllo-xanthin (fil'lo-zán'thín), n. [*Phyllo-* + Gr. *χρῆος* yellow.] (*Bot.*) A yellow coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll.

Phyllox-era (fil'lók-s'é-ra), n. [*N.L.*, from Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + *έρως* dry.] (*Zool.*) A small hemipterous insect (*Phylloxera vastatrix*) allied to the aphids. It attacks the roots and leaves of the grapevine, doing great damage, especially in Europe.

It exists in several forms, some of which are winged, others wingless. One form produces galls on the leaves and twigs, another affects the roots, causing galls or swellings, and often killing the vine.



Phylloxera. a b Dorsal and Ventral View of the Wingless Form from the Root; c Winged Female from the Leaf; d Wingless Form from the Leaf. All much enlarged.

2. The diseased condition of a vine caused by the insect just described.

Phyllo-gen-e-sis (fil'lo-jén'é-sis), n. [*Gr.* *φύλον* race, *γενεσις*, or root of *Gr.* *γενεσθαι* to be born.] The history of genealogical development; the race history of an animal or vegetable type; the historic evolution of the *phylon* or tribe, in distinction from *ontogeny*, or the development of the individual organism, and from *biogenesis*, or life development generally.

Phyllo-ge-net'ic (fil'lo-jé-nét'ík), a. Relating to phylogenesis, or the race history of a type of organism. — **Phyllo-ge-net'ic-al-ly** (-í-kál-ly), adv.

Phylion (fil'ión), n.; pl. *PHYLIA* (-íá). [*N.L.*, fr. Gr. *φύλον* race, tribe.] (*Biol.*) A tribe.

Phylum (fil'úm), n.; pl. *PHYLA* (-íá). [*N.L.*, See *PARVUM*.] (*Zool.*) One of the larger divisions of the animal kingdom; a branch; a grand division.

Phy-ma (fímá), n.; pl. *PHYMATÁ* (-tá). [*N.L.*, fr. Gr. *φύμα*, fr. *φύω* to produce.] (*Med.*) A tubercle on any external part of the body.

Phy-sa (fí-sá), n. [*N.L.*, fr. Gr. *φύσα* a bellows.] (*Zool.*) A genus of fresh-water Pulmonifera, having reversed spiral shells. See *Pand* mail, under *POND*.

Phy-sa-li-a (fí-sá-lí-á), n. [*N.L.*, fr. Gr. *φυσάλλει* a bladder, fr. *φύσα* a bellows.] (*Zool.*) A genus of large oceanic Siphonophora which includes the Portuguese man-of-war.

It has a large air sac, or float, with a sail-like cross on its upper side. Numerous zooids of different kinds are attached to the under side of the float. Some of the zooids have very long tentacles; some have a mouth and digest food; others produce gonophores. The American species (*Physalia arethusa*) is brilliantly colored, the float being pink or purple, and bright blue; the zooids blue. It is noted for its violent stinging powers, as well as for its beautiful colors, graceful motions, and its ability to sail to windward.

Phy-sa-li-a (-s), n. pl. [*N.L.*] (*Zool.*) An order of Siphonophora which includes *Physalia*.

Phy-sa-ma-tri-a (fí-sé-má-trí-á), n. pl. [*N.L.*, from Gr. *φύσματος* a blowing.] (*Zool.*) A group of simple marine organisms, usually classed as the lowest of the sponges. They have inflated hollow bodies.

Phy-se-ter (fí-sé-tér), n. [*L.*, fr. Gr. *φυσήτης*, fr. *φύω* to blow; cf. *F. physitère*.] 1. (*Zool.*) The genus that includes the sperm whale.

2. A filtering machine operated by air pressure. **Phy-si-an-thro-py** (fí-sí-an'thró-pý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *άνθρωπος* man.] The philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and their remedies.

Phy-si-o (fí-sí-ók), n. [*OE.* *phisike*, *Asike*, *OF.* *phisique*, *F.* *physique* knowledge of nature, physics, *L.* *physica*, *physice*, fr. Gr. *φύσις*, fr. *φύω* to produce, grow, akin to *E. be-*

See *Be*, and cf. *PHYSICS*, *PHYSIQUE*.] 1. The art of healing diseases; the science of medicine; the theory or practice of medicine. "A doctor of *phisik*." *Chaucer*.

2. A specific internal application for the cure or relief of sickness; a remedy for disease; a medicine.

3. Specifically, a medicine that purges; a cathartic.

4. A physician. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Phy-si-o-nut (fí-sí-ók), a. [*imp.* & p. p. *PHYSICKED* (-íkt); p. pr. & v. n. *PHYSICKING* (-íkt-ing).] 1. To treat with physio or medicine; to administer medicine to, esp. a cathartic; to operate on as a cathartic; to purge.

2. To work on as a remedy; to heal; to cure.

The labor we delight in *physic* pain. *Shak.*

A mind diseased no remedy can *physic*. *Byron.*

Phy-si-o-al (-í-kál), a. 1. Of or pertaining to nature (as including all created existences); in accordance with the laws of nature; also, of or relating to natural or material things, or to the bodily structure, as opposed to things mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary; material; natural; as, armies and navies are the *physical* force of a nation; the body is the *physical* part of man.

Labor, in the *physical* world, is . . . employed in putting objects in motion. *J. S. Mill.*

A society sunk in ignorance, and ruled by mere *physical* force. *Macaulay.*

2. Of or pertaining to physics, or natural philosophy; treating of, or relating to, the causes and connections of natural phenomena; as, *physical science*; *physical laws*. "Physical philosophy." *Pope.*

3. Perceptible through a bodily or material organization; cognizable by the senses; external; as, the *physical*, opposed to the *chemical*, characters of a mineral.

4. Of or pertaining to physio, or the art of medicine; medicinal; curative; healing; also, cathartic; purgative. [*Obs.*] "Physical herbs." *Sir T. North.*

Is Brutus sick? and is it *physical* To walk unbraced, and suck up the humors Of the dank morning? *Shak.*

Physical astronomy, that part of astronomy which treats of the causes of the celestial motions; specifically, that which treats of the motions resulting from universal gravitation. — **Physical education**, training of the bodily organs and powers with a view to the promotion of health and vigor. — **Physical examination** (*Med.*), an examination of the bodily condition of a person. — **Physical geography**. See under *GEOGRAPHY*. — **Physical point**, an indefinitely small portion of matter; a point conceived as being without extension, yet having physical properties, as weight, inertia, momentum, etc.; a material point. — **Physical signs** (*Med.*), the objective signs of the bodily state afforded by a physical examination.

Phy-si-o-al-ly, adv. 1. In a physical manner; according to the laws of nature or physics; by physical force not morally.

I am not now treating *physically* of light or colors. *Locke.*

2. According to the rules of medicine. [*Obs.*]

He that lives *physically* must live miserably. *Cheyne.*

Phy-si-o-i-an (fí-sí-ók-i-an), n. [*OE.* *Asician*, *fiscien*, *OF.* *physicien*, a physician, in *F.*, a natural philosopher, an experimentalist in physics. See *PHYSIC*.] 1. A person skilled in physio, or the art of healing; one duly authorized to prescribe remedies for, and treat, diseases; a doctor of medicine.

2. Hence, figuratively, one who ministers to moral diseases; as, a *physician* of the soul. Licensed as a physician. [*Obs.*] "A physicianed apothecary." *Walspole.*

Phy-si-o-i-ism (fí-sí-ók-i-izm), n. The tendency of the mind toward, or its preoccupation with, physical phenomena; materialism in philosophy and religion.

Anthropomorphism grows into theology, while *physicism* (if I may so call it) develops into science. *Huxley.*

Phy-si-o-i-ist (-í-sít), n. 1. One versed in physics.

2. (*Biol.*) A believer in the theory that the fundamental phenomena of life are to be explained upon purely chemical and physical principles; — opposed to *vitalist*.

Phy-si-o-ic (-í-ók), p. pr. & v. n. fr. *PHYSIC*, v. t. [*Obs.*] "A *physiocal* apothecary." *Walspole.*

Phy-si-o-ic-chem-i-cal (-kém'í-kál), a. [*Physico-* + *chemical*.] Involving the principles of both physics and chemistry; dependent on, or produced by, the joint action of physical and chemical agencies. *J. uzley.*

Phy-si-o-ic-log-i-cal (-kál-í-ók), n. [*Physico-* + *logic*.] Logic illustrated by physics.

Phy-si-o-ic-log-i-cal-ly (-í-kál-ly), a. Of or pertaining to physio-logic.

Phy-si-o-ic-og-y (-kál-í-ók), n. [*Physico-* + *logy*.] Physics. [*R.*] — **Phy-si-o-ic-og-y** (-í-ók), n. [*R.*]

Phy-si-o-math-e-mat'ic (fí-sí-ók-mát'hé-mát'ík), n. [*Physico-* + *mathematics*.] Mixed mathematics.

Phy-si-o-phil-o-soph-y (-í-ók-sé-fí-ý), n. [*Physico-* + *philosophy*.] The philosophy of nature.

Phy-si-o-the-o-og-y (-thé-ók-sé-fí-ý), n. [*Physico-* + *theology*.] Theology or divinity illustrated or enforced by physics or natural philosophy.

Phys-i-o (fí-sí-ók), n. [*See* *PHYSIC*.] The science of nature, or of natural objects; that branch of science which treats of the laws and properties of matter, and the forces acting upon it; especially, that department of natural science which treats of the causes (as gravitation, heat, light, magnetism, electricity, etc.) that modify the general properties of bodies; natural philosophy.

Phys-i-o-chem-i-cal, though a branch of general physics, is commonly treated as a science by itself, and the applications of physical principles which it involves constitute a branch called *chemical physics*, which treats more especially of those physical properties of matter which are used by chemists in defining and distinguishing substances.

Phys-i-o-crát (fí-sí-ók-krát), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *κραταιν* to rule.] One of the followers of Quenay of France, who, in the 18th century, founded a system of political economy based upon the supremacy of natural order. *F. A. Walker.* — **Phys-i-o-crát'ic** (-krát'ík), a.

Phys-i-o-g'e-n'y (-jé-té-ný), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γενεσθαι* to be born.] (*Biol.*) The germ history of the functions, or the history of the development of vital activities, in the individual, being one of the branches of ontogeny. See *MORPHOGENY*. *Haeckel.*

Phys-i-o-g'no-m'er (-jé-té-ný-mér), n. Physiognomist.

Phys-i-o-g'no-m'ic (-jé-té-ný-mík), a. [*Gr.* *φυσιογνωμονικός*.] Of or pertaining to physiognomy; according with the principles of physiognomy. — **Phys-i-o-g'no-m'ic-al-ly**, adv.

Phys-i-o-g'no-m'ic (-í-ók), n. Same as *PHYSIOGNOMY*, 1.

Phys-i-o-g'no-m'ist (-jé-té-ný-míst), n. [*Cf.* *F.* *physiognomiste*.] 1. One skilled in physiognomy.

2. One who tells fortunes by physiognomy. *Holland.*

Phys-i-o-g'no-m'ize (-míz), v. t. To observe and study the physiognomy of. [*R.*] *Southery.*

Phys-i-o-g'no-m'ic (-mók), a. Physiognomic.

Phys-i-o-g'no-m'y (fí-sí-ók-jé-té-ný-mý; 277), n.; pl. *PHYSIOGNOMIES* (-mí-és). [*OE.* *fasanome*, *physiologie*, *fisnomye*, *OF.* *physiologie*, *F.* *physiologie*, *physiologie*, from *Gr.* *φυσιογνωμονία*; *φύσις* nature + *γνωμων* one who knows or examines, a judge, fr. *γνώω*, *γινώσκω*, to know. See *PHYSIC*, and *KNOW*, and cf. *PHIZ*.] 1. The art and science of discovering the predominant temper, and other characteristic qualities of the mind, by the outward appearance, especially by the features of the face.

2. The face or countenance, with respect to the temper of the mind; particular configuration, cast, or expression of countenance, as denoting character.

3. The art of telling fortunes by inspection of the features. [*Obs.*] *Bute.*

4. The general appearance or aspect of a thing, without reference to its scientific characteristics; as, the *physiognomy* of a plant, or of a meteor.

Phys-i-o-g'ny (-jé-té-ný), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γενεσθαι* birth.] The birth of nature. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Phys-i-o-graph'ic (-kál-í-ók), a. [*Cf.* *F.* *physiographique*.] Of or pertaining to physiography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-al (-í-kál), a. [*Cf.* *F.* *physiographique*.] Of or pertaining to physiography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o-graph'ic-phy (-kál-í-ók-fí-ý), n. [*Gr.* *φύσις* nature + *γραφία*; cf. *F.* *physiographie*.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys-i-o

fishes in which the air bladder is provided with a duct, and the ventral fins, when present, are abdominal. It includes the salmona, herrings, carps, catfishes, and others.

Phy-soo-to-mous (fī-sōō-tō-mūs), *a.* (Zool.) (a) Having a duct to the air bladder. (b) Pertaining to the Physostomi.

Phy-tel'e-phas (fī-tēl'ē-fās), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. φυτόν a plant + τέλεος the elephant; also, ivory.] (Bot.) A genus of South American palm trees, the seeds of which furnish the substance called vegetable ivory.

Phy-tiv'o-rous (fī-tiv'ō-rūs), *a.* [Phyto- + L. vorare to eat greedily.] Feeding on plants or herbage; phytophagous; as, *phytivorous* animals.

Phy-to (fī-tō), [*See* PHYTO.] A combining form from Gr. φυτόν a plant; as, *phytochemistry*, *phytography*.

Phy-to-chem'ic-al (-kēm'ī-kal), *a.* Relating to phytochemistry.

Phy-to-chem'is-try (-tē-trī), *n.* [Phyto- + chemis-try.] Chemistry in its relation to vegetable bodies; vegetable chemistry.

Phy-toch'i-m'y (fī-tōk'ī-mī), *n.* [F. *phytochimie*; Gr. φυτόν a plant + F. *chimie* chemistry.] Phytochemistry. [*Obsol.*]

Phy-to-gen'e-sis (fī-tō-jēn'ē-sīs), *n.* [Phyto- + Gr. γένεσις to be born.] The doctrine of the generation of plants.

Phy-to-ge-o-graph'ic-al (-jō-ge-grāf'ī-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to phytogeography.

Phy-to-ge-og-ra-phy (fī-tō-jē-ge-grā-fī), *n.* [Phyto- + geography.] The geographical distribution of plants.

Phy-to-glyph'ic (-glīf'īk), *a.* Relating to phytoglyphy.

Phy-to-ly-phy (fī-tō-lī-fī), *n.* [Phyto- + Gr. γλύφω to engrave.] See *Nature printing*, under *NATURE*.

Phy-to-graph'ic-al (fī-tō-grāf'ī-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *phytographique*.] Of or pertaining to phytography.

Phy-to-gra-phy (fī-tō-grā-fī), *n.* [Phyto- + -graphy: cf. F. *phytographie*.] The science of describing plants in a systematic manner; also, a description of plants.

Phy-to'id (fī-tō'id), *a.* [Phyto- + -oid.] Resembling a plant; plantlike.

Phy-to-lac'ca (fī-tō-lāk'kā), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. φυτόν a plant + L. lacca lac.] (Bot.) A genus of herbaceous plants, some of them having berries which abound in intensely red juice; poke, or pokeweed.

Phy-to-lite (fī-tō-līt), *n.* [Phyto- + -lite: cf. F. *phytolithe*.] An old name for a fossil plant.

Phy-to-lith'ol'o-gist (-lī-thōl'ō-jīst), *n.* One versed in phytolithology; a paleobotanist.

Phy-to-lith'ol'o-gy (-jī), *n.* [Phyto- + lithology.] The branch of science which treats of fossil plants; usually called *paleobotany*, sometimes *paleophytology*.

Phy-to-log'ic-al (-lōj'ī-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *phytologique*.] Of or pertaining to phytology; botanical.

Phy-to-l'o-gist (fī-tō-lō-jīst), *n.* One skilled in phytology; a writer on plants; a botanist.

Phy-to-l'o-gy (-jī), *n.* [Phyto- + -logy: cf. F. *phytologie*.] The science of plants; a description of the kinds and properties of plants; botany.

Phy-to-m'er (fī-tō-mēr), *n.* [NL, *phytomeron*.] **Phy-to-m'e-ron** (fī-tō-m'ē-rōn), *fr.* Gr. φυτόν a plant + μέρος share.] (Bot.) An organic element of a flowering plant; a phytom.

Phy-ton (fī-tōn), *n.* *pl.* PHYTONS (-tōnz). [NL, fr. Gr. φυτόν a plant.] (Bot.) One of the parts which by their repetition make up a flowering plant, each being a single joint of a stem with its leaf or leaves; a phytomer.

Phy-ton'o-my (fī-tōn'ō-mī), *n.* [Phyto- + Gr. νόμος law: cf. F. *phytonomie*.] The science of the origin and growth of plants.

Phy-to-pa-thol'o-gist (fī-tō-pā-thōl'ō-jīst), *n.* One skilled in diseases of plants.

Phy-to-pa-thol'o-gy (-jī), *n.* [Phyto- + pathology.] The science of diseases to which plants are liable.

Phy-top'h-a-ga (fī-tōp'hā-gā), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. Gr. φυτόν a plant + φαγεῖν to eat.] (Zool.) A division of Hymenoptera; the sawflies.

Phy-to-phag'io (fī-tō-fāg'īk), *a.* (Zool.) Phytophagous.

Phy-top'h-a-gous (fī-tōp'hā-gūs), *a.* [Phyto- + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] (Zool.) Feeding on plants; herbivorous; as, a *phytophagous* animal.

Phy-top'h-a-gy (-jī), *n.* The eating of plants.

Phy-to-phys'i-ol'o-gy (fī-tō-fīz'ī-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* [Phyto- + physiology.] Vegetable physiology.

Phy-to'to-mist (fī-tōtō-mīst), *n.* One versed in phytotomy.

Phy-to'to-my (-mī), *n.* [Phyto- + Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] The dissection of plants; vegetable anatomy.

Phy-to-zo-a-r'i-a (fī-tō-zō-ā-rī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. See *PHYTOZOA*.] (Zool.) Same as *INFUSORIA*.

Phy-to-zo'ia (-zō-ōi), *n.* *pl.* PHYTOZOA (-ā). [NL, fr. Gr. φυτόν + ζῷον an animal.] (Zool.) A plantlike animal. The term is sometimes applied to zoophytes.

Phyz (fīz), *n.* See *PHYZ*.

Pi (pī), *n.* [See *PICA*, *Pica* magpie, service-book.] (Print.) A mass of type confusedly mixed or unsorted. [Written also *pie*.]

Pi, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* *PICK* (pīd); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* *PICKING* (pīk'ing).] (Print.) To put into a mixed and disordered condition, as type; to mix and disarrange the type of; as, to *pi* a form. [Written also *pie*.]

Pi-a-a-ba (pī-ā-ā-bā), *n.* See *PIAZZABA*.

Pi-a-le (pī-ā-lē), *n.* [L. *piaculum* a propitiatory sacrifice, that which requires expiation, a wicked action, fr. *piare* to appease, to expiate, *pius* pious.] A heinous offense which requires expiation. [*It.*]

Pi-a-u-lar (pī-ā-k'ū-lār), *a.* [L. *piacularis*: cf. F. *piaculaire*.] 1. Expiatory; atoning. Sir G. C. Lewis. 2. Requiring expiation; criminal; atrociously bad. "Piacular pollution." De Quincy.

Pi-a-u-lar'ity (-lār'ī-tī), *n.* The quality or state of being piacular; criminality; wickedness. De Quincy.

Pi-a-u-lous (-lūs), *a.* Same as *PIACULAR*.

Pi'al (pī'al), *a.* (Anat.) Pertaining to the pia mater. **Pi'a-mater** (pī-ā-mā'tēr), [NL, fr. L. *pia* (fem. of *pius* tender, kind) + *mater* mother.] (Anat.) The delicate and highly vascular membrane immediately investing the brain and spinal cord.

Pi'an (pyán), *n.* [Pg. *pian*, *opiano*, or Sp. *piano*; from the native name in South America: cf. F. *piano*.] (Med.) The yawn. See *YAWN*.

Pi'a-net' (pī-ā-nē't), *n.* [Cf. *Pia* magpie.] (Zool.) (a) The magpie. [Written also *piannet*, and *pyennet*.] (b) The lesser woodpecker. [*Obs.*]

Pi-a-nette' (pī-ā-nē't), *n.* [Dim. of *piano*.] (Mus.) A small piano; a pianino.

Pi-a-ni'no (pē-ā-nē'nō), *n.* [It. dim. of *piano*, adj. See *PIANO*.] (Mus.) A pianette, or small piano.

Pi'a-nis'si-mo (pē-ā-nīs'sī-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *piano*.] (Mus.) Very soft; — a direction to execute a passage as softly as possible. [Abbrev. *pp.*]

Pi-an'ist (pī-ān'ist), *n.* [Cf. F. *pianiste*, *it. pianista*.] A performer, esp. a skilled performer, on the piano.

Pi-a-no (pē-ā-nō), *a.* & *adv.* [It., even, smooth, soft, fr. L. *planus* even, level.] (Mus.) Soft; — a direction to the performer to execute a certain passage softly, and with diminished volume of tone. [Abbrev. *p.*]

Pi-a-no (pī-ā-nō), *n.* [It. *piano* soft (fr. L. *planus* even, level).] **Pi-a-no-for'te** (-fōrtē; 277), *n.* [It. *piano* even, smooth; see *PLAIN*, *a.* + *It. forte* strong, fr. L. *fortis* (see *FOR*).] (Mus.) A well-known musical instrument somewhat resembling the harpsichord, and consisting of a series of wires of graduated length, thickness, and tension, struck by hammers moved by keys.

Dumb piano. See *DIOTRORUM*. — **Grand piano.** See under *GRAND*. — **Square piano**, one with a horizontal frame and an oblong case. — **Upright piano**, one with an upright frame and vertical wires.

Pi-an'o-graph (pī-ān'ō-grāf), *n.* [*Piano* + -graph.] (Mus.) A form of meliograph applied to a piano.

Pi-a-pee (pī-ā-pē), *n.* [Cf. *Pia* a magpie.] (Zool.) A West African bird (*Platystrogon capensis*).

Pi-a-rist (pī-ā-rīst), *n.* [L. *pius* pious.] (R. C. Ch.) One of a religious order who are the regular clerks of the *Scuola Pie* (religious schools), an institute of secondary education, founded at Rome in the last years of the 16th century.

Pi-as'sa-va (pī-ās'sā-vā), *n.* [Pg. *piassaba*.] A fibrous product of two Brazilian palm trees (*Attalea funifera* and *Leopoldinia piassaba*), — used in making brooms, and for other purposes. Called also *piacaba* and *piassaba*.

Pi-a-str (pī-ā-s'tēr), *n.* [F. *piastre*, *It. piastra* a thin plate of metal, a dollar, LL. *piastra*, fr. L. *emplastrum*. See *PLASTER*.] A silver coin of Spain and various other countries. See *PESO*. The Spanish plaster (commonly called *piso*, or *piso puro*) is of about the value of the American dollar. The Italian plaster, or scudo, was worth from 80 to 100 cents. The Turkish and Egyptian plasters are now worth about four and a half cents.

Pi-a-str'e (pī-ā-s'tēr), *n.* See *PIASTER*.

Pi-a-tion (pī-ā-shūn), *n.* [L. *piatio*. See *PIACE*.] The act of making atonement; expiation. [*Obs.*]

Pi-at'ti (pī-ā-t'tī), *n. pl.* [It., prop., plates.] (Mus.) Cymbals. [Written also *pyatti*.]

Pi-a-z'a (pī-ā-z'ā), *n.* *pl.* *PIAZZAS* (-zāz). [It., place, square, market place, L. *platea* street, courtyard. See *PLACE*.] An open square in a European town, especially an Italian town; hence (*Arch.*), an arcaded and roofed gallery; a portico. In the United States the word is popularly applied to a veranda.

We walk by the obelisk, and meditate in piazzas. Jer. Taylor.

Pi'b'corn (pī-b'kōrn), *n.* [W. *pih* pipe + *corn* horn.] (Mus.) A wind instrument or pipe, with a horn at each end, — used in Wales.

Pi'broch (pē-b'rōch), *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd* pipe music, fr. *piobair* a piper, fr. *pioba* pipe, bagpipe, from English. See *Pipe*, *n.*] A Highland air, suited to the particular passion which the musician would either excite or assuage; generally applied to those airs that are played on the bagpipe before the Highlanders when they go out to battle.

Pio (pīk), *n.* [Cf. F. *pic*.] A Turkish cloth measure, varying from 18 to 28 inches.

Pi'oa (pī'kā), *n.* [L. *pica* a pie, magpie; in sense 3 prob. named from some resemblance to the colors of the magpie. Cf. *Pie* magpie.] 1. (Zool.) The genus that includes the magpies.

2. (Med.) A vitiated appetite that craves what is unfit for food, as chalk, ashes, coal, etc.; chthonophagia.

3. (R. C. Ch.) A service-book. See *Pie*. [*Obs.*]

4. (Print.) A size of type next larger than small pica, and smaller than English.

Pica This line is printed in *pica*.

Pica is twice the size of nonpareil, and is used as a standard of measurement in casting leads, cutting rules, etc., and also as a standard by which to designate several larger kinds of type, as *double pica*, *two-line pica*, *four-line pica*, and the like.

Small pica (Print.), a size of type next larger than long primer, and smaller than pica.

Pica This line is printed in *small pica*.

Pi'a-dor (pē-ā-dōr'), *n.* [Sp.] A horseman armed with a lance, who in a bullfight receives the first attack of the bull, and excites him by pricking him without attempting to kill him.

Pi'a-mar' (pī-ā-mār'), *n.* [L. *pi*, *pica*, pitch + *amarus* bitter.] (Chem.) An oily liquid hydrocarbon extracted from the croosote of beechwood tar. It consists essentially of certain derivatives of pyrogallol.

Pi'a-pare (pī-ā-pār'), *n.* (Zool.) The finfoot.

Pi'ard (pī-ārd), *n.* (Ecc. Hist.) One of a sect of Adamites in the fifteenth century; — so called from one *Picard* of Flanders. See *ADAMITE*.

Pi'a-resque' (pī-ā-rēsk'), *n.* [F. *picaresque*.] Applied to that class of literature

in which the principal personage is the Spanish *picares*, meaning a rascal, a knave, a rogue, an adventurer.

Pi-ca-r'i-a (pī-kā-rī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. L. *pica* a woodpecker.] (Zool.) An extensive division of birds which includes the woodpeckers, toucans, trogons, hornbills, kingfishers, motmots, rollers, and gnatcatchers. By some writers it is made to include also the cuckoos, swifts, and hummingbirds.

Pi-ca-tri-an (-an), *a.* (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Picares. — *n.* One of the Picares.

Pi-ca-roon' (pī-kā-rōon'), *n.* [Sp. *picacon*, aug. of *pica* roguish, *n.*, a rogue.] One who plunders; especially, a plunderer of wrecks; a pirate; a corsair; a marauder; a sharper.

Pi-ca-yune' (pī-kā-yūn'), *n.* [From the language of the Caribs.] A small coin of the value of six and a quarter cent. See *FIFTY* DIT. [*Local*, U. S.]

Pi-ca-yun'ish (pī-kā-yūn'ish), *a.* Petty; paltry; mean; as, a *picayune* business. [*Colloq.* U. S.]

Pi-ca-dil'ly (pī-kā-dī-lī), *n.* [OF. *picadilles* the sewed together about the brim of the collar of a doublet, a dim. fr. Sp. *picado*, *p. p.* of *pica* to prick. See *PICK*.] A high, stiff collar for the neck; also, a hem or band about the skirt of a garment, — worn by men in the 17th century.

Pi-cage (pīk'kāj; 48), *n.* [L. *picagium*, fr. F. *piquer* to prick.] (O. Eng. Law) Money paid at fairs for leave to break ground for booths.

Pi-ca-ill'ly (pī-kā-īl'ī), *n.* A pickle of various vegetables with pungent spices, — originally made in the East Indies.

Pi-co-lo (pīk'kō-lō; *It.* pē-kō'), *n.* [It., small.] 1. (Mus.) A small, shrill flute, the pitch of which is an octave higher than the ordinary flute; an octave flute.

2. (Mus.) A small upright piano.

3. (Mus.) An organ stop, with a high, piercing tone.

Pice (pī), *n.* [Hind. *parāś*.] A small copper coin of the East Indies, worth less than a cent.

Pi-c'e-a (pī-kē-ā), *n.* [L., the pitch pine, from *piz*, *pice*, pitch.] (Bot.) A genus of coniferous trees of the northern hemisphere, including the Norway spruce and the American black and white spruces. These trees have pendent cones, which do not readily fall to pieces, in this and other respects differing from the fir.

Pice (pī-sēn), *n.* [See *PICER*.] (Chem.) A hydrocarbon (C₂₂H₂₂) extracted from the pitchy residue of coal tar and petroleum as a bluish fluorescent crystalline substance.

Pi-c'o-us (pī-k'ō-s or pīsh'ūs), *a.* [L. *piceus*, fr. *piz*, *pice*, pitch.] Of or pertaining to pitch; resembling pitch in color or quality; pitchy.

Pi-chey (pī-chā), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.) A Brazilian armadillo (*Dasypus minutus*); the little armadillo. [Written also *pichy*.]

Pi-chi-o-á-g'o (pī-chē-ō-ā-g'ō), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*), allied to the armadillos. The shell is attached only along the back. [Written also *pichy-ciego*.]

Pi-ch'i-á-g'o (pī-chē-ō-ā-g'ō), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*), allied to the armadillos. The shell is attached only along the back. [Written also *pichy-ciego*.]

Pi-ch'i-á-g'o (pī-chē-ō-ā-g'ō), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*), allied to the armadillos. The shell is attached only along the back. [Written also *pichy-ciego*.]

Pi-ch'i-á-g'o (pī-chē-ō-ā-g'ō), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*), allied to the armadillos. The shell is attached only along the back. [Written also *pichy-ciego*.]

Pi-ch'i-á-g'o (pī-chē-ō-ā-g'ō), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*), allied to the armadillos. The shell is attached only along the back. [Written also *pichy-ciego*.]

Pi-ch'i-á-g'o (pī-chē-ō-ā-g'ō), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*), allied to the armadillos. The shell is attached only along the back. [Written also *pichy-ciego*.]

Pi-ch'i-á-g'o (pī-chē-ō-ā-g'ō), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*), allied to the armadillos. The shell is attached only along the back. [Written also *pichy-ciego*.]

Pi-ch'i-á-g'o (pī-chē-ō-ā-g'ō), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*), allied to the armadillos. The shell is attached only along the back. [Written also *pichy-ciego*.]

Pi-ch'i-á-g'o (pī-chē-ō-ā-g'ō), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*), allied to the armadillos. The shell is attached only along the back. [Written also *pichy-ciego*.]

Pi-ch'i-á-g'o (pī-chē-ō-ā-g'ō), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*), allied to the armadillos. The shell is attached only along the back. [Written also *pichy-ciego*.]

Pi-ch'i-á-g'o (pī-chē-ō-ā-g'ō), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*), allied to the armadillos. The shell is attached only along the back. [Written also *pichy-ciego*.]

Pi-ch'i-á-g'o (pī-chē-ō-ā-g'ō), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*), allied to the armadillos. The shell is attached only along the back. [Written also *pichy-ciego*.]

Pi-ch'i-á-g'o (pī-chē-ō-ā-g'ō), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*), allied to the armadillos. The shell is attached only along the back. [Written also *pichy-ciego*.]

Pi-ch'i-á-g'o (pī-chē-ō-ā-g'ō), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*), allied to the armadillos. The shell is attached only along the back. [Written also *pichy-ciego*.]

Pi-ch'i-á-g'o (pī-chē-ō-ā-g'ō), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*), allied to the armadillos. The shell is attached only along the back. [Written also *pichy-ciego*.]

Pi-ch'i-á-g'o (pī-chē-ō-ā-g'ō), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*), allied to the armadillos. The shell is attached only along the back. [Written also *pichy-ciego*.]

Pi-ch'i-á-g'o (pī-chē-ō-ā-g'ō), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*), allied to the armadillos. The shell is attached only along the back. [Written also *pichy-ciego*.]

Pi-ch'i-á-g'o (pī-chē-ō-ā-g'ō), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*), allied to the armadillos. The shell is attached only along the back. [Written also *pichy-ciego*.]

Pi-ch'i-á-g'o (pī-chē-ō-ā-g'ō), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*), allied to the armadillos. The shell is attached only along the back. [Written also *pichy-ciego*.]

Pi-ch'i-á-g'o (pī-chē-ō-ā-g'ō), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*), allied to the armadillos. The shell is attached only along the back. [Written also *p*

thank, to curry favor. [Obs.] *Robinson (More's Utopia)*.
— To pick off. (a) To pluck; to remove by picking. (b) To shoot or bring down, one by one; as, sharpshooters pick off the enemy. — **To pick out.** (a) To mark out; to designate; as, to pick out any dark stuff with lines or spots of bright colors. (b) To select from a number or quantity. — **To pick to pieces.** To pull apart piece by piece; hence [Colloq.], to analyze; esp., to criticize in detail. — **To pick a quarrel, to give occasion of quarrel intentionally.** — **To pick up.** (a) To take up, as with the fingers. (b) To get by repeated efforts; to gather here and there; as, to pick up a livelihood; to pick up news.

Pick (pik), *v. t.* 1. To eat slowly, sparingly, or by morsels; to nibble.

Why stand't thou picking? Is thy palate sore? *Dryden*.
 2. To do anything nicely or carefully, or by attending to small things; to select something with care.

3. To steal; to pilfer. "To keep my hands from picking and stealing." *Book of Com. Prayer*.

To pick up, to improve by degrees; as, he is picking up in health or business. [Colloq. U. S.]

Pick, *n.* 1. *F. pic* a pickax, a pick. See **PICK**, *v.*, and *of. PICK*. 2. A sharp-pointed tool for picking; — often used in composition; as, a toothpick; a picklock.

3. (*Mining & Mech.*) A heavy iron tool, curved and sometimes pointed at both ends, wielded by means of a wooden handle inserted in the middle, — used by quarrymen, roadmakers, etc.; also, a pointed hammer used for dressing millstones.

4. A pike or spike; the sharp point fixed in the center of a buckler. [Obs.] "Take down my buckler . . . and grind the pick on it." *Ben. & Fl.*

5. Choice; right of selection; as, to have one's pick. France and Russia have the pick of our stables. *Ld. Lytton*.

6. That which would be picked or chosen first; the best; as, the pick of the flock.

7. (*Print.*) A particle of ink or paper imbedded in the hollow of a letter, filling up its face, and occasioning a spot on a printed sheet. *MacKellar*.

8. (*Painting*) That which is picked in, as with a pointed pencil, to correct an unevenness in a picture.

9. (*Weaving*) The blow which drives the shuttle, — the rate of speed of a loom being reckoned as so many picks per minute; hence, in describing the fineness of a fabric, a weft thread; as, so many picks to an inch.

Pick dressing (*Arch.*), in cut stonework, a facing made by a pointed tool, leaving the surface in little pits or depressions. — **Pick hammer**, a pick with one end sharp and the other blunt, used by miners.

Pick-a-back (pik'-a-bak), *adv.* On the back or shoulders; as, to ride pickaback. [Written also pickpack, pickback, and pickpack.]

A woman stooping to take a child pickaback. *R. Jeffries*.
Pick-a-ninny (pik'-ni-ni), *n.*; *pl.* PICKANNINIES (-ni-z). [Cf. Sp. *pequeño* little, young.] A small child; especially, a negro or mulatto infant. [U. S. & West Indies]

Pick-a-pack (pik'-ak), *adv.* Pickaback.

Pickaxe (pik'-aks), *n.* [A corruption of OE. *pikois*, *pikaxe*; *pikis*, *F. picis*, *ir. pic*. See **PICK**, *n.*] A pick with a point at one end, a transverse edge or blade at the other, and a handle inserted at the middle; a hammer with a flattened end for driving wedges and a pointed end for piercing as it strikes. *Shak.*

Pickback (pik'-bak), *adv.* On the back.
Pick'ed (pik'), *often* **Pick'ed**, *esp.* in senses 1 & 4, *a.* 1. Pointed; sharp. "Pick'ed and polished." *Chapman*.
 Let the stake be made pick'ed at the top. *Mortimer*.

2. (*Zool.*) Having a pike or spine on the back; — said of certain fishes.

3. Carefully selected; chosen; as, pick'ed men.

4. Fine; spruce; smart; precise; dainty. [Obs.] *Shak.*
Pick'd dogfish (*Zool.*) See under **DOGFISH**. — **Pick'd out**, ornamented or relieved with lines, or the like, of a different, usually a lighter, color; as, a carriage body dark green, pick'd out with red.

Pick'ed-ness (pik'-ed-nis), *n.* 1. The state of being sharpened; pointedness.

2. Fineness; spruceness; smartness. [Obs.]
 Too much pick'edness is not usually. *D. Jonson*.

Pick'er (pik'-er), *v. i.* [Imp. & p. **PICKERED** (-er'd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PICKERING**.] [*F. picorer* to go marauding, orig., to go to steal cattle, ultimately fr. *L. pectus*, *pecoris*, cattle; cf. *F. picorée*, *Sp. pecorea* robbery committed by straggling soldiers.] To make a raid for booty; to maraud; also, to skirnish in advance of an army. See **PICARON**. [Obs.] *By. Burnet*.

Pick'er'er (pik'-er-er), *n.* One who pickerees. [Obs.]
Pick'er (pik'-er), *n.* [From **PICK**.] 1. One who, or that which, picks, in any sense, — as, one who uses a pick; one who gathers; a thief; a pick; a pickax; as, a cotton picker. "Pickers and stealers." *Shak.*

2. (*Mach.*) A machine for picking fibrous materials to pieces so as to loosen and separate the fiber.

3. (*Weaving*) The piece in a loom which strikes the end of the shuttle, and impels it through the warp.

4. (*Ordnance*) A priming wire for cleaning the vent.

Pick'er-el (-el), *n.* [Din. of **PICK**.] [Written also **PICKERELL**.] 1. A young or small pike. [Obs.]

2. (*Zool.*) Any one of several species of freshwater fishes of the genus *Esox*, esp. the smaller species.

(b) The glassy, or wall-eyed pike. See **WALL-EYE**.

3. The federation, or chain, pickerel (*Esox reticulatus*) and the brook pickerel (*E. americanus*) are the most common American species. They are used for food, and are noted for their voracity. About the Great Lakes the pike is called **pick'ed**.

Pickeral weed (*Bot.*), a blue-flowered aquatic plant (*Pontederia cordata*) having large arrow-shaped leaves. So called because common in slow-moving waters where pickerel are often found.

Pick'er-ing (pik'-er-ing), *n.* [Probably a corruption of **PICKEREL**.] (*Zool.*) The sauger of the St. Lawrence River.

Pick'er-y (-y), *n.* [From **PICK** to steal; or perhaps from **PICKER**.] Petty theft. [Scot.] *Holmes*.

Pick'et (pik'-et), *n.* [*F. piquet*, properly dim. of *piquer* spear, pike. See **PICK**, and cf. **PICKET**.] 1. A stake sharpened or pointed, especially one used in fortification and encampments, to mark bounds and angles; or one used for tethering horses.

2. A pointed pale, used in making fences.

3. [Probably so called from the picketing of the horses.] (*Mil.*) A detached body of troops serving to guard an army from surprise, and to oppose reconnoitering parties of the enemy; — called also *outlying picket*.

4. By extension, men appointed by a trades union, or other labor organization, to intercept outsiders, and prevent them from working for employers with whom the organization is at variance. [Cont.]

5. A military punishment, formerly resorted to, in which the offender was forced to stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

6. A game at cards. See **PICKET**.

Inlying picket (*Mil.*), a detachment of troops held in camp or quarters, detailed to march if called upon. — **Picket fence**, a fence made of pickets. See def. 2, above. — **Picket guard** (*Mil.*), a guard of horse and foot, always in readiness in case of alarm. — **Picket line** (*Mil.*) (a) A position held and guarded by small bodies of men placed at intervals. (b) A rope to which horses are secured when groomed. — **Picket pin**, an iron pin for picketing horses.

Pick'et, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. **PICKETED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PICKETING**.] 1. To fortify with pointed stakes.

2. To inclose or fence with pickets or pales.

3. To tether to, or as to, a picket; as, to picket a horse.

4. To guard, as a camp or road, by an outlying picket.

5. To torture by compelling to stand with one foot on a pointed stake. [Obs.]

Pick'e-tee (pik'-e-ti), *n.* (*Bot.*) See **PICOTEE**.

Pick'-fault (pik'-falt), *n.* One who seeks out faults.

Pick'ing, *n.* 1. The act of digging or breaking up, as with a pick.

2. The act of choosing, plucking, or gathering.

3. That which is, or may be, picked or gleaned.

4. Picking; also, that which is pilfered.

5. *pl.* The pulverized shells of oysters used in making walks. [Eng.] *Simmonds*.

6. (*Mining*) Rough sorting of ore. *Simmonds*.

7. Overburned bricks. *Simmonds*.

Pick'ing, *a.* 1. Done or made as with a pointed tool; as, a pick'ing sound.

2. Nice; careful. [Obs.]

He was too warm on pick'ing work to dwell. *Dryden*.

Pick'ing peg (*Weaving*) See **PICKER**, *n.*, 3.

Pickle (pik'-l), *n.* [Obs.] See **PICKLE**.

Pickle, *n.* [Cf. D. *pickel*.] Probably a dim. fr. *Pick*, *v. t.*, alluding to the cleaning of the fish. 1. (a) A solution of salt and water, in which fish, meat, etc., may be preserved or corned; brine. (b) Vinegar, plain or spiced, used for preserving vegetables, fish, eggs, oysters, etc.

2. Any article of food which has been preserved in brine or in vinegar.

3. (*Houseing*) A bath of dilute sulphuric or nitric acid, etc., to remove burnt sand, scale rust, etc., from the surface of castings, or other articles of metal, or to brighten them or improve their color.

4. A troublesome child; as, a little pickle. [Colloq.]

To be in a pickle, to be in a disagreeable position; to be in a condition of embarrassment, difficulty, or disorder. "How canst thou in this pickle?" *Shak.* — To put a rod in pickle, to prepare a particular reproof, punishment, or penalty for future application.

Pick'le, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. **PICKLED** (-k'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PICKLING** (-k'ling).] 1. To preserve or season in pickle; to treat with some kind of pickle; as, to pickle herrings or cucumbers.

2. To give an antique appearance to; — said of copies or imitations of paintings by the old masters.

Pick'led (-k'ld), *a.* Preserved in a pickle.

Pickle-herring (pik'-l-hir'-ing), *n.* 1. A herring preserved in brine; a pickled herring. [Obs.] *Shak.*

2. A merry-andrew; a buffoon. [Obs.] *Addison*.

Pick'ler (pik'-l-er), *n.* One who makes pickles.

Pick'lock (pik'-lok'), *n.* 1. An instrument for picking locks.

2. One who picks locks; a thief. "A picklock of secrets." *Jer. Taylor*.

Pick'mire (-mir'), *n.* [So called from its picking its food from the mire.] (*Zool.*) The pout, or black-headed gull. [Prov. Eng.]

Pick'nick (pik'-nik), *n.* See **PICNIC**.

Pick'pack (pik'-pak), *adv.* Pickaback.

Pick'pen-ny (-pen'-ny), *n.*; *pl.* **PICKENNIES** (-ni-z). A miser; also, a sharper.

Pick'pocket (-pok'-et), *n.* One who steals purses or other articles from pockets. *Bentley*.

Pick'purse (-pur'-s), *n.* One who steals purses, or money from purses. *Latimer. Shak.*

Pick'y (-y), *n.* See **PICKY**.

Pick'thank (-th'ank'), *n.* One who strives to put another under obligation; an officious person; hence, a flatterer. Used also adjectively.

Smiling pick'thanks, and base newsmongers. *Shak.*

Pick'tooth (-tooth'), *n.* A toothpick. [Obs.] *Swift*.

Picle (pik'-l), *n.* [Prob. fr. *picklet* or *plingle*.] A small piece of land inclosed with a hedge; a close. [Obs.] [Written also **pickle**.]

Pic'nic (pik'-nik), *n.* [Cf. *F. piquenique*. See **PICK**, *v.*, and cf. **KNICKKNACK**.] Formerly, an entertainment at which each person contributed some dish to a common

table; now, an excursion or pleasure party in which the members partake of a collation or repast (usually in the open air, and from food carried by themselves).

Pic'nic (pik'-nik), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. **PICNICKED** (-nikt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PICNICKING** (-nik-ing).] To go on a picnic, or pleasure excursion; to eat in picnic fashion.

Pic'nick-er (-nik'-er), *n.* One who takes part in a picnic.

Pic'oid (pik'-oid), *n.* [*Picus* + *-oid*.] (*Zool.*) Like or pertaining to the *Picus*.

Pic'o-lin (pik'-o-lin or -lōn), *n.* [*L. pic*, *picis*, pitch + *o-lin* oil + *-in*.] (*Chem.*) Any one of three isomeric bases (C₁₀H₁₁N) related to pyridine, and obtained from bone oil, acrolein ammoniac, and coal-tar naphthalene, as colorless mobile liquids of strong odor; — called also *methyl pyridine*.

Pic'o-tee (pik'-o-ti), *n.* [*F. picoté* dotted, *Pic'o-tine* (pik'-o-tin'), pricked.] (*Bot.*) A variety of carnation having petals of a light color variously dotted and spotted at the edges.

Pic'quet (pik'-ket or pik'-két'), *n.* See **PIQUET**.

Pic'ra (pik'-ra), *n.* [*L. fr. Gr. pikros* sharp, bitter.] (*Med.*) The powder of aloes with camella, formerly official, employed as a cathartic.

Pic'rate (pik'-rat), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of picric acid.

Pic'oric (pik'-rik or pik'-rét'), *a.* [*Gr. pikros* bitter.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a strong organic acid (called *picric acid*), intensely bitter.

Pic'ric acid is obtained by treating phenol with strong nitric acid, as a brilliant yellow crystalline substance, C₆H₃(NO₂)₃.OH. It is used in dyeing silk and wool, and also in the manufacture of explosives, as it is very unstable when heated. Called also *trinitrophenol*, and formerly *carbazotic acid*.

Pic'rite (pik'-rit), *n.* [From *Gr. pikros* bitter.] (*Min.*) A dark green igneous rock, consisting largely of chlorite, with hornblende, augite, biotite, etc.

Pic'ro-lite (pik'-o-lit), *n.* [*Gr. pikros* bitter + *-lite*: cf. *F. picrolite*.] (*Min.*) A fibrous variety of serpentine.

Pic'ro-mel (pik'-o-mel), *n.* [*Gr. pikros* bitter + *-mel* honey; cf. *F. picro-mel*.] (*Old Chem.*) A colorless viscous substance having a bitter-sweet taste.

It was formerly supposed to be the essential principle of the bile, but is now known to be a mixture, principally of salts of glycolic and tauric acids.

Pic'ro-toxin (pik'-o-tōk'-in or pik'-rōt'), *n.* [*Gr. pikros* bitter + *-toxis* + *-in*.] (*Chem.*) A bitter white crystalline substance found in the cocculus indicus. It is a peculiar poisonous neurotic and intoxicant, and consists of a mixture of several neutral substances.

Pic'ryl (pik'-ri-l or pik'-ri-l'), *n.* [*Picric* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical of picric acid, analogous to phenyl.

Pic'tish (pik'-tish), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Picts; resembling the Picts. "The Pictish peer." *Byron*.

Pic'to-graph (pik'-tō-graf), *n.* See **PICTURE**, and *-GRAPH*.

A picture or hieroglyph representing and expressing an idea. — **Pic'to-graphic** (-graf'ik), *a.*

Pic'to-ri-al (pik'-tō-ri-ol), *a.* [*L. pictorius*, fr. *pictor* a painter, fr. *pingere* to paint. See **PAINT**.] Of or pertaining to pictures; illustrated by pictures; forming pictures; representing with the clearness of a picture; as, a pictorial dictionary; a pictorial imagination. "Pictorial rhetoric." *Ruskin*. — **Pic'to-ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pic'toric (-tō-rik'), *a.* Pictorial. [Obs.]

Pic'toric-al (-i-kul'), *a.* Pictorial. [Obs.]

Picts (pik'ts), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **Pict** (pikt). [*L. Picti*; cf. *AS. Peohtas*.] (*Ethnol.*) A race of people of uncertain origin, who inhabited Scotland in early times.

Pic'tu-ra (pik'-tū-rah), *n.* [*L.*, a painting.] (*Zool.*) Pattern of coloration.

Pic'tur-a-ble (pik'-tū-rah'-l), *a.* Capable of being pictured, or represented by a picture.

Pic'tur-al (-al), *a.* Pictorial. [*L.*] *Sir W. Scott*.

Pic'tur-al, *n.* A picture. [Obs.] *Spenser*.

Pic'ture (pik'-tū-rah), *n.* [*L. pictura*, fr. *pingere*, to paint; to paint; cf. *F. peinture*. See **PAINT**.] 1. The art of painting; representation by painting. [Obs.]

Any well-expressed image . . . either in picture or sculpture. *Sir H. Wilson*.

2. A representation of anything (as a person, a landscape, a building) upon canvas, paper, or other surface, produced by means of painting, drawing, engraving, photography, etc.; a representation in colors. By extension, a figure; a model.

Pictures and shapes are but secondary objects. *Innocent*.
 The young king's picture . . . in virgin wax. *Howell*.

3. An image or resemblance; a representation, either to the eye or to the mind; that which, by its likeness, brings vividly to mind some other thing; as, a child is the picture of his father; the man is the picture of grief.

My eyes make pictures when they are shut. *Coleridge*.

Pic'ture is often used adjectively, or in forming self-explaining compounds; as, *picture book* or *picture-book*, *picture frame* or *picture-frame*, *picture seller* or *picture-seller*, etc.

Picture gallery, a gallery, or large apartment, devoted to the exhibition of pictures. — **Picture rod**, a rod or metal tube fixed to the walls of a room, from which pictures are hung. — **Picture writing**, (a) The art of recording events, or of expressing messages, by means of pictorial representations, or circumstances in question. *Tylor*. (b) The record or message so represented; as, the *picture writing* of the American Indians.

Syn. — **PICTURE, PAINTING**. Every kind of representation by drawing or painting is a *picture*, whether made with oil colors, water colors, pencil, crayons, or India ink; strictly, a *painting* is a picture made by means of colored paints, usually applied moist with a brush.

Pic'ture, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. **PICTURED** (-tūrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PICTURING**.] To draw or paint a resemblance of; to delineate; to represent; to form or present an ideal likeness of; to bring before the mind. "I . . . do picture it in my mind." *Spenser*.

I have not seen him so pictured. *Shak.*

Pic'tured (-tūrd), *a.* Furnished with pictures; represented by a picture or pictures; as, a *pictured scene*.



Pick'ed (*E. reticulatus*).

Pictur-er (pik'tūr-ēr; 135), *n.* One who makes pictures; a painter. [Fr.]
Pictur-er (pik'tūr-ēr), *a.* [It. *pittoreresco*; cf. *F. pittoreque*.] Somewhat picturesque. [R.]
Pictur-er (pik'tūr-ēr), *a.* Somewhat picturesque. [R.]
Pictur-ize (-iz), *v. t.* [imp. & p. *p. picturized* (-izd); *p. pr. & vb. n. picturizing*.] [R.] 1. To picture.
 2. To adorn with pictures.

What is picturesque as placed in relation to the beautiful and the sublime? It is . . . the characteristic pushed into a sensible excess. [De Quincy.]

Pictur-er (pik'tūr-ēr), *adv.* — **Pictur-er** (pik'tūr-ēr), *n.* **Pictur-er** (pik'tūr-ēr), *a.* Somewhat picturesque. [R.]
Pictur-ize (-iz), *v. t.* [imp. & p. *p. picturized* (-izd); *p. pr. & vb. n. picturizing*.] [R.] 1. To picture.
 2. To adorn with pictures.

Pictal (pik'tāl), *n.* [Jav. & Malay *pikul*, fr. *pikul* to carry on the back, to carry a burden; *n.*, a man's burden.] A commercial weight varying in different countries and for different commodities. In Borneo it is 135 lbs.; in China and Sumatra, 133 lbs.; in Japan, 133 lbs.; but sometimes 130 lbs., etc. Called also, by the Chinese, *tan*. [Written also *pecul*, and *peal*.]

Pictu-let (pik'tū-let), *n.* [Dim. of *Pictus*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of very small woodpeckers of the genus *Picumnus* and allied genera. Their tail feathers are not stiff and sharp at the tips, as in ordinary woodpeckers.
Picus (pik'kūs), *n.*; *pl.* *Pici* (pik'ēi). [L., a woodpecker.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of woodpeckers, including some of the common American and European species.

Piddle (pid'dl), *v. t.* [imp. & p. *p. piddled* (-dld); *p. pr. & vb. n. piddling* (-dilling).] Cf. *dialect Sw. pitta* to keep picking at, *Sw. pitta* to pick. 1. To deal in trifles; to concern one's self with trivial matters rather than with those that are important. [Obs.] *Aescham*.
 2. To urinate; as, a child's word. *Swift*.

Piddle (pid'dl), *n.* One who piddles.
Piddling (pid'dling), *a.* Trifling; trivial; frivolous; paltry; — applied to persons and things.

The ignoble hucksterage of piddling tithes. *Milton*.
Piddling (pid'dling), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of *Pholas*; a *pholad*. See *PHOLAS*.

Pie (pi), *n.* [OE. *pie*, *pye*; cf. *fr. & Gael. pighe* pie, also *Gael. pighe* an earthen jar or pot. Cf. *Picuum*.] 1. An article of food consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it; as, chicken pie; venison pie; mince pie; apple pie; pumpkin pie.
 2. See *CAMP*, *n.* 5. [Prov. Eng.]
Pie crust, the paste of a pie.

Pie, *n.* [F. *pie*, *L. pica*; cf. *pica* woodpecker, *pin-gere* to paint; the bird being perhaps named from its colors. Cf. *Fr. Pica*, *PAINT*, *SPRING*.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) (a) A magpie. (b) Any other species of the genus *Pica*, and of several allied genera. [Written also *pye*.]
 2. (*Fr. C. Ch.*) The service book.

3. (*Ent.*) Type confusedly mixed. See *PI*.
 By cock and pie, an adjuration equivalent to "by God and the service book." *Shak*.
 A pie (Zoo), any Asiatic bird of the genus *Dendroica*, allied to the magpie. — Wood pie. (*Zoöl.*) See *French pie*, under *FRENCH*.

Pie, *v. t.* See *PI*.
Piebald (pi'bald'), *a.* [Pie the party-colored bird + bald.] 1. Having spots and patches of black and white, or other colors; mottled; pied. "A piebald steed of Thracian strain."
Dryden.

2. Fig. Mixed. "Piebald languages." *Hudibras*.
Piece (pēs), *n.* [OE. *pece*, *F. pièce*, *LL. pecia*, *petia*, *petium*, probably of Celtic origin; cf. *W. peth* a thing, a part, portion, a little, *Armor. pez*, *Gael. & Ir. cuid* part, share. Cf. *PETTY*.] 1. A fragment or part of anything separated from the whole, in any manner, as by cutting, splitting, breaking, or tearing; a part; a portion; as, a piece of sugar; to break in pieces.
 Bring it out piece by piece. *Ezek. xxiv. 6*.

2. A definite portion or quantity, as of goods or work; as, a piece of broadcloth; a piece of wall paper.
 3. Any one thing conceived of as apart from other things of the same kind; an individual article; a distinct single effort of a series; a definite performance; especially: (a) A literary or artistic composition; as, a piece of poetry, music, or statuary. (b) A musket, gun, or cannon; as, a battery of six pieces; a fowling piece. (c) A coin; as, a sixpenny piece; — formerly applied specifically to an English gold coin worth 22 shillings. (d) A fact; an item; as, a piece of news; a piece of knowledge.

4. An individual, — applied to a person as being of a certain nature or quality; often, but not always, used slightly or in contempt. "If I had not been a piece of a logician before I came to him." *Sir P. Sidney*.
 Thy mother was a piece of virtue. *Shak*.
 His own spirit is as unsettled a piece as there is in all the world. *Coleridge*.

5. (*Chess*) One of the superior men, as distinguished from a pawn.

6. A castle; a fortified building. [Obs.] *Spenser*.
 Of a piece, of the same sort, as if taken from the same whole; like; — sometimes followed by *with*. *Dryden*.
 Piece of eight, the Spanish plaster, formerly divided into eight reals. — To give a piece of one's mind to, to speak plainly, bluntly, or severely to (another). *Thackeray*.
 Piece broker, one who buys shreds and remnants of cloth to sell again. — Piece goods, goods usually sold by pieces or fixed portions, as shirtings, calicoes, sheetings, and the like.

Piece, *v. t.* [imp. & p. *p. PIECED* (piēt); *p. pr. & vb. n. PIECING* (piē'ing).] 1. To make, enlarge, or repair, by the addition of a piece or pieces; to patch; as, to piece a garment; — often with *out*. *Shak*.
 2. To unite; to join; to combine. *Fuller*.
 His adversaries . . . pieced themselves together in a joint opposition against him. *Fuller*.

Piece (piē), *v. t.* To unite by a coalescence of parts; to fit together; to join. "It pieced better." *Bacon*.
Pieceless, *a.* Not made of pieces; whole; entire.
Piece/ly, *adv.* In pieces; piecemeal. [Obs.]
Piecemeal (-mēl), *adv.* [OE. *pece-meale*; *pece* a piece + *AS. mēlum*, dat. pl. of *mēl* part. See *MEAL* a portion.] 1. In pieces; in parts or fragments. "On which it piecemeal brake." *Chapman*.
 The beasts will tear thee piecemeal. *Temyson*.

2. Piece by piece; by little and little in succession. *Piecemeal* they win, this acre first, then that. *Pope*.

Piecemeal, *a.* Made up of parts or pieces; single; separate. "These piecemeal gulls." *Gov. of Tongue*.
Piecemeal, *n.* A fragment; a scrap. *R. Vaughan*.
Piecemeal (-mēl), *a.* Divided into pieces.
Piecer (-nēr), *n.* 1. One who supplies rolls of wool to the spinning machine in woolen mills.
 2. Same as *PIECER*, 2.

Piecer (piēsēr), *n.* 1. One who pieces; a patcher.
 2. A child employed in a spinning mill to tie together broken threads.

Piecer (piēsēr), *n.* Work done by the piece or job; work paid for at a rate based on the amount of work done, rather than on the time employed. *R. Jefferies*.
 The reaping was piecework, at so much per acre.

Pied (pid), *imp. & p. p. of PI*, or *PIE*, *v.*

Pied (pid), *a.* [From *PIE* the party-colored bird.] Variegated with spots of different colors; party-colored; spotted; piebald. "Pied coats." *Burton*. "Meadows trim with daisies pied." *Milton*.

Pied antelope (*Zoöl.*), the bontebok. — **Pied-billed grebe** (*Zoöl.*), the dabchick. — **Pied blackbird** (*Zoöl.*), any Asiatic thrush of the genus *Turdus*. — **Pied finch** (*Zoöl.*), (a) The chaffinch. (b) The snow bunting. [Prov. Eng.]
Pied flycatcher (*Zoöl.*), a common European flycatcher (*Picidula atricapilla*). The male is black and white.

Piedmontite (piēmōnt-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A manganese kind of epidote, from *Piedmont*. See *EPIDOTE*.

Piedness (piē'nēs), *n.* The state of being pied. *Shak*.
Piedouche (piē'dōsh'), *n.* [F., fr. *It. peduccio* console, corbel.] A pedestal of small size, used to support small objects, as busts, vases, and the like.

Piedstall (piē'dstāl'), *n.* See *PEDISTAL*. [Obs.]

Pie'man (piēmān), *n.*; *pl.* *PIEMEN* (-mēn). A man who makes or sells pies.

Piend (piēnd), *n.* [Of *Dan. piend* a peg.] See *PIEN*.

Pi-en-o (piē-nō), *a.* [It., fr. *L. piensus* full.] (*Mus.*) Full; having all the instruments.

Pieplant (piēplānt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Rheum Rhabarbarum*) the leafstalks of which are acid, and are used in making pies; the garden rhubarb.
Piepoudre (piē'poudr'), *n.* [Lit., dustyfoot, i. e., + *poudreux* dusty.] (*O. Eng. Law*) An ancient court of record in England, formerly incident to every fair and market, of which the steward of him who owned or had the toll was the judge. *Blackstone*.

Pier (piēr), *n.* [OE. *pere*, OF. *piere* a stone, *F. pierre*, fr. *L. petra*, Gr. *πέτρα*. Cf. *PETRIFF*.] 1. (*Arch.*) (a) Any detached mass of masonry, whether insulated or supporting one side of an arch or lintel, as of a bridge; the piece of wall between two openings. (b) Any additional or auxiliary mass of masonry used to stiffen a wall. See *BUTTRESS*.
 2. A projecting wharf or landing place.

Abutment pier, the pier of a bridge near the shore; a pier which by its strength and stability resists the thrust of an arch. — **Pier glass**, a mirror, of high and narrow shape, to be put up between windows. — **Pier table**, a table made to stand between windows.

Pierage (piērāj; 48), *n.* Same as *WHARFAGE*. *Smart*.
Piercer (piēr; 277), *v. t.* [imp. & p. *p. PIERCED* (piērt); *p. pr. & vb. n. PIERCING* (piēr'ing).] [OE. *percen*, *F. percer*, OF. *percier*, *percler*, *parcier*; perh. fr. (assumed) *LL. pertusare* for *pertere*, fr. *L. pertusare*, *pertere*, to beat, push, bore through; per through + *tundere* to beat; cf. OF. *pertere* to pierce, *F. pertuis* a hole. Cf. *CONTEUSE*, *PARCH*, *PARTURE*.] 1. To thrust into, penetrate, or transfix, with a pointed instrument. "I pierce . . . her tender side." *Dryden*.
 2. To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into or through; to pass into or through; as, to pierce the enemy's line; a shot pierced the ship.
 3. Fig. To penetrate; to affect deeply; as, to pierce a mystery. "Pierced with grief." *Pope*.

Can no prayers pierce thee? *Shak*.
Pierce, *v. t.* To enter; to penetrate; to make a way into or through something, as a pointed instrument does; — used literally and figuratively.
 And pierced to the skin, but bit no more. *Spenser*.
 She would not pierce further into his meaning. *Sir P. Sidney*.
 Our Savior, piercing deeper, giveth further testimony. *Hooker*.

Pierced (piērd), *a.* That may be pierced.
Pierced (piērd), *a.* Penetrated; entered; perforated.
Pierced (piērd), *n.* [Cf. *F. percer*.] A kind of gimlet for making vents in caasks; — called also *piecer*.

Pierced (-sēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, pierces or perforates; specifically: (a) An instrument used in forming eyelets; a stiletto. (b) A piercer.
 2. (*Zoöl.*) (a) The ovipositor, or sting, of an insect. (b) An insect provided with an ovipositor.

Piercing (-sēng), *a.* Forcibly entering, or adapted to enter, as or by a point; perforating; penetrating; keen; used also figuratively; as, a piercing instrument, or thrust. "Piercing eloquence." *Shak*.
 His piercing eyes through all the battle stray. *Pope*.

Piercing-ly, *adv.* — **Piercing-ness**, *n.*

Pierian (piēr-ian), *a.* [L. *Pierius*, from Mount *Pierus*, in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses.] Of or pertaining to the Pierides or Muses.
 Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring. *Pope*.

Pier-id (piēr-īd), *n.* [See *PIERIDIA*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any butterfly of the genus *Pieris* and related genera. See *Cabbage butterfly*, under *CABBAGE*.

Pier-ids (piēr-īds), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Πιερίδες*. See *PIERIAN*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The Muses.

Piet (piēt), *n.* [Dim. of *Pis* a magpie; cf. *F. plette* a mew.] (*Zoöl.*) (a) The dipper, or water ouzel. [Scot.] (b) The magpie. [Prov. Eng.]

Jay piet (*Zoöl.*), the European jay. [Prov. Eng.] — **See piet** (*Zoöl.*), the oyster catcher. [Prov. Eng.]

Pi-e-tā' (piē-tā'), *n.* [It.] (*Fine Arts*) A representation of the dead Christ, attended by the Virgin Mary or by holy women and angels. *Mollett*.

Pi-et-ism (piēt-iz'm), *n.* [Cf. G. *pietismus*, *F. piétisme*.] 1. The principles or practice of the Pietists.

2. Strict devotion; also, affectation of devotion.

The *Schöne Seele*, that ideal of gentle pietism, in "Wilhelm Meister." *W. Patte*.

Pi-e-tist (-tist), *n.* [Cf. G. *pietist*, *F. piétiste*. See *PIETIST*.] (*Ecc. Hist.*) One of a class of religious reformers in Germany in the 17th century who sought to revive declining piety in the Protestant churches; — often applied as a term of reproach to those who make a display of religious feeling. Also used adjectively.

Pi-et-istic (-tist'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pi-et-istic* (-tist'ik), *n.* *Pietism*; hence, in contempt, affectually or demonstratively religious. *Addison*.

Pi-et-ist (piēt-ist), *n.* [It., hard stone.] (*Fine Arts*) Hard and fine stones in general, such as are used for inlay and the like, as distinguished from the softer stones used in building; thus, a Florentine mosaic is a familiar instance of work in *pietra dura*, though the ground may be soft marble.

Pi-e-ty (piē-tē), *n.* [F. *piété*; cf. *It. pietà*; both fr. *L. pietas* piety, fr. *pius* pious. See *PIOUS*, and cf. *PIETY*.] 1. Veneration or reverence of the Supreme Being, and love of his character; loving obedience to the will of God, and earnest devotion to his service.

Piety is the only proper and adequate relief of decaying man. *Rambler*.

2. Duty; dutifulness; filial reverence and devotion; affectionate reverence and service shown toward parents, relatives, benefactors, country, etc.

Conferred upon me for the piety which to my country I was judged to have shown. *Milton*.
 Syn. — Religion; sanctity; devotion; godliness; holiness. See *RELIGION*.

Pie-wipe (piē'wip), *n.* [So called from its note.] (*Zoöl.*) The lapwing, or pewit. [Prov. Eng.]

Pie-zom-e-ter (piē-zōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *πιεζω* to press + *-meter*; cf. *F. piézomètre*.] 1. (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the compressibility of liquids.
 2. (*Physics*) A gauge connected with a water main to show the pressure at that point.

Pi-fie-ro (piē'fērō), *n.* [It. *piffero*.] (*Mus.*) A *Pi-fie-ro* (piē'fērō), *n.* *Pi-fie*; also, a rude kind of oboe or a bagpipe with an inflated skin for reservoir.

Pig (pig), *n.* A piggion. [Written also *pigg*.]
Pig, *n.* [Cf. *D. big*, *bigge*, *LG. bigge*, also *Dan. pig*, *Sw. piga*, *Icel. pika*.] 1. The young of swine, male or female; also, any swine; a hog. "Two piggies in a poke." *Chaucer*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any wild species of the genus *Sus* and related genera.

3. [Cf. *Sow* a channel for melted iron.] An oblong mass of cast iron, lead, or other metal. See *MINE pig*, under *MINE*.

4. One who is hoggish; a greedy person. [Low]

Masked pig (*Zoöl.*) See under *MASKED*. — **Pig bed** (*Foundry*), the bed of sand in which the iron from a smelting furnace is cast into pigs. — **Pig iron**, cast iron in pigs, or oblong blocks or bars, as it comes from the smelting furnace. See *PIG*, 4. — **Pig yoke** (*Naut.*), a nickname for a quadrant or sextant. — A pig in a poke (that is, *bag*), a blind bargain; something bought or bargained for, without the quality or the value being known. [Colloq.]

Pig, *v. t. & t.* [imp. & p. *p. PIGGED* (pigd); *p. pr. & vb. n. PIGGING* (-gig).] 1. To bring forth (pigs); to bring forth in the manner of pigs; to farrow.

2. To huddle or lie together like pigs, in one bed.
Pigeon (piē'ūn), *n.* [F., fr. *L. pipio* a young piping or chirping bird, fr. *pipire* to peep, chirp. Cf. *PIEP* to chirp.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) Any bird of the order *Columbae*, of which numerous species occur in nearly all parts of the world.

The common domestic pigeon, or dove, was derived from the Old World rock pigeon (*Columba livia*). It has given rise to numerous very remarkable varieties, such as the carrier, fantail, nun, pouter, tumbler, etc. The common wild pigeons of the Eastern United States are the passenger pigeon, and the Carolina dove. See under *PASSENGER*, and *DOVE*. See also, *Fruit pigeon*, *Ground pigeon*, *Queen pigeon*, *Stock pigeon*, under *FRUIT*, *GROUND*, etc.

2. An unsuspecting victim of sharpers; a gull. [Slang]

Blue pigeon (*Zoöl.*), an Australian passerine bird (*Grucalvus melanopus*); — called also *black-faced crow*. — **Green pigeon** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of Old World pigeons belonging to the family *Treronidae*. — **Imperial pigeon** (*Zoöl.*), any one of the large Asiatic fruit pigeons of the genus *Cucophaga*. — **Pigeon berry** (*Bot.*), the purplish black fruit of the pokeweed; also, the plant itself. See *POKEWEED*. — **Pigeon English** (perhaps a corruption of *business English*), an extraordinary and grotesque dialect, employed in the commercial cities of China, as the medium of communication between foreign merchants and the Chinese. Its base is English, with a mixture of Portuguese and Hindoostanee. *Johnson's Cyc.* — **Pigeon grass** (*Bot.*), a kind of foxtail grass (*Setaria glauca*) of some value as fodder. The seeds are eagerly eaten by pigeons and other birds. — **Pigeon hawk**. (*Zoöl.*) (a) A small American falcon (*Falco columbarius*). The adult



Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*)

male is dark slate-blue above, streaked with black on the back; beneath, whitish or buff, streaked with brown. The tail is banded. (b) The American sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter velox*, or *fasciatus*). — **Pigeon hole**. (a) A hole for pigeons to enter a pigeon house. (b) See PIGEONHOLE. (c) pl. An old English game, in which balls were rolled through little arches. *Hallivell*. — **Pigeon house**, a dove-cote. — **Pigeon pea** (*Bot.*), the seed of *Cajanus indicus*; a kind of pulse used for food in the East and West Indies; also, the plant itself. — **Pigeon plum** (*Bot.*), the edible drupes of two West African species of *Chrysobalanus* (*C. ellipticus* and *C. luteus*). — **Pigeon tree**. (*Zool.*) See *TRACHEX*. — **Pigeon wood** (*Bot.*), a name in the West Indies for the wood of several very different kinds of trees, species of *Dipholis*, *Diospyros*, and *Coccoloba*. — **Pigeon woodpecker** (*Zool.*), the flicker. — **Pairie pigeon**. (*Zool.*) (a) The upland plover. (b) The golden plover. [*Local, U. S.*]

Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius*). Adult male.

Pigeon (pī'jūn), v. t. To pluck; to fleece; to swindle by tricks in gambling. [*Slang*] *Smart*. He's pigeoned and undone. *Observer*.

Pigeon-breasted (brēst'ēd), a. Having a breast like a pigeon, — the sternum being so prominent as to constitute a deformity; chicken-breasted.

Pigeon-foot (fōot'), n. (*Bot.*) The dove's-foot geranium (*Geranium molle*).

Pigeon-hearted (hārt'ēd), a. Timid; easily frightened; chicken-hearted. *Beau. & Fl.*

Pigeon-hole (hōl'), n. A small compartment in a desk or case for the keeping of letters, documents, etc.; — so called from the resemblance of a row of them to the compartments in a dove-cote. *Burke*.

Pigeon-hole, v. t. To place in the pigeonhole of a case or cabinet; hence, to put away; to lay aside indefinitely; as, to pigeonhole a letter or a report.

Pigeon-livered (līv'ērd), a. Pigeon-hearted.

Pigeon-ry (rī'), n. A place for pigeons; a dove-cote.

Pigeon-toed (tōd'), a. Having the toes turned in.

Pig-eyed (pīg'ēd), a. Having small, deep-set eyes.

Pig-fish (fīsh'), n. (*Zool.*) (a) Any one of several species of salt-water grunts; — called also *hogfish*. (b) A sculpin. The name is also applied locally to several other fishes.

Pig-foot (fōot'), n. (*Zool.*) A marine fish (*Scorpena porcus*), native of Europe. It is reddish brown, mottled with dark brown and black.

Pigg (pīg), n. A piggin. See 1st **Pig**. *Sir W. Scott*.

Pigger-y (pīg'gēr-y), n.; pl. **PIGGERS** (-iz). A place where swine are kept.

Piggin (gīn), n. [*Scott.*; cf. Gael. *pigeon*, dim. of *pigeon*, *pige*, an earthen jar, pitcher, or pot, Ir. *pigin*, *piehead*, W. *piecyn*.] A small wooden pail or tub with an upright stave for a handle, — often used as a dipper.

Pig-gish (gīsh), a. Relating to, or like, a pig; greedy.

Pig-head (hēd'), a. Having a head like a pig; hence, figuratively: stupidly obstinate; perverse; stubborn. *B. Jonson*. — **Pig-head-ed-ness**, n.

Pight (pīt), imp. & p. p. of **PITCH**, to throw; — used also adjectively. Pitched; fixed; determined. [*Obs.*]

[His horse] pight him on the pommel of his head. *Chaucer*. I found him pight to do it. *Shak.*

Pightel (pīt'ēl), n. [*Cf. PIGHT, PROLE.*] A small inclosure. [*Written also pightle.*] [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Pig-jawed (pīg'jād'), a. (*Zool.*) Having the upper jaw projecting beyond the lower, with the upper incisors in advance of the lower; — said of dogs.

Pig-man (pīg'mān), a. See **PIGMEAN**.

Pigment (pīgmēt), n. [*L. pigmentum*, fr. the root of *pingere* to paint: cf. *F. pigment*. See **PAINT**, and **PIGMENT**, ORNAMENT.] 1. Any material from which a dye, a paint, or the like, may be prepared; particularly, the refined and purified coloring matter ready for mixing with an appropriate vehicle.

2. (*Physiol.*) Any one of the colored substances found in animal and vegetable tissues and fluids, as bilirubin, urobilin, chlorophyll, etc.

3. Wine flavored with spices and honey. *Sir W. Scott*.

Pigment cell (*Physiol.*), a small cell containing coloring matter, as the pigmented epithelial cells of the choroid and iris, or the pigmented connective tissue cells in the skin of fishes, reptiles, etc.

Pig-men-tal (pīg'mēnt'āl), } a. Of or pertaining to pigments; furnished with pigments. *Dunghison*.

Pig-men-ta-ry (pīg'mēnt'ā-rī), } to pigments; furnished with pigments.

Pigmentary degeneration (*Med.*), a morbid condition in which an undue amount of pigment is deposited in the tissues.

Pig-men-ta-tion (pīg'mēnt'āshn), n. (*Physiol.*) A deposition, esp. an excessive deposition, of coloring matter; as, pigmentation of the liver.

Pig-men-ted (pīg'mēnt'ēd), a. Colored; specifically (*Biol.*), filled or imbued with pigment; as, pigmented epithelial cells; pigmented granules.

Pig-men-tous (pīg'mēnt'ūs), a. Pigmental.

Pig-my (pīg'mī), n. Same as **PIGMEY**.

Pigmy falcon. (*Zool.*) Same as **FALCONET**, 2 (a).

Pigmy-ate (nēr-ēt), v. t. [*L. pigmyratus*, p. p. of *pigmyratos* to pledge.] 1. To pledge or pawn. [*Obs.*]

2. To receive in pawn, as a pawnbroker does. [*Obs.*]

Pig-my-na-tion (nēr-ēt'āshn), n. [*LL. pigmyratus*, *L. pigmyratus*, fr. *pigmyratos* to pledge, fr. *pignus*, gen. *pignoris* and *-eris*, a pledge, a pawn: cf. *F. pignoration*.]

1. The act of pledging or pawning.

2. (*Civil Law*) The taking of cattle doing damage, by way of pledge, till satisfaction is made. *Burrill*.

Pig-na-tive (pīg'nā-tīv), a. [*Cf. F. pignoratifs*.] Pledging; pawning. [*R.*]

Pignus (-nūs), n.; pl. **PIGNORA** (-nō-rā). [*L.*] (*Rom. Law*) A pledge or pawn.

Pig-nut (-nūt), n. (*Bot.*) (a) See **GROUNDNUT** (d). (b) The bitter-flavored nut of a species of hickory (*Carya glabra*, or *porcina*); also, the tree itself.

Pig-pen (-pēn'), n. A pen, or sty, for pigs.

Pigskin ('skīn'), n. The skin of a pig, — used chiefly for making saddles; hence, a colloquial or slang term for a saddle.

Pig-sney (pīg'snē), n. [*Perh. a dim. of Dan. pige a girl, or Sw. pige; or from E. pig's eye.*] A word of endearment for a girl or woman. [*Obs.*] [*Written also pigsnie, pigmy, etc.*] *Chaucer*.

Pig-sticking (pīg'stīk'ing), n. Boar hunting; — so called by Anglo-Indians. [*Collog.*] *Thackeray*.

Pig-sty (-stī), n.; pl. **PIGSTIES** (-stīz). A pigpen.

Pig-tail ('tāl'), n. 1. The tail of a pig. 2. (*Hair Dressing*) A cue, or queue. *J. & H. Smith*.

3. A kind of twisted chewing tobacco.

The tobacco he usually cheweth, called pigtail. *Swift*.

Pig-tailed (-tāld'), a. Having a tail like a pig's; as, the pigtailed baboon.

Pig-weed (-wēd'), n. (*Bot.*) A name of several annual weeds. See **GOOSEFOOT**, and **LAMB'S-QUARTERS**.

Pig-wid-geon (-wīj'ūn), n. [*Written also pigwidgin and pigwiggen.*] A cant word for anything petty or small. It is used by Drayton as the name of a fairy.

Pika (pīkā), n. (*Zool.*) Any one of several species of rodents of the genus *Lagomys*, resembling small tailless rabbits. They inhabit the high mountains of Asia and America. Called also *calling hare*, and *crying hare*. See **CHIRY HARE**.

Pike (pīk), n. [*E. pique*; perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. W. *pig* a prick, a point, beak, Arm. *pik* pick. But cf. also *L. pictus* woodpecker (see **PIK MAGPIE**), and *E. spike*. Cf. **PICK**, n. & v., **PIKAK**, **PIKUE**.] 1. (*Mil.*) A foot soldier's weapon, consisting of a long wooden shaft or staff, with a pointed steel head. It is now superseded by the bayonet.

2. A pointed head or spike; esp., one in the center of a shield or target. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. A hayfork. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*] *Tusser*.

4. A pick. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright*. *Raymond*.

5. A pointed or peaked hill. [*R.*]

6. A large haycock. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Hallivell*.

7. A turnpike; a toll bar.

8. (*Zool.*) *sing.* & *pl.* A large fresh-water fish (*Esox lucius*), found in Europe and America, highly valued as a food fish; — called also *pick-erel*, *gadd*, *lucce*, and *jack*.

Pike (pīk), *pl.* **PIKES** (pīk's), n. A large fresh-water fish of the genus *Stizostedion* (formerly *Luciperca*). See **WALL-EYE**, and **SAUZE**. — **Pike pole**, a long pole with a pike in one end, used in directing floating logs. — **Pike whale** (*Zool.*), a finback whale of the North Atlantic (*Balaenoptera rostrata*), having an elongated snout; — called also *piked whale*. — **Sand pike** (*Zool.*), the lizard fish. — See **PIKE** (*Zool.*), the garfish (a).

Piked (pīk or pīk'ēd; 277), a. Furnished with a pike; ending in a point; peaked; pointed. "With their piked targets bearing them down." *Milton*.

Pike-de-vant (pīk'dē-vānt'), n. [*Pike point* (fr. *F. pique*) + *F. devant* before.] A pointed beard. [*Obs.*]

Pike-let (pīk'lēt'), n. A light, thin cake or muffin.

Pike-lin (-līn), } [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright*.

Pike-man (-mān), n.; pl. **PIKEMEN** (-mēn) 1. A soldier armed with a pike.

2. A miner who works with a pick. *Beaconsfield*.

3. A keeper of a turnpike gate. *T. Hughes*.

Pike-staff (-stāf'), n. 1. The staff, or shaft, of a pike.

2. A staff with a spike in the lower end, to guard against slipping. *Sir W. Scott*.

Pike-toil (-tōil'), n. (*Zool.*) See **PINTAIL**, 1.

Pik-to-lite (pīk'tō-lī), n. (*Mm.*) See **PICTOLITE**.

Pilage (pīlāj; 48), n. See **PELAGER**.

Pilastr (pī-lāstēr), n. [*F. pilastre*, It. *pilastr*, *LL. pilastrum*, fr. *L. pila* pillar. See **PILLAR**.] (*Arch.*) An upright architectural member (right-angled in plan, structurally a pier (see **PIER**, 1 (b)), but architecturally corresponding to a column, having capital, shaft, and base to agree with those of the columns of the same order. In most cases the projection from the wall is one third of its width, or less.

Pilastrer (-tērd), a. Furnished with pilastrs.

Pilau (pī-lā), n. See **PILLAU**.

Pilch (pīlch), n. [*AS. pylce*, *pylere*, *LL. pellicia*. See **PELLIS**, and **PELT** skin.] A gown or case of skin, or one trimmed or lined with fur. [*Obs.*]

Pilchard (pīlchārd), n. [*Cf. Ir. pilceir*, W. *pilced*

minnow.] (*Zool.*) A small European food fish (*Clupea pilchardus*) resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder. It is sometimes taken in great numbers on the coast of England.

Fools are as like husbands as pilchards are to herrings. *Shak.*

Pilch'er (pīlch'ēr), n. [*From PILCH.*] A scabbard, as of a sword. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pilch'er, n. (*Zool.*) The pilchard.

Pilcrow (pīlkrō), n. [*A corruption of PARAGRAPH.*] (*Print.*) A paragraph mark. [*Obs.*] *Tusser*.

Pile (pīl), n. [*L. pilus* hair. Cf. **PERUKA**.] 1. A hair; hence, the fiber of wool, cotton, and the like; also, the nap when thick or heavy, as of carpeting and velvet. Velvet soft, or plush with shaggy pile. *Cowper*.

2. (*Zool.*) A covering of hair or fur.

Pile, n. *L. pilum* javelin. See **PILM** a stake. [*The head of an arrow or spear.*] [*Obs.*] *Chapman*.

Pile, n. [*AS. pīl* arrow, stake, *L. pilum* javelin; but cf. also *L. pila* pillar.] 1. A large stake, or piece of timber, pointed and driven into the earth, as at the bottom of a river, or in a harbor where the ground is soft, for the support of a building, a pier, or other superstructure, or to form a cofferdam, etc.

2. Tubular iron piles are now much used.

3. [*Cf. F. pile.*] (*Her.*) One of the ordinaries or subordinaries having the form of a wedge, usually placed palewise, with the broadest end uppermost.

Pile bridge, a bridge of which the roadway is supported on piles. — **Pile cap**, a beam resting upon and connecting the heads of piles. — **Pile driver**, or **pile engine**, an apparatus for driving down piles, consisting usually of a high frame, with suitable appliances for raising to a height (by animal or steam power, the explosion of gunpowder, etc.) a heavy mass of iron, which falls upon the pile. — **Pile dwelling**. See **LAKE DWELLINGS**, under **LAKE**. — **Pile plank** (*Hydraul. Eng.*), a thick plank used as a pile in sheet piling. See **SHEET PILING**, under **PILING**. — **Pneumatic pile**. See under **PNEUMATIC**. — **Screw pile**, one with a screw at the lower end, and sunk by rotation aided by pressure.

Pile, v. t. To drive piles into; to fill with piles; to strengthen with piles.

To sheet-pile, to make sheet piling in or around. See **SHEET PILING**, under 2d **PILING**.

Pile, n. [*F. pile*, *L. pila* a pillar, a pier or mole of stone. Cf. **PILLAR**.] 1. A mass of things heaped together; a heap; as, a pile of stones; a pile of wood.

2. A mass formed in layers; as, a pile of shot.

3. A funeral pile; a pyre. *Dryden*.

4. A large building, or mass of buildings. The pile overlooked the town and drew the sight. *Dryden*.

5. (*Iron Manuf.*) Same as **FAÇOT**, n. 2.

6. (*Elec.*) A vertical series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, laid up with disks of cloth or paper moistened with acid water between them, for producing a current of electricity; — commonly called *Volta's pile*, *voltic pile*, or *galvanic pile*.

7. The term is sometimes applied to other forms of apparatus designed to produce a current of electricity, or as synonymous with *battery*; as, for instance, to an apparatus for generating a current of electricity by the action of heat, usually called a *thermopile*.

8. [*F. pile* pile, an engraved die, *L. pila* a pillar.] The reverse of a coin. See **REVERSE**.

Cross and pile. See under **CROSSA**. — **Dry pile**. See under **DRY**.

Pile, v. t. [*imp. & p. p. PILED* (pīld); p. pr. & vb. n. **PILING**.] 1. To lay or throw into a pile or heap; to heap up; to collect into a mass; to accumulate; to amass; — often with up; as, to pile up wood. "Hills piled on hills." *Dryden*. "Life piled on life." *Tennyson*.

2. To cover with heaps, or in great abundance; to fill or overfill; to load.

To pile arms or muskets (*Mil.*), to place three guns together so that they may stand upright, supporting each other; to stack arms.

Pile-ate (pīl'ēt or pīl'ē-), a. [*L. pileatus*, fr. *pileus* **PILE-ATED** (-ē-tēd; 277), } a felt cap or hat.]

1. Having the form of a cap for the head.

2. (*Zool.*) Having a crest covering the pileus, or whole top of the head.

Pileated woodpecker (*Zool.*), a large American woodpecker (*Ceophaps pileatus*). It is black, with a bright red pointed crest. Called also *logcock*, and *woodcock*.

Piled (pīld), a. [*From 2d PILE.*] Having a pile or point; pointed. [*Obs.*] "Magus threw a spear well piled." *Chapman*.

Piled, a. [*From 1st PILE.*] Having a pile or nap. "Three-piled velvet." *L. Barry* (1611).

Piled, a. [*From 6th PILE.*] (*Iron Manuf.*) Formed from a pile or fugot; as, piled iron.

Pile-i-form (pī-lē'fōrm), a. [*Pileus* + *-form*.] Having the form of a pileus or cap; pileate.

Pilement (pīl'mēt), n. [*From PILE* to lay into a heap.] An accumulation; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.

Pilement (pīl'mēt), n. [*From PILE* to lay into a heap.] An accumulation; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.

Pilement (pīl'mēt), n. [*From PILE* to lay into a heap.] An accumulation; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.

Pilement (pīl'mēt), n. [*From PILE* to lay into a heap.] An accumulation; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.

Pilement (pīl'mēt), n. [*From PILE* to lay into a heap.] An accumulation; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.

Pilement (pīl'mēt), n. [*From PILE* to lay into a heap.] An accumulation; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.

Pilement (pīl'mēt), n. [*From PILE* to lay into a heap.] An accumulation; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.

Pilement (pīl'mēt), n. [*From PILE* to lay into a heap.] An accumulation; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.

Pilement (pīl'mēt), n. [*From PILE* to lay into a heap.] An accumulation; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.

Pilement (pīl'mēt), n. [*From PILE* to lay into a heap.] An accumulation; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.

Pilement (pīl'mēt), n. [*From PILE* to lay into a heap.] An accumulation; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.

Pilement (pīl'mēt), n. [*From PILE* to lay into a heap.] An accumulation; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.

Pilement (pīl'mēt), n. [*From PILE* to lay into a heap.] An accumulation; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.

Pilement (pīl'mēt), n. [*From PILE* to lay into a heap.] An accumulation; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.

Pilement (pīl'mēt), n. [*From PILE* to lay into a heap.] An accumulation; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.

Pilement (pīl'mēt), n. [*From PILE* to lay into a heap.] An accumulation; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.

Pilement (pīl'mēt), n. [*From PILE* to lay into a heap.] An accumulation; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.

Pilement (pīl'mēt), n. [*From PILE* to lay into a heap.] An accumulation; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.

Pilement (pīl'mēt), n. [*From PILE* to lay into a heap.] An accumulation; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.

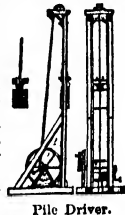
Pilement (pīl'mēt), n. [*From PILE* to lay into a heap.] An accumulation; a heap. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.



Pilchard.



Pile (2).



Pile Driver.



Pi-len-tum (pi-lén'tum), *n.*; *pl.* **PILENTA** (-tá). [*L. (Bom. Antiq.)* An easy chariot or carriage, used by Roman ladies, and in which the vessels, etc., for sacred rites were carried.

Pi-le-o-rhi-za (pi-lé-ó-rhí-zá), *n.*; *pl.* **PILORHIZÆ** (-zæ). [*N.L., fr. Gr. πύλος a cap + ῥίζα root.*] (*Bot.*) A cap of cells which covers the growing extremity of a root; a rootcap.

Pi-le-ous (pi-lé-ús), *a.* [See **PILUS**.] Consisting of, or covered with, hair; hairy; pilose.

Pil'er (pil'ér), *n.* One who places things in a pile.

Piles (pilz), *n. pl.* [*L. pila a ball. Cf. PILL a medicine.*] (*Med.*) The small, troublesome tumors or swellings about the anus and lower part of the rectum which are technically called **hemorrhoids**. See **HEMORRHOIDS**. [The singular *pila* is sometimes used.]

Blind piles, hemorrhoids which do not bleed.

Pi-le-us (pi-lé-ús), *n.*; *pl.* **PILÆ** (-i). [*L., a felt cap.*] 1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A kind of skull cap of felt.

2. (*Bot.*) The expanded upper portion of many of the fungi. See **MUSHROOM**.

3. (*Zool.*) The top of the head of a bird, from the bill to the nape.

Pile-worm (pil'wŭrm), *n.* (*Zool.*) The terebrator.

Pile-worm (-wŭrm), *a.* Having the pile worn off; threadbare.

Pile-wort (-wŭrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Ranunculus Ficaria* of Linnaeus) whose tuberculous roots have been used in poultices as a specific for the piles. Forsyth.

Pil'ler (pil'ér), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PILLED (-léd); *p. pr. & vb. n. PILLING*.] [*OF. pilferer. See PELF.*] To steal in small quantities, or articles of small value; to practice petty theft.*

Pil'ter, *v. t.* To take by petty theft; to filch; to steal little by little.

And not a year but pilfers as he goes
Some youthful grace that age would gladly keep. Cowper.

Pil'ter-er (-ér), *n.* One who pilfers; a petty thief.

Pil'ter-ing, *a.* Thieving in a small way. Shak. — *n.* Petty theft. — **Pil'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Pil'ter-y (-y), *n.* Petty theft. [*R.*] Sir T. North.

Pil-gar-lio (pil-gár'liŭ), *n.* [*Etymol. uncertain.*] One who has lost his hair by disease; a sneaking fellow, or one who is hardly used.

Pil-grim (pil'grím), *n.* [*OE. pilgrim, pelgrim, pilegrim, pelgrim; cf. D. pelgrim, OHG. pilgrim, G. pilger, F. pèlerin, It. pellegrino; all fr. L. peregrinus a foreigner, fr. peregrer abroad; per through + ager land, field. See PER, and AGER, and cf. PELERINE, PELERINE.*]

1. A wayfarer; a wanderer; a traveler; a stranger.

Strangers and pilgrims on the earth. Heb. xi. 13.

2. One who travels far, or in strange lands, to visit some holy place or shrine as a devotee; as, a pilgrim to Loretto; Canterbury pilgrims. See **PALMER**. P. Plowman.

Pil-grim, *a.* Of or pertaining to a pilgrim, or pilgrims; making pilgrimages. "With pilgrim steps." Milton.

Pilgrim fathers, a name popularly given to the one hundred and two English colonists who landed from the Mayflower and made the first settlement in New England at Plymouth in 1620. They were separatists from the Church of England, and most of them had sojourned in Holland.

Pil-grim, *v. t.* To journey; to wander; to ramble. [*R.*] Grew. Carlyle.

Pil-grim-age (-áj), *n.* [*OE. pilgrimæge, pelrinæge; cf. F. pèlerinage.*] 1. The journey of a pilgrim; a long journey; especially, a journey to a shrine or other sacred place. Fig., the journey of human life. Shak.

The days of the years of my pilgrimæge. Gen. xlvii. 9.

2. A tedious and wearisome time.

In prison hast thou spent a pilgrimæge. Shak.

Syn. — Journey; tour; excursion. See **JOURNEY**.

Pil-grim-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To wander as a pilgrim; to go on a pilgrimage. [*Obs.*] B. Jonson.

Pi-lid-i-um (pi-lí-dí-um), *n.*; *pl.* **PILIDIA** (-á). [*N.L., fr. Gr. πύλος, dim. of πύλος a cap.*] (*Zool.*) The free-swimming, lat-shaped larva of certain nemertean worms. It has no resemblance to its parent, and the young worm develops in its interior.

Pi-lif'e-ra (pi-lí-f'e-rá), *n. pl.* [*N.L. See PILIFERUS.*] (*Zool.*) Same as **MAMMALIA**.

Pi-lif'er-ous (-ér-ús), *a.* [*L. pilus hair + ferous: cf. F. pilifère.*]

1. Bearing a single slender bristle, or hair.

2. Beset with hairs.

Pil'i-form (pil'i-fŕm), *a.* [*L. pilus hair + form.*] (*Bot.*) Resembling hairs or down.

Pil-ig'er-ous (pi-lí-g'er-ús), *a.* [*L. pilus hair + gerous: cf. F. piligère.*] Bearing hair; covered with hair or down; piliferous.

Pil'ing (pil'ing), *n.* [See **PILE** a heap.] 1. The act of heaping up.

2. (*Iron Manuf.*) The process of building up, heating, and working, fagots, or piles, to form bars, etc.

Pil'ing, *n.* [See **PILE** a stake.] A series of piles; piles, considered collectively; as, the *piling* of a bridge.

Pag piling, sheet piles connected together at the edges by dovetailed tongues and grooves. — **Sheet piling**, a series of piles made of planks or half logs driven edge to edge, — used to form the walls of cofferdams, etc.

Pill (pil), *n.* [*Cf. PELL skin, or PILLION.*] The peel or skin. [*Obs.*] "Some be covered over with crusta, or hard pills, as the locusts." Holland.

Pill, *v. t.* To be peeled; to peel off in flakes.

Pill, *v. t.* [*Cf. L. pillare to deprive of hair, and E. pill, n. (above).*] 1. To deprive of hair; to make bald. [*Obs.*]

2. To peel; to make by removing the skin.

[Jacob] pill'd white streaks . . . in the rods. Gen. xxx. 37.

Pill (pil), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p. PILLED (plid); *p. pr. & vb. n. PILLING.] [*F. piller, L. pillare; cf. It. pigliare to take. Cf. PALL to plunder.*] To rob; to plunder; to pilage; to peel. See **PALL**, to plunder. [*Obs.*] Spenser.**

Pillars and robbers were come in to the field to pill and to rob. Sir T. Malory.

Pill (pil), *n.* [*F. pilule, L. pilula a pill, little ball, dim. of L. pila a ball. Cf. PILLS.*] 1. A medicine in the form of a little ball, or small round mass, to be swallowed whole.

2. Figuratively, something offensive or nauseous which must be accepted or endured.

Pill beetle (*Zool.*), any small beetle of the genus *Pyrrihus*, having a rounded body, with the head concealed beneath the thorax. — **Pill bug** (*Zool.*), any terrestrial isopod of the genus *Armadillo*, having the habit of rolling itself into a ball when disturbed. Called also *pill worm louse*.

Pil'lage (pil'láj), *n.* [*F., fr. piller to plunder. See PILL to plunder.*]

1. The act of pillaging; robbery. Shak.

2. That which is taken from another or others by open force, particularly and chiefly from enemies in war; plunder; spoil; booty.

Which pillage they with merry march bring home. Shak.

Syn. — Plunder; rapine; spoil; depredation. — **PILAGE, PLUNDER.** *Pillage* refers particularly to the act of stripping the sufferers of their goods, while *plunder* refers to the removal of the things thus taken; but the words are freely interchanged.

Pil'lage, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PILLAGED (-láj); *48*; *p. pr. & vb. n. PILLAGING (-láj-ing).] To strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder; to spoil; to lay waste; as, to *pillage* the camp of an enemy.**

Mummius . . . took, pillaged, and burnt their city. Arbuthnot.

Pil'lage, *v. t.* To take spoil; to plunder; to ravage. They were suffered to pillage wherever they went. Macaulay.

Pil-la-ger (-láj-ér), *n.* One who pillages. Pope.

Pil-lar (-lér), *n.* [*OE. pilér, F. pilier, LL. pilare, pilarium, pilarius, fr. L. pila a pillar. See PILE a heap.*]

1. The general and popular term for a firm, upright, insulated support for a superstructure; a pier, column, or post; also, a column or shaft not supporting a superstructure, as one erected for a monument or an ornament. Jacob set a pillar upon her grave. Gen. xxxv. 20.

The palace . . . vast and proud,
Supported by a hundred pillars stood. Dryden.

2. Figuratively, that which resembles such a pillar in appearance, character, or office; a supporter or mainstay; as, the *Pillars of Hercules*; a *pillar* of the state. "You are a well-deserving pillar." Shak.

By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire. Milton.

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) A portable ornamental column, formerly carried before a cardinal, as emblematic of his support to the church. [*Obs.*] Skelton.

4. (*Man.*) The center of the volta, ring, or manege ground, around which a horse turns.

From pillar to post, hither and thither; to and fro; from one place or predicament to another; backward and forward. [*Colloq.*] — **Pillar saint.** See **STYLITE**. — **Pillars of the fauces.** See **FAUCES**, 1.

Pil'lar, *a.* (*Mach.*) Having a support in the form of a pillar, instead of legs; as, a *pillar* drill.

Pil-lar-block (-blŭk), *n.* See under **PILL**.

Pil-lared (-léd), *a.* Supported or ornamented by pillars; resembling a pillar, or pillars. "The pillared arches." Sir W. Scott. "Pillared flame." Thomson.

Pil-lar-et (-lér-ét), *n.* A little pillar. [*R.*] Fuller.

Pil-lar-ist, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) See **STYLITE**.

Pil-lau' (pil-láŭ), *n.* [*Per. & Turk. pilau.*] An Oriental dish consisting of rice boiled with mutton, fat, or butter. [*Written also pilau.*]

Pilled (plid), *a.* [See 3d **PILL**.] Stripped of hair; scant of hair; bald. [*Obs.*] "Pilled beard." Chaucer.

Pilled-gar'lio (plid-gár'liŭ), *n.* See **PILGARLIO**.

Pil'er (pil'ér), *n.* One who pills or plunders. [*Obs.*]

Pil'er-y (-y), *n.*; *pl.* **PILLEERS** (-iz). Plunder; pillage. [*Obs.*] Daniel.

Pil'lion (pil'yŭn), *n.* [*Ir. pillin, pilltun (akin to Gael. pilleam, pillin), fr. Ir. & Gael. pill, peall, a skin or hide, prob. fr. L. pellis. See PELL, n., FELL skin.*] A panel or cushion saddle; the under pad or cushion of a saddle; esp., a pad or cushion put on behind a man's saddle, on which a woman may ride.

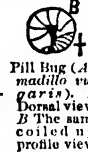
His [a soldier's] shank *pillion* without stirrups. Spenser.

Pil-lo-ry (pil'lŕi), *v. t.* To set in, or punish with, the pillory; to pillory.

Pil-lo-ry (-ry), *n.*; *pl.* **PILLORIES** (-riz). [*F. pilori; cf. Fr. pillori, LL. pillorium, pillorium, pellerium, pellerium, pillorium, spilorium; perhaps from a derivative of L. speculari to look around, observe. Cf. SPECTULATE.*] A frame of adjustable boards erected on a post, and having holes through which the head and hands of an offender were thrust so as to be exposed in front of it. Shak.

Pil-lo-ry, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PILLORED (-réd); *p. pr. & vb. n. PILLORYING*.] [*Cf. F. pillorier.*] 1. To set in, or punish with, the pillory. "Hungering for Puritans to pillory." Macaulay.*

2. Figuratively, to expose to public scorn. Gladstone.



Pill Bug (*Armadillo vulgaris*). A Dorsal view. B The same coiled up in profile view.



Pillow Block.

Pil'low (pil'lŭ), *n.* [*OE. pilhus, AS. pylle, fr. L. pulvinus.*] 1. Anything used to support the head of a person when reposing; especially, a sack or case filled with feathers, down, hair, or other soft material.

[Roasty cloth] finds the down pillow hard. Shak.

2. (*Mach.*) A piece of metal or wood, forming a support to equalize pressure; a brass; a pillow block. [*R.*]

3. (*Nav.*) A block under the inner end of a bowsprit.

4. A kind of plain, coarse futalan.

Lace pillow, a cushion used in making hand-wrought laces.

Pillow bier [*OE. pilvebere; cf. LG. bäre a pillowcase*], a pillowcase; pillow slip. [*Obs.*] Chaucer. — **Pillow block** (*Mach.*), a block, or standard, for supporting a journal, as of a shaft. It is usually bolted to the frame or foundation of a machine, and is often furnished with journal boxes, and a movable cover, or cap, for tightening the bearings by means of bolts; — called also *pillor block*, or *plumber block*. — **Pillow lace**, handmade lace wrought with bobbins upon a lace pillow.

Pillow, *v.* [*imp. & p. p. PILLOWED (-léd); *p. pr. & vb. n. PILLOWING*.] To rest or lay upon, or as upon, a pillow; to support; as, to *pillow* the head.*

Pillows his chin upon an orient wave. Milton.

Pillow-case (-kás'), *n.* A removable case or covering for a pillow, usually of white linen or cotton cloth.

Pill'owed (-léd), *a.* Provided with a pillow or pillows; having the head resting on, or as on, a pillow.

Pillowed on buckler cold and hard. Sir W. Scott.

Pil'low-y (-lŭ-y), *a.* Like a pillow. Keats.

Pill-wil'let (-wíl'let), *n.* [So named from its note.] (*Zool.*) The willet.

Pill-worm (-wŭrm), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any myriapod of the genus *Iulus* and allied genera which rolls up spirally; a galleyworm. See *Illustr.* under MYRIAPOD.

Pill'wort (-wŭrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Pilularia*; minute aquatic cryptogams, with small pill-shaped fruit; — sometimes called *peppergrass*.

Pil'ow-car'pine (pil'ŭ-kár'pin or -pén), *n.* [*From N.L. Pilocarpus pennatifolius Jaborandi; L. pilus hair + Gr. karpós fruit: cf. F. pilocarpine.*] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid extracted from Jaborandi (*Pilocarpus pennatifolius*) as a white amorphous or crystalline substance which has a peculiar effect on the vasomotor system.

Pil'ose (pi-lŕs or pi-lŕs'; 277), *a.* [*L. pilosus, fr. pilus hair. See PILE.*] 1. Hairy; full of, or made of, hair.

The heat-retaining property of the pilose covering. Owen.

2. (*Zool.*) Clothed thickly with pile or soft down.

3. (*Bot.*) Covered with long, slender hairs; resembling long hairs; hairy; as, *pilose pubescence*.

Pil'os-i-ty (pi-lŕs-i-ty), *n.* [*Cf. F. pilosité.*] The quality or state of being pilose; hairiness. Bacon.

Pil'ot (pil'ŕt), *n.* [*F. pilote, prob. from D. peillood plummet, sounding lead; peilen, pegelen, to sound, measure (fr. D. & G. peil, pegel, a kind of measure, water mark) + lood lead, akin to E. lead. The pilot, then, is the lead man, i. e., he who throws the lead. See PAIL, and LEAD a metal.*] 1. (*Navt.*) One employed to steer a vessel; a helmsman; a steersman. Dryden.

2. Specifically, a person duly qualified, and licensed by authority, to conduct vessels into and out of a port, or in certain waters, for a fixed rate of fees.

3. Figuratively, a guide; a director of another through a difficult or unknown course.

4. An instrument for detecting the compass error.

5. The cawcatcher of a locomotive. [*U. S.*]

Pilot balloon, a small balloon sent up in advance of a large one, to show the direction and force of the wind. — **Pilot bird**. (*Zool.*) (a) A bird found near the Caribbee Islands; — so called because its presence indicates to mariners their approach to these islands. (Crabb.) (b) The black-bellied plover. [*Locat. U. S.*] — **Pilot boat**, a strong, fast-sailing boat used to carry and receive pilots as they board and leave vessels. — **Pilot bread**, ship biscuit. — **Pilot cloth**, a coarse, stout kind of cloth for overcoats. — **Pilot engine**, a locomotive going in advance of a train to make sure that the way is clear. — **Pilot fish**. (*Zool.*) (a) A pelagic carangoid fish (*Naucreates ductor*); — so named because it is often seen in company with a shark, swimming near a ship, in account of which sailors imagine that it acts as a pilot to the shark. (b) The rudder fish (*Seriola zonata*). — **Pilot jack**, a flag or signal hoisted by a vessel for a pilot. — **Pilot jacket**, a pea jacket. — **Pilot net** (*Bridge Building*), a conical net applied temporarily to the threaded end of a pin, to protect the thread and guide the pin when it is driven into a hole. — **Waddell**. — **Pilot snake**. (*Zool.*) (a) A large North American snake (*Coluber obsoletus*). It is lustrous black, with white edges to some of the scales. Called also *mountain black snake*. (b) The pine snake. — **Pilot whale**. (*Zool.*) Same as **BLACKFISH**, 1.



Pilot Fish (*Naucreates ductor*). (36)



Pillory.

Pil'our (pī'lōr), *n.* A pillar; a plunderer. [Obs.]

Pil'ous (pī'lōs), *n.* See **PILLOUS**.

Pil'war (pī'lwār), *n.* An insect that flies into a flame.

Pil'war (pī'lwār), *n.* Of or pertaining to pills; resembling a pill or pills; as, a *pilular mass*.

Pil'war-lar (pī'lwār-lār), *n.* [L. *pilula* a pill. See **PILL**.] Like a pill; small; insignificant. [R.] G. Eliot.

Pil'we (pī'lwe), *n.* A pillow. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pil'y (pī'y), *a.* (Zool.) Like pile or wool.

Pil'mar-lo (pī-mār-lō), *a.* [NL. *Pinus maritima*, an old name for *P. Pinaster*, a pine which yields gallot.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid found in gallot, and isomeric with abietic acid.

Pil'mel'io (pī-mēl'io), *a.* [Gr. *πυμολίω* fat.] (Chem.) (a) Pertaining to, or designating, a substance obtained from certain fatty substances, and subsequently shown to be a mixture of suberic and adipic acids. (b) Designating the acid proper (C₁₈H₃₂O₄) which is obtained from camphoric acid.

Pil'mel'ite (pī-mēl'it), *n.* [Gr. *πυμολίω* fat.] (Min.) An apple-green mineral having a greasy feel. It is a hydrous silicate of nickel, magnesia, alumina, and iron.

Pil'ment (pī'ment), *n.* [F. *Pinement*.] Wine flavored with spice or honey. See **PIMENT**, 3. [Obs.]

Pil'men'ta (pī-mēn'tā), *n.* (Bot.) Same as **PIMENTO**.

Pil'men'to (pī-mēn'tō), *n.* [Sp. *pimiento*, *pimentia*; cf. *Fig. pimenta*, *F. piment*; all fr. *L. pigmentum* a paint, pigment, the juice of plants; hence, something spicy and aromatic. See **PIMENT**.] (Bot.) Allspice; — applied both to the tree and its fruit. See **ALLSPICE**.

Pil'mi-co (pī-mī-kō), *n.* (Zool.) The friar bird.

Pil'mup (pī'mup), *n.* [Cf. *F. pimpant* smart, sparkling; perh. akin to *pip* to pipe, formerly also, to excel. Cf. *Pipe*.] One who provides gratification for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander. Swift.

Pimp, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PIMPED** (pīnt); 215; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PIMPING**.] To procure women for the gratification of others' lusts; to pander. Dryden.

Pim'per-nel (pī-mēr-nēl), *n.* [F. *pimprenelle*; cf. *Sp. pimpinella*, *It. pimpinella*; perh. from *LL. bipinnella*, for *bipinnula* two-winged, equiv. to *L. bipennis*; bis twice + *penna* feather, wing. Cf. *PEN* a feather.] (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Anagallis*, of which one species (*A. arvensis*) has small flowers, usually scarlet, but sometimes purple, blue, or white, which speedily close at the approach of bad weather.

Water pimperl. (Bot.) See **BROOKWEED**.

Pim'pil-lo (pī-pī-lō), *n.* (Bot.) A West Indian name for the prickly pear (*Opuntia*); — called also *pimproles*.

Pim'pi-nel (pī-pī-nēl), *n.* [See **PIMPERNEL**.] (Bot.) The burnet saxifrage. See under **SAXIFRAGE**.

Pimp'ing (pīmp'ing), *n.* [Cf. *G. pimpelig*, *pimpelnd*, sickly, weak. L. Little; petty; pitiful. [Obs.] Crabbe.] 2. Fumy; sickly. [Local. U. S.]

Pim'ple (pīmp'pl), *n.* [AS. *pippletan* to blister; cf. *L. pupula* pimple. L. (Med.) Any small acuminated elevation of the cuticle, whether going on to supuration or not. "All eyes can see a pimple on her nose." Pope. 2. Fig.: A swelling or protuberance like a pimple. "A pimple that portends a future sprout." Cowper. 3. A pimple that portends a future sprout. Johnson.

Pim'pled (pīmp'pld), *a.* Having pimples.

Pim'ply (pīmp'pl), *a.* Pimpled.

Pim'pship (pīmp'ship), *n.* The office, occupation, or person of a pimp. [R.]

Pin (pīn), *v. t.* [Metal Working.] To peen.

Pin (pīn), *v. t.* [Cf. *PEN* to confine, or *PINFOLD*.] To inclose; to confine; to pen; to pound.

Pin, *n.* [OE. *pinne*, *AS. pinna* a pin, peg; cf. *D. pin*, *G. pinne*, *Ital. pinna*, *W. pin*, *Gael. & Ir. pinne*; all fr. *L. pinna* a pinnule, pin, feather, perhaps orig. a different word from *penna* feather. Cf. *PIN* of a fish, *PEN* a feather.] 1. A piece of wood, metal, etc., generally cylindrical, used for fastening separate articles together, or as a support by which one article may be suspended from another; a peg; a bolt.

With pins of adamant
And chains they made all fast. Milton.

2. Especially, a small, pointed and headed piece of brass or other wire (commonly thinned), largely used for fastening clothes, attaching papers, etc.

3. Hence, a thing of small value; a trifle.

He . . . did not care a pin for her. Spectator.

4. That which resembles a pin in its form or use; as: (a) A peg in musical instruments, for increasing or relaxing the tension of the strings. (b) A linchpin. (c) A rolling-pin. (d) A clothespin. (e) (Mach.) A short shaft, sometimes forming a bolt, a part of which serves as a journal. See *Illustr. of Knuckle joint*, under **KNUCKLE**. (f) (Joinery) The tenon of a dovetail joint.

5. One of a row of pegs in the side of an ancient drinking cup to mark how much each man should drink.

6. The bull's eye, or center, of a target; hence, the center. [Obs.] "The very pin of his heart cleft." Shak.

7. Mood; humor. [Obs.] "In merry pin." Cowper.

8. (Med.) Caligo. See **CALIGO**.

9. An ornament, as a brooch or badge, fastened to the clothing by a pin; as, a Masonic pin.

10. The leg; as, to knock one off his pins. [Slang]

Ranking pin (Hort.), a pin against which a lever strikes, to limit its motion. — **Pin drill** (Mech.), a drill with a central pin or projection to enter a hole, for enlarging the hole, or for sinking a recess for the head of a bolt, etc.; a counterbore. — **Pin grass** (Bot.) See **ALPILARIA**. — **Pin hole**, a small hole made by a pin; hence, any very small aperture or perforation. — **Pin lock**, a lock having a cylindrical bolt; a lock in which pins, arranged by the key, are used instead of tumbler. — **Pin money**, an allowance of money, as that made by a husband to his wife, for private and personal expenditure. — **Pin rail** (Naut.), a rail, usually within the bulwarks, to hold belaying pins. Sometimes applied to the *five rail*. Called also *pin rack*. — **Pin wheel**. (a) A contrate wheel in which the cogs are cylindrical pins. (b) (Fireworks) A small coil which revolves on a common pin and makes a wheel of yellow or colored fire.

Pin (pīn), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PINNED** (pīnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PINNING**.] [See **PIN**.] To fasten with, or as with, a pin; to join; as, to *pin* a garment; to *pin* boards together. "As if she would pin her to her heart." Shak.

To *pin* one's faith upon, to depend upon; to trust to.

Pina cloth (pī-nā klōth), 115. A fine material for ladies' shawls, scarfs, handkerchiefs, etc., made from the fiber of the pineapple leaf, and perhaps from other fibrous tropical leaves. It is delicate, soft, and transparent, with a slight tinge of pale yellow.

Pina-cold (pī-nā-kōld), *n.* [Gr. *πίναξ*, -axis, a tablet + *-oid*.] (Crystallog.) A plane parallel to two of the crystalline axes.

Pina-co-lin (pī-nā-kō-līn), *n.* [Pinacone + *L. oleum* oil.] (Chem.) A colorless oily liquid related to the ketones, and obtained by the decomposition of pinacone; hence, by extension, any one of the series of which pinacone is the type. [Written also *pinacoline*.]

Pina-cone (pī-nā-kōn), *n.* [From *Gr. πίναξ*, -axis, a tablet. So called because it unites with water so as to form tablet-shaped crystals.] (Chem.) A white crystalline substance related to the glycols, and made from acetone; hence, by extension, any one of a series of substances of which pinacone is the type. [Written also *pinakone*.]

Pina-co-the-oa (pī-nā-kō-thē-ōā), *n.* [L. *pinacotheca*, fr. *Gr. πίναξ* a picture, *πίναξ*, -axis, a picture + *θήκη* repository.] A picture gallery.

Pina-fore (pī-nā-fōr), *n.* [Pin + *afore*.] An apron for a child, to protect the front part of the dress; a tier.

Pina-ko-the-k (pī-nā-kō-thē-k), *n.* [G.] Pinacotheca.

Pina-ter (pī-nā-tēr or pī-), *n.* [L. *Pinus* a pine.] (Bot.) A species of pine (*Pinus Pinaster*) growing in Southern Europe.

Pina-x (pī-nāks), *n.*; *pl.* **PINACES** (pī-nā-sēz). [L. fr. *Gr. πίναξ* tablet.] A tablet; a register; hence, a list or scheme inscribed on a tablet. [R.] Sir T. Browne.

Pina-cers (pī-nā-sēz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *F. pince* pinchers, fr. *pincer* to pinch. See **PINCH**, **PINCERS**.] See **PINCERS**.

Pinch (pīnch), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PINCHED** (pīncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PINCHING**.] [F. *pincer*, probably fr. *OD. pisen* to pinch; akin to *G. pfetzen* to cut, pinch; perhaps of Celtic origin. Cf. *PINCE*.] 1. To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers, between teeth or claws, or between the jaws of an instrument; to squeeze or compress, as between any two hard bodies.

2. To seize; to grip; to bite; — said of animals. [Obs.] He [the hound] pinched and pulled her down. Chyngam.

3. To plait. [Obs.]

Full seemly her wimple *pinched* was. Chaucer.

4. Figuratively: To cramp; to straiten; to oppress; to starve; to distress; as, to be *pinched* for money. Want of room . . . *pinching* a whole nation. Sir W. Raleigh.

The air hath starved the roses in her cheeks,
And pinched the lily tincture of her face. Shak.

5. To move, as a railroad car, by prying the wheels with a pinch. See **PINCH**, n., 4.

Pinch, *v. t.* 1. To act with pressing force; to compress; to squeeze; as, the shoe *pinches*.

2. (Hunt.) To take hold; to grip, as a dog does. [Obs.]

3. To spare; to be niggardly; to be covetous. Fowler.

The wretch whom avarice bids to pinch and spare. Franklin.

To *pinch* at, to find fault with; to take exception to. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pinch, *n.* 1. A close compression, as with the ends of the fingers, or with an instrument; a nip.

2. As much as may be taken between the finger and thumb; any very small quantity; as, a *pinch* of snuff.

3. Pain; pang. "Necessity's sharp pinch." Shak.

4. A lever having a projection at one end, acting as a fulcrum, — used chiefly to roll heavy wheels, etc. Called also *pinch bar*.

At a pinch, On a pinch, in an emergency; as, he could on a pinch read a little Latin.

Pinch-beck (bēk), *n.* [Said to be from the name of the inventor; cf. *It. prencibacco*.] An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold; a yellow metal, composed of about three ounces of zinc to a pound of copper. It is much used as an imitation of gold in the manufacture of cheap jewelry.

Pinch-beck, *a.* Made of pinchbeck; sham; cheap; spurious; unreal. "A pinchbeck throne." J. A. Symonds.

Pinch-cock (kōk), *n.* A clamp on a flexible pipe to regulate the flow of a fluid through the pipe.

Pin-chem (pīn'chēm), *n.* (Zool.) The European blue titmouse. [Prov. Eng.]

Pinch'er (pīnch'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, pinches.

Pinch'ers (ēz), *n. pl.* [From **PINCH**.] An instrument having two handles and two grasping jaws working on a pivot; — used for gripping things to be held fast, drawing nails, etc.

[Cf.] This spelling is preferable to *pinchers*, both on account of its derivation from the English *pinch*, and because it represents the common pronunciation.

Pinch'ist (-ist), *n.* A classed person; a miser.

Pinch'ing, *a.* Compressing; nipping; gripping; niggardly; as, *pinching* cold; a *pinching* parsimony.

Pinching bar, a pinch bar. See **PINCH**, n., 4. — **Pinching nut**, a check nut. See under **CHECK**, n.

Pinch-ing-ly, *adv.* In a pinching way.

Pinch'pen (-pēn), *n.* A miserly person.

Pinch'rod (pīnch'ōd), *n.* [From *Pinch*, an English manufacturer.] A commercial preparation of garacin, yielding fine violet tints.

Pin-pine (pīn'pīn), *n.* [Named from its note.] (Zool.) An African wren warbler (*Drymoica testris*).

Pin-cush-ion (pīn'kūsh'ūn), *n.* A small cushion, in which pins may be stuck for use.

Pin'dal (-dal), *n.* [D. *pendel*.] (Bot.) The peanut *Pin'dar* (-dār), (Arachis hypogaea); — so called in the West Indies.

Pin'dar (pīn-dār), *a.* [L. *Pindaricus*, Gr. Πινδαρος, fr. Πίνδαρος (L. *Pindarus*) Pindar; cf. *F. pindarique*.] Of or pertaining to Pindar, the Greek lyric poet; after the style and manner of Pindar; as, *Pindaric* odes. — *n.* A Pindaric ode.

Pin-dar-lo-al (-lō-al), *a.* Pindaric.

Too extravagant and Pindarical for prose. Cowley.

Pin'dar-ism (-dār-iz'm), *n.* Imitation of Pindar.

Pin'dar-ist, *n.* One who imitates Pindar.

Pin'der (-dēr), *n.* [AS. *pyndan* to pen up, fr. *pynd* a pound.] One who impounds; a poundkeeper. [Obs.]

Pine (pīn), *n.* [AS. *pin*, *L. penna* pin. See **PAIN**.] Woo; torment; pain. [Obs.] "Pine of hell." Chaucer.

Pine, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PINED** (pīnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PINING**.] [AS. *pinan* to torment, fr. *pin* torment. See **1st PINE**, **PAIN**, *n.* & *v.*] 1. To inflict pain upon; to torment; to torture; to afflict. [Obs.] Chaucer. Shak.

That people that *pin*ed him to death. Piers Plowman.

One is *pin*ed in prison, another tortured on the rack. By. Hall.

2. To grieve or mourn for. [R.] Milton.

Pine, *v. i.* 1. To suffer; to be afflicted. [Obs.]

2. To languish; to lose flesh or wear away, under any distress or anxiety of mind; to droop; — often used with *away*. "The roses wither and the lilies *pine*." Tickell.

3. To languish with desire; to waste away with longing for something; — usually followed by *for*.

For whom, and not for Tybalt, Juliet *pin*ed. Shak.

Syn. — To languish; droop; flag; wither; decay.

Pine, *n.* [AS. *pin*, *L. pinus*.] 1. (Bot.) Any tree of the coniferous genus *Pinus*. See **PINUS**.

[Cf.] There are about twenty-eight species in the United States, of which the *white pine* (*P. strobus*), the *Georgia pine* (*P. australis*), the *red pine* (*P. resinosa*), and the great West Coast *sugar pine* (*P. lambertiana*) are among the most valuable. The *Scotch pine* or *fir*, also called *Norway* or *Riga pine* (*Pinus sylvestris*), is the only British species. The *nut pine* is any pine tree, or species of pine, which bears large edible seeds. See **PINON**.

The spruces, firs, larches, and true cedars, though formerly considered pines, are now commonly assigned to other genera.

2. The wood of the pine tree.

3. A pineapple.

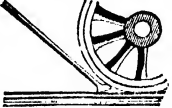
Ground pine (Bot.) See under **GROUNN**. — **Norfolk Island pine** (Bot.), a beautiful coniferous tree, the *Arucaria excelsa*. — **Pine barren**, a tract of infertile land which is covered with pines. (Southern U. S.) — *Pine borer* (Zool.), any beetle whose larva bore into pine trees. — **Pine finch** (Zool.) See **PINEFINCH**, in the Vocabulary. — **Pine grosbeak** (Zool.), a large grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) which inhabits the northern parts of both hemispheres. The adult male is more or less tinged with red. — **Pine lizard** (Zool.), a small, very active, mottled gray lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*), native of the Middle States; — called also *swift*, *brown scorpion*, and *alligator*. — **Pine marten** (Zool.) (a) A European weasel (*Mustela martes*), called also *sweet marten*, and *yellow-breasted marten*. (b) The American sable. See **SABLE**. — **Pine moth** (Zool.), any one of several species of small tortricid moths of the genus *Pityra*, whose larva burrow in the ends of the branches of pine trees, often doing great damage. — **Pine mouse** (Zool.), an American wild mouse (*Arvicola pinctorum*), native of the Middle States. It lives in pine forests. — **Pine needle** (Bot.), one of the slender needle-shaped leaves of a pine tree. See **PINUS**. — **Pine-needle wool**. See **Pine wool** (below). — **Pine oil**, an oil resembling turpentine, obtained from fir and pine trees, and used in making varnishes and colors. — **Pine snake** (Zool.), a large harmless North American snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*). It is whitish, covered with brown blotches having black margins. Called also *bull snake*. The Western pine snake (*P. Sayi*) is chestnut-brown, mottled with black and orange. — **Pine tree** (Bot.), a tree of the genus *Pinus*; pine. — **Pine-tree money**, money coined in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century, and so called from its bearing a figure of a pine tree. — **Pine weevil** (Zool.), any one of numerous species of weevils whose larva bore in the wood of pine trees. Several species are known in both Europe and America, belonging to the genera *Pissodes*, *Hyllobius*, etc. — **Pine wool**, a fiber obtained from pine needles by steaming them. It is prepared on a large scale in some of the Southern United States, and has many uses in the economic arts; — called also *pine-needle wool*, and *pine-wood wool*.

Pine-al (pīn'al or pīn'al; 277), *a.* [L. *pinca* the cone of a pine, from *pinus* of the pine, from *pinus* a pine; cf. *F. pinciale*.] Of or pertaining to a pine cone; resembling a pine cone.

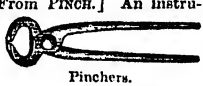
Pineal gland (Anat.), a glandlike body in the roof of the third ventricle of the vertebrate brain; — called also *pineal body*, *epiphysis*, *conarium*. In some animals it is connected with a rudimentary eye, the so-called *pineal eye*, and in other cases it is supposed to be the remnant of a dorsal median eye. (X2X).



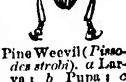
White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*).



Pinch (4).



Pinchers.



Pine Weevil (*Pissodes strobi*). a. Larva; b. Pupa; c. Adult Weevil (X2X).

Pineapple (pin'əp'pl, n. (Bot.) A tropical plant (*Ananas sativa*); also, its fruit; —so called from the resemblance of the latter, in shape and external appearance, to the cone of the pine tree. Its origin is unknown, though conjectured to be American.

Pineaster (pin'əstər, n. See PINASTER.

Pine-clad (pin'klād, n. (Bot.)

Pine-crowned (pīn'krōnd', } a. Clad or crowned with pine trees; and as, pine-clad hills.

Pine-drops (-drōps', n. (Bot.)

A reddish herb (*Pterospora andromedea*) of the United States, found parasitic on the roots of pine trees.

Pinefinch (-finch', n. (Zool.) (a) A small American bird (*Spinus*, or *Chrysomitris*, *spinus*); —called also *pine siskin*, and *American siskin*. (b) The pine grosbeak.

Pinenchyma (pī-nēn'chī-mā, n. [NL, fr. Gr. πινάξ a tablet + -enchyma, as in *parenchyma*.] (Bot.) Tabular parenchyma, a form of cellular tissue in which the cells are broad and flat, as in some kinds of epidermis.

Piner-y (pīn'ər-y, n. pl. PINERIES (-iz). 1. A pine forest; 2. a grove of pines.

2. A hot-house in which pineapples are grown.

Pine-sap (pin'sāp', n. (Bot.) A reddish fleshy herb of the genus *Monotropa* (*M. hypopitys*), formerly thought to be parasitic on the roots of pine trees, but more probably saprophytic.

Pine-tum (pī-nē'tūm, n. [L., a pine grove.] A plantation of pine trees; esp., a collection of living pine trees made for ornamental or scientific purposes.

Pine-weed (pin'wēd', n. (Bot.) A low, bushy, nearly leafless herb (*Hypericum Surothra*), common in sandy soil in the Eastern United States.

Piney (pin'y, n. See PINY.

Piney, a. [Of East Indian origin.] A term used in designating an East Indian tree (the *Vateria Indica* or *piney tree*, of the order *Dipterocarpaceae*, which grows in Malabar, etc.), or its products.

Piney dammar Piney resin, Piney varnish, a pellucid, fragrant, acrid, bitter resin, which exudes from the piney tree (*Vateria Indica*) when wounded. It is used as a varnish, in making candles, and as a substitute for incense and for amber. Called also *liquid copal*, and *white dammar*. —Piney tallow, a solid fatty substance, resembling tallow, obtained from the roasted seeds of the *Vateria Indica*, —called also *dupond oil*. —Piney thistle (Bot.), a plant (*Atractylis gummifera*), from the bark of which, when wounded, a gummy substance exudes.

Pine-eyed (pīn'ēd', a. (Bot.) Having the stigma visible at the throat of a gamopetalous corolla, while the stamens are concealed in the tube; —said of dimorphous flowers. The opposite of *thrum-eyed*.

Pine-feather (pīn'fēth'ər, n. A feather not fully developed; esp., a rudimentary feather just emerging through the skin.

Pine-feathered (-fēth'əd, a. Having part, or all, of the feathers imperfectly developed.

Pine-fish (-fish', n. [So called from their sharp dorsal spines.] (Zool.) (a) The sailer's choice (*Diplodus*, or *Lagodon*, *rhomboides*). (b) The salt-water bream (*Diplodus Holbrookii*).

Both are excellent food fishes, common on the coast of the United States south of Cape Hatteras. The name is also applied to other allied species.

Pine-fold (-fōld', n. [For *pinfold*. See PINDER, FOUND an inclosure, and FOLD an inclosure.] A place in which stray cattle or domestic animals are confined; a pound; a penfold.

A parish *pinfold* begirt by its high hedge. Sir W. Scott.

Ping (pīng, n. [Probably of imitative origin.] The sound made by a bullet in striking a solid object or in passing through the air.

Ping, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. PINGED (pīngd); p. pr. & vb. n. PINGING.] To make the sound called *ping*.

Ping-ble (pīng'bl, n. [Perhaps fr. *pin* to impound.] A small piece of inclosed ground. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Ping-ster (pīng'stər, n. See PINKSTER.

Ping-uic-u-la (pīng-gwī'k'ū-lā, n. [NL, fr. L. *pingui-culus* somewhat fat, *fattish*.] (Bot.) See BUTTERWORT.

Pinguid (pīng'wīd, a. [L. *pinguis* fat.] Fat; unctuous; greasy. [Obs.] "Some clays are more pinguid." Mortimer.

Pinguid-nous (pīng-gwīd'nūs, a. [L. *pinguedo* fatness, fr. *pinguis* fat.] Containing fat; fatty. [Obs.]

Pingui-tude (pīng'gwī-tūd, n. [L. *pinguitudo*, from *pinguis* fat.] Fatness; a growing fat; obesity. [R.]

Pinehold (pīn'hōld', n. A place where a pin is fixed.

Pinic (pīnik, a. [L. *pinus* pine.] (Chem.) Of or pertaining to the pine; obtained from the pine; formerly, designating an acid which is the chief constituent of common resin, —now called *abietic*, or *sylicic acid*.

Pining (pīn'ing, a. 1. Languishing; drooping; wasting away, as with longing.

2. Wasting; consuming. "The pining malady of France." Shak.

Pining-ly, adv. In a pining manner; droopingly. Poe.

Pinion (pīn'yūn, n. (Zool.) A moth of the genus *Lithophane*, as *L. antennata*, whose larva bores large holes in young peaches and apples.

Pinion, n. [Of. *pignon* a pen, F., gable, pinion (in sense 5); cf. Sp. *piñon* pinion; fr. L. *pinna* pinnule, feather, wing. See PIN a peg, and cf. PAN a feather, PENNANT, PENNON.] 1. A feather; a quill.

2. A wing, literal or figurative.

Swift on his sooty pinions flits the gnome. Pope.



Pineapple, Plant and Fruit.



Pinefinch (*Spinus spinus*).

3. The joint of a bird's wing most remote from the body.

4. A fetter for the arm.

5. (Mech.) A cogwheel with a small number of teeth, or leaves, adapted to engage with a larger wheel, or rack (see RACK); esp., such a wheel having its leaves formed of the substance of the arbor or spindle which is its axis.

Lantern pinion. See under LANTERN. —Pinion wire, wire fitted longitudinally, for making the pinions of clocks and watches. It is formed by being drawn through holes of the shape required for the leaves or teeth of the pinions.

Pinion (pīn'yūn, v. t. [imp. & Pinion and Spur p. p. PINIONED (-yūnd); p. pr. & vb. n. PINIONING.] 1. To bind or confine the wings of; to confine by binding the wings.

2. To disable by cutting off the pinion joint. Bacon.

3. To disable or restrain, as a person, by binding the arms, esp. by binding the arms to the body.

Her elbows pinioned close upon her hips. Cooper.

4. Hence, generally, to confine; to bind; to tie up. "Pinioned up by formal rules of state." Norris.

Pinioned (-yūnd, a. Having wings or pinions.

Pinion-ist, n. (Zool.) Any winged creature.

Pinite (pīn'it or pīn'it, n. [So called from *Pinit*, a mine in Saxony.] (Min.) A compact granular crystalline mineral of a dull grayish or greenish white color. It is a hydrous alkaline silicate, and is derived from the alteration of other minerals, as *idolite*.

Pinite (pīn'it, n. [L. *pinus* the pine tree.] 1. (Paleont.) Any fossil wood which exhibits traces of having belonged to the Pine family.

2. (Chem.) A sweet white crystalline substance extracted from the gum of a species of pine (*Pinus Lambertiana*). It is isomeric with, and resembles, quercite.

Pink (pīnk, n. [D. *pink*.] (Naut.) A vessel with a very narrow stern; —called also *pinky*. Sir W. Scott.

Pink stern (Naut.), a narrow stern.

Pink, v. t. [D. *pinken*, *pinkoogen*, to blink, twinkle with the eyes.] To wink; to blink. [Obs.] L'Estrange.

Pink, a. Half-shut; winking. [Obs.] Shak.

Pink, v. t. [OE. *pinkan* to prick, probably a usualized form of *pick*.] 1. To pierce with small holes; to cut the edge of, as cloth or paper, in small scallops or angles.

2. To stab; to pierce as with a sword.

3. To choose; to cull; to pick out. [Obs.] Herbert.

Pink, n. A stab.

Pink, n. [Perh. akin to *pick*; as if the edges of the petals were picked out. Cf. *PINK*, v. t.] 1. (Bot.) A name given to several plants of the caryophyllaceous genus *Dianthus*, and to their flowers, which are sometimes very fragrant and often double in cultivated varieties.

The species are mostly perennial herbs, with opposite linear leaves, and handsome five-petaled flowers with a tubular calyx.

2. A color resulting from the combination of a pure vivid red with more or less white; —so called from the common color of the flower.

3. Anything supremely excellent; the embodiment or perfection of something.

"The very pink of courtesy." Shak.

4. (Zool.) The European minnow; —so called from the color of its abdomen in summer. [Prov. Eng.]

Bunch pink is *Dianthus barbatus*. —China, or Indian, pink. See under CHINA. —Clove pink is *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, the stock from which carnations are derived.

Garden pink. See PINKETTES' EYE. —Meadow pink is applied to *Dianthus deltoideus*; also to the ragged robin.

Maiden pink *Dianthus deltoides*. —Moss pink. See under MOSS. —Pink needle, the pin grass; —so called from the long, tapering points of the carpels. See ALFALFARIA. —See PINK. See THIRTY.

Pink, a. Resembling the garden pink in color; of the color called pink (see 6th PINK, 2); as, a pink dress; pink ribbons.

Pink eyes (Med.), a popular name for an epidemic variety of ophthalmia, associated with early and marked redness of the eyeball. —Pink salt (Chem. & Dyeing), the double chlorides of (stannic) tin and ammonium, formerly much used as a mordant for madder and cochineal. —Pink saucer, a small saucer, the inner surface of which is covered with a pink pigment.

Pinked (pīnkt, a. Pierced with small holes; worked in eyelets; scalloped on the edge.

Pink-eyed (pīnk'īd, a. [Pink half-shut + eye.] Having small eyes.

Pinking, n. 1. The act of piercing or stabbling.

2. The act or method of decorating fabrics or garments with a pinking iron; also, the style of decoration; scallops made with a pinking iron.

Pinking iron (a) An instrument for scalloping the edges of ribbons, lounces, etc. (b) A sword. [Colloq.]

Pinkish (pīn'ish, a. Somewhat pink.

Pinkness (-nēs, n. Quality or state of being pink.

Pinkroot (-rōt', n. 1. (Med.) The root of *Spigelia Marilandica*, used as a powerful vermifuge; also, that of *S. Anthelmia*. See definition 2 (below).

2. (Bot.) (a) A perennial North American herb (*Spigelia Marilandica*), sometimes cultivated for its showy red blossoms. Called also *Carolina pink*, *Maryland pinkroot*, and *worm grass*. (b) An annual South American and West Indian plant (*Spigelia Anthelmia*).

Pinkster (-stər, n. [D. *pinkster*, *pinksteren*, fr. Gr. πινυκστριον. See PINKETTES.] Whitenside. [Written also *pinkster* and *pinkster*.]

Pinkster flower (Bot.), the rose flower of the *Asplen nudiflora*; also, the shrub itself; —called also *Pinkster blomma* by the New York descendants of the Dutch settlers.



Pinion and Spur p. p. PINIONED (-yūnd); p. pr. & vb. n. PINIONING.] 1. To bind or confine the wings of; to confine by binding the wings.

2. To disable by cutting off the pinion joint. Bacon.

3. To disable or restrain, as a person, by binding the arms, esp. by binding the arms to the body.

Her elbows pinioned close upon her hips. Cooper.

4. Hence, generally, to confine; to bind; to tie up. "Pinioned up by formal rules of state." Norris.

Pinioned (-yūnd, a. Having wings or pinions.

Pinion-ist, n. (Zool.) Any winged creature.

Pinite (pīn'it or pīn'it, n. [So called from *Pinit*, a mine in Saxony.] (Min.) A compact granular crystalline mineral of a dull grayish or greenish white color. It is a hydrous alkaline silicate, and is derived from the alteration of other minerals, as *idolite*.

Pinite (pīn'it, n. [L. *pinus* the pine tree.] 1. (Paleont.) Any fossil wood which exhibits traces of having belonged to the Pine family.

2. (Chem.) A sweet white crystalline substance extracted from the gum of a species of pine (*Pinus Lambertiana*). It is isomeric with, and resembles, quercite.

Pink (pīnk, n. [D. *pink*.] (Naut.) A vessel with a very narrow stern; —called also *pinky*. Sir W. Scott.

Pink stern (Naut.), a narrow stern.

Pink, v. t. [D. *pinken*, *pinkoogen*, to blink, twinkle with the eyes.] To wink; to blink. [Obs.] L'Estrange.

Pink, a. Half-shut; winking. [Obs.] Shak.

Pink, v. t. [OE. *pinkan* to prick, probably a usualized form of *pick*.] 1. To pierce with small holes; to cut the edge of, as cloth or paper, in small scallops or angles.

2. To stab; to pierce as with a sword.

3. To choose; to cull; to pick out. [Obs.] Herbert.

Pink, n. A stab.

Pink, n. [Perh. akin to *pick*; as if the edges of the petals were picked out. Cf. *PINK*, v. t.] 1. (Bot.) A name given to several plants of the caryophyllaceous genus *Dianthus*, and to their flowers, which are sometimes very fragrant and often double in cultivated varieties.

The species are mostly perennial herbs, with opposite linear leaves, and handsome five-petaled flowers with a tubular calyx.

2. A color resulting from the combination of a pure vivid red with more or less white; —so called from the common color of the flower.

3. Anything supremely excellent; the embodiment or perfection of something.

"The very pink of courtesy." Shak.

4. (Zool.) The European minnow; —so called from the color of its abdomen in summer. [Prov. Eng.]

Bunch pink is *Dianthus barbatus*. —China, or Indian, pink. See under CHINA. —Clove pink is *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, the stock from which carnations are derived.

Garden pink. See PINKETTES' EYE. —Meadow pink is applied to *Dianthus deltoideus*; also to the ragged robin.

Maiden pink *Dianthus deltoides*. —Moss pink. See under MOSS. —Pink needle, the pin grass; —so called from the long, tapering points of the carpels. See ALFALFARIA. —See PINK. See THIRTY.

Pink, a. Resembling the garden pink in color; of the color called pink (see 6th PINK, 2); as, a pink dress; pink ribbons.

Pink eyes (Med.), a popular name for an epidemic variety of ophthalmia, associated with early and marked redness of the eyeball. —Pink salt (Chem. & Dyeing), the double chlorides of (stannic) tin and ammonium, formerly much used as a mordant for madder and cochineal. —Pink saucer, a small saucer, the inner surface of which is covered with a pink pigment.

Pinked (pīnkt, a. Pierced with small holes; worked in eyelets; scalloped on the edge.

Pink-eyed (pīnk'īd, a. [Pink half-shut + eye.] Having small eyes.

Pinking, n. 1. The act of piercing or stabbling.

2. The act or method of decorating fabrics or garments with a pinking iron; also, the style of decoration; scallops made with a pinking iron.

Pinking iron (a) An instrument for scalloping the edges of ribbons, lounces, etc. (b) A sword. [Colloq.]

Pinkish (pīn'ish, a. Somewhat pink.

Pinkness (-nēs, n. Quality or state of being pink.

Pinkroot (-rōt', n. 1. (Med.) The root of *Spigelia Marilandica*, used as a powerful vermifuge; also, that of *S. Anthelmia*. See definition 2 (below).

2. (Bot.) (a) A perennial North American herb (*Spigelia Marilandica*), sometimes cultivated for its showy red blossoms. Called also *Carolina pink*, *Maryland pinkroot*, and *worm grass*. (b) An annual South American and West Indian plant (*Spigelia Anthelmia*).

Pinkster (-stər, n. [D. *pinkster*, *pinksteren*, fr. Gr. πινυκστριον. See PINKETTES.] Whitenside. [Written also *pinkster* and *pinkster*.]

Pinkster flower (Bot.), the rose flower of the *Asplen nudiflora*; also, the shrub itself; —called also *Pinkster blomma* by the New York descendants of the Dutch settlers.

Pink stern (pīnk' stər'n, [See 1st PINK.] (Naut.) See CHEBAKO, and 1st PINK.

Pink-sterned (-stərnd', a. [See 1st PINK.] (Naut.) Having a very narrow stern; —said of a vessel.

Pinky (-y, n. (Naut.) See 1st PINK.

Pin-na (pīn'nā, n.; pl. L. PINNÆ (-nēs), E. PINNAS (-nās). [L., a feather.] 1. (Bot.) (a) A leaflet of a pinnate leaf. See ILLUST. of *Bipinnate leaf*, under BIPINNATE. (b) One of the primary divisions of a compound leaf.

2. (Zool.) One of the divisions of a pinnate part or organ.

3. [L. *pinna*, akin to Gr. πιννα.] (Zool.) Any species of *Pinna*, a genus of large bivalve mollusks found in all warm seas. The byssus consists of a large number of long, silky fibers, which have been used in manufacturing woven fabrics, as a curiosity.

4. (Anat.) The auricle of the ear.

See EAR.

Pinnace (-nās; 48), n. [F. *pinasse*; cf. It. *pinassa*, *pinazza*, Sp. *pinaza*; all from L. *pinus* a pine tree, anything made of pine, e. g., a ship. Cf. PINE a tree.] 1. (Naut.) (a) A small vessel propelled by sails or oars, formerly employed as a tender, or for coast defense; —called originally, *apynace* or *apynne*. (b) A man-of-war's boat.

Whilst our pinnace anchors in the Downs. Shak.

2. A procure; a pimp. [Obs.]

Pin-na-cle (-nā-k'l, n. [OE. *pinacle*, F. *pinacle*, L. *pinna-culum*, fr. *pinna* pinnule, feather. See PIN a peg.] 1. (Arch.) An architectural member, upright, and generally ending in a small spire, —used to finish a buttress, to constitute a part in a proportion, as where pinnacles flank a gable or spire, and the like. Pinnacles may be considered primarily as added weight, where it is necessary to resist the thrust of an arch, etc.

Some renowned metropolis With glittering spires and pinnacles adorned. Milton.

2. Anything resembling a pinnacle; a lofty peak; a pointed summit.

Three silent pinnacles of aged snow. Tennyson.

The alpey tops of human state, The gilded pinnacles of fate. Cowley.

Pin-na-ole, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. PINNACLED (-k'l'd); p. pr. & vb. n. PINNACLING (-k'l'ing).] To build or furnish with a pinnacle or pinnacles.

Pinnage (-nā; 48), n. [Cf. PINFOLD.] Pinnage of cattle. See POUND. [Obs.]

Pinnate (pīn'nāt, a. [L. *pinnatus* feathered, fr. *pinna* a feather. See PIN a peg, PEE feather.] 1. (Bot.) Consisting of several leaflets, or separate portions, arranged on each side of a common petiole, as the leaves of a rosebush, a hickory, or an ash. See *Abruptly pinnate*, and *ILLUST.*, under ABRUPTLY.

2. (Zool.) Having a winglike tuft of long feathers on each side of the neck.

Pinnated grouse (Zool.), the prairie chicken.

Pinnately (-nāt'ly, adv. In a pinnate manner.

Pin-na-tif-id (pīn-nāt'ī-fīd; 277), a. [L. *pinnatus* feathered + root of *findere* to split; cf. F. *pinnatifide*.] (Bot.) Divided in a pinnate manner, with the divisions not reaching to the midrib.

Pin-na-tif-lo-bate (-lō'bāt, a. [See PINNATE, and LOBATE.] (Bot.) Having lobes arranged in a pinnate manner.

Pin-na-tif-ped (-pēd, a. [L. *pinnatus* feathered + *pes*, *pedis*, foot; cf. F. *pinnatifide*.] (Zool.) Having the toes bordered by membranes; fin-footed, as certain birds.

Pin-na-tif-ped, n. (Zool.) Any bird which has the toes bordered by membranes.

Pinner (pīn'nər, n. 1. One who, or that which, pins or fastens, as with pins.

2. (Costume) (a) A headress like a cap, with long lappets. (b) An apron with a bib; a pinafore. (c) A cloth band for a gown. [Obs.]

Pin'nock (pín'nik), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] (Zool.) (a) The hedge sparrow. [Prov. Eng.] (b) The tomtit. **Pin'no-there** (pín'nó-thér), *n.* [Gr. *pinna* + *ther* animal.] (Zool.) A crab of the genus *Pinnotheres*. See *Oyster crab*, under *OYSTER*. **Pin'nu-la** (pín'nu-lá), *n.*; *pl.* **PINNULAE** (-lâ). [L.] Same as **PINNULE**.

Pin'nu-late (-lât), *a.* [See **PINNULE**.] (Bot.) Having each pinna subdivided; — said of a leaf, or of its pinnae.

Pin'nu-lated (-lâ-téd), *a.* (Zool.) Having pinnae.

Pin'nu-le (pín'nú-lé), *n.* [L. *pinnula*, dim. of *pinna* feather: cf. *F. pinnule*.] 1. (Bot.) One of the small divisions of a decomposed frond or leaf. See *Illustr.* of *Bipinnate leaf*, under **BIPPINATE**.

2. (Zool.) Any one of a series of small, slender organs, or parts, when arranged in rows so as to have a plumelike appearance; as, a *pinnule* of a gorgonia; the *pinnules* of a crinoid.

Pin'ny-winkles (pín'ný-wín'k'iz), *n. pl.* An instrument of torture, consisting of a board with holes into which the fingers were pressed, and fastened with pegs. [Written also *pillwinkles*.] [Scot.] Sir W. Scott.

Pin'o-ole (pín'ô-k'ô), *n.* See **PENUCHE**.

Pin'ole (pín'ô-lé), *n.* 1. An aromatic powder used in Italy in the manufacture of chocolate.

2. Parched maize, ground, and mixed with sugar, etc. Mixed with water, it makes a nutritious beverage.

Pin'on (pín'yûn; Sp. pîn'nyûn), *n.* [Sp. *pinon*.] (Bot.) (a) The edible seed of several species of pine; also, the tree producing such seeds, as *Pinus* *Pinea* of Southern Europe, and *P. Parryana*, *canbriensis*, *edulis*, and *monophylla*, the nut pines of Western North America. (b) See **MONKEY'S PUZZLE**. [Written also *pignon*.]

Pin'patch (pín'pach'), *n.* (Zool.) The common English periwinkle. [Prov. Eng.]

Pint (pint), *n.* [OE. *pinde*, *F. pinte*, fr. Sp. *pinta* spot, mark, pint, fr. *pintar* to paint; a mark for a pint prob. having been made on or in a larger measure. See **PAINT**.] A measure of capacity, equal to half a quart, or four gills, — used in liquid and dry measures. See **QUART**.

Pint, *n.* (Zool.) The laughing gull. [Prov. Eng.]

Pinta-do (pín-tâ-dô; Sp. pîn-tâ-dô), *n.*; *pl.* **PINTADOS** (-dôz). [Sp., painted, fr. *pintar* to paint.] (Zool.) Any bird of the genus *Numida*. Several species are found in Africa. The common pintado, or Guinea fowl, the helmeted, and the crested pintados, are the best known. See *Guinea fowl*, under **GUINEA**.

Pin'tail (pín'tâil), *n.* 1. (Zool.) A northern duck (*Defila acuta*), native of both continents. The adult male has a long, tapering tail. Called also *gray duck*, *pickettail*, *picket-tail*, *spike-tail*, *split-tail*, *sprigtail*, *sex pheasant*, and *gray widgen*.

2. (Zool.) The sharp-tailed grouse of the great plains and Rocky Mountains (*Pedio-cetes phasianellus*); — called also *pin-tailed grouse*, *pin-tailed chicken*, *sprig-tail*, and *sheep-tail*.

Pin'-tailed (-tâild), *a.* (Zool.) Having a tapered tail, with the middle feathers longest; — said of birds.

Pin'tle (pín'tl), *n.* [A diminutive of **PIN**.] 1. A little pin.

2. (Mech.) An upright pivot pin; as: (a) The pivot pin of a hinge. (b) A hook or pin on which a rudder hangs and turns. (c) A pivot about which the chassis swings, in some kinds of gun carriages. (d) A kingbolt of a wagon.

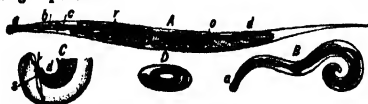
Pin'tos (pîn'tôz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **PINTO** (-tô). [Sp., painted, mottled.] (Ethnol.) A mountain tribe of Mexican Indians living near Acapulco. They are remarkable for having the dark skin of the face irregularly spotted with white. Called also *speckled Indians*.

Pin'tole (pín'tôl), *n.* [Cf. **PINNULE**.] (Astron.) One of the sights of an astrolabe. [Obs.]

Pin'us (pín'us), *n.* [L., a pine tree.] (Bot.) A large genus of evergreen coniferous trees, mostly found in the northern hemisphere. The genus formerly included the firs, spruces, larches, and hemlocks, but is now limited to those trees which have the primary leaves of the branchlets reduced to mere scales, and the secondary ones (*pine needles*) acicular, and usually in fascicles of two to seven. See **PINE**.

Pin'weed (pín'wêd'), *n.* (Bot.) Any plant of the genus *Lechea*, low North American herbs with branching stems, and very small and abundant leaves and flowers.

Pin'worm (-wûrm'), *n.* (Zool.) A small nematoid worm (*Oxyurus vermicularis*), which is parasitic chiefly in the rectum of man. It is most common in children and aged persons.



Pinworm (*Oxyurus*).

A Female; B C Male; D Embryo within the Egg. a Head; b Pharynx; c Stomach; d Anus; e Ovary; f Genital Orifice; g Spicules of Male. All enlarged.

Pin'it (pín'it), *n.* [L., perfect indicative 3d sing. of *pingere* to paint.] A word appended to the artist's name or initials on a painting, or engraved copy of a painting; as, *Rubens pinxit*, Rubens painted (this).

Pin'iter (pín'itêr), *n.* See **PINKSTER**.

Pin'y (pín'y), *a.* Abounding with pines. [Written also *pinney*.] "The *pinny* wood." Longfellow.

Pi'o-neer (pi'ô-nêr), *a.* A Shakespearean word of disputed meaning; perh., "abounding in marsh marigolds." Thy banks with *piened* and twilled brims. Shak.

Pi'o-neer' (pi'ô-nêr'), *n.* [F. *pionnier*, orig., a foot soldier, OF. *peonier*, fr. OF. *peon* a foot soldier, F. *pion*. See **PAWN** in chess.] 1. (Mil.) A soldier detailed or employed to form roads, dig trenches, and make bridges, as an army advances.

2. One who goes before, as into the wilderness, preparing the way for others to follow; as, *pioneers* of civilization; *pioneers* of reform.

Pi'o-neer', *v. t. & i.* [imp. & p. **PIONEERED** (-nêrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PIONEERING**.] To go before, and prepare or open a way for; to act as pioneer.

Pi'o-ner (pi'ô-nêr), *n.* A pioneer. [Obs.] Shak.

Pi'o-ny (-ny), *n.* (Bot.) See **PRONY**.

Pi'ot (pi'ot), *n.* [See **PIET**.] (Zool.) The magpie. [Obs. or Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Pious (pi'us), *a.* [L. *pius*: cf. *F. pieux*.] 1. Of or pertaining to piety; exhibiting piety; reverential; dutiful; religious; devout; godly. "Pious hearts." Milton.

2. Practiced under the pretext of religion; prompted by mistaken piety; as, *pious* errors; *pious* frauds.

Syn. — Godly; devout; religious; righteous.

Pious-ly, *adv.* In a pious manner.

Pip (pip), *n.* [OE. *pippe*, D. *pip*, or *F. pépie*; from L.L. *pipita*, fr. L. *pituita* slime, phlegm, rhoum, in fowls, the pip. Cf. **PIPRITE**.] A contagious disease of fowls, characterized by hoarseness, discharge from the nostrils and eyes, and an accumulation of mucus in the mouth, forming a "scale" on the tongue. By some the term *pip* is restricted to this last symptom, the disease being called *roup* by them.

Pip, *n.* [Formerly *pippin*, *pepin*, F. *pepin*. Cf. **PIPRIN**.] (Bot.) A seed, as of an apple or orange.

Pip, *n.* [Perh. for *pick*, F. *pique* a spade at cards, a pike. Cf. **PIQUE**.] One of the conventional figures or "spots" on playing cards, dominoes, etc. Addison.

Pip, *v. t.* [imp. & p. **PIPPED** (pip't); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PIPPING**.] [See **PEEP**.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken; to peep.

To hear the chick *pip* and cry in the egg. Boyle.

Pi-pa (pi'pâ), *n.*; *pl.* **PIPAS** (-pâz). (Zool.) The Surinam toad (*Pipa Americana*), noted for its peculiar breeding habits.

The male places the eggs on the back of the female, where they soon become inclosed in capsules formed by the thickening of the skin. The incubation of the eggs takes place in the capsules, and the young, when hatched, come forth with well developed legs.

Pip-age (pip'âj), *n.* Transportation, as of petroleum oil, by means of a pipe conduit; also, the charge for such transportation.

Pip'al tree (pî'pâl trê). Same as **PEPPUL TREE**.

Pipe (pip), *n.* [AS. *pippe*, probably fr. L. *pipare*, *pipare*, to chirp; of imitative origin. Cf. **PEEP**, **PIROCH**, **PIPRIN**.] 1. A wind instrument of music, consisting of a tube or tubes of straw, reed, wood, or metal; any tube which produces musical sounds; as, a shepherd's *pipe*; the *pipes* of an organ. "Tunable as sylvan *pipe*." Milton.

Now had he rather hear the tabor and the *pipe*. Shak.

2. Any long tube or hollow body of wood, metal, earthenware, or the like; especially, one used as a conductor of water, steam, gas, etc.

3. A small bowl with a hollow stem, — used in smoking tobacco, and, sometimes, other substances.

4. A passageway for the air in speaking and breathing; the windpipe, or one of its divisions.

5. The key or sound of the voice. [R.] Shak.

6. The peeping whistle, call, or note of a bird.

The earliest *pipe* of half-awakened birds. Tennyson.

7. *pl.* The bagpipe; as, the *pipes* of Lucknow.

8. (Mining) An elongated body or vein of ore.

9. A roll formerly used in the English exchequer, otherwise called the *Great Roll*, on which were taken down the accounts of debts due to the king; — so called because put together like a pipe. Mozley & W.

10. (Naut.) A boatswain's whistle, used to call the crew to their duties; also, the sound of it.

11. [Cf. *F. pipe*, fr. *pipe* a wind instrument, a tube, fr. L. *pipare* to chirp. See **ETYMOL.** above.] A cask usually containing two hogheads, or 128 wine gallons; also, the quantity which it contains.

Pipe fitter, one who fits pipes together, or applies pipes, as to an engine or a building. — *Pipe fitter*, a piece, as a coupling, an elbow, or a valve, etc., used for connecting lengths of pipe or as accessory to a pipe. — *Pipe fitter*, an ancient office in the Court of Exchequer, in which the clerk of the pipe made out leases of crown lands, accounts of sheriffs, etc. [Eng.] — *Pipe tree* (Bot.), the lilac and the mock orange; — so called because their stems were formerly used to make pipe stems; — called also *pipe privet*. — *Pipe wrench*, or *pipe sear*, a jawed tool for gripping a pipe, in turning or holding it. — To smoke the *pipe* of peace, to smoke from the same pipe in token of amity or preparatory to making a treaty of peace, — a custom of the American Indians.

Pipe, *v. t.* 1. To play on a pipe, fife, flute, or other tubular wind instrument of music.

We have *pip'd* unto you, and ye have not danced. Matt. xi. 17.



Pipa, or Surinam Toad.

2. (Naut.) To call, convey orders, etc., by means of signals on a pipe or whistle carried by a boatswain.

3. To emit or have a shrill sound like that of a pipe; to whistle. "Off in the *piping* shrills." Wordsworth.

4. (Metal.) To become hollow in the process of solidifying; — said of an ingot, as of steel.

Pipe (pip), *v. t.* [imp. & p. **PIPED** (pip't); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PIPPING**.] 1. To perform, as a tune, by playing on a pipe, flute, fife, etc.; to utter in the shrill tone of a pipe.

A robin — was *pip'ing* a few querulous notes. W. Irving.

2. (Naut.) To call or direct, as a crew, by the boatswain's whistle.

As fine a ship's company as was ever *pip'd* aloft. Marryat.

3. To furnish or equip with pipes; as, to pipe an engine, or a building.

Pipe clay (kî'â), *a.* A plastic, unctuous clay of a grayish white color, — used in making tobacco pipes and various kinds of earthenware, in scouring cloth, and in cleaning soldiers' equipments.

Pipe clay, *v. t.* 1. To whiten or clean with pipe clay, as a soldier's accoutrements.

2. To clear off; as, to *pipe clay* accounts. [Slang, Eng.]

Piped (pip't), *a.* Formed with a pipe; having a pipe or pipes; tubular.

Pipe fish (pip'fîsh'), *n.* (Zool.) Any lophobranch fish of the genus *Siphostoma*, or *Synbranchius*, and allied genera, having a long and very slender angular body, covered with bony plates. The mouth is small, at the end of a long, tubular snout. The male has a pouch on his belly, in which the incubation of the eggs takes place.

New England Pipefish (*Siphostoma fuscum*). (X)

Pipe layer (-lâ'êr), *n.*, or **Pipe' layer**, *n.* One who lays conducting pipes in the ground, as for water, gas, etc.

2. (Polit. Cant.) A politician who works in secret; — in this sense, usually written as one word. [U. S.]

Pipe laying, *n.*, or **Pipe' laying**, *n.* The laying of conducting pipes underground, as for gas, water, etc.

2. (Polit. Cant.) The act or method of making combinations for personal advantage secretly or slyly; — in this sense, usually written as one word. [U. S.]

Pipe mouth (-mûth'), *n.* (Zool.) Any fish of the genus *Pistularia*; — called also *tobacco pipefish*. See **PISTULARIA**.

Piper (pi'pêr), *n.* [L.] See **PEPPER**.

Piper (pi'pêr), *n.* 1. (Mus.) One who plays on a pipe, or the like, esp. on a bagpipe. "The hereditary *piper* and his sons." Macaulay.

2. (Zool.) (a) A common European gurnard (*Trigla lyra*), having a large head, with prominent nasal projections, and with large, sharp, opercular spines. (b) A sea urchin (*Gontiodaridus hystrix*) having very long spines, native of both the American and European coasts.

To pay the *piper*, to bear the cost, expense, or trouble.

Piper-acous (pi'pêr-â'shûs), *a.* [L. *piper* pepper.] (Bot.) Of or pertaining to the order of plants (*Piperaceae*) of which the pepper (*Piper nigrum*) is the type. There are about a dozen genera and a thousand species, mostly tropical plants with pungent and aromatic qualities.

Piper-ic (pi'pêr'ik), *a.* (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, a complex organic acid found in the products of different members of the Pepper family, and extracted as a yellowish crystalline substance.

Piper-ine (pi'pêr'in), *n.* (Bot.) Same as **PEPPERINE**.

Piper-ine (pi'pêr'in), *n.* (Chem.) An oily liquid alkaloid, C₁₇H₁₉N, having a hot, peppery, ammoniacal odor. It is related to pyridine, and is obtained by the decomposition of piperine.

Piper-ine (pi'pêr'in or -ên), *n.* (L. *piper* pepper: cf. *F. piperin*, *piperine*.) (Chem.) A white crystalline compound of piperidine and piperic acid. It is obtained from black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and other species.

Piper-onal (pi'pêr-ônâl or pi'pêr-ôn-âl), *n.* (Chem.) A white crystalline substance obtained by oxidation of piperic acid, and regarded as a complex aldehyde.

Piper-y-lone (pi'pêr'y-lôn), *n.* [Piperidine + acet-y-lene.] (Chem.) A hydrocarbon obtained by decomposition of certain piperidine derivatives.

Pipe-stem (pip'stêm'), *n.* The hollow stem or tube of a pipe used for smoking tobacco, etc.

Took a long reed for a *pipe-stem*. Longfellow.

Pipe-stone (pip'stôn'), *n.* A kind of clay, carved by the Indians into tobacco pipes. Cf. **CALUMITE**.

Pi-pette (pi'pêt'), *n.* [F. dim. of *pipe*.] A small glass tube, often with an enlargement or bulb in the middle, and usually graduated, — used for transferring or delivering measured quantities.

Pipe-vine (pip'vîn'), *n.* (Bot.) The Dutchman's pipe. See under **DUTCHMAN**.

Pipe-wort (-wûrt'), *n.* (Bot.) Any plant of a genus (*Eriocaulon*) of aquatic or marsh herbs with soft grass-like leaves.

Piping (pip'ing), *a.* [From **PIPE**, *v.*] 1. Playing on a musical pipe. "Loving herds and *piping* swains." Swift.

2. Peaceful; favorable to, or characterized by, the music of the pipe rather than of the drum and fife. Shak.

3. Emitting a high, shrill sound.

4. Simmering; boiling; sizzling; hissing; — from the sound of boiling fluids.

Piping crow, **Piping crow shriek**, **Piping roller** (Zool.), any Australian bird of the genus *Gymnorhina*, esp. *G. tibicen*, which has black and white, and the size of a small crow. Called also *car-ruck*. — **Piping frog** (Zool.), a small American tree frog (*Hyla Pickeringii*) which utters a high, shrill note in early spring. — **Piping hot**, boiling hot; hissing hot; very hot. [Collog.] Milton.

Piping, *n.* 1. A small cord covered with cloth, — used as trimming for women's dresses.

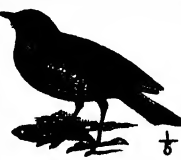


Piping Crow.

2. Pipes, collectively; as, the *piping* of a house.
3. The act of playing on a pipe; the shrill notes of birds, etc.
4. A piece cut off to be set or planted; a cutting; also, propagation by cuttings.

Pi-pi's-trel (pi-pi's-trél), *n.* [F. *pipistrelle*, It. *Pipistrello* (pi-pi's-trél), } *pipistrello*.] (Zool.) A small European bat (*Vesperugo pipistrellus*);—called also *Myotis*.

Pi-pit (pi-pít), *n.* [So named from its call note.] (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of small singing birds belonging to *Anthus* and allied genera, of the family *Motacillidae*. They strongly resemble the true larks in habits, colors, and the great length of the hind claw. They are, therefore, often called *titlarks*, and *pipit larks*.



American Pipit (*Anthus pensilvanicus*).

The meadow pipit (*Anthus pratensis*); the *tree pipit*, or *tree lark* (*A. trivialis*); and the *rock pipit*, or *sea lark* (*A. obscurus*) are well-known European species. The common American *pipit*, or brown lark, is *Anthus pensilvanicus*. The Western species (*A. Spraguei*) is called the *American skylark*, on account of its musical powers.

Pip-pin, *n.* [Dim. of *Pippin*.] A small earthen boiler.
Pip-pin (pi-pín), *n.* [Probably fr. OE. *pippin*, a seed, as being raised from the seed. See *Pip* a seed.] (Bot.) (a) An apple from a tree raised from the seed and not grafted; a seedling apple. (b) A name given to apples of several different kinds, as *Newtown pippin*, *summer pippin*, *fall pippin*, *golden pippin*.

We will eat a last year's pippin. Shak.

Normandy pippins, sun-dried apples for winter use.

Pip-pul tree (pi-púl tré), Same as *PERUL TREE*.

Pi-pra (pi-prá), *n.*; pl. *PRAS* (prás). [NL., fr. Gr. *pepra* a woodpecker.] (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of small clamorous birds belonging to *Pipra* and allied genera, of the family *Pipridae*. The male is usually glossy black, varied with scarlet, yellow, or sky blue. They chiefly inhabit South America.

Pi-prine (pi-prín), *a.* (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the *pipras*, or the family *Pipridae*.

Pi-pis-se-wa (pi-pis'sé-wá), *n.* [From American Indian.] (Bot.) A low evergreen plant (*Chimaphila umbellata*), with narrow, wedge-lanceolate leaves, and an umbel of pretty nodding fragrant blossoms. It has been used in nephritic diseases. Called also *prince's pine*.

Pip-y (pi-pý), *a.* Like a pipe; hollow-stemmed. *Keats*.

Piquan-ty (pi-kan-tý or pi-ký; 277), *n.* [See *Piquant*.] The quality or state of being piquant.

Piquant (pi-kan't or pi-kan't; 277), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *piquer* to prick or sting. See *Pique*.] Stimulating to the taste; giving zest; tart; sharp; pungent; as, a *piquant* sauce. Used also figuratively; as, a *piquant* anecdote. "As *piquant* to the tongue as salt." *Addison*. "Piquant raileries." *Grov. of Tongue*.

Piquant-ly, *adv.* In a piquant manner.

Piqué (pi-ké), *n.* [F., p. of *piquer* to prick.] A cotton fabric, figured in the loom,—used as a dress goods for women and children, and for vestings, etc.

Pique (pi-ké), *n.* (Zool.) The jigger. See *Jigger*.

Pique (pi-ké), *n.* [F., fr. *piquer*. See *Pique*.] 1. A feeling of hurt, vexation, or resentment, awakened by a social slight or injury; irritation of the feelings, as through wounded pride; stinging vexation.

Men take up piques and displeasures. Dr. H. More.

Wars had arisen . . . upon a personal pique. De Quincy.

2. Keenly felt desire; a longing.
Though it have the pique, and long,
'Tis still for something in the wrong. *Hudibras*.

3. (*Card Playing*) In piquet, the right of the elder hand to count thirty in hand, or to play before the adversary counts one.

Syn.—Displeasure; irritation; grudge; spite. *Pique*, *Spitz*, *Grudge*. *Pique* denotes a quick and often transient sense of resentment for some supposed neglect or injury, but it is not marked by malevolence. *Spite* is a stronger term, denoting settled ill will or malice, with a desire to injure as the result of extreme irritation. *Grudge* goes still further, denoting cherished and secret enmity, with an unforgetting spirit. A *pique* is usually of recent date; a *grudge* is that which has long subsisted; *spite* implies a disposition to cross or vex others.

Pique, *v. t.* [imp. & p. *PIQUED* (pi-két); p. pr. & vb. n. *PIQUING*.] [F. *piquer*. See *Pique*.] 1. To wound the pride of; to sting; to nettie; to irritate; to fret; to offend; to excite to anger.

Pique her, and soothe in turn. Byron.

2. To excite to action by causing resentment or jealousy; to stimulate; to prick; as, to *piquer* ambition, or curiosity.

3. To pride or value;—used reflexively.

Men . . . *piquer* themselves upon their skill. Locke.

Syn.—To offend; displease; irritate; provoke; fret; nettie; sting; goad; stimulate.

Pique, *v. t.* To cause annoyance or irritation. "Every verse hath something in it that *piques*." *Tatler*.

Pi-quer (pi-kér), *v. t.* See *PICKER*. [R.]

Pi-quer (pi-kér), *n.* See *PICKER*. [R.]

Pi-quer (pi-kér), *n.* See *PICKER*. [R.]

Pi-quer (pi-kér), *n.* See *PICKER*. [R.]

Pi-quer (pi-kér), *n.* [F., prob. fr. *piquer*. See *Pique*, *Pique*, and cf. *PICKER*.] A game at cards played between two persons, with thirty-two cards, all the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes, being set aside. [Written also *piquet* and *piquet*.]

Pi-ra-ry (pi-rá-y), *n.*; pl. *PIRACIES* (rá-z). [Cf. LL. *piratía*, Gr. *peirapía*. See *PIRATE*.] 1. The act or crime of a pirate.

2. (*Common Law*) Robbery on the high seas; the

taking of property from others on the open sea by open violence, without lawful authority, and with intent to steal;—a crime answering to *robbery* on land.

By statute law several other offenses committed on the seas (as trading with known pirates, or engaging in the slave trade) have been made *piracy*.

3. "Sometimes used, in a quasi-figurative sense, of violation of copyright; but for this, *infringement* is the correct and preferable term." *Abbott*.

Pi-ra-gua (pi-rá-gwá), *n.* See *PIROGUE*.

Pi-rai (pi-rá), *n.* (Zool.) Same as *PIRAYA*.

Pi-ran-e-ter (pi-rám'b-ter), *n.* [Gr. *peira* trial + *meter*.] A dynamometer for ascertaining the power required to draw carriages over roads.

Pi-ra-u'u (pi-rá-róo'kú), *n.* [From the native South American name.] (Zool.) Same as *ARAPAIMA*.

Pi-rate (pi-rát; 48), *n.* [L. *pirata*, Gr. *peirapés*, fr. *peira* to attempt, undertake, from making attempts or attacks on ships, *peira* an attempt, trial; akin to E. *peril*; cf. F. *pirate*. See *PERIL*.] 1. A robber on the high seas; one who by open violence takes the property of another on the high seas; especially, one who makes it his business to cruise for robbery or plunder; a free-booter on the seas; also, one who steals in a harbor.

2. An armed ship or vessel which sails without a legal commission, for the purpose of plundering other vessels on the high seas.

3. One who infringes the law of copyright, or publishes the work of an author without permission.

Pirate perch (Zool.), a fresh-water percid fish of the United States (*Aphredoderus sayanus*). It is of a dark olive color, speckled with blackish spots.

Pi-rate, *v. t.* [imp. & p. *PIRATED* (rá-téd); p. pr. & vb. n. *PIRATING*.] [Cf. F. *pirater*.] To play the pirate; to practice robbery on the high seas.

Pi-rate, *v. t.* To publish, as books or writings, without the permission of the author.

They advertised they would *pirate* his edition. Pope.

Pi-rat-ic (pi-rát-ík), *a.* *Piratical*.

Pi-rat-ic-al (i-kál), *a.* [L. *piraticus*, Gr. *peirapés*; cf. F. *piratique*.] Of or pertaining to a pirate; acquired by, or practicing, piracy; as, a *piratical* undertaking. "Piratical printers." *Pope*.—**Pi-rat-ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pi-ra-ya (pi-rá-yá), *n.* [From the native name.] (Zool.) A large voracious fresh-water fish (*Serrasalmo piraya*) of South America, having lancet-shaped teeth.

Pi-ris (pi-rís), *n.* (Nav.) See *PIRKY*.

Pi-ris, *n.* [See *PEARL*.] (Bot.) A pear tree. [Written also *pery*, *pyrie*.] *Chaucer*.

Pi-ri-rí-gua (pi-ré-rí-gwá), *n.* [From the native name.] (Zool.) A South American bird (*Guirapera guirapera*) allied to the cuckoos.

Pir-l (pi-rí), *v. t.* [Cf. *PURL*.] 1. To spin, as a top.

2. To twist or twine, as hair in making fishing lines.

Pirn (pérn), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A quill or reed on which thread or yarn is wound; a hobbins; also, the wound yarn on a weaver's shuttle; also, the reel of a fishing rod. [Scot.]

Pi-rogue (pi-róg; 277), *n.* [Originally an American Indian word: cf. F. *pirogue*, Sp. *piroga*, *piragua*.] A dugout canoe; by extension, any small boat. [Written variously, *piroguer*, *perogue*, *piragua*, *peragua*, etc.]

Pi-ro-ette (pi-ró-ét), *n.* [F.; of uncertain origin.]

1. A whirling or turning on the toes in dancing.

2. (*Man.*) The whirling about of a horse.

Pi-ro-ette, *v. t.* [imp. & p. *PIROUETTED* (ró-téd); p. pr. & vb. n. *PIROUETTING*.] [F. *pirouer*.] To perform a *piroette*; to whirl, like a dancer.

Pi-ry (pi-rí), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *piir* a gentle breeze,

Pi-ry] A cool, dry, prosperous wind, *byr* a blast of wind.

Pi-sa-as-phal-tum (pi-sá-s'hál-tum), *n.* See *PISSASPHALT*.

Pi-say (pi-sá), *n.* (Arch.) See *PISÉ*.

Pi-sa-ry (pi-sá-rý), *n.* [L. *piscarius* relating to fishes or to fishing, fr. *piscis* a fish.] (*Law*) The right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters. *Blackstone*.

Pi-sa-cion (pi-sá-shún), *n.* [L. *piscatio*, fr. *piscari* to fish.] Fishing; fishery. [Obs.] *Sir T. Browne*.

Pi-sa-cior (pi-sá-tór), *n.* [L.] A fisherman; an angler.

Pi-sa-cio-ri-al (pi-sá-tó-rí-al), *a.* [L. *piscatorius*.]

Pi-sa-cio-to-ry (pi-sá-tó-rý), *n.* [fr. *piscator* a fisherman, fr. *piscari* to fish, fr. *piscis* a fish. See *FISH* the animal.] Of or pertaining to fishes or fishing. *Addison*.

Pisces (séz), *n.* pl. [L. *piscis* a fish.] 1. (*Astron.*)

(a) The twelfth sign of the zodiac, marked π in almanacs.

(b) A zodiacal constellation, including the first point of Aries, which is the vernal equinoctial point; the Fish.

2. (Zool.) The class of Vertebrata that includes the fishes. The principal divisions are Elasmobranchii, Ganoidae, and Teleostei.

Pis-ci-capture (pi-sí-káp-túr), *n.* Capture of fishes, as by angling. [R.] *W. H. Russell*.

Pis-ci-cul-tur-al (túr-al), *a.* Relating to pisciculture.

Pis-ci-cul-tur-ist (túr-íst; 135), *n.* [L. *piscis* a fish + E. *culture*.] Fish culture. See under *FISH*.

Pis-ci-cul-tur-ist, *n.* One who breeds fish.

Pis-ci-form (pi-sí-fórm), *a.* [L. *piscis* fish + *-form*.] Having the form of a fish; resembling a fish.

Pis-ci-na (pi-sí-ná), *n.* [L., a cistern, fishpond, fr. *piscis* a fish.] (Arch.) A niche near the altar in a church, containing a small basin for rinsing altar vessels.

Pis-ci-nal (pi-sí-nál or pi-sí-nál), *a.* [L. *piscinalis*: cf. F. *piscinal*.] Belonging to a fishpond or a piscina.

Pis-cine (pi-sín), *a.* [L. *piscis* a fish.] (Zool.) Of or pertaining to a fish or fishes; as, *piscine* remains.

Pis-civ-o-rous (pi-sí-vó-rú), *a.* [L. *piscis* a fish + *vore* to devour: cf. F. *piscivore*.] (Zool.) Feeding or subsisting on fish.

Pis-é (pi-sé), *n.* [F. *pisé*, from *piser* to stamp, pound, L. *piscare*.] (Arch.) A species of wall made of stiff earth or clay rammed in between molds which are carried up as the wall rises;—called also *pisé work*. *Goddit*.

Pish (pish), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt.

Pish (pish), *v. t.* To express contempt. *Pope*.

Pi-shan (pi-shón), *n.* (Zool.) The Canada lynx. [Written also *peschou*.]

Pi-si-form (pi-sí-fórm), *a.* [L. *pisum* a pea + *-form*: cf. F. *pisiforme*.] Resembling a pea or peas in size and shape; as, *pisiform* iron ore.

Pi-si-form, *n.* (Anat.) A small bone on the ulnar side of the carpus in man and many mammals. See *Illustr.* of *ANATOMY*.

Pi-si-mire (pi-sí-mí; 277), *n.* [*Pis* + *mire*; so called because it discharges a moisture vulgarly considered urine. See *MIRE* as an ant.] (Zool.) An ant, or emmet.

Pi-si-lite (pi-sí-líte), *n.* [Gr. *pisos* a pea + *-lite*: cf. F. *pisolithé*.] (*Min.*) A variety of calcite, or calcium carbonate, consisting of aggregated globular concretions about the size of a pea;—called also *peastone*, *peagrit*.

Pi-si-lite is similar in structure, but the concretions are as small as the roe of a fish.

Pi-si-lit-to (pi-sí-lít-tó), *a.* [Cf. F. *pisolithique*.] (*Min.*) Composed of, containing, or resembling, pisolite.

Pi-si-phalt (pi-sí-fált), *n.* [For *PISSASPHALT*.] (*Min.*) *Pissasphalt*. [Obs.]

Piss (pis), *v. t.* & *i.* [OE. *pissen*, F. *pisser*; akin to It. *pisciare*, D. & G. *pissen*, Dan. *pisse*, Icel. *pisau*.] To discharge urine; to urinate.

Piss, *n.* Urine.

Piss-a-bed (á-béd'), *n.* (Bot.) A name locally applied to various wild plants, as dandelion, bluet, oxeye daisy, etc.

Pi-sa-sphalt (pi-sá-s'hált), *n.* [L. *pissasphaltum*, Gr. *πυσσασφαλτος*; *πυσσ* pitch + *σφαλτος* asphalt: cf. F. *pissasphalt*.] (*Min.*) Earth pitch; a soft, black bitumen of the consistence of tar, and of a strong smell. It is inflammable, and intermediate between petroleum and asphalt. [Written also *pissasphaltum*, *pissasphalt*, etc.]

Pist (píst), *n.* (*Man.*) See *PISTE*.

Pis-ta-chio (pi-sá-tshó; 277), *n.* [It. *pistacchio* (cf. Sp. *pistacho*, F. *pistache*), fr. L. *pistacium*, Gr. *πιστάκιον*, fr. Per. *pistach*, Cf. *PISTIUM*.] (Bot.) The nut of the *Pistacia vera*, a tree of the order *Anacardiaceae*, containing a kernel of a pale greenish color, which has a pleasant taste, resembling that of the almond, and yields an oil of agreeable taste and odor;—called also *pistachio nut*. It is wholesome and nutritive. The tree grows in Arabia, Persia, Syria, and Sicily. [Written also *pistachia*.]

Pis-ta-cl-a (pi-sá-tshí-á), *n.* [NL. See *PISTACHIO*.] (Bot.) The name of a genus of trees, including the tree which bears the pistachio, the Mediterranean mastic tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*), and the species (*P. terebinthus*) which yields Chian or Cyprus turpentine.

Pis-ta-cl-e (pi-sá-tshí), *n.* [Cf. F. *pistacite*.] So called from its green color. See *PISTACHIO*. (*Min.*) Epidote.

Pis-ta-reen (pi-sá-tshén), *n.* An old Spanish silver coin of the value of about twenty cents.

Pis-ta-xite (pi-sá-tshít), *n.* (*Min.*) Same as *PISTACITE*.

Piste (pést), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pistare*, *piscere*, *pistum*, to pound.] (*Man.*) The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

Pistil (pístl), *n.* [L. *pistillum*, *pistillus*, a pestle: cf. F. *pistil*. See *PESTLE*.] (Bot.) The seed-bearing organ of a flower. It consists of an ovary, containing the ovules or rudimentary seeds, and a stigma, which is commonly raised on an elongated portion called a style. When composed of several, it is compound. See *Illustr.* of *FLOWER* and *OVARY*.

Pis-ti-la-coous (i-shá-shú), *a.* (Zool.) Growing on, or having the nature of, the pistil; or of pertaining to a pistil.

Pis-ti-late (i-shí), *a.* (Bot.) Having a pistil or pistils;—usually said of flowers having a pistil but no stamens.

Pis-ti-lat-ion (i-shí-shún), *n.* [L. *pistillum* Receptacle, a pestle.] The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar; pestillation. [Obs.] *Sir T. Browne*.

Pis-ti-lid-tum (i-shí-tím), *n.*; pl. *PISTILLIDIA* (i-shí). [NL., fr. E. *pistil*.] (Bot.) Same as *ARCHIGONIUM*.

Pis-ti-lif-er-ous (i-shí-fér-ús), *a.* [Pistil + *-ferous*: cf. F. *pistillifère*.] (Bot.) Pistillate.

Pis-ti-lid-ty (i-shí-dý), *n.* [Pistil + Gr. *idios* form.] (Bot.) The metamorphosis of other organs into pistils.

Pis-tol (tíl), *n.* [F. *pistole*, *pistole*, It. *pistola*; prob. from a form *Pistola*, for *Pistoia*, a town in Italy where pistols were first made. Cf. *PISTOLE*.] The smallest firearm used, intended to be fired from one hand,—now of many patterns, and bearing a great variety of names. See *Illustr.* of *REVOLVER*.

Pistol carbine, a firearm with a removable butt-piece, and thus capable of being used either as a pistol or a carbine.

Pistol pipe (*Metal*), a pipe in which the blast for a furnace is heated, resembling a pistol in form.

Pistol shot, (a) The discharge of a pistol. (b) The distance to which a pistol can propel a ball.

Pis-tol, *v. t.* [imp. & p. *PISTOLED* (tíld); p. pr. & vb. n. *PISTOLING*.] [Cf. F. *pistoler*.] To shoot with a pistol. "To *pistol* a poacher." *Sydney Smith*.

Pis-to-lade (i-shí-lád'), *n.* [F.] A pistol shot.

Pis-tole (pi-sí-tól), *n.* [F.; probably a name given in jest in France to a Spanish coin. Cf. *PISTOL*.] The name of certain gold coins of various values formerly coined in some countries of Europe. In Spain it was equivalent to a quarter doubloon, or about \$3.90, and in Germany and Italy nearly the same. There was an old Italian pistol worth about \$5.40.

Pis-to-ler (pi-sí-tshér), *n.* [Cf. F. *pistolier*.] One who uses a pistol. [R.] *Carlyle*.

Pis-to-let (pi-sí-tshét), *n.* [F., a dim. of *pistole*.] A small pistol.

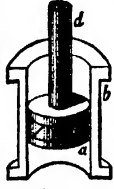
Pis-to-let, *n.* [F., a dim. of *pistole*.] A small pistol.

Pis-to-let, *n.* [F., a dim. of *pistole*.] A small pistol.

Pis-to-let, *n.* [F., a dim. of *pistole*.] A small pistol.

Pis-to-let, *n.* [F., a dim. of *pistole*.

Piston (pîs'tün), *n.* [F. *piston*; cf. It. *pistone* piston, also *pestone* a large pestle; all fr. L. *piscere*, *piscum*, to pound, to stamp. See *PERNA*, *PERNA*.] (*Mach.*) A sliding piece which either is moved by, or moves against, fluid pressure. It usually consists of a short cylinder fitting within a cylindrical vessel along which it moves, back and forth. It is used in steam engines to receive motion from the steam, and in pumps to transmit motion to a fluid; also for other purposes.



Piston.
(a) Piston rod, (b) Cyl-
inder, shown in
section, (c)
Packing Ring,
(d) Piston Rod.

Piston head (*Steam Eng.*), that part of a piston which is made fast to the piston rod. — **Piston rod**, a rod by which a piston is moved, or by which it communicates motion. — **Piston valve** (*Steam Eng.*), a slide valve, consisting of a piston, or connected pistons, working in a cylindrical case which is provided with ports that are traversed by the valve.

Pit (pît), *n.* [OE. *pit*, *put*, AS. *pytt* a pit, hole, L. *puteus* a well, *pit*.] 1. A large cavity or hole in the ground, either natural or artificial; a cavity in the surface of a body; an indentation; specifically: (a) The shaft of a coal mine; a coal pit. (b) A large hole in the ground from which material is dug or quarried; as, a stone pit; a gravel pit; or in which material is made by burning; as, a lime pit; a charcoal pit. (c) A vat sunk in the ground; as, a tan pit.

Tumble me into some loathsome pit. *Shak.*

2. An abyss; especially, the grave, or hades. Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chained. *Milton.*

3. A covered deep hole for entrapping wild beasts; a pitfall; hence, a trap; a snare. Also used figuratively. The anointed of the Lord was taken in their pits. *Lam. iv. 20.*

4. A depression or hollow in the surface of the human body; as: (a) The hollow place under the shoulder or arm; the axilla, or armpit. (b) See *Pit of the stomach* (below). (c) The indentation or mark left by a pustule, as in smallpox.

5. Formerly, that part of a theater, on the floor of the house, below the level of the stage and behind the orchestra; now, in England, commonly the part behind the stalls; in the United States, the parquette; also, the occupants of such a part of a theater.

6. An inclosed sea into which gamecocks, dogs, and other animals are brought to fight, or where dogs are trained to kill rats. "As fiercely as two gamecocks in the pit." *Locke.*

7. [Of. *D. pit*, akin to E. *pit*.] (*Bot.*) (a) The endocarp of a drupe, and its contained seed or seeds; a stone; as, a peach pit; a cherry pit, etc. (b) A depression or thin spot in the wall of a duct.

Cold pit (*Mach.*), an excavation in the earth, lined with masonry or boards, and covered with glass, but not artificially heated, — used in winter for the storing and protection of half-hardy plants, and sometimes in the spring as a forcing bed. — **Pit coal**, coal dug from the earth; mineral coal. — **Pit frame**, the framework over the shaft of a coal mine. — **Pit head**, the surface of the ground at the mouth of a pit or mine. — **Pit kiln**, an oven for cooking coal. — **Pit martin** (*Zool.*), the bank swallow. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Pit of the stomach** (*Anat.*), the depression on the middle line of the epigastric region of the abdomen at the lower end of the sternum; the infrasternal depression. — **Pit saw** (*Mech.*), a saw worked by two men, one of whom stands on the log and the other beneath it. The place of the latter is often in a pit, whence the name. — **Pit viper** (*Zool.*), any viperine snake having a deep pit on each side of the snout. The rattlesnake and copperhead are examples. — **Working pit** (*Min.*), a shaft in which the ore is hoisted and the workmen carried; — in distinction from a shaft used for the pumps.

Pit, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PITTED* (-têd); *p. pr.* & *vb.* *PITTING*.] 1. To place or put into a pit or hole. They lived like beasts, and were *pitted* like beasts, tumbled into the grave. *T. Granger.*

2. To mark with little hollows, as by various pustules; as, a face *pitted* by smallpox.

3. To introduce as an antagonist; to set forward for or in a contest; as, to *pit* one dog against another.

Pit/a (pî'tâ), *n.* [*Sp.*] (*Bot.*) (a) A fiber obtained from the *Agave Americana* and other related species, — used for making cordage and paper. Called also *pita fiber*, and *pita thread*. (b) The plant which yields the fiber.

Pit/a-ha'ya (pî'tâ-hâ'yâ), *n.* [*Sp.*; prob. from the native name.] (*Bot.*) A cactaceous shrub (*Cereus Pitajaya*) of tropical America, which yields a delicious fruit.

Pit'a-pat' (pî'tâ-pât'), *adv.* [An onomatopoeic reduplication of *pat* a light, quick blow.] In a flutter; with palpitation or quick succession of beats. *Lowell.* "The fox's heart went *pitapat*." *L'Estrange.*

Pit'a-pat', *n.* A light, repeated sound; a pattering, as of the rain. "The *pitapat* of a pretty foot." *Dryden.*

Pitch (pîch), *n.* [OE. *pitch*, AS. *pic*, L. *pix*; akin to Gr. *πίσσα*.] 1. A thick, black, lustrous, and sticky substance obtained by boiling down tar. It is used in calking the seams of ships; also in coating rope, canvas, wood, ironwork, etc., to preserve them.

He that toucheth *pitch* shall be defiled therewith. *Eccles. xlii. 1.*

2. (*Geol.*) See *PITCHSTONE*. **Amboyra pitch**, the resin of *Dammara australis*. See *KAURI*. — **Burgundy pitch**. See under *BURGUNDY*. — **Canada pitch**, the resinous exudation of the hemlock tree (*Abies Canadensis*); hemlock gum. — **Jawa pitch**, bitumen. — **Mineral pitch**. See *BURNING* and *ASPHALT*. — **Pitch coal** (*Min.*), bituminous coal. — **Pitch peat** (*Min.*), a black homogeneous peat, with a waxy luster. — **Pitch pine** (*Bot.*), any one of several species of pine, yielding pitch, esp. the *Pinus rigida* of North America.

Pitch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PITCHED* (pîcht); *p. pr.* & *vb.* *PITCHING*.] [*See PITCH, n.*] 1. To cover over or smear with pitch. *Gen. vi. 14.*

2. Fig. To darken; to blacken; to obscure. The welkin *pitched* with sullen cloud. *Addison.*

Pitch (pîch), *v. t.* [OE. *picchen*; akin to E. *pick*, *pick*.] 1. To throw, generally with a definite aim or purpose; to cast; to hurl; to toss; as, to *pitch* quoits; to *pitch* hay; to *pitch* a ball.

2. To thrust or plant in the ground, as stakes or poles; hence, to fix firmly, as by means of poles; to establish; to arrange; as, to *pitch* a tent; to *pitch* a camp.

3. To set, face, or pave with rubble or undressed stones, as an embankment or a roadway. *Knight.*

4. To fix or set the tone of; as, to *pitch* a tune.

5. To set or fix, as a price or value. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pitched battle, a general battle; a battle in which the hostile forces have fixed positions; — in distinction from a *skirmish*. — To *pitch* into, to attack; to assault; to abuse. [*Slang*]

Pitch, *v. t.* 1. To fix or place a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp. "Laban with his brethren *pitched* in the Mount of Gilad." *Gen. xxxi. 25.*

2. To light; to settle; to come to rest from flight. The tree whereon they (the bees) *pitch*. *Mortimer.*

3. To fix one's choice; — with on or upon. *Pitch* upon the best course of life, and custom will render it the more easy. *Tillotson.*

4. To plunge or fall; esp., to fall forward; to decline or slope; as, to *pitch* from a precipice; the vessel *itches* in a heavy sea; the field *itches* toward the east.

Pitch and pay, an old aphorism which inculcates ready-money payment, or payment on delivery of goods. *Shak.*

Pitch, *n.* 1. A throw; a toss; a cast; as, of something from the hand; as, a good *pitch* in quoits.

Pitch and toss, a game played by tossing up a coin, and calling "Heads or tails;" hence: To play *pitch and toss* with anything, to be careless or trust to luck about it. "To *pitch and toss* with the property of the country." *Th. Parnell*. — **Pitch farthing**. See *CHUCK FARTHING*, under *5th* *CHUCK*.

2. (*Cricket*) That point of the ground on which the ball *itches* or lights when bowled.

3. A point or peak; the extreme point or degree of elevation or depression; hence, a limit or bound. Driven headlong from the *pitch* of heaven, down into this deep. *Milton.*

Enterprises of great *pitch* and moment. *Shak.*

To lowest *pitch* of abject fortune. *Milton.*

He lived when learning was at its highest *pitch*. *Addison.*

The exact *pitch*, or limits, where temperance ends. *Sharp.*

4. Height; stature. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

5. A descent; a fall; a thrusting down.

6. The point where a declivity begins; hence, the declivity itself; a descending slope; the degree or rate of descent or slope; slant; as, a steep *pitch* in the road; the *pitch* of a roof.

7. (*Mus.*) The relative acuteness or gravity of a tone, determined by the number of vibrations which produce it; the place of any tone upon a scale of high and low.

8. (*Musical tones*, with reference to *absolute pitch*, are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet; with reference to *relative pitch*, in a series of tones called the *scale*, they are called *one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight*. *Eight* is also one of a new scale an octave higher, as one is *eight* of a scale an octave lower.

9. (*Mining*) The limit of ground set to a miner who receives a share of the ore taken out.

10. (*Mech.*) (a) The distance from center to center of any two adjacent teeth of gearing, measured on the *pitch line*; — called also *circular pitch*. (b) The length, measured along the axis, of a complete turn of the thread of a screw, or of the helical lines of the blades of a screw propeller. (c) The distance between the centers of holes, as of rivet holes in boiler plates.

Concert pitch (*Mus.*), the standard of pitch used by orchestras, as in concerta, etc. — **Diametral pitch** (*Gearing*), the distance which bears the same relation to the pitch proper, or circular pitch, that the diameter of a circle bears to its circumference; it is sometimes described by the number expressing the quotient obtained by dividing the number of teeth in a wheel by the diameter of its pitch circle in inches; as, 4 pitch, 8 pitch, etc. — **Pitch chain**, a chain, as one made of metallic plates, adapted for working with a sprocket wheel. — **Pitch line**, or *Pitch circle* (*Gearing*), an ideal line, in a toothed gear or rack, bearing such a relation to a corresponding line in another gear, with which the former works, that the two lines will have a common velocity as they roll in contact; it usually cuts the teeth at about the middle of their height, and, in a circular gear, is a circle concentric with the axis of the gear; the line, or circle, on which the pitch of teeth is measured. — *Pitch of a roof* (*Arch.*), the inclination or slope of the sides expressed by the height in parts of the span; as, one half *pitch*; whole *pitch*; or by the height in parts of the half span, especially among engineers; or by degrees, as, a *pitch* of 30°, of 45°, etc.; or by the *rise and run*, that is, the ratio of the height to the half span; as, a *pitch* of six rise to ten run. — *Equilateral pitch* is where the two sloping sides with the span form an equilateral triangle. — *Pitch of a plane* (*Carp.*), the slant of the cutting iron. — *Pitch pipe*, a wind instrument used by chorists in regulating the pitch of a tune. — *Pitch point* (*Gearing*), the point of contact of the pitch lines of two gears, or of a rack and pinion, which work together.

Pitch-black' (-hîk'), *a.* Black as pitch or tar.

Pitch-blende' (-hîk'nd'), *a.* [Lat. *pitch* + *blende*.] (*Min.*) A pitch-black mineral consisting chiefly of the oxide of uranium; uraninite. See *URANINITE*.

Pitch-dark', *a.* Dark as pitch; pitch-black.

Pitcher (-êr), *n.* 1. One who pitches anything, as hay, quoits, a ball, etc.; specifically (*Baseball*), the player who delivers the ball to the batsman.

2. A sort of crowbar for digging. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Pitch'er (pîch'êr), *n.* [OE. *piccher*, OF. *pitchier*, OHG. *pehhar*, *pehhâr*; prob. of the same origin as E. *beaker*. Cf. *BEAKER*.] 1. A wide-mouthed, deep vessel for holding liquids, with a spout or protruding lip and a handle; a water jug or jar with a large ear or handle.

2. (*Bot.*) A tubular or cuplike appendage or expansion of the leaves of certain plants.

American pitcher plants, the species of *Sarracenia*. See *SARRACENIA*. — **Australian pitcher plant**, the *Cephaelotus follicularis*, a low saxifragaceous herb having two kinds of radical leaves, some oblanceolate and entire, others transformed into little ovoid pitchers, longitudinally triple-winged and ciliated, the mouth covered with a lid shaped like a cockleshell. — **California pitcher plant**, the *Duringtonia California*. See *DARLINGTONIA*. — **Pitcher plant**, any plant with the whole or a part of the leaves transformed into pitchers or cuplike organs, especially the species of *Nepenthes*. See *NEPENTHES*.



Pitcher Plants.
a *Nepenthes*; b *Sarracenia*.

Pitch'er-ful (pîch'êr-fûl), *n.*; *pl.* *PITCHERFULS* (-fûls). The quantity a pitcher will hold.

Pitch'-faced' (-fîst'), *a.* (*Stone Cutting*) Having the aris defined by a line beyond which the rock is cut away, so as to give nearly true edges; — said of squared stones that are otherwise quarry-faced.

Pitch'fork' (-fôrk'), *a.* A fork, or farming utensil, used in pitching hay, sheaves of grain, or the like.

Pitch'fork', *v. t.* To pitch or throw with, or as with, a pitchfork.

He has been *pitchforked* into the footguards. *G. A. Sala.*

Pitch't-ness (-i-nêss), *n.* [From *PITCH*.] Blackness, as of pitch; darkness.

Pitch'ing, *n.* 1. The act of throwing or casting; a cast; a pitch; as, wild *pitching* in baseball.

2. The rough paving of a street to a grade with blocks of stone. *Mayhew.*

3. (*Hydraul. Eng.*) A facing of stone laid upon a bank to prevent wear by tides or currents.

Pitching place (*Carp.*), the horizontal timber supporting the floor of a platform of a stairway, and against which the stringpieces of the sloping parts are supported.

Pitch'-ore' (-ôr'), *n.* (*Min.*) Pitchblende.

Pitch'stone' (-stô'n'), *n.* (*Geol.*) An igneous rock of semiclastic nature, having a luster like pitch.

Pitch'work' (-wôrk'), *n.* The work of a coal miner who is paid by a share of his product.

Pitch'y (-y), *a.* [From 1st *PITCH*.] 1. Partaking of the qualities of pitch; resembling pitch.

2. Smeared with pitch.

3. Black; pitch-dark; diamal. "*Pitchy* night." *Shak.*

Pit'e-ous (pî'tê-ûs), *a.* [OE. *pitous*, OF. *pitos*, F. *piteux*. See *PITR*.] 1. Pious; devout. [*Obs.*]

The Lord can deliver *pitous* men from temptation. *Wyclif.*

2. Evincing pity, compassion, or sympathy; compassionate; tender. "[She] *pitous* of his case." *Pope.*

She was so charitable and so *pitous*. *Chaucer.*

3. Fitted to excite pity or sympathy; wretched; miserable; lamentable; sad; as, a *pitous* case. *Spenser.*

The most *pitous* tale of Lear. *Shak.*

4. Paltry; mean; pitiful. "*Pituous* amends." *Milton.*

Syn. — *Sorrowful*; mournful; affecting; doleful; woful; rueful; sad; wretched; miserable; pitiable; pitiful; compassionate.

— **Pit'e-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pit'e-ous-ness**, *n.*

Pit'fall (-fôl'), *n.* A pit deceitfully covered to entrap wild beasts or men; a trap of any kind. *Sir T. North.*

Pit'fall'ing, *a.* Entrapping; insinuating. [*R.*] "Full of . . . contradiction and *pitfalling* dissenances." *Milton.*

Pith (pîth), *n.* [AS. *piða*; akin to D. *pit*, *pit*, *pit*, *LG. peddik*. Cf. *Pir* a kernel.] 1. (*Bot.*) The soft spongy substance in the center of the stems of many plants and trees, especially those of the dicotyledonous or exogenous class. It consists of cellular tissue.

2. (*a*) (*Zool.*) The spongy interior substance of a feather. (*b*) (*Anat.*) The spinal cord; the marrow.

3. Hence: That which contains the strength or life; the vital or essential part; concentrated force; vigor; strength; importance; as, the speech lacked *pith*.

Enterprises of great *pith* and moment. *Shak.*

Pith paper. Same as *Rice paper*, under *RICE*.

Pith, *v. t.* (*Physiol.*) To destroy the central nervous system of (an animal, as a frog, as by passing a stout wire or needle up and down the vertebral canal.

1. **Pi-the'ed** (pî-thê'd), *a. pl.* [*NL.* fr. Gr. *πίθος* an ape.] (*Zool.*) A division of mammals including the apes and monkeys. Sometimes used in the sense of *Primates*.

Pith'e-oid (pîth'ê-ôid), *a.* [*Gr.* *πίθος* an ape + *-oid*.] (*Zool.*) 1. Of or pertaining to the genus *Pithecia*, or subfamily *Pitheciinae*, which includes the saki, ouakari, and other allied South American monkeys.

2. Of or pertaining to the anthropoid apes in particular, or to the higher apes of the Old World, collectively.

Pith'ful (-fûl), *a.* Full of pith. [*R.*] *W. Browne.*

Pith'ily (-i-lî), *adv.* In a pithy manner.

Pith'less, *a.* Destitute of pith, or of strength; feeble. *Dryden.* "*Pithless* argumentation." *Gladstone.*

Pit'-hole' (pî't'hôl'), *n.* A pit; a poekmark.

Pith'some (pîth'sûm), *a.* Pithy; robust. [*R.*]

"*Pithsome* health and vigor." *R. D. Blackmore.*

Pith'y (-y), *a.* [*Compar.* *PITHIER* (-i-êr); *superl.* *PITHIEST*.] 1. Consisting wholly, or in part, of pith; abounding in pith; as, a *pithy* stem; a *pithy* fruit.

2. Having nervous energy; forceful; cogent.

This *pithy* speech prevailed, and all agreed. *Dryden.*

In all these Goodman Fats was very short, but *pithy*. *Addison.*

Pithy gall (*Zool.*), a large, rough, furrowed, oblong gall, formed on blackberry canes by a small gallfly (*Diatrophus nebulosus*).

Pit-i-a-ble (pĭt'ĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *pissable*, *F. pitoyable*.] Deserving pity; worthy of, or exciting, compassion; miserable; lamentable; piteous; *as*, *pitiable persons*; *a pitiable condition*; *pitiable wretchedness*.

Syn.—Borrowful; woful; sad. See **PITMOUS**.

—Pit-i-a-ble-ness, *n.*—**Pit-i-a-bly**, *adv.*

Pit-ter (pĭt'ĭ), *n.* One who pities. *Gauden.*
Pit'ful (pĭt'fŭl), *a.* 1. Full of pity; tender-hearted; compassionate; kind; merciful; sympathetic.

The Lord is very *pitiful*, and of tender mercy. *James* v. 11.

2. Piteous; lamentable; eliciting compassion.
A thing, indeed, very *pitiful* and horrible. *Spenser.*

3. To be pitied for littleness or meanness; miserable; paltry; contemptible; despicable.

That's villainous, and shows a most *pitiful* ambition in the fool that uses it. *Shak.*

Syn.—Despicable; mean; paltry. See **CONTEMPTIBLE**.

—Pit'i-ful-ly, *adv.*—**Pit'i-ful-ness**, *n.*

Pit'less, *a.* 1. Destitute of pity; hard-hearted; merciless; *as*, *a pitiless master*; *a pitiless element*.

2. Exciting no pity; *as*, *a pitiless condition*.

—Pit'less-ly, *adv.*—**Pit'less-ness**, *n.*

Pit'man (-man), *n.*; *pl.* **PIT'men** (-men). 1. One who works in a pit, *as* in mining, in sawing timber, etc.

2. (*Mach.*) The connecting rod in a sawmill; also, sometimes, a connecting rod in other machinery.

Pit'ot's tube (pĭt'ŏt'z tŭb'), (*Hydraul.*)

A bent tube used to determine the velocity of running water, by placing the curved end under water, and observing the height to which the fluid rises in the tube; a kind of current meter.

Pit'pan (pĭt'pān'), *n.* A long, flat-bottomed canoe, used for the navigation of rivers and lagoons in Central America. *Sydney.*

Pit'pat (pĭt'pāt'), *n.* & *adv.* See **PITPAT**.

Pit'ta (pĭt'tā), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a large group of bright-colored clamatorial birds belonging to *Pitta*, and allied genera of the family *Pittidae*.

Most of the species are varied with three or more colors, such as blue, green, crimson, yellow, purple, and black. They are called also *ground thrushes*, and *Old World ant thrushes*; but they are not related to the true thrushes.

The *pittas* are most abundant in the East Indies, Bengal *Pitta* (*Pitta coronata*), but some inhabit Southern Asia, Africa, and Australia. They live mostly upon the ground, and feed upon insects of various kinds.

Pit'ta-ol (pĭt'tā-ŏl), *n.* [*Gr.* *πίττα*, *resin*, *pitch* + *αἰόλος*, *beautiful*; *cf.* *Pit'acale*.] (*Chem.*) A dark blue substance obtained from wood tar. It consists of hydrocarbons which when oxidized form the orange-yellow eupitonic compounds, the salts of which are dark blue.

Pit'tance (pĭt'tāns), *n.* [*OE.* *pitance*, *pitance*, *F.* *pitance*; *cf.* *L.* *pictantia*, *LL.* *pictancia*, *pictantia*, *pictantia*; *perh.* *fr.* *L.* *pictas* *pity*, *perhaps* *akin* to *F.* *petty*, *Cf.* *Petty*, and *Pity*.] 1. An allowance of food bestowed in charity; a mass of victuals; hence, a small charity gift; a dole. "A good *pitance*." *Chaucer.*

One half only of this *pitance* was ever given him in money. *Macaulay.*

2. A meager portion, quantity, or allowance; an inconsiderable salary or compensation. "The small *pitance* of learning they received." *Swift.*

The inconsiderable *pitance* of faithful professors. *Fowler.*

Pit'ted (-tĕd), *a.* 1. Marked with little pits, *as* in smallpox. See **PIT**, *v.* 1, 2.

2. (*Bot.*) Having minute thin spots; *as*, *pitted* ducts in the vascular parts of vegetable tissue.

Pit'ter (-tĕr), *n.* A contrivance for removing the pits from peaches, plums, and other stone fruit.

Pit'ter, *v.* 1. To make a pattering sound; to murmur; *as*, *pattering* streams. [*Obs.*] *R. Greene.*

Pit'tle-pat'tle (pĭt'tĭl-pāt'tĭl'), *v.* 1. To talk unmeaningly; to chatter or prattle. [*R.*] *Latimer.*

Pit'tu-l-ta-ry (pĭt'tŭl-tā-rĭ), *a.* [*L.* *pituita* *phlegm*, *pituite*; *cf.* *F.* *pituitaire*.] (*Anat.*) (a) Secreting mucus or phlegm; *as*, the *pituitary* membrane, or the mucous membrane which lines the nasal cavities. (b) Of or pertaining to the pituitary body; *as*, the *pituitary* fossa.

Pituitary body or gland (*Anat.*), a glandlike body of unknown function, situated in the pituitary fossa, and connected with the infundibulum of the brain; the hypophysis. — **Pituitary fossa** (*Anat.*), the epiphysium.

Pit'u-ite (pĭt'ŭ-ĭt), *n.* [*L.* *pituita*; *cf.* *F.* *pituite*. *Cf.* *Pir* a disease of fowls.] Mucus; phlegm.

Pit'u-l-tous (pĭt'ŭl-tŭs), *a.* [*L.* *pituitosus*; *cf.* *F.* *pituiteux*.] Consisting of, or resembling, pituite or mucus; full of mucus; discharging mucus.

Pituitous fever (*Med.*), typhoid fever; enteric fever.

Pit'y (pĭt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **PIT'ies** (-ĭz). [*OE.* *pitte*, *OF.* *pitte*, *F.* *pitte*, *L.* *pitieta* *pity*, kindness, *pity*. See **PIEUS**, and *cf.* **PITY**.] 1. Pity. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

2. A feeling for the sufferings or distresses of another; or others; sympathy with the grief or misery of another; compassion; fellow-feeling; commiseration.

He that hath *pity* upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord. *Prov.* xix. 17.

3. A reason or cause of pity, grief, or regret; a thing to be regretted. "The more the *pity*." *Shak.*

What *pity* is it that we can die but once to serve our country! *Addison.*

Syn.—In this sense, sometimes used in the plural, especially in the colloquialism: "It is a thousand *pities*."

Syn.—Compassion; mercy; commiseration; con-

science; sympathy; fellow-suffering; fellow-feeling. — **PITY**, **SYMPATHY**, **COMPASSION**. *Sympathy* is literally *fellow-feeling*, and therefore requires a certain degree of equality in situation, circumstances, etc., to its fullest exercise. *Compassion* is deep tenderness for another under severe or inevitable misfortune. *Pity* regards its object not only as suffering, but *woful*, and hence as inferior.

Pit'y (pĭt'ĭ), *v.* 1. [*Imp.* & *p.* **PIT'IED** (-ĭd); *p.* *pr.* & *vb.* *n.* **PIT'ING**.] 1. To feel pity or compassion for; to have sympathy with; to be compassionate; to commiserate; to have tender feelings toward (any one), awakened by a knowledge of suffering.

Like as a father *pitieth* his children, so the Lord *pitieth* them that fear him. *Ps.* ciii. 13.

2. To move to pity; — used impersonally. [*Obs.*]

It *pitieth* them to see her in the dust. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

Pit'y, *v.* 1. To be compassionate; to show pity.

I will not *pity*, nor spare, nor have mercy. *Jer.* xiii. 14.

Pit'y-ing, *a.* Expressing pity; *as*, *a pitying eye*, glance, or word. — **Pit'y-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Pit'y-ri-a-sis (pĭt'ĭ-ri-ā-sĭs), *n.* [*NL.* *fr.* *Gr.* *πυριμας*, *fr.* *πυριμας*, *πυριμας*, *πυριμας*.] A superficial affection of the skin, characterized by irregular patches of thin scales which are shed in branlike particles.

Pit'yriasis versicolor (*NL.*) (*Med.*), a parasitic disease of the skin, characterized by the development of reddish or brownish patches.

Pit'y-roid (pĭt'ĭ-ŏid), *a.* [*Gr.* *πυριμας* *bran* + *-ŏid*.] Having the form of, or resembling, bran. *Smart.*

Pit'a (pĭt'ā), *adv.* [*It.* *from* *L.* *plus*. See **PLUS**.] (*Mus.*) A little more; *as*, *più* *allogro*, a little more briskly.

Piv'ot (pĭv'ŏt), *n.* [*F.*; *prob.* *akin* to *It.* *piva* *pipe*, *F.* *pipe*. See **PIPE**.] 1. A fixed pin or short axis, on the end of which a wheel or other body turns.

2. The end of a shaft or arbor which rests and turns in a support; *as*, the *pivot* of an arbor in a watch.

3. Hence, figuratively: A turning point or condition; that on which important results depend; *as*, the *pivot* of an enterprise.

4. (*Mil.*) The officer or soldier who simply turns in his place while the company or line moves around him in wheeling; — called also *pivot* man.

Pivot bridge, a form of drawbridge in which one span, called the *pivot span*, turns about a central vertical axis.

Pivot gun, a gun mounted on a pivot or revolving carriage, so as to turn in any direction. *Pivot tooth* (*Dent.*), an artificial crown attached to the root of a natural tooth by a pin or peg.

Piv'ot, *v.* 1. [*Imp.* & *p.* **PIVOTED**; *p.* *pr.* & *vb.* *n.* **PIVOTING**.] To place on a pivot. *Clarke.*

Piv'ot-al (-ŏl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pivot or turning point; belonging to, or constituting, a pivot; of the nature of a pivot; *as*, the *pivotal* opportunity of a career; the *pivotal* position in a battle.

Pix (pĭks), *n.* & *v.* See **PYX**.

Pix'y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **PIX'ies** (-ĭz). [*For* *Pucksy*, from *Pixle*.] *Puck*. 1. An old English name for a fairy; an elf. [Written also *pixey*.]

2. (*Bot.*) A low creeping evergreen plant (*Pyxidanthra barbulata*), with mosslike leaves and little white blossoms, found in New Jersey and southward, where it flowers in earliest spring.

Pixy ring, a fairy ring or circle. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Pixy stool** (*Bot.*), a toadstool or mushroom. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pix'y-ied (-ĭd), *a.* Led by pixies; bewildered.

Piz'zi-ca-to (pĭz'zĭ-kā-tŏ), [*It.*, *pinched*.] (*Mus.*) A direction to violinists to pluck the string with the finger, instead of using the bow. (*Abbrev. pizz.*)

Piz'zle (pĭz'zĭl), *n.* [*Cf.* *Prov. G.* *pissel*, *pesel*, *peisel*, *peserich*, *D.* *pees* a tendon or spring.] The penis; — so called in some animals, *as* the bull. *Shak.*

Pla-ca-bil'i-ty (plā-kā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*L.* *placabilis*; *cf.* *F.* *placabilis*.] The quality or state of being placable or appeasable; placable disposition.

Pla-ca-ble (plā-kā-bĭl'), *a.* [*L.* *placabilis*, *fr.* *placare* to quiet, pacify; *cf.* *F.* *placable*. See **PLACATE**.] Capable of being appeased or pacified; ready or willing to be pacified; willing to forgive or condone.

Metthought I saw him *placable* and mild. *Milton.*

Pla-ca-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being placable.

Pla-card' (plā-kārd' or plāk'ārd'; 277), *n.* [*F.*, *fr.* *plaque* to lay or clap on, *plaque* plate, tablet; probably from Dutch, *cf.* *D.* *plakken* to paste, post up, *plak* a flat piece of wood.] 1. A public proclamation; a manifesto or edict issued by authority. [*Obs.*]

All *placards* or edicts are published in his name. *Howell.*

2. Permission given by authority; a license; *as*, to give a *placard* to do something. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

3. A written or printed paper, as an advertisement or a declaration, posted, or to be posted, in a public place; a poster.

4. (*Arm.*) An extra plate on the lower part of the breastplate or backplate. *Planché.*

5. [*Cf.* **PLACER**.] A kind of stomacher, often adorned with jewels, worn in the fifteenth century and later.

Pla-card', *v.* 1. [*Imp.* & *p.* **PLACARDED**; *p.* *pr.* & *vb.* *n.* **PLACARDING**.] 1. To post placards upon or within; *as*, to *placard* a wall; to *placard* the city.

2. To announce by placards; *as*, to *placard* a sale.

Pla-cate (plāk'ēt), *n.* Same *as* **PLACARD**, 4 & 5.

Pla-cate (plāk'ēt), *v.* 1. [*Imp.* & *p.* **PLACATED** (-kāt); *p.* *pr.* & *vb.* *n.* **PLACATING**.] [*L.* *placatus*, *p.* *p.* of *placare* to placate, *akin* to *placare* to please. See **PLACATE**.] To appease; to pacify; to conciliate. "There fore is he always propitiated and *placated*." *Cudworth.*

Pla-ca-tion (plā-kā-shŭn), *n.* [*L.* *placatio*.] The act of placating. [*R.*]

Place (plās), *n.* [*F.*, *fr.* *L.* *platea* a street, an area, a

courtyard, from *Gr.* *πλατεια* a street, properly *fem.* of *πλατος* flat, broad; *akin* to *Sk.* *πρῆμα*, *Lith.* *platus*. *Cf.* **FLAWN**, **PIAZZA**, **PLATE**, **PLAZA**.] 1. Any portion of space regarded as measured off or distinct from all other space, or as appropriated to some definite object or use; position; ground; site; spot; rarely, unbounded space. Here is the *place* appointed. *Shak.*

What *place* can be for us Within heaven's bound? *Milton.*

The word *place* has sometimes a more confused sense, and stands for that space which any body takes up; and so the universe is a *place*. *Locke.*

2. A broad way in a city; an open space; an area; a court or short part of a street open only at one end. "Hangman boys in the market *place*." *Shak.*

3. A position which is occupied and held; a dwelling; a mansion; a village, town, or city; a fortified town or post; a stronghold; a region or country.

Are you native of this *place*? *Shak.*

4. Rank; degree; grade; order of priority, advancement, dignity, or importance; especially, social rank or position; condition; also, official station; occupation; calling. "The enravering magic of *place*." *Hawthorne.*

Men in great *place* are thrice servants. *Bacon.*

I know my *place* as I would they should do theirs. *Shak.*

5. Vacated or relinquished space; room; a stead (the departure or removal of another being or thing being implied). "In *place* of Lord Bassanio." *Shak.*

6. A definite portion or passage of a document.

The *place* of the scripture which he read was this. *Acts* viii. 32.

7. Ordinal relation; position in the order of proceeding; *as*, he said in the first *place*.

8. Reception; effect; — implying the making room for. My word hath no *place* in you. *John* viii. 37.

9. (*Astron.*) Position in the heavens, as of a heavenly body; — usually defined by its right ascension and declination, or by its latitude and longitude.

Place of arms (*Mil.*), a place calculated for the rendezvous of men in arms, etc., as a fort which affords a safe retreat for hospitals, magazines, etc. *Wilhelm.* — **High place** (*Script.*), a mount on which sacrifices were offered. "Him that offereth in the *high place*." *Jer.* xlviii. 35.

— **In place**, in proper position; timely. — **Out of place**, inappropriate; ill-timed; *as*, his remarks were *out of place*. — **Place kick** (*Footbal.*), the act of kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground. — **Place name**, the name of a place or locality. *London Academy.* — **To give place**, to make room; to yield; to give way; to give advantage. "Neither give *place* to the devil." *Eph.* iv. 27. "Let all the rest give *place*." *Shak.* — **To have place**, to have a station, room, or seat; *as*, such desires can have no *place* in a good heart. — **To take place**. (a) To come to pass; to occur; *as*, the ceremony will not take *place*. (b) To take precedence or priority. *Addison.* (c) To take effect; to prevail. "If your doctrine takes *place*." *Berkley.* "But none of these ex- or to be substituted for." *Spenser.* — **To take the place** of, to be substituted for.

Syn.—Situation; seat; abode; position; locality; location; site; spot; office; employment; charge; function; trust; ground; room; stead.

Place (plās), *v.* 1. [*Imp.* & *p.* **PLACED** (plāst); *p.* *pr.* & *vb.* *n.* **PLACING** (plā-sĭng).] [*Cf.* *F.* *placer*. See **PLACE**, *n.*] 1. To assign a place to; to put in a particular spot or place, or in a certain relative position; to direct to a particular place; to fix; to settle; to locate; *as*, to *place* a book on a shelf; to *place* balls in tennis.

Upon my head they *placed* a fruitless crown. *Shak.*

2. To put or set in a particular rank, office, or position; to surround with particular circumstances or relations in life; to appoint to a certain station or condition of life; *as*, in whatever sphere one is *placed*.

Place such over them to be rulers. *Ex.* xviii. 21.

3. To put out at interest; to invest; to loan; *as*, to *place* money in a bank.

4. To set; to fix; to repose; *as*, to *place* confidence in a friend. "My resolution's *placed*." *Shak.*

5. To attribute; to ascribe; to set down. Place it for her chief virtue. *Shak.*

To *place* (a person), to identify him. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Syn.—See **PUR**.

Pla-ce-bo (plā-sĕ-bŏ), *n.* [*L.* I shall please, fut. of *placere* to please.] 1. (*R. C. Ch.*) The first antiphon of the vespers for the dead.

2. (*Med.*) A prescription intended to humor or satisfy. To sing *placibo*, to agree with one in his opinion; to be complaisant to. *Chaucer.*

Pla-ce-ful (plā-sĕ-fŭl), *a.* In the appointed place. [*Obs.*]

Pla-ce-less, *a.* Having no place or office.

Pla-ce-man (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* **PLACEMEN** (-mēn). One who holds or occupies a place; one who has an office under government. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pla-ce-ment (-mēt), *n.* [*Cf.* *F.* *placement*.] 1. The act of placing, or the state of being placed.

2. Position; place.

Pla-cent'a (plā-sĕn'tā), *n.*; *pl.* **PLACENTÆ** (-tē), *E.* **PLACENTAS** (-tāz). [*L.* a cake, *Gr.* *πλακος* a flat cake, from *πλατος* flat, *fr.* *πλατεις*, *πλατεις*, anything flat and broad.] 1. (*Anat.*) The vascular appendage which connects the fetus with the parent, and is cast off in parturition with the afterbirth.

2. (*Bot.*) The part of a pistil or fruit to which the ovules or seeds are attached.

Pla-cent'al (-tāl), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the placenta; having, or characterized by having, a placenta; *as*, a *placental* mammal.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Placentalia.

Pla-cent'al, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Placentalia.

|| **Plac-en-ta-ti-a** (plāk'sn-tē'ti-ā, n. pl. [NL.] (Zöhl.) A division of Mammalia including those that have a placenta, or all the orders above the marsupials.

Plac-en-ta-ry (plāk'sn-tā-rī, a. Having reference to the placenta; as, the placental system of classification.

Plac-en-ta-tion (plāk'sn-tā'shūn, n. 1. (Anat.) The mode of formation of the placenta in different animals; as, the placentalion of mammals.

2. (Bot.) The mode in which the placenta is arranged or composed; as, axile placentalion; parietal placentalion.

Plac-en-tif-er-ous (-tīf'ēr-ūs, a. [Placenta + ferous.] (Bot. & Zöhl.) Having or producing a placenta.

Plac-en-ti-form (plāk'sn-ti-fōrm, a. [Placenta + form.] (Bot.) Having the shape of a placenta, or circular thickened disk somewhat thinner about the middle.

Plac-en-tious (-shūs, a. [See PLEASE.] Pleading; amiable. [Obs.] "A placentious person." Fuller.

Place-proud' (plāk's-prōd', a. Proud of rank or office. Beau. & Ft.

Plac'er (plāk'sēr, n. One who places or sets. Spenser.

Plac'er (plāk'sēr, Sp. plāk'tēr), n. [Sp.] A deposit of earth, sand, or gravel, containing valuable mineral in particles, especially by the side of a river, or in the bed of a mountain torrent. [U. S.]

Plac'et (plāk'sēt), n. [L. placet it pleases.] 1. A vote of assent, as of the governing body of a university, of an ecclesiastical council, etc.

2. The assent of the civil power to the promulgation of an ecclesiastical ordinance. Shipley.

The king . . . annulled the royal placet. J. P. Peters.

Plac'id (plāk'id), a. [L. placidus, originally, pleasing, mild, from placere to please: cf. F. *placide*. See PLEASE.] Pleased; contented; untroubled; undisturbed; serene; peaceful; tranquil; quiet; gentle. "That placid aspect and meek regard." Milton. "Sleeping . . . the placid sleep of infancy." Macaulay.

Plac'id-ity (plāk'id-i-tī, n. [L. placiditas: cf. F. *placidité*.] The quality or state of being placid; calmness; serenity. Hawthorne.

Plac'id-ly (plāk'id-lī, adv. In a placid manner.

Plac'id-ness, n. The quality or state of being placid.

Plac'it (plāk'it), n. [L. placitum. See PLEA.] A decree or determination; a dictum. [Obs.] "The placit and opinions of other philosophers." Evelyn.

Plac'it-ory (-tō-rī, a. [See PLACIT.] Of or pertaining to pleas or pleading, in courts of law. [Obs.] Clayton.

Plac'it-um (plāk'it-ūm, n.; pl. PLACIT-ŪA. [L. See PLACIT.] 1. A public court or assembly in the Middle Ages, over which the sovereign presided when a consultation was held upon affairs of state. Bruns & C.

2. (Old Eng. Law) A court, or a cause in court.

3. (Law) A plea; a pleading; a judicial proceeding; a suit. Burrill.

Plack (plāk), n. [F. *plaque* a plate of metal. Cf. PLAQUE.] A small copper coin formerly current in Scotland, worth less than a cent.

With not a plack in the pocket of the poet. Prof. Wilson.

Plack'et (-ēt), n. [F. *plaque* to lay or clap on. See PLACARD.] 1. A petticoat, esp. an under petticoat; hence, a cant term for a woman. [Obs.] Beau. & Ft.

2. The opening or slit left in a petticoat or skirt for convenience in putting it on; — called also *placket hole*.

3. A woman's pocket.

Plac'o-derm (plāk'ō-dēr'm, n. [Gr. *πλάξ*, *πλακός*, a tablet + *δέρμα* skin.] (Paleont.) One of the Placodermi.

Plac'o-der-mal (-dēr'mal, a. (Paleont.) Of or pertaining to the placoderms; like the placoderma.

Plac'o-der-ma-ta (-mā-tā, n. pl. [NL.] (Paleont.) Same as PLACODERMI.

Plac'o-der-mi (-mī, n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *πλάξ*, *πλακός*, a tablet + *δέρμα* skin.] (Paleont.) An extinct group of fishes, supposed to be ganoids. The body and head were covered with large bony plates. See *Illustr.* under PREHISTORICAL, and COCCOSTEUS.

Plac'o-ga-noid (plāk'ō-gā'noid or plāk'ō-gā'noid), a. (Zöhl.) Pertaining to the Placoganoidea.

Plac'o-ga-noid-ei (plāk'ō-gā'noid-ē-i, n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *πλάξ*, *πλακός*, a tablet + NL. *ganoidei*. See GANOIDEI.] (Zöhl.) A division of ganoid fishes including those that have large external bony plates and a cartilaginous skeleton.

Plac'oid (plāk'oid), a. [Gr. *πλάξ*, *πλακός*, a tablet + *-oid*.] (Zöhl.) Platelike; having irregular, platelike, bony scales, often bearing spines; pertaining to the placoids.

Plac'oid, n. (Zöhl.) (a) Any fish having placoid scales, as the sharks. (b) One of the Placoides.

|| **Plac'oid-ess** (plāk'oid-ēs, n. pl. [NL.] (Zöhl.) A group of fishes including the sharks and rays; the Elasmobranchii; — called also *Placoides*.

|| **Plac'oid-ian** (plāk'oid-i-an, n. (Zöhl.) One of the Placoides.

|| **Plac'oph-o-ra** (plāk'ōf'ō-rā, n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *πλάξ*, *πλακός*, a tablet + *φέρω* to bear.] (Zöhl.) A division of gastropod Mollusca, including the chitons. The back is covered by eight shelly plates. Called also *Polyplocaphora*. See *Illustr.* under CHITON, and ISO-PLEURA.

|| **Pla'ga** (plāk'gā, n.; pl. FLAGE (-it). [L. *plaga* a blow, a welt, a stripe.] (Zöhl.) A stripe of color.

Pla'gal (plāk'gāl, a. [F., from Gr. *πλάγιος* sidewise, slanting.] (Mus.) Having a scale running from the dominant to its octave; — said of certain old church modes or tunes, as opposed to those called *authentic*, which ran from the tonic to its octave.

Pla'gal cadence, a cadence in which the final chord on the tonic is preceded by the chord on the subdominant.

Pla'gate (plāk'gāt, a. (Zöhl.) Having plague, or irregular elongated color spots.

Pla'ge (plāk'gē, n. [F., fr. L. *plaga*.] A region; country. [Obs.] "The plaques of the north." Chaucer.

Pla'gia-ri-um (plāk'gā-rī-ūm or plāk'gā-rī-ū; 277), n. [Cf. F. *plagiarisme*.] 1. The act or practice of plagiarizing.

2. That which is plagiarized.

Pla'gia-ri-ist (-rīst, n. One who plagiarizes, or purloins the words, writings, or ideas of another, and passes them off as his own; a literary thief; a plagiarist.

Pla'gia-ri-ze (-rīz, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PLAGIARIZED (-rīzd); p. pr. & vb. n. PLAGIARIZING.] To steal or purloin from the writings of another; to appropriate without due acknowledgment (the ideas or expressions of another).

Pla'gia-ri-ze, v. i. To commit plagiarism.

Pla'gia-ry (-rī, n.; pl. PLAGIARIES (-rīz). [L. *plagiarius* a kidnaper, a literary thief, fr. *plagium* kidnapping; cf. *plaga* a net, perh. akin to E. *plait*: cf. F. *plagier*.] 1. A man-stealer; a kidnaper. [Obs.]

2. One who purloins another's expressions or ideas, and offers them as his own; a plagiarist. Dryden.

3. Plagiarism; literary theft. Milton.

Pla'gia-ry, a. 1. Kidnaping. [Obs.] F. Browne.

2. Practicing plagiarism. Bp. Hall.

Pla'gi-hé-dral (plāk'gī-hē'dral, a. [Gr. *πλάγιος* oblique + *ἑδρα* base, seat.] (Crystallog.) Having an oblique spiral arrangement of planes, as levogyrate and dextrogyrate crystals.

Pla'gi-o-ce-phal-ic (plāk'gī-ō-sē-fāl'ik, a. [Gr. *πλάγιος* oblique + *κεφαλή* the head.] (Anat.) Having an oblique lateral deformity of the skull.

Pla'gi-o-ce-ph-a-l'y (-sē-fāl'ī, n. (Anat.) Oblique lateral deformity of the skull.

Pla'gi-o-clase (-klās, n. [Gr. *πλάγιος* oblique + *κλάω* to break.] (Min.) A general term used of any triclinic feldspar. See the Note under FELDSPAR.

Pla'gi-o-nite (-nit, n. [Gr. *πλάγιος* oblique. So called in allusion to its unusually oblique crystallization.] (Min.) A sulphide of lead and antimony, of a blackish lead-gray color and metallic luster.

Pla'gi-o-stom-a-tous (-stōm'ā-tūs, a. (Zöhl.) Same as PLAGIOSTOMOUS.

Pla'gi-o-stome (plāk'gī-ō-stōm, n. (Zöhl.) One of the Plagiostomi.

Pla'gi-o-to-mi (-tō-mī, n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *πλάγιος* slanting + *στόμα*, -στόμα, mouth.] (Zöhl.) An order of fishes including the sharks and rays; — called also *Plagiostomata*.

Pla'gi-o-to-mous (-mūs, a. (Zöhl.) Of or relating to the Plagiostomi.

Pla'gi-o-trem-a-ta (-trēm'ā-tā, n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *πλάγιος* slanting + *τρήμα*, *τρήματος*, a hole.] (Zöhl.) Same as LETHIDOSTEIA.

Pla'gi-o-trop-ic (-trōp'ik, a. [Gr. *πλάγιος* slanting + *τροπή* to turn.] (Bot.) Having the longer axis inclined away from the vertical line.

Pla'gi-um (plāk'gī-ūm, n. [L.] (Civil Law) Man-stealing; kidnapping.

Pla'gose (plāk'gōs, a. [L. *plagiosus*. See PLAQUE.] Fond of logging; as, a *plagose master*. [R.]

Pla'gue (plāk'g, n. [L. *plaga* a blow, stroke, plague; akin to Gr. *πλῆγή*, fr. *πλῆσσειν* to strike; cf. L. *plangere* to strike, beat. Cf. PLAINT.] 1. That which smites, wounds, or troubles; a blow; a calamity; any afflictive evil or torment; a great trial or vexation. Shak.

And men blasphemed God for the plague of hail. Wyclif.

The different plague of each calamity. Shak.

2. (Med.) An acute malignant contagious fever, that often prevails in Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, and has at times visited the large cities of Europe with frightful mortality; hence, any pestilence; as, the great London plague. "A plague upon the people fell." Tennyson.

Cattle plague. See RINDERPEST. — **Plague mark**, **Plague spot**, a spot or mark of the plague; hence, a token of something incurable.

Plague, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PLAQUED (plāk'gd); p. pr. & vb. n. PLAQUING.] 1. To infect or afflict with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind.

Thus were they plagued And worn with famine. Milton.

2. Fig. To vex; to tease; to harass.

She will plague the man that loves her most. Synner.

Syn. — To vex; to torment; to distress; afflict; harass; annoy; tease; tantalize; trouble; molest; embarrass; perplex.

Plague-tul (-tul, a. Abounding, or infecting, with plagues; pestilential; as, *plagueful exhalations*.

Plague-ness, a. Free from plagues or the plague.

Pla'guer (plāk'gēr, n. One who plagues or annoys.

Pla'gui-ly (plāk'gī-lī, adv. In a plaguing manner; vexatiously; extremely. [Colloq.] "Ronsard is so plaguily stiff and stately." Landor.

Pla'guy (plāk'gī, a. Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting; as, a *plaguy horse*. [Colloq.] Also used adverbially; as, "He is so plaguy proud." Shak.

Pla'ice (plāk's, n. [F. *plaise*, *plais*, prob. fr. L. *platessa* flatfish, plaice. See PLAICE.] (Zöhl.) (a) A European food fish (*Pleuronectes*), allied to the flounder, and growing to the weight of eight or ten pounds or more. (b) A large American flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*; — called also *brail*, *puckermouth*, and *summer*

flounder. The name is sometimes applied to other allied species. [Written also *plaise*.]

Pla'ice mouth, a mouth like that of a plaice; a small or wry mouth. [R.] B. Jonson.

Pla'id (plāk'id, in Scot. plāk'id; 277), n. [Gael. *plaid* a blanket or plaid, contr. fr. *peallaid* a sheepskin, fr. *peall* a skin or hide. Cf. FILLION.] 1. A rectangular garment or piece of cloth, usually made of the checked material called tartan, but sometimes of plain gray, or gray with black stripes. It is worn by both sexes in Scotland.

2. Goods of any quality or material of the pattern of a plaid or tartan; a checked cloth or pattern.

Pla'id, a. Having a pattern or colors which resemble a Scotch plaid; checked or marked with bars or stripes at right angles to one another; as, *plaid muslin*.

Pla'id'ed, a. 1. Of the material of which plaids are made; tartan. "In plaidded vest." Wordsworth.

2. Wearing a plaid.

Pla'id'ing (plāk'id'ing or plāk'id'ī, n. Plaid cloth.

Pla'in (plāk'in, v. t. [OE. *plaine*, *pleyne*, fr. F. *plaindre*. See PLAINT.] To lament; to bewail; to complain. [Archaic & Poetic] Milton.

We with piteous heart unto you *pleyne*. Chaucer.

Pla'in, v. t. To lament; to mourn over; as, to *plain* a loss. [Archaic & Poetic] Str. J. Harrington.

Pla'in, a. [Compar. PLAINER (-ēr); superl. PLAIN-EST.] [F., level, flat, fr. L. *planus*, perhaps akin to E. floor. Cf. LLANO, PLANO, PLANE level, a level surface.] 1. Without elevations or depressions; flat; level; smooth; even. See PLANE.

The crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places *plain*. Isa. xl. 4.

2. Open; clear; unencumbered; equal; fair.

Our troops beat an army in *plain* fight. Felton.

3. Not intricate or difficult; evident; manifest; obvious; clear; unmistakable. "It is a *plain* case." Shak.

4. (n) Void of extraneous beauty or ornament; without conspicuous embellishment; not rich; simple. (b) Not highly cultivated; unsophisticated; free from show or pretension; simple; natural; homely; common. "Plain yet pious Christians." Hammond. "The plain people," A. Lincoln. (c) Free from affectation or disguise; candid; sincere; artless; honest; frank. "An honest mind, and plain." Shak. (d) Not luxurious; not highly seasoned; simple; as, *plain food*. (e) Without beauty; not handsome; homely; as, a *plain* woman. (f) Not variegated, dyed, or figured; as, *plain* muslin. (g) Not much varied by modulations; as, a *plain* tune.

Pla'in battle, open battle; pitched battle. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pla'in chant. (Mus.) Same as *Plain song*, below.

Pla'in chart (Naut.), a chart laid down on Mercator's projection.

Pla'in dealer. (a) One who practices plain dealing. (b) A simpleton. [Obs.] Shak. — **Pla'in dealing**. See under DEALING. — **Pla'in molding** (Join.), molding of which the surfaces are plain figures. — **Pla'in sewing**, sewing of seams by simple and common stitches, in distinction from fancy work, embroidery, etc.; — distinguished also from designing and fitting garments. — **Pla'in song**, (a) The Gregorian chant, or *canto fermo*; the prescribed melody of the Roman Catholic service, sung in unison, in tones of equal length, and rarely extending beyond the compass of an octave. (b) A simple melody. — **Pla'in speaking**, plainness or bluntness of speech.

Syn. — Level; flat; smooth; open; artless; unaffected; undisguised; frank; sincere; honest; candid; ingenuous; unembellished; downright; blunt; clear; simple; distinct; manifest; obvious; apparent. See MANIFEST.

Pla'in, adv. In a plain manner; plainly. "To speak short and *pleyn*." Chaucer. "To tell you *plain*." Shak.

Pla'in, n. [Cf. OF. *plaigne*, F. *plaine*. See PLAIN, a.] 1. Level land; usually, an open field or a broad stretch of land with an even surface, or a surface little varied by inequalities; as, the *plain* of Jordan; the American *plains*, or prairies.

Descending from the mountain into *plains*. Chaucer.

Worshiped in Babia and her watery *plain*. Milton.

2. A field of battle. [Obs.] Arbuthnot.

Lead forth my soldiers to the *plain*. Shak.

Pla'in, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PLAINED (plāk'id); p. pr. & vb. n. PLAINING.] (Cf. PLANE, v.) 1. To plane or level; to make plain or even on the surface. [R.]

We would rake Europe rather, *plain* the East. Withers.

2. To make plain or manifest; to explain.

What's dumb in show, I'll *plain* in speech. Shak.

Pla'in-ant (-ant, n. [See 1st PLAIN.] (Law) One who makes complaint; the plaintiff. [Obs.]

Pla'in-deal'ing (-dēl'ing, a. Practicing plain dealing; artless. See *Plain dealing*, under DEALING. Shak.

Pla'in-heart'ed (-hārt'ēd, a. Frank; sincere; artless. Milton. — **Pla'in-heart'ed-ness**, n. Shak.

Pla'in-ing, n. Complaint. [Poetic] Bryant.

Pla'in-laid (plāk'in-lād, a. (Naut.) Consisting of strands twisted together in the ordinary way; as, a *plain-laid* rope. See *Illustr.* of CORDAGE.

Pla'in-ly, adv. In a plain manner; clearly.

Pla'in-ness, n. The quality or state of being plain.

Pla'in-man (plāk'in-mān, n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). One who lives in the plains.

Pla'in-wo'ken (plāk'in-wō'kēn, a. Speaking with plain, unreserved sincerity; also, spoken sincerely; as, *plain-spoken* words. Dryden.

Pla'int (plānt, n. [OE. *plainte*, *pleyne*, F. *plainte*, fr. L. *plangere*, *plancium* (*plancia*, tem. p. p.), to beat, beat the breast, lament. Cf. COMPLAIN, PLAQUE, PLAN-CKENT.] 1. Audible expression of sorrow; lamentation; complaint; hence, a mournful song; a lament. Chaucer. "The Psalmist's mournful *plaint*." Wordsworth.

Thus he resolved, but first from inward grief His bursting passion into *plaints* thus poured. Milton.

2. An accusation or protest on account of an injury. There are three just grounds of war with Spain: one of *plaint*, two upon defense. Bacon.

3. (Law) A private memorial tendered to a court, in which a person sets forth his cause of action; the exhibiting of an action in writing.

Plaintful (plānt'fūl), *a.* Containing a plaint; complaining; expressing sorrow with an audible voice. "My plaintful tongue." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Plaintiff (plānt'fīf), *n.* [F. *plaintif* making complaint, plaintive; in Old French equiv. to *plaintant* complainant, prosecutor, fr. *plaindre*. See **PLAIN**, and cf. **PLAINATIVE**.] (Law) One who commences a personal action or suit to obtain a remedy for an injury to his rights; — opposed to *defendant*.

Plaintive, *a.* See **PLAINATIVE**. [*Obs.*] *Prior.* **Plaintive** (-tīv), *a.* [F. *plaintif*. See **PLAINATIVE**, *n.*] 1. Repining; complaining; lamenting.

To soothe the sorrows of her plaintive son. *Dryden.*

2. Expressive of sorrow or melancholy; mournful; sad. "The most plaintive ditty."

— **Plaintive-ly**, *adv.* — **Plaintive-ness**, *n.* **Plaintless** (plānt'lēs), *a.* Without complaint; unrepining. "Plaintless patience." *Savage.*

Plaise (plāz), *n.* (*Zool.*) See **PLAION**. [*Obs.*] **Plait** (plāt), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLASTER**.

Plait (plāt; colloq. plāt; 277), *n.* [OE. *playte*, OF. *pleit*, L. *placatum*, *placitum*, p. p. of *placare* to fold, akin to *placere* to please. See **PLY**, and cf. **PLAT** to weave, **PLAAT**, **PLAUGHT** fold.] 1. A flat fold; a doubling, as of cloth; a pleat; as, a box plait.

The plait and foldings of the drapery. *Addison.*

2. A braid, as of hair or straw; a plait.

Folish plait. (*Med.*) Same as **PLICA**.

Plait, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PLAINTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PLAINING**.] 1. To fold; to double in narrow folds; to pleat; as, to plait a ruff.

2. To interweave the strands or locks of; to braid; to plait; as, to plait hair; to plait rope.

Plaited, *a.* Folded; doubled over; braided; figuratively, involved; intricate; artful.

Time shall unfold what plaited cunning hides. *Shak.*

Plait'er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, plaits.

Plan (plān), *n.* [Fr. *fr. l. planus* flat, level. See **PLAIN**, *a.*] 1. A draught or form; properly, a representation drawn on a plane, as a map or a chart; especially, a top view, as of a machine, or the representation or delineation of a horizontal section of anything, as of a building; a graphic representation; a diagram.

2. A scheme devised; a method of action or procedure expressed or described in language; a project; as, the plan of a constitution; the plan of an expedition.

God's plans like lilies pure and white unfold. *M. R. Smith.*

3. A method; a way of procedure; a custom.

The simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can. *Wordsworth.*

Body plan, *floor plan*, etc. See under **BODY**, **FLOOR**, etc. **Syn.** — Scheme; draught; delineation; plot; sketch; project; design; contrivance; device. See **SCHEME**.

Plan, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PLANNED** (*plānd*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PLAINING**.] 1. To form a delineation of; to draught; to represent, as by a diagram.

2. To scheme; to devise; to contrive; to form in design; as, to plan the conquest of a country.

Even in penance, planning sins anew. *Goldsmith.*

Planaria (plā-nā-ri-ā), *n.*; pl. **PLANARIE** (-ē), *E. -ia* (*Lat.*) [*NL.* See **PLANARY**.] (*Zool.*) Any species of turbellarian worms belonging to *Planaria*, and many allied genera. The body is usually flat, thin, and smooth. Some species, in warm countries, are terrestrial.

Planarian (-an), *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the *Planaria*, or Dendrocoela; any turbellarian worm. — **Planarian**, *a.*

Planaria (plā-nā-ri-ā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*] (*Zool.*) A division of turbellaria; the Dendrocoela.

Planaria (plā-nā-ri-ā), *a.* [*Planaria* + *-oid*.] (*Zool.*) Like the planarians.

Planarius (plā-nā-ri-ŭs), *a.* [*L.* *planarius* level. See **PLANE**, *a.*] Of or pertaining to a plane. [*R.*]

Planck (plānk), *n.* [*F.* *planche*.] A plank. [*Obs.*] *Ld. Berners.*

Planck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PLANCHED** (*plānkht*); *p. pr.* & *vb.* **PLANCKING**.] [*F.* *planche* a board, plank. See **PLANK**.] To make or cover with planks or boards; to plank. [*Obs.*] "To that vineyard is a planched gate." *Shak.*

Planck'er (-ēr), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *planche*. See **PLANCK**.] 1. A floor of wood; also, a plank. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. (*Arch.*) The under side of a cornice; a soffit.

Planck'er, *v. t.* To form of planks. [*Obs.*] *Golding.*

Planck'et (-ēt), *n.* [*F.* *planchette* a small board, dim. of *planche*. See **PLANCH**.] A flat piece of metal; especially, a disk of metal ready to be stamped as a coin.

Planck'ette (E. plān-shēt; F. plān-shēt), *n.* [*F.* See **PLANCK'ET**.] 1. A circumferometer. See **CIRCUMFEROMETER**.

2. A small tablet of wood supported on casters and having a pencil attached. The characters produced by the pencil on paper, while the hand rests on the instrument and it is allowed to move, are sometimes translated as of oracular or supernatural import.

Planck'ing (plānk'ing), *n.* The laying of floors in a building; also, a floor of boards or planks. *Carew.*

Plane (plān), *n.* [*Fr.*, fr. *l. planus*, Gr. *πλάνος*, fr. *πλάνος* broad; — so called on account of its broad leaves and spreading form. See **PLACE**, and cf. **PLATANE**, **PLANTAIN** the tree.] (*Bot.*) Any tree of the genus *Platanus*.

The Oriental plane (*Platanus orientalis*) is a native of Asia. It rises with a straight, smooth, branching stem to a great height, with palmated leaves, and long

pendulous peduncles, sustaining several heads of small close-sitting flowers. The seeds are downy, and collected into round, rough, hard balls. The Occidental plane (*Platanus occidentalis*), which grows to a great height, is a native of North America, where it is popularly called *sycamore*, *buttonwood*, and *buttonball*, names also applied to the California species (*Platanus racemosa*).

Plane (plān), *a.* [*L.* *planus*; cf. *F.* *plan*. See **PLAIN**, *a.*] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat; lying in, or constituting, a plane; as, a plane surface.

In science, this word (instead of *plain*) is almost exclusively used to designate a flat or level surface.

Plane angle, the angle included between two straight lines in a plane. — **Plane chart**, **Plane curve**. See under **CHART** and **CURVE**. — **Plane figure**, a figure all points of which lie in the same plane. It is bounded by straight lines it is a *rectilinear plane figure*, if by curved lines it is a *curvilinear plane figure*. — **Plane geometry**, that part of geometry which treats of the relations and properties of plane figures. — **Plane problem**, a problem which can be solved geometrically by the aid of the right line and circle only. — **Plane sailing** (*Naut.*), the method of computing a ship's place and course on the supposition that the earth's surface is a plane. — **Plane scale** (*Naut.*), a scale for use of navigators, on which are graduated chords, sines, tangents, secants, rhumbs, geographical miles, etc. — **Plane surveying**, surveying in which the curvature of the earth is disregarded; ordinary field and topographical surveying of tracts of moderate extent. — **Plane table**, an instrument used for plotting the lines of a survey on paper in the field. — **Plane trigonometry**, the branch of trigonometry in which its principles are applied to plane triangles.

Plane, *n.* [*F.* *plane*, *L.* *plana*. See **PLANE**, *v.* & *a.*] 1. (*Geom.*) A surface, real or imaginary, in which, if any two points are taken, the straight line which joins them lies wholly in that surface; or a surface, any section of which by a like surface is a straight line; a surface without curvature.

2. (*Astron.*) An ideal surface, conceived as coinciding with, or containing, some designated astronomical line, circle, or other curve; as, the plane of an orbit; the plane of the ecliptic, or of the equator.

3. (*Mech.*) A block or plate having a perfectly flat surface, used as a standard of flatness; a surface plate.

4. (*Joinery*) A tool for smoothing boards or other surfaces of wood, for forming moldings, etc. It consists of a smooth-soled stool, usually of wood, from the under side or face of which projects slightly the steel cutting edge of a chisel.

called the *iron*, which inclines backward, with an aperture in front for the escape of shavings; as, the *jack plane*; the *smoothing plane*; the *molding plane*, etc.

Objective plane (*Surv.*), the horizontal plane upon which the object which is to be delineated, or whose plan is to be determined, is supposed to stand. — **Perspective plane**. See **PERSPECTIVE**. — **Plane at infinity** (*Geom.*), a plane in which points infinitely distant are conceived as situated. — **Plane iron**, the cutting chisel of a joiner's plane. — **Plane of polarization** (*Opt.*) See **POLARIZATION**. — **Plane of projection** (*Opt.*) The plane on which the projection is made, corresponding to the *perspective plane* in perspective; — called also *principal plane*. (*Descriptive Geom.*) One of the planes to which points are referred for the purpose of determining their relative position in space. — **Plane of refraction or reflection** (*Opt.*), the plane in which lie both the incident ray and the refracted or reflected ray.

Plane, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PLANNED** (*plānd*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PLAINING**.] [*Cf.* *F.* *planer*, *L.* *planare*, fr. *planus*. See **PLANE**, *a.*, **PLAIN**, *a.*, and cf. **PLAINISH**.] 1. To make smooth; to level; to pare off the inequalities of the surface of, as of a board or other piece of wood, by the use of a plane; as, to plane a plank.

2. To efface or remove.

He planed away the names . . . written on his tables. *Chaucer.*

3. Figuratively, to make plain or smooth. [*R.*]

What student came but that you planed her path. *Tennyson.*

Plane-paral-lel (-pār'al-lē), *a.* (*Optics*) Having opposite surfaces exactly plane and parallel, as a piece of glass.

Plan'er (plān'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, planes; a planing machine; esp., a machine for planing metals.

2. (*Print.*) A wooden block used for forcing down the type in a form, and making the surface even. *Hansard.*

One Form of Planer, 1.

a Bed; b Upright; c Table or Platen; d Crosshead; e Head; f Cutting Tool; g Driving Pulley.

Planer centers. See under **CENTER**.

Planer tree (plān'ēr trē), [*From* J. S. *Planer*, a German botanist.] (*Bot.*) A small-leaved North American tree (*Planera aquatica*) related to the elm, but having a wingless, nutlike fruit.

Plan'et (plān'ēt), *n.* [*OE.* *planete*, *F.* *planète*, *L.* *planeta*, fr. Gr. *πλανήτης*, and *πλάνος* a planet; prop., wandering, fr. *πλανέσθαι* to wander, fr. *πλάνος* a wandering.] 1. (*Astron.*) A celestial body which revolves about the sun in an orbit of a moderate degree of eccentricity. It is distinguished from a comet by the absence of a coma, and by having a less eccentric orbit. See **SOLAR SYSTEM**.

The term *planet* was first used to distinguish those stars which have an apparent motion through the constellations from the *fixed stars*, which retain their relative places unchanged. The *inferior planets* are Mercury and Venus, which are nearer to the sun than is the earth; the *superior planets* are Mars, the asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, which are farther from the sun than is the earth. *Primary planets* are those which revolve about the sun; *secondary planets*, or *moons*, are those which revolve around the primary planets as satellites, and at the same time revolve with them about the sun.

2. A star, as influencing the fate of men.

There's some ill planet reigns. *Shak.*

Planet gear (*Mach.*) See **EPICYCLIC TRAIN**, under **EPICYCLIC**. — **Planet wheel**, a gear wheel which revolves around the wheel with which it meshes, in an epicyclic train.

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plan'et (plān'ēt), *n.* [*OE.* *planete*, *F.* *planète*, *L.* *planeta*, fr. Gr. *πλανήτης*, and *πλάνος* a planet; prop., wandering, fr. *πλανέσθαι* to wander, fr. *πλάνος* a wandering.] 1. (*Astron.*) A celestial body which revolves about the sun in an orbit of a moderate degree of eccentricity. It is distinguished from a comet by the absence of a coma, and by having a less eccentric orbit. See **SOLAR SYSTEM**.

The term *planet* was first used to distinguish those stars which have an apparent motion through the constellations from the *fixed stars*, which retain their relative places unchanged. The *inferior planets* are Mercury and Venus, which are nearer to the sun than is the earth; the *superior planets* are Mars, the asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, which are farther from the sun than is the earth. *Primary planets* are those which revolve about the sun; *secondary planets*, or *moons*, are those which revolve around the primary planets as satellites, and at the same time revolve with them about the sun.

2. A star, as influencing the fate of men.

There's some ill planet reigns. *Shak.*

Planet gear (*Mach.*) See **EPICYCLIC TRAIN**, under **EPICYCLIC**. — **Planet wheel**, a gear wheel which revolves around the wheel with which it meshes, in an epicyclic train.

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

Plane (plān), *n.* (*Obs.*) See **PLANE**, *a.*

of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker. See BOARD.

2. Fig.: That which supports or upholds, as a board does a swimmer.

His charity is a better plank than the faith of an intolerant and bitter-minded bigot. *Southey.*

3. One of the separate articles in a declaration of the principles of a party or cause; as, a plank in the national platform. [*Can.*]

Plank road, or Plank way, a road surface formed of planks. [*U. S.*]—To walk the plank, to walk along a plank laid across the bulwark of a ship, until one overbalances it and falls into the sea;—a method of disposing of captives practiced by pirates.

Plank (plānk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLANKED (plānkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLANKING.] 1. To cover or lay with planks; as, to plank a floor or a ship. "Planked with pine." *Dryden.*

2. To lay down, as on a plank or table; to stake or pay cash; as, to plank money in a wager. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

3. To harden, as hat bodies, by felting.

4. (*Woolen Manuf.*) To splice together the ends of silvers of wool, for subsequent drawing.

Planked shad, shad split open, fastened to a plank, and roasted before a wood fire.

Planking, *n.* 1. The act of laying planks; also, planks, collectively; a series of planks in place, as the wooden covering of the frame of a vessel.

2. The act of splicing silvers. See PLANK, *v. t.*, 4.

Plank-sheer (plānk'shēr), *n.* (*Shipbuilding*) The course of plank laid horizontally over the timbers of a vessel's frame.

Plankless (plānk'lēss), *a.* Having no plank.

Plank'ner (plānk'nēr), *n.* One who plans; a projector.

Plank'no (plānk'nō), *n.* See PLANK.

Plank-blast (plānk'blāst), *n.* [*Gr.* πλάσσειν to wander + blast.] (*Zoöl.*) Any free-swimming gonophore of a hydroid; a hydroid medusa.

Plank-concave (plānk-kōn'kāv), *a.* [*Plank* + *concave*.] Plane or flat on one side, and concave on the other; as, a plank-concave lens. See LENS.

Plank-concave (plānk-kōn'kāv), *a.* [*Plank* + *concave*.] Plane or flat on one side, and concave on the other; as, a plank-concave lens. See LENS.

Plank-convex (plānk-kōn'vex), *a.* [*Plank* + *convex*.] Plane or flat on one side, and convex on the other; as, a plank-convex lens. See CONVEX, and LENS.

Plank-hor'zon'tal (plānk-hōr'zōn'tal), *a.* [*Plank* + *horizontal*.] Having a level horizontal surface or position.

Plank's-ter (plānk'stēr), *n.* [*Plank* + *meter*.] Cf. PLANIMETER. An instrument for gauging or testing a plane surface. See SURFACE GAUGE, under SURFACE.

Plank's-try (plānk'strī), *n.* (*Mech.*) The art or process of producing or gauging a plane surface.

Plank-or-bic'u-lar (plānk'ōr-bīk'ū-lēr), *a.* [*Plank* + *orbicular*.] Plane on one side, and spherical on the other.

Plank-or-bis (plānk'ōr-bīs), *n.* [*N.L.* fr. *L. planus* flat + *orbis* a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fresh-water air-breathing mollusk belonging to *Planorbis* and other allied genera, having shells of a discoidal form.

Plank-or-bis (plānk'ōr-bīs), *n.* [*N.L.* fr. *L. planus* flat + *orbis* a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fresh-water air-breathing mollusk belonging to *Planorbis* and other allied genera, having shells of a discoidal form.

Plank-or-bis (plānk'ōr-bīs), *n.* [*N.L.* fr. *L. planus* flat + *orbis* a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fresh-water air-breathing mollusk belonging to *Planorbis* and other allied genera, having shells of a discoidal form.

Plank-or-bis (plānk'ōr-bīs), *n.* [*N.L.* fr. *L. planus* flat + *orbis* a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fresh-water air-breathing mollusk belonging to *Planorbis* and other allied genera, having shells of a discoidal form.

Plank-or-bis (plānk'ōr-bīs), *n.* [*N.L.* fr. *L. planus* flat + *orbis* a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fresh-water air-breathing mollusk belonging to *Planorbis* and other allied genera, having shells of a discoidal form.

Plank-or-bis (plānk'ōr-bīs), *n.* [*N.L.* fr. *L. planus* flat + *orbis* a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fresh-water air-breathing mollusk belonging to *Planorbis* and other allied genera, having shells of a discoidal form.

Plank-or-bis (plānk'ōr-bīs), *n.* [*N.L.* fr. *L. planus* flat + *orbis* a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fresh-water air-breathing mollusk belonging to *Planorbis* and other allied genera, having shells of a discoidal form.

Plank-or-bis (plānk'ōr-bīs), *n.* [*N.L.* fr. *L. planus* flat + *orbis* a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fresh-water air-breathing mollusk belonging to *Planorbis* and other allied genera, having shells of a discoidal form.

Plank-or-bis (plānk'ōr-bīs), *n.* [*N.L.* fr. *L. planus* flat + *orbis* a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fresh-water air-breathing mollusk belonging to *Planorbis* and other allied genera, having shells of a discoidal form.

Plank-or-bis (plānk'ōr-bīs), *n.* [*N.L.* fr. *L. planus* flat + *orbis* a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fresh-water air-breathing mollusk belonging to *Planorbis* and other allied genera, having shells of a discoidal form.

Plank-or-bis (plānk'ōr-bīs), *n.* [*N.L.* fr. *L. planus* flat + *orbis* a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fresh-water air-breathing mollusk belonging to *Planorbis* and other allied genera, having shells of a discoidal form.

Plank-or-bis (plānk'ōr-bīs), *n.* [*N.L.* fr. *L. planus* flat + *orbis* a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fresh-water air-breathing mollusk belonging to *Planorbis* and other allied genera, having shells of a discoidal form.

Plank-or-bis (plānk'ōr-bīs), *n.* [*N.L.* fr. *L. planus* flat + *orbis* a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fresh-water air-breathing mollusk belonging to *Planorbis* and other allied genera, having shells of a discoidal form.

Plank-or-bis (plānk'ōr-bīs), *n.* [*N.L.* fr. *L. planus* flat + *orbis* a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fresh-water air-breathing mollusk belonging to *Planorbis* and other allied genera, having shells of a discoidal form.

Plank-or-bis (plānk'ōr-bīs), *n.* [*N.L.* fr. *L. planus* flat + *orbis* a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fresh-water air-breathing mollusk belonging to *Planorbis* and other allied genera, having shells of a discoidal form.

Plank-or-bis (plānk'ōr-bīs), *n.* [*N.L.* fr. *L. planus* flat + *orbis* a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fresh-water air-breathing mollusk belonging to *Planorbis* and other allied genera, having shells of a discoidal form.

Plank-or-bis (plānk'ōr-bīs), *n.* [*N.L.* fr. *L. planus* flat + *orbis* a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fresh-water air-breathing mollusk belonging to *Planorbis* and other allied genera, having shells of a discoidal form.

Plank-or-bis (plānk'ōr-bīs), *n.* [*N.L.* fr. *L. planus* flat + *orbis* a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fresh-water air-breathing mollusk belonging to *Planorbis* and other allied genera, having shells of a discoidal form.

Plank-or-bis (plānk'ōr-bīs), *n.* [*N.L.* fr. *L. planus* flat + *orbis* a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fresh-water air-breathing mollusk belonging to *Planorbis* and other allied genera, having shells of a discoidal form.

Plant bug (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous hemipterous insects which injure the foliage of plants, as *Lygus lineolaris*, which damages wheat and fruit trees.—**Plant cutter** (*Zoöl.*), a South American passerine bird of the genus *Phytoloma*, family *Phytolomidae*. It has a serrated bill with which it cuts off the young shoots and buds of plants, often doing much injury.—**Plant louse** (*Zoöl.*), any small hemipterous insect which infests plants, especially those of the families *Aphidæ* and *Psyllidæ*; an aphid.



3X
Tarnished Plant Bug (*Lygus lineolaris*).

Plant (plānt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLANTING.] [*AS.* *plantian*, *L.* *plantare*. See PLANT, *n.*] 1. To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth; as, to plant maize.

2. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree, or a vegetable with roots.

3. To furnish, or fit out, with plants; as, to plant a garden, an orchard, or a forest.

4. To engender; to generate; to set the germ of.

5. To furnish with a fixed and organized population; to settle; to establish; as, to plant a colony.

6. To introduce and establish the principles or seeds of; as, to plant Christianity among the heathen.

7. To set firmly; to fix; to set and direct, or point; as, to plant cannon against a fort; to plant a standard in any place; to plant one's feet on solid ground; to plant one's fist in another's face.

8. To set up; to install; to instigate.

We will plant some other in the throne. *Shak.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. *Bacon.*



Plantain Tree (*Musa paradisiaca*).

Plantain (plāntain), *n.* [*Fr.* *planta* a plant.] 1. (*Bot.*) A tree-like perennial herb (*Musa paradisiaca*) of tropical regions, bearing immense leaves and large clusters of the fruits called plantains. See MUSA.

2. The fruit of this plant. It is long and somewhat cylindrical, slightly curved, and, when ripe, soft, fleshy, and covered with a thick but tender yellowish skin. The plantain is a staple article of food in most tropical countries, especially when cooked.

Plantain cutter, or Plantain eater (*Zoöl.*), any one of several large African birds of the genus *Muscophaga*, or family *Muscophagidae*, especially *Muscophaga violacea*. See TURACCO. They are allied to the cuckoos.—**Plantain squirrel** (*Zoöl.*), a Java squirrel (*Sciurus plantani*) which feeds upon plantains.—**Plantain tree** (*Bot.*), the tree-like herb *Musa paradisiaca*. See del. 1 (above).

Plantain, *n.* [*Fr.* *planta*.] Cf. PLANT.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Plantago*, but especially the *P. major*, a low herb with broad spreading radical leaves, and slender spikes of minute flowers. It is a native of Europe, but is now found near the abode of civilized man in nearly all parts of the world.

Indian plantain. (*Bot.*) See under INDIAN.—**Mad plantain**, a homely North American aquatic plant (*Hydrocotyle reniformis*), having broad, reniform leaves.—**Battle-sake plantain**, an orchidaceous plant (*Gnaphalium pubescens*), with the leaves blotched and spotted with white.

Ribwort plantain. See RIBWORT.—**Robin's plantain**, the *Erigeron bellidifolius*, a common daisy-like plant of North America.—**Water plantain**, a plant of the genus *Alisma*, having scirpoid leaves, and formerly regarded as a specific against hydrophobia. *Louder.*

Plant'ial (plānt'ial), *a.* [*L.* *planta* a plant.] Belonging to plants; as, plant'ial life. [*Obs.*]

Plant'ar (plānt'ar), *a.* [*L.* *plantaris*, fr. *planta* the sole of the foot.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the sole of the foot; as, the plant'ar arteries.

Plant'ation (plānt'āshn), *n.* [*L.* *plantatio*: cf. *F.* *plantation*.] 1. The act or practice of planting, or setting in the earth for growth. [*R.*]

2. The place planted; land brought under cultivation; a piece of ground planted with trees or useful plants; esp., in the United States and West Indies, a large estate appropriated to the production of the more important crops, and cultivated by laborers who live on the estate; as, a cotton plantation; a coffee plantation.

3. An original settlement in a new country; a colony. While these plantations were forming in Connecticut. *B. Trumbull.*

Plant'-cane (plānt'kān), *n.* A stalk or shoot of sugar cane of the first growth from the cutting. The growth of the second and following years is of inferior quality, and is called *ratoon*.

Plant'-eater (plānt'ē-ŷng), *a.* Eating, or subsisting on, plants; as, a plant-eating beetle.

Plant'ed (plānt'ēd), *a.* (*Joinery*) Fixed in place, as a projecting member wrought on a separate piece of stuff; as, a plant'ed molding.

Planter (plāntēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, plants or sows; as, a planter of corn; a machine planter.

2. One who owns or cultivates a plantation; as, a sugar planter; a coffee planter.

3. A colonist in a new or uncultivated territory; as, the first planters in Virginia.

Planter-ship, *n.* The occupation or position of a planter, or the management of a plantation, as in the United States or the West Indies.

Plant'ole (plānt'ōl), *n.* [*Dim.* of PLANT.] A young plant, or plant in embryo.

Plan'ti-gra'de (plānt'ī-grā'dā), *n.* [*N.L.*] (*Zoöl.*) A subdivision of Carnivora having plantigrade feet. It includes the bears, raccoons, and allied species.

Plan'ti-grade (plānt'ī-grād), *a.* [*L.* *planta* sole of the foot + *grad* to walk: cf. *F.* *plantigrade*.] (*Zoöl.*) (a) Walking on the sole of the foot; pertaining to the plantigrades. (b) Having the foot so formed that the heel touches the ground when the leg is upright.

Plan'ti-grade, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A plantigrade animal, or one that walks or steps on the sole of the foot, as man, and the bears.

Plant'ing (plānt'ing), *n.* 1. The act or operation of setting in the ground for propagation, as seeds, trees, shrubs, etc.; the forming of plantations, as of trees; the carrying on of plantations, as of sugar, coffee, etc.

2. That which is planted; a plantation.

Trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord. *Isa. lxi. 3.*

3. (*Arch.*) The laying of the first courses of stone in a foundation. [*Eng.*]

Plant'less, *a.* Without plants; barren of vegetation.

Plant'let, *n.* A little plant.

Plant'o-eracy (plānt'ō-erā-sī), *n.* [*Planter* + *-eracy*, as in *democracy*.] Government by planters; planters, collectively. [*R.*]

Plant'ule (plānt'ūl), *n.* [*F.*, *dim.* of *plante* a plant, *L. planta*.] (*Bot.*) The embryo which has begun its development in the act of germination.

Plan'u-la (plān'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* PLANULÆ (-lī). [*L.*, a little plant.] 1. (*Biol.*) In embryonic development, a vesicle filled with fluid, formed from the morula by the divergence of its cells in such a manner as to give rise to a central space, around which the cells arrange themselves as an envelope; an embryonic form intermediate between the morula and gastrula. Sometimes used as synonymous with gastrula.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The very young, free-swimming larva of the coelenterates. It usually has a flattened oval or oblong form, and is entirely covered with cilia.

Plan'ity (plānk'itī), *n.* [*Fr.* *plangere* to mourn aloud.] (*Mus.*) An Irish or Welsh melody for the harp, sometimes of a mournful character.

Plaque (plāk), *n.* [*F.* Cf. PLACK, and see PLACARD.] Any flat, thin piece of metal, clay, ivory, or the like, used for ornament, or for painting pictures upon, as a slab, plate, dish, or the like, hung upon a wall; also, a smaller decoration worn on the person, as a brooch.

Plash (plāsh), *n.* [*OD.* *plash*. See PLASH, *v.*] 1. A small pool of standing water; a puddle. *Bacon.* "These shallow plashes." *Barrow.*

2. A dash of water; a splash.

Plash, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLASHED (plāsh); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLASHING.] [*Fr.* *plasser*, *G.* *platschen*.] Cf. SPLASH. To dabble in water; to splash. "Plashing among bedded pebbles." *Kent.*

Far below him plashed the waters. *Longfellow.*

Plash, *v. t.* 1. To splash, as water.

2. To splash or sprinkle with coloring matter; as, to plash a wall in imitation of granite.

Plash, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLASHED (plāsh); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLASHING.] [*OF.* *plaisier*, *plaisier*, to bend. Cf. PLANCH.] To put partly, or to bend and intertwine the branches of; as, to plash a hedge. *Everlyn.*

Plash, *n.* The branch of a tree partly cut or bent, and bound to, or intertwined with, other branches.

Plash'et (-ēt), *n.* [*Plash* + *-et*.] A small pond or pool; a puddle.

Plash'ing, *n.* 1. The cutting or bending and intertwining the branches of small trees, as in hedges.

2. The dashing or sprinkling of coloring matter on the walls of buildings, to imitate granite, etc.

Plash'oot (-ōōt), *n.* A hedge or fence formed of branches of trees interlaced, or plashed. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

Plash'y (plāsh'ī), *a.* [*From* 1st PLASH.] 1. Watery; abounding with puddles; splashy. "Plashy fens." *Milton.* "The plashy earth." *Wordsworth.*

2. Specied, as if plashed with

of muscle fibers, a thick, viscid, albuminous fluid contained within the sarcolemma, which on the death of the muscle coagulates to a semisolid mass.

Plas-mat'io (plāz-māt'yo), *a.* [Gr. *πλασματικός*.] **Plas-mat'io-al** (-i-kal), *a.* 1. Forming; shaping; molding. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

2. (Biol.) Of or pertaining to plasma; having the character of plasma; containing, or conveying, plasma.

Plas-mat'ion (-māt'yun), *n.* [L. *plasmatio*.] The act of forming or molding. [*R.*] *Grafton.*

Plas-mat'or (plāz-māt'ōr), *n.* [L. *a* former; a fashioner. [*E.*] "The sovereign *plasmator*, God Almighty." *Urquhart.*

Plas-ma-ture (-māt'tūr), *n.* Form; mold. [*R.*]

Plas-mic (-mīk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with, plasma; plasmatic.

Plas-min (-mīn), *n.* (Physiol. Chem.) A proteid body, separated by some physiologists from blood plasma. It is probably identical with fibrinogen.

Plas-mo-dal (plāz-mō-dāl), *a.* (Biol.) Of or pertaining to, or like, a plasmodium; as, the *plasmoidal form of a life cycle*.

Plas-mo-dium (-dīm), *n.*; pl. *PLASMODIA* (-dī). [NL. See *PLASMA*.] 1. (Biol.) A jellylike mass of free protoplasm, without any surrounding wall or membrane, formed by the union of amoeboid cells, and endowed with life and power of motion.

2. (Zool.) A naked mobile mass of protoplasm, formed by the union of several amoeboid young, and constituting one of the stages in the life cycle of Mycetozoa and other low organisms.

Plas-mo-gen (plāz-mō-jēn), *n.* [*Plasma* + *-gen*.] (Biol.) The important living portion of protoplasm, considered a chemical substance of the highest elaboration. Germ plasma and idioplasm are forms of plasmo-gen.

Plas-son (plāz'sōn), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *πλάσσω* to form.] (Biol.) The albuminous material composing the body of a cytode.

It is considered simpler than the protoplasm of an ordinary cell in that it has not undergone differentiation into the inner cell nucleus and the outer cell substance. [*Haeckel.*

Plas'ter (plāz'tēr), *n.* [AS, a plaster (in sense 1), fr. L. *emplastum*, Gr. *ἐμπλάστρον*, *ἐμπλάστρον*, fr. *ἐμπλάσσειν* to daub on, stuff in; *ἐν* in + *πλάσσειν* to mold; cf. OF. *plastre* a plaster (in sense 2), F. *plâtre*. Cf. *PLASTIC*, *EMPLASTIC*, *PLASTER*.] [Formerly written also *plaster*.] 1. (Med.) An external application of a consistency harder than ointment, prepared for use by spreading it on linen, leather, silk, or other material. It is adhesive at the ordinary temperature of the body, and is used, according to its composition, to produce a medicinal effect, to bind parts together, etc.; as, a porous plaster; sticking plaster.

2. A composition of lime, water, and sand, with or without hair as a bond, for coating walls, ceilings, and partitions of houses. See *MORTAR*.

3. Calciné gypsum, or plaster of Paris, especially when ground, as used for making ornaments, figures, moldings, etc.; or calciné gypsum used as a fertilizer.

Plaster cast, a copy of an object obtained by pouring plaster of Paris mixed with water into a mold. — **Plaster of Paris**. [So called because originally brought from a suburb of Paris.] (Chem.) Anhydrous calcium sulphate, or calciné gypsum, which forms with water a paste which soon sets or hardens, and is used for casts, moldings, etc. The term is loosely applied to any plaster stone or species of gypsum. — **Plaster of Paris bandage** (Surg.), a bandage saturated with a paste of plaster of Paris, which on drying forms a perfectly fitting splint. — **Plaster stone**, any species of gypsum. See *GYPSEUM*.

Plas'ter, v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PLASTERED* (-tērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PLASTERING*.] [*Cf.* OF. *plastrer* to plaster (in sense 2), F. *plâtrer*.] 1. To cover with a plaster, as a wall or room.

2. To overlay or cover with plaster, as the ceilings and walls of a house.

3. Fig.: To smooth over; to cover or conceal the defects of; to hide, as with a covering of plaster. [*Bale.*

Plas'ter-er (-tēr), *n.* 1. One who applies plaster or mortar. ("Thy father was a *plasterer*." *Shak.*

2. One who makes plaster casts. "The *plasterer* doth make his figures by addition." *Str H. Wotton.*

Plas'ter-ing, *n.* 1. Same as *PLASTER*, *n.* 2.

2. The act or process of overlaying with plaster.

3. A covering of plaster; plasterwork.

Plas'ter-ly, *a.* Resembling plaster of Paris. [*R.*]

"Out of gypsaceous or *plasterly* ground." *Fuller.*

Plas'ter-work (-wŭrk), *n.* Plastering used to finish architectural constructions, exterior or interior, especially that used for the lining of rooms. Ordinarily, mortar is used for the greater part of the work, and pure plaster of Paris for the moldings and ornaments.

Plas'ter-y, *a.* Of the nature of plaster.

The stone . . . is a poor *plastery* material. *Clough.*

-plas'tic (-plāst'ik). [Gr. *πλαστικός* fit for molding, plastic, fr. *πλάσσειν* to mold, to form.] A combining form signifying *developing, forming, growing*; as, *heteroplastic*, *monoplastic*, *polyplastic*.

Plas'tic (plāst'ik), *a.* [L. *plasticus*, Gr. *πλαστικός*, fr. *πλάσσειν* to form, mold; cf. F. *plastique*.] 1. Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter; as, the *plastic hand of the Creator*. [*Prior.*

See *plastic Nature working to this end.* *Pope.*

2. Capable of being molded, formed, or modeled, as clay or plaster; — used also figuratively; as, the *plastic mind of a child*.

3. Pertaining or appropriate to, or characteristic of, molding or modeling; produced by, or appearing as if produced by, molding or modeling; — said of sculpture and the kindred arts, in distinction from painting and the graphic arts.

Medallions . . . fraught with the *plastic* beauty and grace of the palmy days of Italian art. *J. S. Hartford.*

Plastic clay (Geol.), one of the beds of the Eocene period; — so called because used in making pottery. *Lyell.*

Plastic element (Physiol.), one that bears within it the germ of a higher form. — **Plastic exudation** (Med.), an exudation thrown out upon a wound.

Plastic force (Physiol.), the force by which the process of healing is effected. — **Plastic foods** (Physiol.), See the second Note under *Food*. — **Plastic force** (Physiol.), See under *Force*. — **Plastic operation**, an operation in plastic surgery. — **Plastic surgery**, that branch of surgery which is concerned with the repair or restoration of lost, injured, or deformed parts of the body.

Plas'tic-al (plāst'ik-al), *a.* See *PLASTIC*. [*R.*]

Plas'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a plastic manner.

Plas'tic-ity (plāst'ik-ity), *n.* [*Cf.* F. *plasticité*.] 1. The quality or state of being plastic.

2. (Physiol.) Plastic force. *Dunglison.*

Plas'tid (plāst'id), *n.* [Gr. *πλάστις*, -ιδος, a. *Plas'tide* (-tīd or -tīd), *n.* (Biol.) A formative particle of albuminous matter; a monad; a cytode. See the Note under *Morphon*. *Haeckel.*

2. (Bot.) One of the many minute granules found in the protoplasm of vegetable cells. They are divided by their colors into three classes, chloroplastids, chromoplastids, and leucoplastids.

Plas'ti-do-so'a (plāst'ik-dō-sō'a), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. Gr. *πλάσσω*, -ιδος, creator + *ζῷον* animal.] (Zool.) Same as *AMPHIZOA*.

Plas'ti-dule (plāst'ik-dūl), *n.* [*Dim.* fr. *PLASTID*.] (Biol.) One of the small particles or organic molecules composing the body of a moner or plastid. *Haeckel.*

Plas'tin (plāst'īn), *n.* [Gr. *πλάσσω* to form, mold.] (Biol.) A substance associated with nuclein in cell nuclei, and by some considered as the fundamental substance of the nucleus.

Plas'to-gra-phy (plāst'ō-grā-fy), *n.* [Gr. *πλαστογραφία*; *πλάσσω* formed, molded + *γραφειν* to write.] 1. The art of forming figures in any plastic material.

2. Imitation of handwriting; forgery.

Plas'tron (plāst'rōn), *n.* [F. *plastron* breastplate, *plastron*, LL. *plastrum* a thin plate of metal. See *PLASTIC*.] 1. A piece of leather stuffed or padded, worn by fencers to protect the breast. *Dryden.*

2. (Anc. Armor) An iron breastplate, worn under the hauberk.

3. (Anat.) The ventral shield or shell of tortoises and turtles. See *TERTUDINATA*.

4. A trimming for the front of a woman's dress, made of a different material, and narrowing from the shoulders to the waist.

-plas'ty (-plāst'y), [Gr. *πλάσσειν* to mold, form.] A combining form denoting the act or process of forming, development, growth; as, *autoplasty*, *perineoplasty*.

Plat (plāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PLATTED*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PLATTING*.] [*See* *PLATE*.] To form by interlaying or interweaving; to braid; to plat. "They had *platted* a crown of thorns." *Matt.* xxvii. 29.

Plat, n. Work done by platting or braiding; a plat. Her hair, nor loose, nor tied in formal *plat*. *Shak.*

Plat, n. [*Cf.* *PLAT* flat, which perh. caused this spelling, and *PLAT* a piece of ground.] A small piece or plot of ground laid out with some design, or for a special use; usually, a portion of flat, even ground.

This flowery plat, the sweet recess of Eve. *Milton.*

I keep smooth *plats* of fruitful ground. *Tennyson.*

Plat, v. t. To lay out in plats or plots, as ground.

Plat, n. [*F. plat*. See *PLATE*, *n.*] Plain; flat; level. [*Obs.*]

Plat, adv. 1. Plainly; flatly; downright. [*Obs.*]

But, sir, ye lie, I tell you *plat*. *Rom. of R.*

2. Flatly; smoothly; evenly. [*Obs.*]

Plat, n. 1. The flat or broad side of a sword. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A plot; a plan; a design; a diagram; a map; a chart. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] "To note all the islands, and to set them down in *plat*." *Hakluyt.*

Plat'an (-an), *n.* [L. *platanus*. See *PLANE* the tree.] [Written also *platane*.] The plane tree. *Tennyson.*

Plat'a-nist (-nist), *n.* [L. *platanista* a sort of fish, Gr. *πλατανιστής*; cf. F. *plataniste*.] (Zool.) The *soconio*.

Plat'a-nus (-nus), *n.* [See *PLANE* the tree.] (Bot.) A genus of trees; the plane tree.

Plat'band (-bānd'), *n.* [F. *plate-bande*; *plat*, plate, flat, level + *bande* a band.] 1. A border of flowers in a garden, along a wall or a parterre; hence, a border.

2. (Arch.) (a) A flat molding, or group of moldings, the width of which much exceeds its projection, as the face of an architrave. (b) A list or fillet between the flutings of a column.

Plate (plāt), *n.* (OF. *plate* a plate of metal, a cuirass, F. *plat* a plate, a shallow vessel of silver, other metal, or earth, fr. *plat* flat, Gr. *πλατύς*. See *PLATE*, *n.*) 1. A flat, or nearly flat, piece of metal, the thickness of which is small in comparison with the other dimensions; a thick sheet of metal; as, a *steel plate*.

2. Metallic armor composed of broad pieces. Mangled . . . through plate and mail. *Milton.*

3. Domestic vessels and utensils, as flagons, dishes, cups, etc., wrought in gold or silver.

4. Metallic ware which is plated, in distinction from that which is genuine silver or gold.

5. A small, shallow, and usually circular, vessel of metal or wood, or of earth glazed and baked, from which food is eaten at table.

6. [*Cf.* Sp. *plata* silver.] A piece of money, usually silver money. [*Obs.*] "Realms and islands were as *plates* dropp'd from his pocket." *Shak.*

7. A piece of metal on which anything is engraved for the purpose of being printed; hence, an impression from the engraved metal; as, a book illustrated with *plates*; a *fashion plate*.

8. A page of stereotype, electrotpe, or the like, for printing from; as, publisher's *plates*.

9. That part of an artificial set of teeth which fits to

the mouth, and holds the teeth in place. It may be of gold, platinum, silver, rubber, celluloid, etc.

10. (Arch.) A horizontal timber laid upon a wall, or upon corbels projecting from a wall, and supporting the ends of other timbers; also used specifically of the *roof plate* which supports the ends of the roof trusses or, in simple work, the feet of the rafters.

11. (Her.) A roundel of silver or tintured argent.

12. (Photog.) A sheet of glass, porcelain, metal, etc., with a coating that is sensitive to light.

13. A prize given to the winner in a contest.

Plate is sometimes used in an adjectival sense or in combination, the phrase or compound being in most cases of obvious signification; as, *plate basket* or *plate-basket*, *plate rack* or *plate-rack*.

Home plate. [*Baseball*.] See *Home base*, under *HOME*.

Plate armor. (a) See *PLATE*, *n.* 2. (b) Strong metal plates for protecting war vessels, fortifications, and the like. — **Plate bone**, the shoulder blade, or scapula. — **Plate girder**, a girder, the web of which is formed of a single vertical plate, or of a series of such plates riveted together. — **Plate glass**. See under *GLASS*. — **Plate iron**, wrought iron plates. — **Plate layer**, a workman who lays down the rails of a railway and fixes them to the sleepers or ties. — **Plate mark**, a special mark or emblematic figure stamped upon gold or silver plate, to indicate the place of manufacture, the degree of purity, and the like; thus, the local mark for London is a lion. — **Plate paper**, a heavy spongy paper, for printing from engraved plates.

Plate press, a press with a flat carriage and a roller; — used for printing from engraved steel or copper plates. — **Plate printer**, one who prints from engraved plates. — **Plate printing**, the act or process of printing from an engraved plate or plates. — **Plate tracery**. (Arch.) See under *TRACERY*. — **Plate wheel** (Mech.), a wheel, the rim and hub of which are connected by a continuous plate of metal, instead of by arms or spokes.

Plate (plāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PLATED*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PLATING*.] 1. To cover or overlay with gold, silver, or other metals, either by a mechanical process, as hammering, or by a chemical process, as electrolytically.

2. To cover or overlay with plates of metal; to arm with metal for defense.

Thus *plated* in habiliments of war. *Shak.*

3. To adorn with plated metal; as, a *plated harness*.

4. To beat into thin, flat pieces, or laminae.

5. To calender; as, to *plate* paper.

Pla-teau (plā-tō'), *n.*; pl. F. *PLATEAUX* (F. *tō'*; E. *-tōz'*), E. *PLATEAUS* (-tōz'). [*F.* fr. OF. *plati*, properly, a little plate. See *PLATE*.] 1. A flat surface; especially, a broad, level, elevated area of land; a table-land.

2. An ornamental dish for the table; a tray or salver.

Plate'ful (plāt'fūl), *n.*; pl. *PLATEFULS* (-fūlz). Enough to fill a plate; as much as a plate will hold.

Plate'-gilled (-gīld'), *a.* (Zool.) Having flat, or leaflike, gills, as the bivalve mollusks.

Plate'ol (plāt'ōl), *n.* [*OF.* See *PLATEAU*.] A small dish. [*E.*]

Plat'ron (plāt'rōn), *n.* [*F. platine*, fr. *plat* flat. See *PLATE*, and *PLATIN*.] (*Much*.) (a) The part of a printing press which presses the paper against the type, and by which the impression is made. (b) Hence, an analogous part of a typewriter, on which the paper rests to receive an impression. (c) The movable table of a machine tool, as a planer, on which the work is fastened, and presented to the action of the tool; — also called *table*.

Plat'er (plāt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who plates or coats articles with gold or silver; as, a *silver plater*.

2. A machine for calendaring paper.

Plat'er-esque (plāt'ēr-ēsk'), *a.* [*Sp.* *plateresco*, from *plata* silver.] (Arch.) Resembling silver plate; — said of certain architectural ornaments.

Plat'e-trope (plāt'ē-tropē), *n.* [Gr. *πλάτος* breadth + *τροπή* to turn.] (Anat.) One of a pair of paired organs.

Plat'form (-fōrm), *n.* [*Plat*, *a* + *-form*; cf. F. *plateforme*.] 1. A plat; a plan; a sketch; a model; a pattern. Used also figuratively. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. A place laid out after a model. [*Obs.*]

Half the *platform* just reflects the other. *Pope.*

3. Any flat or horizontal surface; especially, one that is raised above some particular level, as a framework of timber or boards horizontally joined so as to form a roof, or a raised floor, or portion of a floor; a landing; a dais; a stage, for speakers, performers, or workmen; a standing place.

4. A declaration of the principles upon which a person, a sect, or a party proposes to stand; a declared policy or system; as, the Baybook *platform*; a political *platform*. "The *platform* of Geneva." *Hooker.*

5. (Naut.) A light deck, usually placed in a section of the hold or over the floor of the magazine. See *ORLOP*.

Platform car, a railway car without permanent raised sides or covering; a *flat*. — **Platform scale**, a weighing machine, with a flat platform on which objects are weighed.

Plat'form, v. t. 1. To place on a platform. [*E.*]

2. To form a plan of; to model; to lay out. [*Obs.*]

Church discipline is *platformed* in the Bible. *Milton.*

Plat'hel'minth (plāt'hēl'mīnth), *n.* (Zool.) One of the Platyhelminthes.

Plat'hel'mīn'thes (plāt'hēl'mīn'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] (Zool.) Same as *PLATYHELMINTHES*.

Plat'in (plāt'īn), *n.* (Mech.) See *PLATIN*.

Plat'ī-na (plāt'ī-nā or plāt'ē-nā; 277), *n.* [*Sp.* or *NL.* See *PLATINUM*.] (Chem.) Platinum.

Platina moir, platinum black. — **Platina yellow**, a pigment prepared from platinum.

Plat'ing (plāt'īng), *n.* 1. The art or process of covering anything with a plate or plates, or with a metal, particularly of overlaying a base or dull metal with a thin plate of precious or bright metal, as by mechanical means or by electro-magnetic deposition.

2. A thin coating of metal laid upon another metal.

3. A coating or defensive armor of metal (usually steel) plates.

Pla-tin'io (plāt'īn'yo), *a.* (Chem.) Of, pertaining to,

or containing, platinum; — used specifically to designate those compounds in which the element has a higher valence, as contrasted with the *platinous* compounds; as, *platinic chloride* (PtCl₄).

Plat'i-ni-chlor'ic (plāt'i-nī-khōr'ik), *a.* (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid consisting of platine chloride and hydrochloric acid, and obtained as a brownish red crystalline substance, called *platinichloric*, or *chloroplatinic acid*.

Plat'i-nifer-ous (-nīf'ēr-ūs), *a.* [Platinum + *ferous*.] Yielding platinum; as, *platiniferous sand*.

Plat'i-ni-rīd'um (-nī-rīd'ūm), *n.* (Chem. & Min.) A natural alloy of platinum and iridium occurring in grayish metallic rounded or cubical grains with platinum.

Plat'i-nise (plāt'i-nīz), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *PLATINIZED* (-īzēd); p. pr. & v. b. *PLATINIZING* (-īz'ing).] To cover or combine with platinum.

Plat'i-no-chlor'ic (-nō-khōr'ik), *a.* (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an acid consisting of platine chloride and hydrochloric acid, called *platinichloric*, or *chloroplatinic acid*.

Plat'i-no-chlor'id (-rīd or -rīd), *n.* (Chem.) A double chloride of platinum and some other metal or radical; a salt of platinochloric acid.

Plat'i-no-oy-an'io (-at-kn'ik), *a.* (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an acid compound of platine cyanide and hydrocyanic acid. It is obtained as a cinnamon-red crystalline substance.

Plat'i-no-oy-a-nide (-sī'ānīd or -nīd), *n.* (Chem.) A double cyanide of platinum and some other metal or radical; a salt of platinocyanic acid.

Plat'i-noide (plāt'i-nōīd), *n.* [Platinum + Gr. *δῶς* a way.] (Physics) A cathode. [R.]

Plat'i-noid (-noid), *a.* [Platinum + *-oid*.] Resembling platinum.

Plat'i-noid, *n.* (Chem.) An alloy of German silver containing tungsten, — used for forming electrical resistance coils and standards.

Plat'i-no-type (plāt'i-nō-tīp), *n.* [Platinum + *-type*.] (Photog.) 1. A permanent photographic picture or print in platinum black.

2. The process by which such pictures are produced.

Plat'i-nous (-nūs), *a.* (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or containing, platinum; — used specifically to designate those compounds in which the element has a lower valence, as contrasted with the *platinic* compounds; as, *platinous chloride* (PtCl₂).

Plat'i-num (plāt'i-nūm or plā-tē-nūm), *n.* [NL, fr. Sp. *platina*, from *plata* silver, LL *plata* a thin plate of metal. See *PLATE*, and cf. *PLATINA*.] (Chem.) A metallic element, intermediate in value between silver and gold, occurring native or alloyed with other metals, also as the platinum arsenide (sperryite). It is a heavy tin-white metal which is ductile and malleable, but very infusible, and characterized by its resistance to strong chemical reagents. It is used for crucibles, for stills for sulphuric acid, rarely for coin, and in the form of foil and wire for many purposes. Specific gravity 21.5. Atomic weight 194.3. Symbol Pt. Formerly called *platina*.

Platinum black (Chem.), a soft, dull black powder, consisting of finely divided metallic platinum obtained by reduction and precipitation from its solutions. It absorbs oxygen to a high degree, and is employed as an oxidizer.

Platinum lamp (Elec.), a kind of incandescent lamp of which the luminous medium is platinum. See under *INCANDESCENT*. — **Platinum metals** (Chem.), the group of metallic elements which in their chemical and physical properties resemble platinum. These consist of the *light platinum group*, of rhodium, ruthenium, and palladium, whose specific gravities are about 12; and the *heavy platinum group*, viz., osmium, iridium, and platinum, whose specific gravities are over 21. — **Platinum sponge** (Chem.), metallic platinum in a gray, porous, spongy form, obtained by reducing the double chloride of platinum and ammonium. It absorbs oxygen, hydrogen, and certain other gases to a high degree, and is employed as an agent in oxidizing.

Plat'i-tude (plāt'i-tūd), *n.* [Fr., from *plat* flat. See *PLATE*.] 1. The quality or state of being flat, thin, or insipid; flat commonness; triteness; staleness of ideas or language.

To hammer one golden grain of wit into a sheet of infinite platitudes. *Mothy.*

2. A thought or remark which is flat, dull, trite, or weak; a truism; a commonplace.

Plat'i-tu-di-na-ri-an (plāt'i-tū-dī-nā-rī-an), *n.* One addicted to uttering platitudes, or stale and insipid truisms. "A political platitudinarian." *G. Eliot.*

Plat'i-tu-di-nise (-tū-dī-nīz), *v. i.* To utter platitudes or truisms.

Plat'i-tu-di-nous (-tū-dī-nūs), *a.* Abounding in platitudes; of the nature of platitudes; uttering platitudes. — **Plat'i-tu-di-nous-ness**, *n.*

Plat'ity (plāt'itē), *n.* Flatly. See *PLAT*, *a.* [Obs.]

Plat'ness, *n.* Flatness. [Obs.] *Palsgrave.*

Plat-mo-ter (plā-tōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *πλάτος* flat + *-meter*.] See *PLATIMETER*.

Plat-on'ic (plā-tōn'ik), *a.* [L. *Platonius*, Gr. *Πλάτων*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Plato, or his philosophy, school, or opinions.

2. Pure; passionless; nonsexual; philosophical.

Platonic bodies, the five regular geometrical solids; namely, the tetrahedron, hexahedron or cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron. — **Platonic love**, a pure, spiritual affection, subsisting between persons of opposite sex, unmingled with carnal desires, and regarding the mind only and its excellences; — a species of love for which Plato was a warm advocate. — **Platonic year** (Astron.), a period of time determined by the revolution of the equinoxes, or the space of time in which the stars and constellations return to their former places in respect to the equinoxes; — called also *great year*. This revolution, which is calculated by the precession of the equinoxes, is accomplished in about 26,000 years. *Barlow.*

Plat-on'ic, *n.* A follower of Plato; a Platonist.

Plat-on'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a Platonic manner.

Plat-on'ism (plāt'ōn-īz'm), *n.* [Cf. *F. Platonisme*.] 1. The doctrines or philosophy of Plato or of his followers.

2. Plato believed God to be an infinitely wise, just, and powerful Spirit; and also that he formed the visible universe out of preexistent amorphous matter, according to perfect patterns of ideas eternally existent in his own mind. Philosophy he considered as being a knowledge of the true nature of things, as discoverable in those eternal ideas after which all things were fashioned. In other words, it is the knowledge of what is eternal, eternal necessarily, and is unchangeable; not of the temporary, the dependent, and changeable; and of course it is not obtained through the senses; neither is it the product of the understanding, which concerns itself only with the variable and the transitory; nor is it the result of experience and observation; but it is the product of our *reason*, which, as partaking of the divine nature, has innate ideas resembling the eternal ideas of God. By contemplating these innate ideas, reasoning about them, and comparing them with their copies in the visible universe, reason can attain that true knowledge of things which is called *philosophy*. Plato's professed followers, the Academics and the New Platonists, differed considerably from him, yet are called *Platonists*. *Murdock.*

3. An elevated rational and ethical conception of the laws and forces of the universe; sometimes, imaginative or fantastic philosophical notions.

Plat-on'ist (-nīst; 277), *n.* One who adheres to the philosophy of Plato; a follower of Plato. *Hammond.*

Plat-on'ize (-nīz), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *PLATONIZED* (-nīzēd); p. pr. & v. b. *PLATONIZING*.] To adopt the opinions of Plato or his followers.

Plat-on'ize, *v. i.* To explain by, or accommodate to, the Platonic philosophy. *Enfield.*

Plat-on'izer (-nīz'ēr), *n.* One who Platonizes.

Plat-on'us (plā-tōn'us), *n.* [F. *peloton* a ball of thread, a knot or group of men, a platoon, fr. *pelote* a ball formed of things wound round. See *PELLET*.] (Mil.) (a) Formerly, a body of men who fired together; also, a small square body of soldiers to strengthen the angles of a hollow square. (b) Now, in the United States service, half of a company.

Platt (plāt), *n.* (Mining) See *LODGE*, *n.* *Raymond.*

Platt'deutsch (plāt'dōitsh'), *n.* The modern dialects spoken in the north of Germany, taken collectively; modern Low German. See *Low German*, under *GERMAN*.

Platt'en (plāt'tēn), *v. t.* [See *PLAT*, *a.*] (*Glass Making*) To flatten and make into sheets or plates; as, to *platt'en* cylinder glass.

Platt'er (-tēr), *n.* [From *PLAT* to braid.] One who

braids.

Platt'er, *n.* [Probably fr. OF. *platel*, F. *plateau*. See *PLATEAU*.] A large plate or shallow dish on which meat or other food is brought to the table.

The attendants . . . speedily brought in several large, smoking platters, filled with huge pieces of beef. *Sir W. Scott.*

Platt'er-faced (-fāst'), *a.* Having a broad, flat face.

Platt'ing (-tīng), *n.* Platted strips of bark, cane, straw, etc., used for making hats or the like.

Platt'y (plāt'y), *a.* Like a plate; consisting of plates.

Platt'y (plāt'y), *a.* A combining form from Gr. *πλατύς* broad, wide, flat; as, *platygyus*, *platycephalous*.

Platt'y-o-phal'ic (-sē-fāl'ik), *a.* [Platt'y + Gr. *φάλαξ* a scale (-sē-fāl'is),] *a.* *κεφαλή* head.] (Anat.) Broad-headed.

Platt'y-o-m'ic (plāt'y-ōm'ik), *a.* [Platt'y + Gr. *ωμ'ος* leg, cf. F. *platyémique*.] (Anat.) Of, relating to, or characterized by, platycnemism.

Platt'y-o-ne-mism (plāt'y-ō-nē-mīz'm), *n.* (Anat.) Lateral flattening of the tibia.

Platt'y-oc'li-an (plāt'y-ōs'li-an), *a.* [Platt'y + Gr. *κοιλ'ος* hollow.] (Anat.) Flat at the anterior and concave at the posterior end; — said of the centra of the vertebrae of some extinct dinosaurs.

Platt'y-el-min'thes (-ēl-mīn'thēs), *n. pl.* [NL. See *PLATY*, and *HELMINTHES*.] (Zool.) A class of helminthes including the cestodes, or tapeworms, the trematodes, and the turbellarians. Called also *flatworms*.

Platt'y-hel'm'i-a (-hēl'mī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] (Zool.) Same as *PLATYHELMINTHES*. [Written also *Platyelmia*.]

Platt'y-mo-ter (plāt'y-mō-tēr), *n.* [Platt'y + *-meter*.] (Elec.) An apparatus for measuring the capacity of condensers, or the inductive capacity of dielectrics.

Platt'y-pod (plāt'y-pōd), *n.* [Platt'y + *-pod*.] (Zool.) An animal having broad feet, or a broad foot.

Platt'y-po-da (plāt'y-pō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL.] (Zool.) Same as *PROSOBRANCHIATA*.

Platt'y-po-te-ra (plāt'y-pō-tērā), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. Gr. *πλάτος* broad + *τερον* a wing.] (Zool.) A division of Pseudoneuroptera including the species which have four broad, flat wings, as the termites, or white ants, and the stone flies (*Perla*).

Platt'y-pus (plāt'y-pūs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *πλάτος* + *πούς* foot.] (Zool.) The duck mole. See under *DUCK*.

Platt'y-rhine (plāt'y-rīn), *a.* [Platt'y + Gr. *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, nose.] (Anat.) Having the nose broad; — opposed to *leptorrhine*. — *n.* (Zool.) One of the *Platyrrhini*.

Platt'y-rh'ni (-rīnī), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. Gr. *πλάτος* broad + *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, nose.] (Zool.) A division of monkeys, including the American species, which have a broad nasal septum, thirty-six teeth, and usually a prehensile tail. See *MONKEY*. [Written also *Platyrrhini*.]

Plaud (plāud), *v. t.* To applaud. [Obs.] *Chapman.*

Plaud'it (plāud'it), *n.* [From L. *plaudere* do ye praise (which was said by players at the end of a performance), 2d pers. pl. imperative of *plaudere*. Cf. *PLAUSIBLE*.] A mark or expression of applause; praise bestowed.

Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng. *Longfellow.*

Syn. — Acclamation; applause; encomium; commendation; approbation; approval.

Plaud'it-to-ry (-dī-tō-rē), *a.* Applauding; commending.

Plaud'it-ty (plāud'it-tē), *n.* [Cf. *F. plausibilité*.] 1. Something worthy of praise. [Obs.]

Integrity, fidelity, and other gracious plausibilities. *E. Vaughan.*

2. The quality of being plausible; speciousness.

To give any *plausibility* to a scheme. *De Quincy.*

3. Anything plausible or specious. *R. Browning.*

Plau'si-bile (plāz'i-b'l), *a.* [L. *plausibilis* praiseworthy, from *plaudere*, *plausum*, to applaud, clap the hands, strike, beat.] 1. Worthy of being applauded; praiseworthy; commendable; ready. [Obs.] *Sp. Hackel.*

2. Obtaining approbation; superficially pleasing; apparently right; specious; as, a *plausible* pretext; *plausible* manners; a *plausible* delusion. "Plausible and popular arguments." *Clarendon.*

3. Using specious arguments or discourse; as, a *plausible* speaker.

Syn. — **PLAUSIBLE**, **SPECIOUS**. *Plausible* denotes that which seems reasonable, yet leaves distrust in the judgment. *Specious* describes that which presents a fair appearance to the view and yet covers something false. *Specious* refers more definitely to the act or purpose of false representation; *plausible* has more reference to the effect on the beholder or hearer. An argument may be *specious* when it is not *plausible* because its sophistry is so easily discovered.

Plau'si-bile-ly (-iz), *v. t.* To render plausible. [R.]

Plau'si-bile-ness, *n.* Quality of being plausible.

Plau'si-bly, *adv.* 1. In a plausible manner.

2. Contentedly; readily. [Obs.]

The Romans *plausibly* did give consent. *Shak.*

Plau'sive (plāz'iv; 277), *a.* [L. *plaudere*, *plausum*, to applaud.] 1. Applauding; manifesting praise. *Young.*

2. Plausible; specious. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Play (plē), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *PLAYED* (plēd); p. pr. & v. b. *PLAYING*.] [OE. *pleien*, AS. *plegan*, *plegan*, to play, akin to *plega* play, game, quick motion, and probably to OS. *plegan* to promise, pledge, D. *plegen* to care for, attend to, be wont, G. *plegen*; of unknown origin. √28. Cf. *PLAINT*, *n.*] 1. To engage in sport or lively recreation; to exercise for the sake of amusement; to frolic; to sport.

As Canace was *playing* in her walk. *Chaucer.*

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day.
Had he thy reason, would he aught *play*? *Pope.*

And some, the darlings of their Lord,
Play smiling with the flame and sword. *Keble.*

2. To act with levity or thoughtlessness; to trifle; to be careless.

"Nay," quod this monk, "I have no lust to *plays*." *Chaucer.*

Men are apt to *play* with their healths. *Sir W. Temple.*

And *play* smiling with the flame and sword. *Keble.*

3. To contend, or take part, in a game; as, to *play* ball; hence, to gamble; as, he *played* for heavy stakes.

4. To perform on an instrument of music; as, to *play* on a flute.

One that . . . can *play* well on an instrument. *Ezek. xxxiii. 32.*

Play, my friend, and charm the charmer. *Granville.*

5. To act; to behave; to practice deception.

His mother *played* false with a smith. *Shak.*

6. To move in any manner; especially, to move regularly with alternate or reciprocating motion; to operate; to act; as, the fountain *plays*.

The heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs *play*. *Cheyne.*

7. To move gayly; to wanton; to disport.

Even as the waving sedges *play* with wind. *Shak.*

Plays on their shining arms and burnished helmets. *Addison.*

All *plays* is foreign but of true desert.

Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart. *Pope.*

8. To act on the stage; to personate a character.

A lord will hear you *play* to-night. *Shak.*

Courts are theaters where some men *play*. *Junne.*

To *play* into a person's hands, to act, or to manage matters to his advantage or benefit. — To *play* off, to affect; to feign; to practice artifice. — To *play* upon. (a) To make sport of; to deceive.

Art thou alive?
Or is it fantasy that *plays* upon our eyesight? *Shak.*

(b) To use in a droll manner; to give a droll expression or application to; as, to *play* upon words.

Play, *v. i.* 1. To put in action or motion; as, to *play* cannon upon a fortification; to *play* a trump.

First Peace and Silence all disputes control,
Then Order *plays* the soul. *Herbert.*

2. To perform music upon; as, to *play* the flute or the organ.

3. To perform, as a piece of music, on an instrument; as, to *play* a waltz on the violin.

4. To bring into sportive or wanton action; to exhibit in action; to execute; as, to *play* tricks.

Nature here
Wanted as in her prime, and *played* at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

5. To act or perform (a play); to represent in mimic action; as, to *play* a comedy; also, to act in the character of; to represent by acting; to simulate; to behave like; as, to *play* King Lear; to *play* the woman.

Thou canst *play* the rational if thou wilt. *Sir W. Scott.*

6. To engage in, or go through with, as a contest for amusement or for a wager or prize; as, to *play* a game at baseball.

7. To keep in play, as a hooked fish, in order to land it. To *play* off, to display; to show; to put in exercise; as, to *play* off tricks. To *play* one's cards, to manage one's means or opportunities; to contrive. — *Played* out, tired out; exhausted; at the end of one's resources. [*Colloq.*]

Play, *n.* 1. Amusement; sport; frolic; gambols.

2. Any exercise, or series of actions, intended for amusement or diversion; a game.

John naturally loved rough *play*. *Arbutnot.*

3. The act or practice of contending for victory, amusement, or a prize, as at dice, cards, or billiards; gaming; as, to lose a fortune in *play*.

4. Action; use; employment; exercise; practice; as, fair *play*; foul *play*; sword *play*; a *play* of wit. "The next who comes in *play*." *Dryden.*

5. A dramatic composition; a comedy or tragedy; a

composition in which characters are represented by dialogue and action.

A play ought to be a just image of human nature. *Dryden.*

6. The representation or exhibition of a comedy or tragedy; as, he attends every play.

7. Performance on an instrument of music.

8. Motion; movement, regular or irregular; as, the play of a wheel or piston; hence, also, room for motion; free and easy action. "To give them play, front and rear." *Milton.*

The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no play between them. *Macaulay.*

9. Hence, liberty of acting; room for enlargement or display; scope; as, to give full play to mirth.

Play actor, an actor of dramas. *Pyrrhus.* — Play debt, a gambling debt. *Arbutnot.* — Play pleasure, idle amusement. [Obs.] *Bacon.* — A play upon words, the use of a word in such a way as to be capable of double meaning; punning. — Play of colors, prismatic variation of colors. — To bring into play, To come in play, to bring or come into use or exercise. — To hold in play, to keep occupied or employed.

I, with two more to help me,
Will hold the foe in play. *Macaulay.*

|| **Pla'ya** (plā'yā), *n.* [Sp.] A beach; a strand; in the plains and deserts of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, a broad, level spot, on which water accumulates after rains, and which subsequently becomes dry by evaporation. *Hartlett.*

Play/bill (plā'bīl'), *n.* A printed programme of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors.

Play/book (plā'būk'), *n.* A book of dramatic compositions; a book of the play. *Swift.*

Play/day (plā'dā), *n.* A day given to play or diversion; a holiday. *Swift.*

Play'er (plā'ēr), *n.* 1. One who plays, or amuses himself; one without serious aims; an idler; a trifler. *Shak.*

2. One who plays at any game. *Shak.*

3. A dramatic actor. *Shak.*

4. One who plays on an instrument of music. "A cunning player on an harp." *1 Sam. xvi. 16.*

5. A gamester; a gambler. *Shak.*

Play/fellow (plā'fēlō), *n.* A companion in amusements or sports; a playmate. *Shak.*

Play/ter (plā'tēr), *n.* [Play + *ter*]. A playfellow. [Obs.] [Also, *playfeer*, *playfere*.] *Holinshead.*

Play/ful (plā'fūl), *a.* Sportive; gambling; frolicsome; indulging a sportive fancy; humorous; merry; as, a playful child; a playful writer. — **Play/ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Play/ful-ness**, *n.*

Play/game (plā'gām'), *n.* Play of children. *Locke.*

Play/go'er (plā'gō'ēr), *n.* One who frequents playhouses, or attends dramatic performances.

Play/go'ing, *a.* Frequenting playhouses; as, the play-going public. — *n.* The practice of going to plays.

Play/ground (plā'grōund'), *n.* A piece of ground used for recreation; as, the playground of a school.

Play/house (plā'hōus'), *n.* [AS. *pleghūs*.] 1. A building used for dramatic exhibitions; a theater. *Shak.*

2. A house for children to play in; a toyhouse.

Play'ing, *a. & v. b. n.* OF **PLAY**.

Play'ing cards. See under **CARD**.

Play/maker (plā'māk'ēr), *n.* A playwright. [R.]

Play/mate (plā'māt'), *n.* A companion in diversions; a playfellow.

Play/some (plā'sūm'), *a.* Playful; wanton; sportive. [R.] *R. Brounning.* — **Play/some-ness**, *n.* [R.]

Play'th (plā'th), *n.* [Naut.] See **PLETT**.

Play'thing (plā'thīng'), *n.* A thing to play with; a toy; anything that serves to amuse.

A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

Play/time (plā'tīm'), *n.* Time for play or diversion.

Play/wright (plā'vīrt'), *n.* A maker or adapter of plays.

Play/writer (plā'vīr'ēr), *n.* A writer of plays; a dramatist; a playwright. *Locke.*

|| **Pla'za** (E. plā'zā; Sp. plā'thā), *n.* [Sp. See **PLACE**.] A public square in a city or town.

Plea (plē), *n.* [OE. *plee*, *plāt*, *plait*, fr. OF. *plait*, *plēt*, LL. *placitum* judgment, decision, assembly, court, fr. L. *placitum* that which is pleasing, an opinion, sentiment, from *placere* to please. See **PLEASE**, and cf. **PLACID**, **PLEAD**.] 1. (Law) That which is alleged by a party in support of his cause; in a stricter sense, an allegation of fact in a cause, as distinguished from a demurrer; in a still more limited sense, and in modern practice, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. That which the plaintiff alleges in his declaration is answered and repelled or justified by the defendant's plea. In chancery practice, a plea is a special answer showing or relying upon one or more things as a cause why the suit should be either dismissed, delayed, or barred. In criminal practice, the plea is the defendant's formal answer to the indictment or information presented against him.

2. (Law) A cause in court; a lawsuit; as, the Court of Common Pleas. See under **COMMON**.

The Supreme Judicial Court shall have cognizance of pleas real, personal, and mixed. *Laws of Massachusetts.*

3. That which is alleged or pleaded, in defense or in justification; an excuse; an apology. "Necessity, the tyrant's plea." *Milton.*

No plea must serve; 't is cruelty to spare. *Danham.*

4. An urgent prayer or entreaty.

Plea of the crown (Eng. Law), criminal actions.

Pleach (plēch), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PLEACHED** (plēcht); p. pr. & v. b. n. **PLEACHING**.] [Cf. OF. *pleinier* to bend, and also *pleisser* to plait, L. *placare*, *placitum*, to fold, lay, or wind together. Cf. **PLASH** to pleach.] To unite by interweaving, as branches of trees; to plash; to interlock. [Obs.] "The pleached bower." *Shak.*

Plead (plēd), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PLEADED** (collog.)

PLEAD (plēd) or **PLEAD**; p. pr. & v. b. n. **PLEADING**.] [OE. *pleden*, *pleiden*, OF. *plaidier*, F. *plaider*, fr. LL. *placitare*, fr. *placitum*. See **PLA**.] 1. To argue in support of a claim, or in defense against the claim of another; to urge reasons for or against a thing; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication; to speak by way of persuasion; as, to plead for the life of a criminal; to plead with a judge or with a father.

O that one might plead for a man with God, as a man pleadeth for his neighbor! *Job xvi. 21.*

2. (Law) To present an answer, by allegation of fact, to the declaration of a plaintiff; to deny the plaintiff's declaration and demand, or to allege facts which show that he ought not to recover in the suit; in a less strict sense, to make an allegation of fact in a cause, to carry on the allegations of the respective parties in a cause; to carry on a suit or plea. *Blackstone. Burrill. Stephen.*

3. To contend; to struggle. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Plead (plēd), *v. t.* 1. To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons presented to a tribunal or person having authority to determine; to argue at the bar; as, to plead a cause before a court or jury.

Every man should plead his own matter. *Sir T. More.*

In this sense, argue is more generally used by lawyers.

2. To allege or cite in a legal plea or defense, or for repelling a demand in law; to answer to an indictment; as, to plead usury; to plead a statute of limitations; to plead not guilty. *Kent.*

3. To allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication; to offer in excuse; as, the law of nations may be pleaded in favor of the rights of ambassadors. *Spenser.*

I will neither plead my age nor sickness, in excuse of faults. *Dryden.*

Plead'a-ble (plēd'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being pleaded; capable of being alleged in proof, defense, or vindication; as, a right or privilege pleadable at law. *Dryden.*

Plead'er (plēd'ēr), *n.* [Cf. F. *plaidier*.] 1. One who pleads; one who argues for or against; an advocate.

So fair a pleader any cause may gain. *Dryden.*

2. (Law) One who draws up or forms pleas; the draughtsman of pleas or pleadings in the widest sense; as, a special pleader.

Plead'ing, *n.* The act of advocating, defending, or supporting, a cause by arguments.

Plead'ing-ly, *adv.* In a pleading manner.

Plead'ings (plēd'īngz), *n. pl.* (Law) The mutual pleas and replies of the plaintiff and defendant, or written statements of the parties in support of their claims, proceeding from the declaration of the plaintiff, until issue is joined, and the question made to rest on some single point. *Blackstone.*

Pleas'ance (plēz'ans), *n.* [F. *plaisance*. See **PLEASE**.] 1. Pleasure; merriment; gaiety; delight; kindness. [Archaic] *Shak.* "Full great pleasure." *Chaucer.* "A realm of pleasure." *Tennyson.*

2. A secluded part of a garden. [Archaic]

The pleasures of old Elizabethan houses. *Ruskin.*

Pleas'ant (plēz'ant), *a.* [F. *plaisant*. See **PLEASE**.] 1. Pleasing; grateful to the mind or to the senses; agreeable; as, a pleasant journey; pleasant weather.

Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! *Ps. cxxxiii. 1.*

2. Cheerful; enlivening; gay; sprightly; humorous; sportive; as, pleasant company; a pleasant fellow.

From grave to light, from pleasant to severe. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Pleasing; gratifying; agreeable; cheerful; good-humored; enlivening; gay; lively; merry; sportive; humorous; jocular; amusing; witty. — **PLEASANT**, **PLEASING**, **AGREEABLE**. *Agreeable* is applied to that which agrees with, or is in harmony with, one's tastes, character, etc. *Pleasant* and *pleasing* denote a stronger degree of the agreeable. *Pleasant* refers rather to the state or condition; *pleasing*, to the act or effect. Where they are applied to the same object, *pleasing* is more energetic than *pleasant*; as, she is always pleasant and always pleasing. The distinction, however, is not radical and not rigidly observed.

Pleas'ant, *n.* A wit; a humorist; a buffoon. [Obs.]

Pleas'ant-ly, *adv.* In a pleasant manner.

Pleas'ant-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being pleasant.

Pleas'an-try (plēz'ān-trī), *n.* pl. **PLEASANTRIES** (plēz'ān-trīz). [F. *plaisanterie*. See **PLEASANT**.] That which denotes or promotes pleasure or good humor; cheerfulness; gaiety; merriment; especially, an agreeable playfulness in conversation; a jocular or humorous remark; badinage.

The grave abound in pleasantries, the dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addison.*

The keen observation and ironical pleasantry of a finished man of the world. *Macaulay.*

Pleas'ant-tongued (plēz'ān-tūng'd), *a.* Of pleasing speech.

Pleaze (plēz), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PLEAZED** (plēzd); p. pr. & v. b. n. **PLEASING**.] [OE. *plezen*, OF. *pleisir*, fr. L. *placere*, akin to *placare* to reconcile. Cf. **COMPLACENT**, **PLACABLE**, **PLACID**, **PLEA**, **PLEAD**, **PLEASURE**.] 1. To give pleasure to; to excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to make glad; to gratify; to content; to satisfy.

I pray to God that it may please you. *Chaucer.*

What next I bring shall please thee, be assured. *Milton.*

2. To have or take pleasure in; hence, to choose; to wish; to desire; to will.

Whate'er the Lord pleased, that did he. *Ps. cxxxv. 6.*

A man doing as he wills, and doing as he pleases, are the same thing in common speech. *J. Edwards.*

3. To be the will or pleasure of; to seem good to; — used impersonally. "It pleased the Father that in him should all fullness dwell." *Col. i. 19.*

To-morrow, may it please you. *Shak.*

To be pleased in or with, to approve; to have complacency in; to take pleasure in. — To be pleased to do a thing, to take pleasure in doing it; to have the will to do it; to think proper to do it. *Dryden.*

PLEASE (plēz), *v. t.* 1. To afford or impart pleasure; to excite agreeable emotions.

What pleasing seemed, for her now pleasures more. *Milton.*

For we that live to please, must please to live. *Johnson.*

2. To have pleasure; to be willing, as a matter of affording pleasure or showing favor; to vouchsafe; to consent.

Heavenly stranger, please to taste
These bounties. *Milton.*

That he would please to give me my liberty. *Swift.*

Pleased (plēzd), *a.* Experiencing pleasure. — **Pleas-ed-ly** (plēz'ed-lī), *adv.* — **Pleas-ed-ness**, *n.*

Pleas'er (plēz'ēr), *n.* An officious person who courts favor servilely; a pickthank. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Pleas'ing, *a.* Giving pleasure or satisfaction; causing agreeable emotion; agreeable; delightful; as, a pleasing prospect; pleasing manners. "Pleasing harmony." *Shak.* "Pleasing features." *Macaulay.* — **Pleas'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Pleas'ing-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Gratifying; delightful; agreeable. See **PLEASANT**.

Pleas'ing, *n.* An object of pleasure. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Pleas'ur-a-ble (plēz'ūr-ā-b'l; 135), *a.* Capable of affording pleasure or satisfaction; gratifying; abounding in pleasantness or pleasantry.

Planting of orchards is very . . . pleasurable. *Bacon.*

O, sir, you are very pleasurable. *B. Jonson.*

— **Pleas'ur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Pleas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.*

Pleas'ure (plēz'ūr; 135), *n.* [F. *plaisir*, originally an infinitive. See **PLEASE**.] 1. The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; the excitement, relish, or happiness produced by the expectation or the enjoyment of something good, delightful, or satisfying; — opposed to *pain*, *sorrow*, etc.

At thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore. *Ps. xvi. 11.*

2. Amusement; sport; diversion; self-indulgence; frivolous or dissipating enjoyment; hence, sensual gratification; — opposed to *labor*, *service*, *duty*, *self-denial*, etc. "Not sunk in carnal pleasure." *Milton.*

He that loveth pleasure shall be a poor man. *Prov. xxi. 17.*

Lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God. *2 Tim. iii. 4.*

3. What the will dictates or prefers as gratifying or satisfying; hence, will; choice; wish; purpose. "He will do his pleasure on Babylon." *Isa. xlviii. 14.*

Use your pleasure; if your love do not persuade you to come, let not my letter. *Shak.*

4. That which pleases; a favor; a gratification. *Shak.*

Festus, willing to do the Jews a pleasure. *Acts xxv. 9.*

At pleasure, by arbitrary will or choice. *Dryden.* — To take pleasure in, to have enjoyment in. *Ps. cxlvii. 11.*

PLEASURE is used adjectively, or in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *pleasure boat*, *pleasure ground*, *pleasure house*, etc.

Syn. — Enjoyment; gratification; satisfaction; comfort; solace; joy; gladness; delight; will; choice; preference; purpose; command; favor; kindness.

Pleas'ure, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PLEASURED** (plēzd); p. pr. & v. b. n. **PLEASURING**.] To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify. *Shak.*

[Rolled] his hoop to pleasure Edith. *Tennyson.*

Pleas'ure, *v. i.* To take pleasure; to seek or pursue pleasure; as, to go *pleasuring*.

Pleas'ure-ful (plēz'ūr-fūl), *a.* Affording pleasure. [R.]

Pleas'ure-less, *a.* Devoid of pleasure. *G. Elliot.*

Pleas'ur-or (plēz'ūr-ēr), *n.* A pleasure seeker. *Dickens.*

Pleas'ur-ist, *n.* A person devoted to worldly pleasures. [R.] *Sir T. Browne.*

Plebe (plēb), *n.* [F. *plèbe*, fr. L. *plebs*.] 1. The common people; the mob. [Obs.]

The plebe with thirst and fury prest. *Sylvester.*

2. [Cf. **PLEBEIAN**.] A member of the lowest class in the military academy at West Point. [Cant. U. S.]

Ple-be'ian (plē-bē'yan), *a.* [L. *plebeius*, from *plebs*, *plebis*, the common people; cf. F. *plébien*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Roman plebs, or common people.

2. Of or pertaining to the common people; vulgar; common; as, *plebeian* sports; a *plebeian* throng.

Ple-be'ian, *n.* 1. One of the plebs, or common people of ancient Rome, in distinction from a patrician.

2. One of the common people, or lower ranks of men.

Ple-be'ian-ism (plē-bē'yan-iz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *plébétisme*.] 1. The quality or state of being plebeian.

2. The conduct or manners of plebeians; vulgarity.

Ple-be'ian-ize (plē-bē'yan-īz), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PLEBEIANIZED** (plēz'd); p. pr. & v. b. n. **PLEBEIANIZING**.] To render plebeian, common, or vulgar.

Ple-bio'c-lis't (plē-bī'ō-k'lis't), *n.* [L. *plebs* the common people + *colere* to cultivate.] One who flatters, or courts the favor of, the common people; a demagogue. [R.]

Ple-bi'o-ti-cation (plē-bī'ō-tī-kā'sh'n), *n.* [L. *plebs* the common people + *ficare* (in comp.) to make. See **FR**.] A rendering plebeian; the act of vulgarizing. [R.]

You begin with the attempt to popularize learning . . . but you will end in the plebeianization of knowledge. *Coleridge.*

Ple-bi'o-ti-tary (plē-bī'ō-tī-tēr-y), *a.* Of or pertaining to a plebeian.

Pleb'i-scite (plēb'ī-sī'tē), *n.* [F. *plébiscite*, fr. L. *plebiscitum*.] A vote by universal male suffrage; especially, in France, a popular vote, as first sanctioned by the National Constitution of 1791. [Written also *plebiscit*.]

Plebiscite we have lately taken, in popular use, from the French. *Fined Hall.*

Ple-bis-ci-tum (plē-bī'sī-tūm), *n.* [L., fr. *plebs*, *plebis*, common people + *actum* decree.] (Rom. Antiq.) A law enacted by the common people, under the superintendence of a tribune or some subordinate plebeian magistrate, without the intervention of the senate.

Ple-bi'ty (plē'bī'tī), *a.* [L. *plebitus*.] Worn; plaited. [Obs.] *Sir T. Browne.*

Plec-tog-nath (plĕk'tŏg-năth), *a.* (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Plectognathi. — *n.* One of the Plectognathi.

|| **Plec-tog-na-thi** (plĕk'tŏg-nă-thi), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *πλεκτός* twisted (fr. *πλέω* to plait, twist) + *νόθος* jaw.] (Zool.) An order of fishes generally having the maxillary bone united with the premaxillary, and the articular united with the dentary.



One of the Plectognathi: Cowfish (*Ostracion quadricorne*).

|| The upper jaw is immovably joined to the skull; the ventral fins are rudimentary or wanting; and the body is covered with bony plates, spines, or small rough scales, like shagreen. The order includes the didodonts, filefishes, globe-fishes, and trunkfishes.

Plec-tog-nath-i-o (plĕk'tŏg-năth-i-ŏ), *a.* (Zool.) Of Plectognathous (plĕk'tŏg-nă-thŭs), or pertaining to the Plectognathi.

|| **Plec-to-spon-dy-li** (plĕk'tŏ-spŏn'di-li), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πλεκτός* plated + *σπόνδυλος*, *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra.] (Zool.) An extensive suborder of fresh-water physostomous fishes having the anterior vertebrae united and much modified; the Xentognathi.

Plec-to-spon-dy-lo-us (-lŭs), *a.* (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Plectospondyli.

Plec-trum (plĕk'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. *PLECTRA* (-tră), E. *PLECTRUMS* (-trĭnz). [L., fr. Gr. *πλεκτρον* anything to strike with, fr. *πλέω* to strike.] A small instrument of ivory, wood, metal, or quill, used in playing upon the lyre and other stringed instruments.

Pled (plĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of **PLEAD**. [Collog.] *Spenser.*

Pledge (plĕj), *imp. & p. p.* of **PLEGE**. [Collog.] *Spenser.* **Pledge** (plĕj), *n.* [OF. *plege*, *pleige*, *pledge*, guaranty, L. *plegium*, *plivium*; akin to OF. *plevir* to bail, guaranty, perhaps fr. L. *præbere* to proffer, offer (sc. *stitem* a trust, a promise of security), but cf. also E. *play*. √28. Cf. **PREBEND**, **REPLEVIN**.] 1. (Law) The transfer of possession of personal property from a debtor to a creditor as security for a debt or engagement; also, the contract created between the debtor and creditor by a thing being so delivered or deposited, forming a species of bailment; also, that which is so delivered or deposited; something put in pawn.

|| **Pledge** is ordinarily confined to personal property; the title or ownership does not pass by it; possession is essential to it. In all these points it differs from a mortgage [see **MORTGAGE**], and in the last, from the *hypothec* of the Roman law. See **HYPOTHEC**. *Story. Kent.*

2. (Old Eng. Law) A person who undertook, or became responsible, for another; a bail; a surety; a hostage. "I am Grumio's *pledge*." *Shak.*

3. A hypothecation without transfer of possession.

4. Anything given or considered as a security for the performance of an act; a guarantee; as, mutual interest is the best *pledge* for the performance of treaties. "That voice, their liveliest *pledge* of hope." *Milton.*

5. A promise or agreement by which one binds one's self to do, or to refrain from doing, something; especially, a solemn promise in writing to refrain from using intoxicating liquors or the like; as, to sign the *pledge*; the mayor had made no *pledges*.

6. A sentiment to which assent is given by drinking one's health; a toast; a health.

Dead pledge. [A translation of L.L. *mortuum vadum*.] (Law) A mortgage. See **MORTGAGE**. — **Living pledge.** [A translation of L.L. *vivum vadum*.] (Law) The conveyance of an estate to another for money borrowed, to be held by him until the debt is paid out of the rents and profits. — **To hold in pledge**, to keep as security. — **To put in pledge**, to pawn; to give as security.

Syn. — See **EARNEST**.

Pledge, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. **PLEDGED** (plĕjd); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* **PLEDGING**.] [Cf. OF. *pleiger* to give security. See **PLEDOM**, *n.*] 1. To deposit, as a chattel, in pledge or pawn; to leave in possession of another as security; as, to *pledge* one's watch.

2. To give or pass as a security; to guarantee; to engage; to plight; as, to *pledge* one's word and honor.

We mutually *pledge* to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. *The Declaration of Independence.*

3. To secure performance of, as by a pledge. [Obs.] To *pledge* my vow, I give my hand. *Shak.*

4. To bind or engage by promise or declaration; to engage solemnly; as, to *pledge* one's self.

5. To invite another to drink, by drinking of the cup first, and then handing it to him, as a pledge of good will; hence, to drink the health of; to toast.

Pledge me, my friend, and drink till thou be'st wise. *Cowley.*

Pledge-ee' (plĕj-ē'), *n.* The one to whom a pledge is given, or to whom property pledged is delivered.

Pledge-less (plĕj-lĕs), *a.* Having no pledge.

Pledge-or' (plĕj-ŏr'), *n.* (Law) One who pledges, or **Pledge-er'** (plĕj-ŏr'), *n.* delivers anything in pledge; a pledger; — opposed to *pledgee*.

|| This word analogically requires the *e* after *g*, but the spelling *pledger* is perhaps commoner.

Pledge-er (plĕj-ŏr'), *n.* One who pledges.

Pledge-ry (-ŏr'), *n.* [Cf. OF. *pleigerie*.] A pledging; suretyship. [Obs.]

Pledge-ŏt (-ŏt), *n.* [Prov. E., a small plug.] 1. A small plug. [Prov. Eng.]

2. (Naut.) A string of oakum used in caulking.

3. (Med.) A compress, or small flat tent of lint, laid over a wound, ulcer, or the like, to exsude air, retain dressings, or absorb the matter discharged.

|| **Ple-gop-o-da** (plĕ-jŏp'ŏ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *πληγή* a stroke + *-ποδα*. In allusion to the rapid strokes of the vibrating cilia.] (Zool.) Same as **INFUSORIA**.

Ple-lad (plĕj-lăd), *n.* One of the Pleiades.

Ple-lia-dee (plĕj-lă-dē; 277), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Πλειάδες*.] 1. (Myth.) The seven daughters of Atlas and the

nymph Pleione, fabled to have been made by Jupiter a constellation in the sky.

2. (Astron.) A group of small stars in the neck of the constellation Taurus. *Job xxxviii. 31.*

|| **Pleione**, the brightest of these, a star of the third magnitude, was considered by Mädler the central point around which our universe is revolving, but there is no sufficient evidence of such motion. Only six pleiads are distinctly visible to the naked eye, whence the ancients supposed that a seventh sister had concealed herself out of shame for having loved a mortal, Sisyphus.

Plein (plān), *a.* Plain. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Plein, *v. t. & i.* To complain. See **PLAIN**. [Obs.]

Plein, *a.* [OF. & F., fr. L. *plenus*.] Full; complete.

[Obs.] "Plein remission." *Chaucer.* — **Plein'ty**, *adv.*

Pleio-o-ene (plĭŏ-sēn), *a.* (Geol.) See **PLEIOENE**.

Pleio-ph-y-li-ous (plĭŏ-fŏ-lĭ-ŭs or plĭŏ-fŏ-lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *πλείων* more + *φύλλον* leaf.] (Bot.) Having several leaves; — used especially when several leaves or leaflets appear where normally there should be only one.

|| **Pleio-sau-rus** (plĭŏ-sŏ-rŭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Paleon.*) Same as **PLEIOSAURUS**.

Pleio-tŏ-ene (plĭŏ-tŏ-sēn), *a.* [Gr. *πλειστός* most + *καινός* new.] (Geol.) Of or pertaining to the epoch, or the deposits, following the Tertiary, and immediately preceding man. — *n.* The Pleistocene epoch, or deposits.

Pleio-nal (plĭŏ-nŭl), *a.* [L. *plenus* full. Cf. **PLENARY**.] Full; complete; as, a *plenial* view or act. [Obs.]

Pleio-na-ri-ly (-nă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a plenial manner.

Pleio-na-ri-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being plenial.

Pleio-nar-ty (plĭŏ-nă-rĭ-ty or plĭŏ-nă-rĭ-ty), *n.* The state of a benefice when occupied. *Blackstone.*

Pleio-na-ry (plĭŏ-nă-rĭ; 277), *a.* [LL. *plenarius*, fr. L. *plenus* full. See **PLENTY**.] Full; entire; complete; absolute; as, a *plenial* license; *plenial* authority.

A treatise on a subject should be *plenial* or full. *I. Watts.*

Plenary indulgence (*R. C. Ch.*), an entire remission of temporal punishment due, or canonical penance for, all sins. — **Plenary inspiration.** (*Theol.*) See under **INSPIRATION**.

Pleio-na-ry, *n.* (Law) Decisive procedure. [Obs.]

Pleio (plān), *a.* [L. *plenus* full.] Full; complete; plenial. [Obs.]

Pleio-lŏ-corn (plĭŏ-lŏ-kŏrn), *n.* [L. *plenus* full + *cornu* horn.] (Zool.) A ruminant having solid horns or antlers, as the deer. *Brande & C.*

Pleio-lŏ-na-ry (plĭŏ-lŏ-nă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to the full moon. [Obs.] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pleio-lŏ-ne (-lŭn), *n.* [L. *plenitudo*; *plenus* full + *luna* the moon.] The full moon. [Obs.] *E. Jomson.*

Pleio-nip-to-ness (plĭŏ-nĭp'tŏ-ness), *n.* The quality or

Pleio-nip-to-ten-ty (-tĕn-tĭ), *n.* state of being plenipotent. [R.]

Pleio-nip-to-ten-ty (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *plenus* full + *potens*, *entis*, potent.] Possessing full power. [R.] *Milton.*

Pleio-nip-to-ten-ti-a-ry (plĭŏ-nĭp'tŏ-tĕn'ti-ă-rĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* **PLENIPO-TENTARIES** (-rĭz). **Plenipotentiaris** (cf. *f. plenipotentiaire*). A person invested with full power to transact any business; especially, an ambassador or envoy to a foreign court, with full power to negotiate a treaty, or to transact other business.

Pleio-nip-to-ten-ti-a-ry, *a.* Containing or conferring full power; invested with full power; as, *plenipotentiaris* license; *plenipotentiaris* ministers. *Howell.*

Pleio-nip (plĭŏ-nĭp), *v. t.* [See **REPLENISH**.] 1. To replenish. [Obs.] *T. Reece.*

2. To furnish; to stock, as a house or farm. [Scot.]

Pleio-nip-ling, *n.* Household furniture; stock. [Scot.]

Pleio-nist (plĭŏ-nĭst), *n.* [L. *plenus* full; cf. *f. plenist*.] One who holds that all space is full of matter.

Pleio-ni-tude (plĭŏ-nĭ-tŭd), *n.* [L. *plenitudo*, fr. *plenus* full; cf. *f. plenitudo*.] 1. The quality or state of being full or complete; fullness; completeness; abundance; as, the *plenitudo* of space or power.

2. Animal fullness; repletion; plethora. [Obs.]

Pleio-ni-ti-na-ri-an (-tĭŏ-nĭ-ti-nă-rĭ-an), *n.* A plenist.

Pleio-ni-ti-na-ry (-tĭŏ-nĭ-ti-nă-rĭ), *a.* Having plenitude; full; complete; thorough. [Obs.]

Pleio-ni-tous (plĭŏ-nĭ-tŭs), *a.* [From **PLENTY**.] 1. Containing plenty; abundant; copious; plentiful; sufficient for every purpose; as, a *plenteous* supply. "Reaping *plenteous* crop." *Milton.*

2. Yielding abundance; productive; fruitful. "The seven *plenteous* years." *Gen. xli. 34.*

3. Having plenty; abounding; rich.

The Lord shall make these *plenteous* in goods. *Deut. xxviii. 11.*

Syn. — **Plentiful**; **copious**; **full**. See **AMPLE**.

— **Pleio-ni-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pleio-ni-tous-ness**, *n.*

Pleio-ni-tous-ness (-vŭs), *a.* Plenteous. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Pleio-ni-ti-ful (-tĭŏ-fŭl), *a.* 1. Containing plenty; copious; abundant; ample; as, a *plentiful* harvest; a *plentiful* supply of water.

2. Yielding abundance; prolific; fruitful.

If it be a long winter, it is commonly a more *plentiful* year. *Bacon.*

3. Lavish; profuse; prodigal. [Obs.]

He that is *plentiful* in expenses will hardly be preserved from decay. *Bacon.*

— **Pleio-ni-ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Pleio-ni-ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

Pleio-ty (plĭŏ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **PLENTIES** (-tĭz), in *Shak.* [OE. *plentes*, *plente*, OF. *plente*, fr. L. *plentia*, fr. *plenus* full. See **FULL**, *OF.* & *COMPLETE*.] Full or adequate supply; enough and to spare; sufficiency; especially, abundant productiveness of the earth; ample supply for human wants; abundance; copiousness. "Plenty of corn and wine." *Gen. xxvii. 28.* Promises Britain peace and plenty." *Shak.*

Houses of office stuffed with *plenties*. *Chaucer.*

The teeming clouds Descend in gladness *plenty* o'er the world. *Thomson.*

Syn. — **Abundance**; **exuberance**. See **ABUNDANCE**.

Pleio-ty, *a.* Plentiful; abundant. [Obs. or Collog.]

If reasons were as *plenty* as blackberries. *Shak. (Folio ed.)*

Those countries where shrubs are *plenty*. *Goldsmith.*

|| **Ple-num** (plĕ-nŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *plenus* full.] That state in which every part of space is supposed to be full of matter; — opposed to *vacuum*. *G. Francis.*

Ple-o-chro-lo (plĕŏ-kŏ-rŏ-lŏ), *a.* Having the property of pleochroism.

Ple-o-chro-to-ism (plĕŏ-kŏ-rŏ-tŏ-iz'm), *n.* [Gr. *πλεῖον* more + *χρῶμα* color.] (*Crystallog.*) The property possessed by some crystals, of showing different colors when viewed in the direction of different axes.

Ple-o-chro-to-mat-ic (-mă-tĭk), *a.* Pleochroic.

Ple-o-chro-ma-tism (plĕŏ-kŏ-rŏ-mă-tĭz'm), *n.* Pleochroism.

Ple-o-chro-to-ous (plĕŏ-kŏ-rŏ-tŏ-ŭs), *a.* Pleochroic.

Ple-o-mor-phic (plĕŏ-mŏ-rfĭk), *a.* Pertaining to pleomorphism; as, the *pleomorphic* character of bacteria.

Ple-o-mor-phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *πλείων* more + *μορφή* form.] 1. (*Crystallog.*) The property of crystallizing under two or more distinct fundamental forms, including *dimorphism* and *trimorphism*.

2. (*Biol.*) The theory that the various genera of bacteria are phases or variations of growth of a number of Protean species, each of which may exhibit, according to undetermined conditions, all or some of the forms characteristic of the different genera and species.

Ple-o-mor-phous (-fŭs), *a.* Having the property of pleomorphism.

Ple-o-nasm (plĕŏ-năz'm), *n.* [L. *pleonasmus*, Gr. *πλεονασμός*, fr. *πλεονάζειν* to be more than enough, to abound, fr. *πλεόν*, neut. of *πλεῖον*, *πλείων*, more, compar. of *πῶλύς* much. See **FULL**, *OF.* & *cf. POLY*, *PLUR.* (*Rhet.*) Redundancy of language in speaking or writing; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; as, I saw it with my own eyes.

Ple-o-nast (-năst), *n.* One who is addicted to pleonasm. [R.] *C. Reade.*

Ple-o-naste, *n.* [Gr. *πλεοναστος* abundant, rich; cf. *f. pleonaste*.] (*Min.*) A black variety of spinel.

Ple-o-nas-tic (-năstĭk), *a.* [Cf. *f. pleonastique*.]

Ple-o-nas-tic-al (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to pleonasm; of the nature of pleonasm; redundant.

Ple-o-nas-tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a pleonastic manner.

Ple-o-pod (plĕŏ-pŏd), *n.*; *pl.* E. *PLEPODA* (-pŏd); L. *PLEPODA* (plĕŏ-pŏd-dă). [Gr. *πλεῖν* to swim + *-ποδ*.] (Zool.) One of the abdominal legs of a crustacean. See *Illustr.* under **CRUSTACEA**.

Ple-rome (plĕŏ-rŏm), *n.* [Gr. *πλήρωμα* that which fills up, fr. *πλήρουν* to fill.] (*Bot.*) The central column of parenchyma in a growing stem or root.

Ple-roph-o-ry (plĕŏ-rŏfŏ-rĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πληροφορία*; *πλήρης* full + *φέρω* to bear.] Fullness; full persuasion. [Obs.] "A *plethorophy* of assurance." *Ep. Hall.*

Ple-sance (plĕŏ-săns), *n.* Pleasance. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Ple-sh (plĕsh), *n.* A pool; a splash. [Obs.] *Spenser.*

Ple-si-o-mor-phism (plĕŏ-si-ŏ-mŏ-rfĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *πλησιος* near + *μορφή* form.] (*Crystallog.*) The property possessed by some substances of crystallizing in closely similar forms while unlike in chemical composition.

Ple-si-o-mor-phous (-fŭs), *a.* Nearly alike in form.

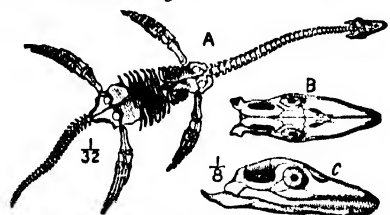
Ple-si-o-saur (-sŏr), *n.* (*Paleon.*) One of the Pleisiosauria.

|| **Ple-si-o-saur-i-a** (-sŏ-rĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See **PLESIO-SAURUS**.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct order of Mesozoic marine reptiles including the genera *Plesiosaurus*, *Pliosaurus*, and allied forms; — called also *Sauropterygia*.

Ple-si-o-saur-i-an (-ăn), *n.* (*Paleon.*) A plesiosaur.

Ple-si-o-saur-ian (-sŏ-rĭăn), *n.* *pl.* **PLESIOSAURI** (-rĭ).

[NL., fr. Gr. *πλησιος* near + *σαύρος* a lizard.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of large extinct marine reptiles, having a very long neck, a small head, and paddles for swimming. It lived in the Mesozoic age.



Plesiosaurus (Plesiosaurus dolichodermus). A Ventral side of the Skeleton; B C Dorsal and Lateral views of the Skull.

Ples-sim-ter (plĕs-sĭm'tĕr), *n.* See **PLEXIMETER**.

Plete (plĕt), *v. t. & i.* To plead. [Obs.] *P. Plowman.*

Pleth-o-ra (plĕth'ŏ-ră), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πλήθος*, fr. *πλήθω* to be or become full. Cf. **PLEONASM**.] 1. Overfullness; especially, excessive fullness of the blood vessels; repletion; that state of the blood vessels or of the system when the blood exceeds a healthy standard in quantity; hyperemia; — opposed to *anemia*.

2. State of being overfull; excess; superabundance.

He labors under a *plethora* of wit and imagination. *Jeffrey.*

Pleth-o-ret-ic (-rĕtĭk), *a.* Plethoric. [Obs.] *Johnson.*

Pleth-o-ret-ic (-rĕtĭk), *a.* Plethoric. [Obs.] *Johnson.*

Pleth-o-ret-ic (-rĕtĭk), *a.* Plethoric. [Obs.] *Johnson.*

Pleth-o-ret-ic (-rĕtĭk), *a.* Plethoric. [Obs.] *Johnson.*

Pleth-o-ret-ic (-rĕtĭk), *a.* Plethoric. [Obs.] *Johnson.*

In the size or volume of a limb, as the arm or leg, and hence the variations in the amount of blood in the limb.

Plethysmographia (plēth'is-mō-grāf'ik), *a.* (*Physiol.*) The study, by means of the pletismograph, of the variations in size of a limb, and hence of its blood supply.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *n.*, *pl.* of **PLEURON**.

Pleurā, *n.*, *pl.* L. **PLEURAE** (-rē), E. **PLEURAS** (-rās). [*NL*, *n. fem.*, fr. Gr. πλεῦρα a rib, the side.] 1. (*Anat.*) (a) The smooth serous membrane which closely covers the lungs and the adjacent surfaces of the thorax; the pleural membrane. (b) The closed sac formed by the pleural membrane about each lung, or the fold of membrane connecting each lung with the body wall.

2. (*Zool.*) Same as **PLEURON**.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the pleura or pleurae, or to the sides of the thorax.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Pleurā (plū'rā), *a.* (*Med.*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.

Plot (plōt), *n.* A network; a plait; a fold; rarely, a garment. [*Obs.*] "Many a folded plait." *Spenser*.

Plot, *n.* [*OE.* *plōt* danger, engagement, *AS.* *plōt* danger, fr. *pleōn* to risk; akin to *D.* *plōt* duty, *G.* *plōt*, *Dan.* *plōt*, *√28*. Cf. *PLAT*.] 1. That which is exposed to risk; that which is plighted or pledged; security; a wage; a pledge. "That lord whose hand must take my plight." *Shak.*

2. [*Perh.* the same word as *plight* a pledge, but at least influenced by *OF.* *plite*, *plote*, *plait*, a condition, state; cf. *E.* *plight* to fold, and *F.* *pli* a fold, habit, *plier* to fold, *E.* *ply*.] Condition; state; — risk, or exposure to danger, often being implied; as, a luckless plight. "Your plight is piteous." *Shak.*

To bring our craft all in another plight. *Chaucer*.

Plight, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PLIGHTED*; *p. pr.* & *vb.* *n.* *PLIGHTING*.] [*AS.* *plōtan* to expose to danger, *plōt* danger; cf. *D.* *verpflichten* to oblige, engage, impose a duty, *G.* *verpflichten*, *Sw.* *förplikt*, *Dan.* *förpligte*. See *PLIGHT*, *n.*] 1. To pledge; to give as a pledge for the performance of some act; as, to plight faith, honor, word; — never applied to property or goods. "To do them plights their troth." *Piers Plowman*.

He plighted his right hand
Unto another love, and to another land. *Spenser*.

Here my inviolable faith I plight. *Dryden*.

2. To promise; to engage; to betroth.

Before its setting hour, divide
The bridegroom from the plighted bride. *Sir W. Scott*.

Plight (*plīt*), *n.* One who, or that which, plights.

Plim (plīm), *v. t.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

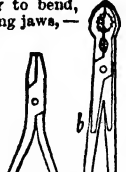
Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.

Plim (*plīm*), *n.* [*OF.* *PLUM*.] To swell, as grain or wood with water. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*.



3. Contrivance; deep reach of thought; ability to plot or intrigue. [Obs.] "A man of much plot." *Denham*.
4. A plan; a purpose. "No other plot in their religion but to serve God and save their souls." *Jer. Taylor*.
5. In fiction, the story of a play, novel, romance, or poem, comprising a complication of incidents which are gradually unfolded, sometimes by unexpected means.

If the plot or intrigue must be natural, and such as springs from the subject, then the winding up of the plot must be a probable consequence of all that went before. *Pope*.
Syn.—Intrigue; stratagem; conspiracy; cabal; combination; contrivance.

Plot (plôt), *v. t.* 1. To form a scheme of mischief against another, especially against a government or those who administer it; to conspire. *Shak.*

The wicked plotteth against the just. *Ps. xxxvii. 12.*

2. To contrive a plan or stratagem; to scheme.

The prince did plot to be secretly gone. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Plot, *v. t.* To plan; to scheme; to devise; to contrive secretly. "Plotting an unprofitable crime." *Dryden*. "Plotting now the fall of others." *Milton*.

Plotful (-fûl), *a.* Abounding with plots.

Plot-in'-an (plôt-in'-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Plottinists or their doctrines.

Plot-inist (plôt-in'-ist), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A disciple of Plotinus, a celebrated Platonic philosopher of the third century, who taught that the human soul emanates from the divine Being, to whom it is reunited at death.

Plot-proof (plôt-prôof), *a.* Secure against harm by plots. *Shak.*

Plotter (plôt-tër), *n.* One who plots or schemes; a contriver; a conspirator; a schemer. *Dryden*.

Plough (plow), *n. & v.* See **Plow**.

Plow (plôv), *n.* [OF. *plowier*, *F. pluvier*, prop. the rain bird, fr. LL. (assumed) *pluvius*, fr. L. *pluvia*, rain, from plure to rain; akin to E. *float*, G. *flessen* to flow. See **FLOAT**.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of limicoline birds belonging to the family *Charadriidae*, and especially those belonging to the subfamily *Charadriinae*. They are prized as game birds.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any gallinular bird allied to, or resembling, the true plovers, as the crab plover (*Dromas ardeola*), the American upland, or field plover (*Bartramia longicauda*), and other species of sandpipers.

Among the more important species are the black-bellied, or black-breasted, plover (*Charadrius squatarola*) of America and Europe;—called also gray plover, bull-head plover, Swiss plover, sea plover, and oyster; the golden plover (see under **GOLDEN**); the ring or ringed plover (*Argalitis hiaticula*); the Black-bellied Plover (*Charadrius squatarola*). Male.



Black-bellied Plover (*Charadrius squatarola*). Male.

Argalitis meloda; Wilson's plover (*E. Wilsonia*); the mountain plover (*E. montana*); and the semipalmated plover (*E. semipalmata*), are all small American species.

Barstard plover (*Zoöl.*), the lapwing.—Long-legged, or Yellow-legged, plover. See **TATTLER**.—Plover's page, the dunlin. [*Prov. Eng.*]—Rock plover, or Stone plover, the black-bellied plover. [*Prov. Eng.*]—Whistling plover. (a) The golden plover. (b) The black-bellied plover.

Plough (plow), *n.* [OE. *plowh*, *plou*, AS. *plôh*; akin *Flough*] to *pl. plow*, G. *pflog*, OHG. *pflog*, *pfloch*, Icel. *plög*, Sw. *plug*, Dan. *plow*, Russ. *plig*, Lith. *plugas*.] 1. A well-known implement, drawn by horses, mules, oxen, or other power, for turning up the soil to prepare it for bearing crops; also used to furrow or break up the soil for other purposes; as, the subsoil plow; the draining plow.

Where fern succeeds ungrateful to the plow. *Dryden*.

2. Fig. Agriculture; husbandry. *Johnson*.

3. A carcase of land; a plowland. [*Obs.*] [*Eng.*] Johan, mine eldest son, shall have plowes five. *Tale of Gamelyn*.

4. A joiner's plane for making grooves; a grooving plane.

5. (*Bookbinding*) An implement for trimming or shaving off the edges of books.

6. (*Astron.*) Same as **CHARLES'S WAIN**.

Ice plow, a plow used for cutting ice on rivers, ponds, etc., into cakes suitable for storing. [*U. S.*]—Mackerel plow. See under **MACKEREL**.—Plow alms, a penny formerly paid by every plowland to the church. *Cowell*.—Plow beam, that part of the frame of a plow to which the draught is applied. See **BEAM**, *n.*, 9.—Plow Monday, the Monday after Twelfth Day, or the end of the Christmas holidays.—Plow staff. (a) A kind of long-handled spade or paddle for gleaming the plowshare; a paddle staff. (b) A plow handle.—Snow plow, a structure, usually A-shaped, for removing snow from sidewalks, railroads, etc.—drawn or driven by a horse or a locomotive.

Plow, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **Plowed** (ploud) or **Ploughed**.] **Ploughed**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Plowing** or **Ploughing**.] 1. To turn up, break up, or trench, with a plow; to till with, or as with, a plow; as, to plow the ground; to plow a field.

2. To furrow; to make furrows, grooves, or ridges in; to run through, as in sailing.

Let patient Octavia plow thy visage up With her prepared nails. *Shak.*

With speed we plow the watery way. *Pope*.

3. (*Bookbinding*) To trim, or shave off the edges of, as a book or paper, with a plow. See **Plow**, *n.*, 5.

4. (*Joinery*) To cut a groove in, as in a plank, or the edge of a board; especially, a rectangular groove to receive the end of a shelf or tread, the edge of a panel, a tongue, etc.

To plow in, to cover by plowing; as, to plow in wheat.

—To plow up, to turn out of the ground by plowing.

Plow (plow), *v. t.* To labor with, or as with, a plow; plow; to till or turn up the soil with a plow; to prepare the soil or bed for anything. *Shak.*

Doth the plowman plow all day to sow? *Jas. xxviii. 24.*

Plow'a-ble (-b'l), *a.* Capable of being plowed;

Plow'a-ble (-b'l), *a.* Capable of being plowed;

Plow'bote (-bôt), *n.* (*Eng. Law*) Wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry. See **BOTE**.

Plow'boy (-bôy), *n.* A boy that drives or guides

Plow'boy (-bôy), *n.* A boy that drives or guides

Plow'er (-âr), *n.* One who plows; a plowman; a

Plow'er (-âr), *n.* One who plows; a plowman; a

Plow'foot (-fôot), *n.* An adjustable staff for

Plow'foot (-fôot), *n.* An adjustable staff for

Plow'gang (-gâng), *n.* Same as **Plowgate**.

Plow'gang (-gâng), *n.* Same as **Plowgate**.

Plow'gate (-gât), *n.* The Scotch equivalent of

Plow'gate (-gât), *n.* The Scotch equivalent of

Plow'head (-hêd), *n.* The clevis or draught iron

Plow'head (-hêd), *n.* The clevis or draught iron

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

Plow'land (-lând), *n.* 1. Land that is plowed,

2. A flat oblong cake of pressed tobacco. [*U. S.*]

3. A high, tapering silk hat. [*Stang*, *U. S.*]

4. A worthless horse. [*Stang*, *U. S.*]

5. (*Building*) A block of wood let into a wall, to

afford a hold for nails.

Fire plug, a street hydrant to which hose may be at-

tached. *U. S.*—**Hawse plug** (*Naut.*), a plug to stop a

hawse hole. — **Plug and feather**. (*Stone Working*). See

FEATHER, *n.*, 7. — **Plug centerbit**, a centerbit ending in a

small cylinder instead of a point, so as to follow and en-

large a hole previously made, or to form a counterbore

around it. — **Plug rod** (*Steam Eng.*), a rod attached to the

beam for working the valves, as in the Cornish engine. —

Plug valve (*Mech.*), a tapering valve, which turns in a case

like the plug of a faucet.

Plug (plûg), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **Plugged** (plûgd);

p. pr. & *vb. n.* **Plugging** (-gîng).] To stop with a plug;

to make tight by stopping a hole.

Plug'ger (-gër), *n.* One who, or that which, plugs.

Plug'ging, *n.* 1. The act of stopping with a plug.

2. The material of which a plug or stopple is made.

Plum (plûm), *n.* [*AS. plûme*, fr. L. *prunum*; akin

to Gr. *ῥοῦνον*, *ῥοῦνον*. Cf. *PRUNE* a dried plum.]

1. (*Bot.*) The edible drupaceous fruit of the *Prunus*

domestica, and of several other species of *Prunus*; also,

the tree itself, usually called *plum tree*.

The bullace, the damson, and the numerous varieties of *plum*, of our gardens, although growing into thornless trees, are believed to be varieties of the blackthorn, produced by long cultivation.

Two or three hundred varieties of plums derived from the *Prunus domestica* are described; among them the greenage, the *Orleans*, the *damson*, the *purple gage*, or *Reine Claude Violette*, and the *German prune*, are some of the best known.

Among the true plums are: *Beach plum*, the *Prunus maritima*, and its crimson or purple globular drupe.

Bullace plum. See **BULLACE**. — **Chickasaw plum**, the

American *Prunus chinensis*, and its round red drupe.

Orleans plum, a dark reddish purple plum of medium size, much grown in England for sale in the markets. — **Wild**

plum of America, *Prunus Americana*, with red or yellow

fruit, the original of the *town plum* and several other varieties.

Among plants called *plum*, but of other genera than *Prunus*, are: *Australian plum*, *Caryocarpus arborea</*

Plum-ba-gi-ne-ous (plūm'bā-jīn'ē-ūs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a natural order (*Plumbaginæ*) of gamopetalous herbs, of which Plumbago is the type. The order includes also the marsh rosemary, the thrift, and a few other genera.

Plum-bag-i-nous (plūm-bā-jīn'ūs), *a.* Resembling plumbago; consisting of, or containing, plumbago; as, a *plumbaginous* slate.

Plum-ba-go (plūm'bā-gō), *n.* [*L.*, from *plumbum* lead.] 1. (*Min.*) Same as *GALPITUM*.

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants with pretty salver-shaped corollas, usually blue or violet; leadwort.

Plum-be-an (plūm'bē-an), *a.* [*L.* *plumbæus*, from *Plumbæ-ous* (plūm'bā-ūs),] *plumbum* the metal lead.] 1. Consisting of, or resembling, lead. *J. Ellis*.

2. Dull; heavy; stupid. [*R.*] *J. P. Smith*.

Plum-ber (plūm'bēr), *n.* [*F.* *plombier*. See *PLUMB*.] One who works in lead; esp., one who furnishes, fits, and repairs lead, iron, or glass pipes, and other apparatus for the conveyance of water, gas, or drainage in buildings.

Plumber block (blŭk'), *a.* A pillow block.

Plumber-y (-y), *n.* [*F.* *plomberie*.] 1. The business of a plumber. [*Obs.*]

2. A place where plumbing is carried on; lead works.

Plumbic (plūm'bīk), *a.* [*From PLUMBUM*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing, lead; — used specifically to designate those compounds in which it has a higher valence as contrasted with *plumbous* compounds; as, *plumbic* oxide.

Plumbifer-ous (plūm-bīf'ēr-ūs), *a.* [*Plumbum* + *ferous*.] Producing or containing lead. *Kirwan*.

Plumbing (plūm'ing), *n.* 1. The art of casting and working in lead, and applying it to building purposes; especially, the business of furnishing, fitting, and repairing pipes for conducting water, sewage, etc. *Guill*.

2. The lead or iron pipes, and other apparatus, used in conveying water, sewage, etc., in a building.

Plumbism (plūm'bīz'm), *n.* [*From PLUMBUM*.] (*Med.*) A diseased condition, produced by the absorption of lead, common among workers in this metal or in its compounds, as among painters, typesetters, etc. It is characterized by various symptoms, as lead colic, lead line, and wrist drop. See under *COLIC*, *LEAD*, and *WRIST*.

Plumbous (-ūs), *a.* [*From PLUMBUM*.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, lead; — used specifically to designate those compounds in which it has a lower valence as contrasted with *plumbic* compounds.

Plumbum (-būm), *n.* [*L.*] (*Chem.*) The technical name of lead. See *LEAD*.

Plume (plūm), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. pluma*. Cf. *FLY*, *v.*] 1. A feather; esp., a soft, downy feather, or a long, conspicuous, or handsome feather.

Wings . . . of many a colored plume. *Milton*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) An ornamental tuft of feathers.

3. A feather, or group of feathers, worn as an ornament; a waving ornament of hair, or other material resembling feathers.

His high plume, that nodded o'er his head. *Dryden*.

4. A token of honor or prowess; that on which one prides himself; a prize or reward. "Ambitious to win from me some plume." *Milton*.

5. (*Bot.*) A large and flexible panicle of inflorescence resembling a feather, such as is seen in certain large ornamental grasses.

Plume bird (*Zoöl.*), any bird that yields ornamental plumes, especially the species of *Epinarchus* from New Guinea, and some of the herons and egrets, as the white heron of Florida (*Ardea candidissima*). — *Plume grass*.

(*Bot.*) (a) A kind of grass (*Eriarthus saccharolus*) with the spikelets arranged in great silky plumes, growing in swamps in the Southern United States. (b) The still finer *E. Ravenae* from the Mediterranean region. The name is sometimes extended to the whole genus. — *Plume moth* (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous small, slender moths, belonging to the family *Pterophoridae*, most of them have the wings deeply divided into two or more plumelike lobes. Some species are injurious to the grapevine. — *Plume nutmeg* (*Bot.*), an aromatic Australian tree (*Atherosperma moschatum*), whose numerous carapels are tipped with long plumose persistent styles.

Plume, v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PLUMED* (plūmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PLUMING*.] [*Cf. F. plumer* to pluck, to strip, *L. plumere* to cover with feathers.] 1. To pick and adjust the plumes or feathers of; to dress or prink.

Pluming her wings among the breezy bowers. *W. Irving*.

2. To strip of feathers; to pluck; to strip; to pillage; also, to peel. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*. *Dryden*.

3. To adorn with feathers or plumes. "Farewell the plumed troop." *Shak*.

4. To pride; to vaunt; to boast; — used reflexively; as, he *plumes* himself on his skill. *South*.

Plumed adder (*Zoöl.*), an African viper (*Vipera*, or *Crotalus*, *cornutus*), having a plumelike structure over each eye. It is venomous, and is related to the African puff adder. Called also *horned viper* and *hornman*. — *Plumed partridge* (*Zoöl.*), the California mountain quail (*Oreortyx pictus*). See *Mountain quail*, under *MOUNTAIN*.

Plumeless (plūm'lēss), *a.* Without plumes.

Plumulet (-lēt), *n.* [*Plume* + *-let*.] A small plume. When rosy plumulets tuft the larch. *Tennyson*.

Plum-er-y (plūm'ēr-y), *n.* Plumes, collectively or in general; plumage. [*R.*] *Southey*.

Plumicorn (plūm'ī-kōrn), *n.* [*L. pluma* feather + *cornu* horn.] (*Zoöl.*) An ear tuft of feathers, as in the horned owls.

Plumiger-ous (plūm'ī-jēr-ūs), *a.* [*L. plumiger*; *pluma* a feather + *gerere* to bear.] Feathered; having feathers. [*R.*] *Bailey*.

Plumula-form (plūm'ū-lā-fōrm), *a.* [*L. plumula*, or

plumella a little feather (dim. of *pluma* feather) + *-form*.] Having the form of a plume or feather. [*R.*]

Plumul-ped (plūm'ul-pēd), *a.* [*L. plumipes*, *-edis*; *pluma* a feather + *-pes* cf. *F. plumipède*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having feet covered with feathers. — *n.* A plumiped bird.

Plummet (plūm'mēt), *n.* [*OE. plommet*, *OF. plomet*, fr. *plom*, *plum*, lead, *F. plomb*. See *PLUMB*.] 1. A piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water.

I'll sink him deeper than e'er plummet sounded. *Shak*.

2. A plumb bob or a plumb line. See under *PLUMB*, *n.*

3. Hence, any weight.

4. A piece of lead formerly used by school children to rule paper for writing.

Plummet line, a line with a plummet; a sounding line.

Plum-ming (-mīng), *n.* [*See PLUMB*.] (*Min.*) The operation of finding, by means of a mine dial, the place where to sink an air shaft, or to bring an adit to the work, or to find which way the lode inclines.

Plum-my (-mī), *a.* [*From PLUMB*.] Of the nature of a plumb; desirable; profitable; advantageous. [*Collog.*]

"For the sake of getting something plummy." *G. Eliot*.

Plumose (plū-mōs'), *a.* [*L. plumosus*, fr. *pluma* Plumes (plūm'ūs),] feather: cf. *F. pluméux*.]

1. Having feathers or plumes.

2. Having hairs, or other parts, arranged along an axis like a feather; feathery; plumelike; as, a *plumose* leaf; *plumose* tentacles.

Plumose-site (-mōs'īt), *n.* (*Min.*) Same as *JAMESONITE*.

Plum-ty (plūm'tī), *n.* (*Min.*) The quality or state of being plumose.

Plump (plūmp), *a.* [*Compar. PLUMPER* (-ēr); *superl. PLUMPEST*.] [*OE. plomp* rude, clumsy; akin to *D. plomp*, *G. Dan.*, & *Sw. plump*, probably of imitative origin. Cf. *PLUMP*, *adv.*] Well rounded or filled out; full; fleshy; fat; as, a *plump* baby; *plump* cheeks. *Shak*.

The god of wine did his plump clusters bring. *T. Curlew*.

Plump, n. A knot; a cluster; a group; a crowd; a flock; as, a *plump* of trees, fowls, or spears. [*Obs.*]

To visit islands and the plumps of men. *Chapman*.

Plump, v. t. [*Cf. D. plompen*, *G. plumpen*, *Sw. plumpa*, *Dan. plumpe*. See *PLUMP*, *a.*] 1. To grow plump; to swell out; as, her cheeks have *plumped*.

2. To drop or fall suddenly or heavily, all at once. "Dulcinea *plumps* into a chair." *Spectator*.

3. To give a plumper. See *PLUMPER*, 2.

Plump, v. i. [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PLUMPED* (plūmp); 215; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PLUMPING*.] 1. To make plump; to fill (out) or support; — often with up.

To plump up the hollowness of their history with improbable miracles. *Fuller*.

2. To cast or let drop all at once, suddenly and heavily; as, to *plump* a stone into water.

3. To give (a vote), as a plumper. See *PLUMPER*, 2.

Plump, adv. [*Cf. D. plomp*, *interj.*, *G. plump*, *plumps*. Cf. *PLUMP*, *a.* & *v.*] Directly; suddenly; perpendicularly. "Fall *plump*." *Beau. & Fl.*

Plumper (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, plumps or swells out something else; hence, something carried in the mouth to distend the cheeks.

2. (*English Elections*) A vote given to one candidate only, when two or more are to be elected, thus giving him the advantage over the others. A person who gives his vote thus is said to *plump*, or to *plump* his vote.

3. A voter who plumps his vote. [*Eng.*]

4. A downright, unqualified lie. [*Collog. or Low*]

Plumpy, *adv.* Fully; roundly; plainly; without reserve. [*Collog.*]

Plumpyness, *n.* The quality or state of being plump.

Plum-y (-y), *a.* Plump; fat; sleek. "Plum-y Bacchus." *Shak*.

Plumula (plūm'ulā), *n.* [*pl. L. PLUMULE* (-lē), *E. -las* (-lāz).] [*L.* See *PLUMULE*.] 1. (*Bot.*) A plumule.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A down feather.

Plumula-ous (-lē'shūs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Downy; bearing down.

Plumula-ri-an (-lē'sh-ān), *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to a plumule.

Plumula-ri-a (-lē'sh-ā), *n.* [*pl. L. PLUMULARIA* (-lē), *E. PLUMULARIAS* (-lēz).] (*Zoöl.*) Any hydroid belonging to *Plumularia* and other genera of the family *Plumulariæ*. They generally grow in plumelike forms.

Plumula-ri-an (-lē'sh-ān), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any *Plumularia*. Also used adjectively.

Plumule (plūm'ulē), *n.* [*L. plumula*, dim. of *pluma* a feather: cf. *F. plumule*.] 1. (*Bot.*) The first bud, or gemmule, of a young plant; the bud, or growing point, of the embryo, above the cotyledons. See *ILLUSTR.* OF *RADICLE*. *Gray*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (a) A down feather. (b) The aftershaft of a feather. See *ILLUSTR.* UNDER *FEATHER*. (c) One of the featherlike scales of certain male butterflies.

Plumulose (plūm'ulōs'), *a.* Having hairs branching out laterally, like the parts of a feather.

Plum-y (plūm'y), *a.* Covered or adorned with plumes, or as with plumes; feathery. "His *plumy* crest." *Addison*. "The *plumy* trees." *J. S. Blackie*.

Plunder (plūnd'r), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PLUNDERED* (-dērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PLUNDERING*.] [*G. plündern* to plunder, *plunder* frippery, baggage.] 1. To take the goods of by force, or without right; to pillage; to spoil; to sack; to strip; to rob; as, to *plunder* travelers.

Nebuchadnezzar *plunders* the temple of God. *South*.

2. To take by pillage; to appropriate forcibly; as, the enemy *plundered* all the goods they found.

Syn. — To pillage; despoil; sack; rifle; strip; rob.

Plun-der (plūn'dēr), *n.* 1. The act of plundering or pillaging; robbery. See *Syn.* of *PILLAGE*.

Inroads and *plunders* of the Saracens. *Sir T. North*.

2. That which is taken by open force from an enemy; pillage; spoil; booty; also, that which is taken by theft or fraud. "He shared in the *plunder*." *Cowper*.

3. Personal property and effects; baggage or luggage. [*Slang, Southwestern U. S.*]

Plun-der-age (-āj; 48), *n.* (*Mar. Law*) The embezzlement of goods on shipboard. *Wharton*.

Plun-der-er (-ēr), *n.* One who plunders or pillages.

Plun-der (plūn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PLUNDERED* (plūnd'r); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PLUNDERING* (plūnd'r'ing).] [*OE. plun-gier*, *OE. plonger*, *F. plonger*, fr. (assumed) *LL. plumbicare*, fr. *L. plumbum* lead. See *PLUMB*.] 1. To thrust into water, or into any substance that is penetrable; to immerse; to cause to penetrate or enter quickly and forcibly; to thrust; as, to *plunge* the body into water; to *plunge* a dagger into the breast. Also used figuratively; as, to *plunge* a nation into war. "To *plunge* the boy in pleasing sleep." *Dryden*.

Bound and *plunged* him into a cell. *Tennyson*.

We shall be *plunged* into perpetual errors. *J. Watts*.

2. To baptize by immersion.

3. To entangle; to embarrass; to overcome. [*Obs.*]

Plunged and graveled with three lines of Seneca. *Sir T. Browne*.

Plunge, v. i. 1. To thrust or cast one's self into water or other fluid; to submerge one's self; to dive, or to rush in; as, he *plunged* into the river. Also used figuratively; as, to *plunge* into debt.

Forced to *plunge* naked in the raging sea. *Dryden*.

To *plunge* into the guilt of a murder. *Tillotson*.

2. To pitch or throw one's self headlong or violently forward, as a horse does.

Some wild colts, which . . . fling and *plunge*. *By. Hall*.

3. To bet heavily and with seeming recklessness on a race, or other contest; in an extended sense, to risk large sums in hazardous speculations. [*Can.*]

Plunging *are* (*Gun.*), firing directed upon an enemy from an elevated position.

Plunge, n. 1. The act of thrusting into or submerging; a dive, leap, rush, or pitch into, or as into, water; as, to take the water with a *plunge*.

2. Hence, a desperate hazard or act; a state of being submerged or overwhelmed with difficulties. [*R.*]

She was brought to that *plunge*, to conceal her husband's murder or accuse her son. *Sir P. Sidney*.

And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm, To raise me from amidst this *plunge* of sorrows? *Addison*.

3. The act of pitching or throwing one's self headlong or violently forward, like an unruly horse.

4. Heavy and reckless betting in horse racing; hazardous speculation. [*Can.*]

Plunge bath, an immersion by plunging; also, a large bath in which the bather can wholly immerse himself. — *Plunge, or Plunging, battery* (*Elec.*), a voltaic battery so arranged that the plates can be plunged into, or withdrawn from, the exciting liquid at pleasure.

Plunger (plūn'jēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, plunges; a diver.

2. A long solid cylinder, used, instead of a piston or bucket, as a forcer in pumps.

3. One who bets heavily and recklessly on a race; a reckless speculator. [*Can.*]

4. (*Pottery*) A boiler in which clay is beaten by a wheel to a creamy consistence. *Knight*.

5. (*Gun.*) The firing pin of a breechloader.

Plunger bucket, a piston, without a valve, in a pump. — **Plunger pole**, the pump rod of a pumping engine. — **Plunger pump**, a pump, as for water, having a plunger, instead of a piston, to act upon the water. It may be single-acting or double-acting.

Plun-ger (plūn'jēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, plunges; a diver.

2. A long solid cylinder, used, instead of a piston or bucket, as a forcer in pumps.

3. One who bets heavily and recklessly on a race; a reckless speculator. [*Can.*]

4. (*Pottery*) A boiler in which clay is beaten by a wheel to a creamy consistence. *Knight*.

5. (*Gun.*) The firing pin of a breechloader.

Plunger bucket, a piston, without a valve, in a pump. — **Plunger pole**, the pump rod of a pumping engine. — **Plunger pump**, a pump, as for water, having a plunger, instead of a piston, to act upon the water. It may be single-acting or double-acting.

Plun-perfect (plūn'pēr-fēkt), *a.* [*L. plus* more + *perfectus* perfect: cf. *F. plus-que-parfait*, *L. plusquamperfectum*.] More than perfect; past perfect; — said of the tense which denotes that an action or event was completed at or before the time of another past action or event. — *n.* The pluperfect tense; also, a verb in the pluperfect tense.

Plu-ral (plū'ral), *a.* [*L. pluralis*, from *plus*, *pluris*, more: cf. *F. pluriel*, *OF. plurel*. See *PLUS*.] Relating to, or containing, more than one; designating two or more; as, a *plural* word.

Plural faith, which is too much by one. *Shak*.

Plural number (*Gram.*), the number which designates more than one. See *NUMBERS*, *n.* 8.

Plu-ral, n. (*Gram.*) The plural number; that form of a word which expresses or denotes more than one; a word in the plural form.

Plu-ral-ism (-īz'm), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being plural, or in the plural number.

2. (*Ecol.*) The state of a pluralist; the holding of more than one ecclesiastical living at a time. [*Eng.*]

Plu-ral-ist, n. (*Ecol.*) A clerk or clergyman who holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice. [*Eng.*]

Of the parochial clergy, a large proportion were *pluralists*. *Macaulay*.

Plu-ral-ty (plū'ral-tī), *n.* [*pl. PLURALITIES* (-tīs).] [*L. pluralitas*: cf. *F. pluralité*.] 1. The state of being plural, or consisting of more than one; a number consisting of two or more of the same kind; as, a *plurality* of worlds; the *plurality* of a verb.



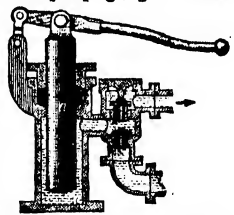
Plume Moth of the Grapevine (*Arctipylus perisicactylus*).



Plumularia (*P. setacea*).



a Plumule.



Section of Single-acting Plunger Pump. a Plunger.

2. The greater number; a majority; also, the greatest of several numbers; in elections, the excess of the votes given for one candidate over those given for another; or for any other candidate. When there are more than two candidates, the one who receives the plurality of votes may have less than a majority. See MAJORITY.

Take the plurality of the world, and they are neither wise nor good. *L'Estrange.*

3. (Eccl.) See *Plurality of benefices*, below.

Plurality of benefices (Eccl.), the possession by one clergyman of more than one benefice or living. Each benefice thus held is called a *plurality*. [Eng.]

Plu'ral-i-sa'tion (plū'ral-i-zā'shūn), n. The act of pluralizing. *H. Spencer.*

Plu'ral-ize (plū'ral-īz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PLURALIZED (-īzd); p. pr. & vb. n. PLURALIZING (-īz'ing).] 1. To make plural by using the plural termination; to attribute plurality to; to express in the plural form. 2. To multiply; to make manifold. [R.]

Plu'ral-ize, v. t. 1. To take a plural; to assume a plural form; as, a noun pluralizes. *Earle.* 2. (Eccl.) To hold more than one benefice at the same time. [Eng.]

Plu'ral-izer (-īz'ēr), n. (Eccl.) A pluralist. [R.]

Plu'ral-ly, adv. In a plural manner or sense.

Plu'ri- (plū'ri-), [See PLURIS.] A combining form from *L. plus, pluris*, more, many, as *plurilateral*.

Plu'ri-es (-ēz), n. [So called from *L. pluries* many times, often, which occurs in the first clause.] (*Law*) A writ issued in the third place, after two former writs have been disregarded. *Mozley & W.*

Plu'ri-fa'ri-ous (-fā'ri-ūz), a. [*L. plurifarius*, fr. *L. plus, pluris*, many. Cf. *BIFARIOUS*.] Of many kinds or fashions; multifarious.

Plu'ri-to'li-o-late (-tō'li-ō-lāt), a. [*Pluri- + foliolate*.] (Bot.) Having several or many leaflets.

Plu'ri-ti'er-al (-tī'er-āl), a. [*Pluri- + titeral*.] Consisting of more letters than three. — *n.* A pluriliteral word.

Plu'ri-loc'u-lar (-lō'k'ū-lār), a. [*Pluri- + locular*.] Having several cells or loculi; specifically

(Bot.), having several divisions containing seeds; as, the lomon and the orange are plurilocular fruits.

Plurilocular sporangia (Bot.), many-celled sporangia, each cell containing a single spore, as in many algae.

Plu'ri-pa'rous (plū'rip-pā-rūs), a. [*Pluri- + L. parere* to bring forth.] Producing several young at a birth; as, a *pluriparus* animal.

Plu'ri-par'tite (plū'ri-pār'tīt), a. [*Pluri- + partite*.] (Bot.) Deeply divided into several portions.

Plu'ri-pres'en-er (-přs'en-ēr), n. [*Pluri- + presen-*] Presence in more places than one. [R.]

Plu'ri-ty (plū'ri-tī), n. [*L. plus, pluris*, more.] Superabundance; excess; plethora. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Plus (plūs), a. [*L. more*; akin to *Gr. πλεον, pléon*, and *E. full*. See *FULL*, a., and cf. *Plūs*, *Plūsion*.] 1. More, required to be added; positive, as distinguished from negative; — opposed to *minus*.

2. Hence, in a literary sense, additional; real; actual. Success goes invariably with a certain *plus* or positive power. *Emerson.*

Plus sign (Math.), the sign (+) which denotes addition, or a positive quantity.

Plush (plūsh), n. [*F. pluche, petuche* (cf. *It. pelusa*), fr. *L. plus* hair. See *FURS* hair, and cf. *PEZUKA*.] A textile fabric with a nap or shag on one side, longer and softer than the nap of velvet. *Cowper.*

Plushy (-y), a. Like plush; soft and shaggy. *H. Kingsley.*

Plu'tar-chy (plū'tār-kī), n. [*Gr. πλούτος, ploutos* wealth + *-archy*.] Plutocracy; the rule of wealth. [R.]

Plu'te-al (plū'tē-āl), a. (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a plutus.

Plu'te-us (-ūs), n.; pl. *PLUTUS* (-i). [*E. PLUTUS* (-ēz), (*L. a shed*).] (*Zoöl.*) The free-swimming larva of sea urchins and ophiurans, having several long stiff processes inclosing calcareous rods.

Plu'to (plū'tō), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] The son of Saturn and Rhea, brother of Jupiter and Neptune; the dark and gloomy god of the Lower World.

Pluto monkey (*Zoöl.*), a long-tailed African monkey (*Cercopithecus pluto*), having side whiskers. The general color is black, more or less grizzled; the frontal band is white.

Plu'to-ra-y (plū'tō-rā-y), n. [*Gr. πλουτοκρατία, ploutokratia* + *-ra-y* to be strong, to rule, fr. *kratos* strength; cf. *F. plutocratie*.] A form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the wealthy classes; government by the rich; also, a controlling or influential class of rich men.

Plu'to-er-at (plū'tō-ēr-āt), n. One whose wealth gives him power or influence; one of the plutocracy.

Plu'to-er-at'ic (-krāt'ik), a. Of or pertaining to plutocracy, as *plutocratic ideas*. *Bagehot.*

Plu'to-ly-gy (plū'tō-lī-jī), n. [*Gr. πλούτος, ploutos* wealth + *-logy*.] The science which treats of wealth.

Plu'to-nian (plū'tō-nī-an), a. [*L. Plutonius*, *Gr. Πλούτωνιος*; cf. *F. plutonien*.] Plutonic.

Plu'to-ni-an (plū'tō-nī-an), n. (*Geol.*) A Plutonist.

Plu'to-ni-ism (-nī-izm), n. [*Plu'to-ni-ism*.] The theory, early advanced in geology, that the successive rocks of the earth's crust were formed by igneous fusion; — opposed to the *Neptunian* theory.

Plu'to-nist (-nīst), n. [*Plu'to-ni-ism*.] One who adopts the geological theory of igneous fusion; a Plutonist. See *PLUTONISM*.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

Plu'to-ni-um (-tūn), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Πλούτων, Plouton*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Jason and Ceres, and the god of wealth. He was represented as bearing a cornucopia, and as blind, because his gifts were bestowed without discrimination of merit.

4. (*Biol.*) Fitted to contain air; having cavities filled with air; as, *pneumatic cells*; *pneumatic bones*.

Pneumatic action, or **Pneumatic lever** (*Mus.*), a contrivance for overcoming the resistance of the keys and other movable parts in an organ, by causing compressed air from the wind chest to move them. — *Pneumatic dispatch*, a system of tubes, leading to various points, through which letters, packages, etc., are sent, by the flow and pressure of air. — *Pneumatic elevator*, a hoisting machine worked by compressed air. — *Pneumatic pile*, a tubular pile or cylinder of large diameter sunk by atmospheric pressure. — *Pneumatic pump*, an air-exhausting or forcing pump. — *Pneumatic railway*. See *ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY*. — *Pneumatic syringe*, a stout tube closed at one end, and provided with a piston, for showing that the heat produced by compressing a gas will ignite substances. — *Pneumatic trough*, a trough, generally made of wood or sheet metal, having a perforated shelf, and used, when filled with water or mercury, for collecting gases in chemical operations. — *Pneumatic tube*. See *Pneumatic dispatch*, above.

Pneu'ma'to'ly (nū'mā'tō-lī-ty), n. (*Biol.*) The state of being pneumatic, or of having a cavity or cavities filled with air; as, the *pneumaticity* of the bones of birds.

Pneu'ma'tics (nū'mā'tīks), n. [*Gr. pneumaticus*.] 1. That branch of science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and other elastic fluids, as of their weight, pressure, elasticity, etc. See *MECHANICS*. 2. (*Philos. & Theol.*) The scientific study or knowledge of spiritual beings and their relations to God, angels, and men.

Pneu'ma-to (nū'mā'tō- or nū'mā'tē-), a combining form from *Gr. πνευμα, pneuma*, wind, air, breath, respiration; as, *pneumatology*, *pneumatology*.

Pneu'ma-to-cele (nū'mā'tō-sēl), n. [*Pneumato- + Gr. κήλη, kēlē* a tumor; cf. *F. pneumatocele*.] (*Med.*) A distention of the scrotum by air; also, hernia of the lungs.

Pneu'ma-to-cyst (-īst), n. [*Pneumato- + cyst*.] (*Zoöl.*) A cyst or sac of a siphonophore, containing air, and serving as a float, as in *Physalia*.

Pneu'ma-to-gram (-grām), n. [*Pneumato- + -gram*.] (*Physiol.*) A tracing of the respiratory movements, obtained by a pneumatograph or stethograph.

Pneu'ma-to-graph (-grāf), n. [*Pneumato- + -graph*.] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for recording the movements of the thorax or chest wall during respiration; — also called *stethograph*.

Pneu'ma-to-log'i-cal (nū'mā'tō-lō-jī-kal), a. [*Gr. F. pneumatologie*.] Of or pertaining to pneumatology.

Pneu'ma-to-log-ist (nū'mā'tō-lō-jīst), n. [*Gr. F. pneumatologie*.] One versed in pneumatology.

Pneu'ma-to-lō-gy (-jī), n. [*Pneumato- + -logy*; cf. *F. pneumatologie*.] 1. The doctrine of, or a treatise on, air and other elastic fluids. See *PNEUMATICS*, 1. 2. (*Philos. & Theol.*) The science of spiritual being or phenomena of any description.

Pneu'ma-tom'e-ter (-tōm'tēr), n. [*Pneumato- + -meter*.] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for measuring the amount of force exerted by the lungs in respiration.

Pneu'ma-tom'e-try (-trī), n. See *SPINOMETRY*.

Pneu'ma-to-phore (nū'mā'tō-fōr), n. [*Pneumato- + Gr. φέρω, phérō* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Pneumono-phora*.

Pneu'ma-to-tho'rax (nū'mā'tō-thō'rāks), n. [*Pneumato- + thorax*.] (*Med.*) See *PNEUMOTHORAX*.

Pneu'mo (nū'mō), a combining form from *Gr. πνεύμα, pneuma*, a lung; as, *pneumatology*, *pneumatology*.

Pneu'mo-co'cus (-kōk'ūs), n. [*Gr. πνεύμα, pneuma*, and *Coccus*.] (*Biol.*) A form of micrococcus found in the sputum (and elsewhere) of persons suffering with pneumonia, and thought to be the cause of this disease.

Pneu'mo-gas'tric (-gās'trīk), a. [*Pneumo- + gas'tric*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the lungs and the stomach. — *n.* The pneumogastric nerve.

Pneumogastric nerve (*Anat.*), one of the tenth pair of cranial nerves which are distributed to the pharynx, esophagus, larynx, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, and spleen, and in fishes and many amphibia, to the bronchial apparatus and also to the sides of the body.

Pneu'mo-graph (nū'mō-grāf), n. Same as *PNEUMATOGRAPH*.

Pneu-mog'ra-phy (nū'mō-grā-fī), n. [*Pneumo- + -graphy*.] A description of the lungs. *Dunglison.*

Pneu-mo-lō-gy (nū'mō-lō-jī), n. [*Pneumo- + -logy*.] (*Anat.*) The science which treats of the lungs.

Pneu-mom'e-ter (nū'mōm'tēr), n. [*Pneumo- + -meter*.] (*Physiol.*) A spirometer.

Pneu-mom'e-try (-trī), n. Measurement of the capacity of the lungs for air. *Dunglison.*

Pneu-mo-ni-a (nū'mō-nī-ā), n. [*NL. fr. Gr. πνευμονία, fr. πνεύμα, pl. πνεύμα, pneuma*, also, πνεύμα, which is perh. the original form. Cf. *PNEUMATIC*, *PULMONARY*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lungs.

Catarrhal pneumonia, or **Broncho-pneumonia**, is inflammation of the lung tissue, associated with catarrh and with marked evidences of inflammation of bronchial membrane, often chronic; — also called *lobular pneumonia*, from its affecting single lobules at a time. — *Croupous pneumonia*, or ordinary pneumonia, is an acute affection characterized by sudden onset with a chill, high fever, rapid course, and sudden decline; — also called *lobar pneumonia*, from its affecting a whole lobe of the lung at once. See under *CROUPUS*. — *Fibroid pneumonia* is an inflammation of the interstitial connective tissue lying between the lobules of the lungs, and is very slow in its course, producing shrinking and atrophy of the lungs.

Pneu-mo-ni'ic (nū'mō-nī-ik), a. [*Gr. πνευμονικός*; cf. *F. pneumonique*.] (a) Of or pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary. (b) Of or pertaining to pneumonia; as, *pneumonic symptoms*.

Pneu-mo-ni-a (nū'mō-nī-ā), n. [*Gr. πνευμονία*, fr. *πνεύμα, pl. πνεύμα, pneuma*, also, πνεύμα, which is perh. the original form. Cf. *PNEUMATIC*, *PULMONARY*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lungs.

Pneu-mo-ni-a (nū'mō-nī-ā), n. [*Gr. πνευμονία*, fr. *πνεύμα, pl. πνεύμα, pneuma*, also, πνεύμα, which is perh. the original form. Cf. *PNEUMATIC*, *PULMONARY*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lungs.

Pneu-mo-ni-a (nū'mō-nī-ā), n. [*Gr. πνευμονία*, fr. *πνεύμα, pl. πνεύμα, pneuma*, also, πνεύμα, which is perh. the original form. Cf. *PNEUMATIC*, *PULMONARY*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lungs.

Pneu-mo-ni-a (nū'mō-nī-ā), n. [*Gr. πνευμονία*, fr. *πνεύμα, pl. πνεύμα, pneuma*, also, πνεύμα, which is perh. the original form. Cf. *PNEUMATIC*, *PULMONARY*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lungs.

Pneu-mo-ni-a (nū'mō-nī-ā), n. [*Gr. πνευμονία*, fr. *πνεύμα, pl. πνεύμα, pneuma*, also, πνεύμα, which is perh. the original form. Cf. *PNEUMATIC*, *PULMONARY*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lungs.

Pneu-mo-ni-a (nū'mō-nī-ā), n. [*Gr. πνευμονία*, fr. *πνεύμα, pl. πνεύμα, pneuma*, also, πνεύμα, which is perh. the original form. Cf. *PNEUMATIC*, *PULMONARY*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lungs.

Pneu-mo-ni-a (nū'mō-nī-ā), n. [*Gr. πνευμονία*, fr. *πνεύμα, pl. πνεύ*

Pneu-mo-nom'e-ter (nū'mō-nōm'ē-tēr), n. [See PNEUMO- and -METER.] A spirometer; a pneumometer.

|| **Pneu-mo-noph'o-ra** (-phō'fō-rā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πνεύμων a lung + φέρω to bear.] (Zool.) The division of Siphonophora which includes the Physalia and allied genera; — called also *Pneumatophora*.

Pneu-mo-ny (nū'mō-nŷ), n. [Cf. F. *pneumonie*.] See PNEUMONIA.

|| **Pneu-mo-ō'to-ka** (-ō'tō-kā), n. pl. [NL. See PNEU-MO- and OTICOID.] (Zool.) Same as SAUROPTERA.

|| **Pneu-moph'o-ra** (nū'mō'fō-rā), n. pl. [NL. See PNEUMOPHORA.] (Zool.) A division of holothurians having an internal gill, or respiratory tree.

Pneu-mo-skele-ton (nū'mō-skē'lē's-tōn), n. [*Pneumo-* + *skeleton*.] (Zool.) A chitinous structure which supports the gill in some invertebrates.

Pneu-mo-ther'a-py (-thēr'ā-pŷ), n. [Gr. πνεύμα air + *therapy*.] (Med.) The treatment of disease by inhalations of compressed or rarefied air.

Pneu-mo-tho-rax (-thō'rāks), n. [Gr. πνεύμα air + *thorax*.] (Med.) A condition in which air or other gas is present in the cavity of the chest; — called also *pneumatothorax*.

|| **Pni-ga-li-on** (nī-gā'lī-ōn), n. [NL, fr. Gr. πνιγάλιον nightmare, fr. πνίγω to throttle.] (Med.) Nightmare.

Pnyx (nīks), n. [NL, fr. Gr. πνύξ.] (Gr. Antiq.) The place at Athens where the meetings of the people were held for making decrees, etc.

Poa (pō'ā), n. [NL, fr. Gr. *poa* grass.] (Bot.) A genus of grasses, including a great number of species, as the kinds called *meadow grass*, *Kentucky blue grass*, *June grass*, and *spear grass* (which see).

Poach (pōch), v. t. [imp. & p. *POACHED* (pōcht); p. pr. & vb. n. *POACHING*.] [F. *pocher* to place in a pocket, to poach eggs (the yolk of the egg being as it were *pouched* in the white), from *poche* pocket, pouch. See *POUCH*, v. & n.] 1. To cook, as eggs, by breaking them into boiling water; also, to cook with butter after breaking in a vessel. Bacon.

2. To rob of game; to pocket and convey away by stealth as game; hence, to plunder. Garth.

Poach, v. t. To steal or pocket game, or to carry it away privately, as in a bag; to kill or destroy game contrary to law, especially by night; to hunt or fish unlawfully; as, to *poach* for rabbits or for salmon.

Poach, v. t. [Cf. OF. *pocher* to thrust or dig out with the fingers, to bruise (the eyes), F. *pouce* thumb, L. *polver*, and also E. *poach* to cook eggs, to plunder, and *poke* to thrust against.] 1. To stab; to pierce; to spear, as fish. [Obs.] Carew.

2. To force, drive, or plunge into anything. [Obs.] His horse *poaching* one of his legs into some hollow ground. Sir W. Temple.

3. To make soft or muddy by trampling. Tennyson.

4. To begin and not complete. [Obs.] Bacon.

Poach, v. t. To become soft or muddy. Chalky and clay lands . . . chap in summer, and *poach* in winter. Mortimer.

Poach'ard (-ārd), n. [From *POACH* to stab.] [Written also *pocard*, *pochar'd*.] (Zool.) (a) A common European duck (*Aythya ferina*); — called also *goldhead*, *poker*, and *fresh-water*, or *red-headed*, *widgeon*. (b) The American redhead, which is closely allied to the European pochar'd.

Red-crested poachard (Zool.), an Old World duck (*Branta rufina*). — **Scap poachard**, the scap duck. — **Tufted poachard**, a scap duck (*Aythya*, or *Fuligula cristata*, native of Europe and Asia).

Poacher (pōch'ēr), n. 1. One who poaches; one who kills or catches game or fish contrary to law.

2. (Zool.) The American widgeon. [Local, U. S.]

See *poacher* (Zool.), the lyrie.

Poach'i-ness (-i-nēs), n. The state of being poachy; marshiness.

Poach'y (-ŷ), a. [See *POACH* to stab.] Wet and soft; easily penetrated by the feet of cattle; — said of land.

Pock (pōk), n. Waste matter from the preparation of skins, consisting of hair, lime, oil, etc.

Pock'an (pō'kān), n. (Bot.) The pock (*Phytolacca decandra*); — called also *pocan bush*.

Pock'ard (pō'chārd), n. (Zool.) See *POACHARD*.

Pock (pōk), n. [OE. *pocke*, AS. *poc*, *poc*; akin to D. *pok*, G. *pocke*, and perh. to E. *poke* a pocket. Cf. *Pox*.] (Med.) A pustule raised on the surface of the body in variolous and vaccine diseases.

Of *pockes* and of scab and every sore. Chaucer.

Pock'arred (-ārd), a. See *POCKMARKED*. [Obs.]

Pock'-bro'ken (-brō'k'n), a. Broken out, or marked, with smallpox; pock-fretten.

Pock'et (pōk'ēt), n. [OE. *poket*, Prov. F. & OF. *poquette*, F. *pochette*, dim. fr. *poque*, *pouque*, F. *poché*; probably of Teutonic origin. See *POKE* a pocket, and cf. *POACH* to cook eggs, to plunder, and *POUCH*.] 1. A bag or pouch; especially, a small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles, particularly money; hence, figuratively, money; wealth.

2. One of several bags attached to a billiard table, into which the balls are driven.

3. A large bag or sack used in packing various articles, as ginger, hops, cowries, etc.

|| In the wool or hop trade, the *pocket* contains half a sack, or about 168 lbs.; but it is a variable quantity, the articles being sold by actual weight.

4. (Arch.) A hole or space covered by a movable piece of board, as in a floor, ceiling, partitions, or the like.

5. (Mining) (a) A cavity in a rock containing a nugget of gold or other mineral; a small body of ore contained in such a cavity. (b) A hole containing water.

6. (Naut.) A strip of canvas, sewn upon a sail so that a battens or a light spar can be placed in the interspace.

7. (Zool.) Same as *POUCH*.

|| **Pocket** is often used adjectively, or in the formation of compound words usually of obvious signification; as, *pocket comb*, *pocket compass*, *pocket edition*, *pocket handkerchief*, *pocket money*, *pocket picking*, or *pocket-picking*, etc.

Out of pocket. See under *OUT*, *prep.* — *Pocket borough*, a borough "owned" by some person. See under *BOURGH*.

|| **Pocket gopher** (Zool.), any one of several species of American mice of the family *Sitomys*.

They have large external cheek pouches, and are fossorial in their habits. They inhabit North America, from the Mississippi Valley west to the Pacific.

Called also *pouched gopher*. — *Pocket mouse* (Zool.), any species of American mice of the family *Sitomys*.

They have external cheek pouches. Some of them are adapted for leaping (genus *Dipodomys*), and are called *kangaroo mice*. They are native of the Southwestern United States, Mexico, etc. — *Pocket piece*, a piece of money kept in the pocket and not spent. — *Pocket pistol*, a pistol to be carried in the pocket. — *Pocket sheriff* (Eng. Law), a sheriff appointed by the sole authority of the crown, without a nomination by the judges in the exchequer. Burrill.

Pocket (pōk'ēt), v. t. [imp. & p. *POCKETED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *POCKETING*.] 1. To put, or conceal, in the pocket; as, to *pocket* the change.

He would pocket the expense of the license. Sterne.

2. To take clandestinely or fraudulently.

He *pocketed* pay in the names of men who had long been dead. Macaulay.

To *pocket* a ball (*Billiards*), to drive a ball into a pocket of the table. — To *pocket* an insult, affront, etc., to receive an affront without open resentment, or without seeking redress. "I must *pocket* up these wrongs." Shak.

Pocket-book (-bōk'), n. A small book or case for carrying papers, money, etc., in the pocket; also, a notebook for the pocket.

Pocketful (-fūl), n.; pl. *POCKETFULS* (-fūlz). As much as a pocket will hold; enough to fill a pocket; as, *pocketfuls* of chestnuts.

Pocket-knife (-nīf'), n.; pl. *KNIVES* (-nīvz).

A knife with one or more blades, which fold into the handle so as to admit of being carried in the pocket. See *POCKMARKED*.

Pock'-ness (-i-nēs), n. The state of being pocky.

Pock'mark (-mārk'), n. A mark or pit made by smallpox.

Pock'marked (-mārk't'), a. Marked by smallpox; pitted.

Pock'-pit'ted (-pīt'tēd), a. Pockmarked; pitted.

Pock'-pudd'ing (-pud'ding), n. A bag pudding; a name of reproach or ridicule formerly applied by the Scotch to the English.

Pock'wood (-wōd'), n. [So called because formerly used as a specific for the pock.] (Bot.) *Lignum-vitæ*.

Pock'y (-ŷ), a. [Compar. *POCKIER* (-ŷ-ēr), *superl.* *POCKIEST*.] Full of pocks; affected with smallpox or other eruptive disease. Bp. Hall.

Po'co (pō'kō), adv. [It. (*Mus*). A little; — used chiefly in phrases indicating the time or movement; as, *poco più allegro*, a little faster; *poco largo*, rather slow.

Poco a poco [It. (*Mus*). Little by little; as, *poco a poco* crescendo, gradually increasing in loudness.

Po'cock (pō'kōk), n. Peacock. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Po'co-cu-ran'te (pō'kō-kō-rān'tē), n. [It. *poco curante* caring little.] A careless person; a trifler. [R.]

Po'co-cu-ran'tism (-kō-rān'tīz'm), n. Carelessness; apathy; indifference. [R.] Carlyle.

Po'co-son (pō'kō'sōn), n. Low, wooded grounds or swamps in Eastern Maryland and Virginia. [Written also *pogusson*.] Washington.

Po'cu-lent (pō'kū'lent), a. [L. *poculentus*, fr. *poculum* a cup.] Fit for drink. [Obs.] "Some of those herbs which are not esculent, are . . . poculent." Bacon.

Po'cu-li-form (pō'kū'lī-fōrm), a. [L. *poculum* a cup + *-form*: cf. F. *poculiforme*.] Having the shape of a goblet or drinking cup.

-pod (-pōd). [See *FOOT*.] A combining form or suffix from Gr. *πούς*, *podēs*, *foot*; as, *decapod*, an animal having ten feet; *phyllipod*, an animal having leaflike feet; *myriapod*, hexapod.

Pod (pōd), n. [Probably akin to *pudding*, and perhaps the same word as *pad* a cushion; cf. also Dan. *pude* pillow, cushion, and also E. *cod* a husk, pod.] 1. A bag; a pouch. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Tassier.

2. (Bot.) A capsule of a plant, especially a legume; a dry dehiscent fruit. See *Illustr.* of *ANISOPHYTUM*.

3. (Zool.) A considerable number of animals closely clustered together; — said of seals.

Pod asper, or **Pod bit**, an auger or bit the channel of which is straight instead of twisted.

Pod, v. t. [imp. & p. *PODDING*; p. pr. & vb. n. *PODDING*.] To swell; to fill; also, to produce pod.

-po-da (-pō-dā). A New Latin plural combining form

or suffix from Gr. *πούς*, *podēs*, *foot*; as, *hexapoda*, *myriapoda*. See *POD*.

Pod'a-gra (pōd'ā-grā), n. [L. See *PODAGRA*.] (Med.) Gout in the joints of the foot; — applied also to gout in other parts of the body.

Pod-ag'rio (pōd'āg'riō), a. [*L. podagricus*, Gr. *podagrios*, fr. *podagros*, *gout* in the foot; *πούς*, *podēs*, *foot* + *ἀγρός* a catching.]

1. Pertaining to the gout; gouty; caused by gout.

2. Afflicted with gout. Sir T. Browne.

Pod'a-gru-sa (pōd'ā-grū-sā), a. Gouty; podagric.

Pod'al'i-a (pōd'āl'i-ā), n. [NL, fr. Gr. *πούς*, *podēs*, *foot* + *ἀλγος* pain.] (Med.) Pain in the foot, due to gout, rheumatism, etc.

Pod-ar'thru-m (pōd'ār'thrūm), n.; pl. *PODARTHERA* (-thra). [NL, fr. Gr. *πούς*, *podēs*, *foot* + *ἀρθρον* joint.] (Anat.) The foot joint; in birds, the joint between the metatarsus and the toes.

Pod'ded (pōd'dēd), a. Having pods.

Pod'der (-dēr), n. One who collects pods or pulses.

Pod'es'ta (pōd'ēs'tā), n. [*It. podestà*, fr. *L. potestas* power, magistracy. See *POTEST*.] 1. One of the chief magistrates of the Italian republics in the Middle Ages. Brande & C.

2. A mayor, alderman, or other magistrate, in some towns of Italy.

Pod'e'ti-um (pōd'ē'tī-ūm), n.; pl. *PODETIA* (-ā), *E. PODETUM* (-tūm). [NL, fr. Gr. *πούς*, *podēs*, *foot*.] (Bot.) A stalk which bears the fructification in some lichens, as in the so-called reindeer moss.

Podge (pōj), n. [Cf. G. *patsche* puddle, mire.] 1. A puddle; a splash. Skinner.

2. Porridge. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

Pod'y (-ŷ), a. Fat and short; pudgy.

Pod'i-cal (pōd'i-kāl), a. [*L. podex*, *podicis*, the anus.] (Zool.) Anal; — applied to certain organs of insects.

Pod'i-ceps (-i-sēps), n. [NL, fr. *L. podex*, *podicis*, anus + *pes* foot.] (Zool.) See *GREEN*.

Pod'i-um (pōd'i-ūm), n.; pl. *PODIA* (-ā). [L, fr. Gr. *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς*, *podēs*, *foot*. See *POD*.] 1. (Arch.) A low wall, serving as a foundation, a substructure, or a terrace wall. It is especially employed by archaeologists in two senses: (a) The dwarf wall surrounding the arena of an amphitheater, from the top of which the seats began. (b) The masonry under the stylobate of a temple, sometimes a mere foundation, sometimes containing chambers. See *Illustr.* of *COLUMB*.

2. (Zool.) The foot.

Pod'ley (pōd'lŷ), n. (Zool.) A young coalfish.

Pod'o- (pōd'ō), [See *FOOT*.] A combining form or prefix from Gr. *πούς*, *podēs*, *foot*; as, *podocarp*, *podocarpus*, *podology*.

Pod'o-bran-cha (-brānk'), n. [See *PODO-* and *BRANCHIA*.] (Zool.) One of the branchia attached to the bases of the legs in Crustacea.

Pod'o-bran'chi-a (-brānk'i-ā), n.; pl. *PODOBRAINCHIA* (-s). [NL, fr. (Zool.) Same as *PODOBRAINCHIA*.]

Pod'o-carp (-kārp), n. [*Pod-* + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] (Bot.) A stem, or footstalk, supporting the fruit.

Pod'o-caph-a-lous (-āf'ā-lūs), a. [*Pod-* + Gr. *καφαλή* head.] (Bot.) Having a head of flowers on a long peduncle, or footstalk.

Pod'o-gyn'i-um (-jīn'i-ūm), n. [NL, fr. Gr. *πούς*, *podēs*, *foot* + *γυνή* woman.] (Bot.) Same as *BATHYGNUM*.

Pod'oph-thal'mi-a (pōd'ōf'thāl'mī-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *PODOPHTHALMIC*.] (Zool.) The stalk-eyed Crustacea, — an order of Crustacea having the eyes supported on movable stalks. It includes the crabs, lobsters, and prawns. Called also *Podophthalmata*, and *Decapoda*.

Pod'oph-thal'mio (-thāl'miō), a. [*Pod-* + Gr. *οφθαλμός* an eye.] (Zool.) (a) Having the eyes on movable footstalks, or pedicels. (b) Of or pertaining to the *Podophthalmia*.

Pod'oph-thal'mite (-mīt), n. (Zool.) The eyestalk of a crustacean.

Pod'o-phyll'in (pōd'ō-fīl'īn), n. [From *PODOPHYLLUM*.] (Chem.) A brown bitter gum extracted from the rootstalk of the May apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*). It is a complex mixture of several substances.

Pod'o-phyll'ous (-lūs), a. 1. (Zool.) Having thin, flat, leaflike locomotive organs.

2. (Anat.) Pertaining to, or composing, the layer of tissue, made up of laminae, beneath a horse's hoof.

Pod'o-phyll'um (-lūm), n. [NL, fr. Gr. *πούς*, *podēs*, *foot* + *φύλλον* leaf.] 1. (Bot.) A genus of herbs of the Barberry family, having large palmately lobed petalate leaves and a solitary whitish flower. There are two species, the American *Podophyllum peltatum*, or May apple, and the Himalayan *P. Emodi*.

2. (Med.) The rhizome and rootlet of the May apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*), — used as a cathartic drug.

Pod'o-soph (pōd'ō-sōf), n. [*Pod-* + Gr. *σκάφος* boat.] A canoe-shaped float attached to the foot, for walking on water.

Pod'o-sperrm (-spērm), n. [*Pod-* + Gr. *σπέρμα* seed; cf. F. *podosperme*.] (Bot.) The stalk of a seed or ovule.

Pod'o-stom'a-ta (-stōm'ā-tā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. *πούς*, *podēs*, *foot* + *στόμα*, *aros*, mouth.] (Zool.) An order of Bryozoa of which *Rhabdopleura* is the type. See *RHABDOPLEURA*.

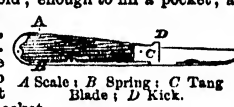
Pod'o-the'oa (-thē'kā), n.; pl. *PODOTHCEAE* (-ēs). [NL, fr. Gr. *πούς*, *podēs*, *foot* + *θήκη* case.] (Zool.) The scaly covering of the foot of a bird or reptile.

Pod'ri'da (pōd'rī'dā), n. [Sp., rotten.] A miscellaneous dish of meats. See *OLIA-PODRIDA*.

Pod'u-ra (pōd'ū-rā), n.; pl. *PODURAE* (-rēs), *E. PODURAS* (-rās). [NL, fr. Gr. *πούς*, *podēs*, *foot* + *οὐρά* tail.] (Zool.) Any small leaping thysanurous insect of the genus *Podura* and related genera; a springtail.



Pocket Gopher (*Geomys bursarius*).



A Scale; B Spring; C Tang of the handle so as to admit Blade; D Kick.



American Poachard, or Redhead (*Aythya americana*). Male.



Pod.



Podura (*Podura villosa*). Much enlarged.

Podura scale (Zool.), one of the minute scales with which the body of a podura is covered. They are used as test objects for the microscope.

Podurid (pō-dū-rīd), *n.* (Zool.) Any species of Podura or allied genera. — *a.* Pertaining to the poduras.

Pō'e (pō'e), *n.* Same as Pōi.

Pō'e-bird (pō'e-bīrd'), *n.* (Zool.) The parson bird.

Pō'e-le (pō'e-lē), *n.* Same as Pō'e.

Pō'e-lit'lo (pō'e-lī'tlō), *a.* [Gr. ποικίλος many-colored, variegated.] (Geol.) (a) Mottled with various colors; variegated; spotted; — said of certain rocks. (b) Specifically: Of or pertaining to, or characterizing, Triassic and Permian sandstones of red and other colors. [Also written *poikilitic*.]

Pō'e-lit'o-pod (pō'e-lī'tlō-pōd), *n.* [Cf. F. *poecilopode*.] (Zool.) One of the Poecilopoda. Also used adjectively.

Pō'e-lit'o-pō-da (pō'e-lī'tlō-pō'dā), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. Gr. ποικίλος variegated, manifold + *-poda*.] (Zool.) (a) Originally, an artificial group including many parasitic Entomotrachea, together with the horsehoe crabs (*Limulidae*). (b) By some recent writers applied to the Merostomata.

Pō'em (pō'ēm), *n.* [L. *poëma*, Gr. ποίημα, fr. ποιεῖν to make, to compose, to write, especially in verse; cf. F. *poème*.] 1. A metrical composition; a composition in verse written in certain measures, whether in blank verse or in rhyme, and characterized by imagination and poetic diction; — contrasted with *prose*; as, the poems of Homer or of Milton.

2. A composition, not in verse, of which the language is highly imaginative or impassioned; as, a prose poem; the poems of Ossian.

Pō'e-a'tio (pō'e-ā'tiō), *a.* [Gr. ποιητικός.] Pertaining to a poem, or to poetry; poetical. [Cf. Coleridge.]

Pō'e-na-mā (pō'e-nā-mā), *n.* (Min.) A variety of jade or nephrite, used in New Zealand for the manufacture of axes and weapons.

Pō'e-nō-gy (pō'e-nō-gī), *n.* See *POENOLOGY*.

Pō'e-pō-gā (pō'e-pō-gā), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. Gr. ποδάγος grass eating; *πόδα* grass + *άγειν* to eat.] (Zool.) A group of herbivorous marsupials including the kangaroos and their allies. — **Pō'e-pō-a-gous** (pō'e-pō-ā-gōs), *a.*

Pō'e-sy (pō'e-sī), *n.* [F. *poésie* (cf. It. *poesia*).] L. *poesis*, fr. Gr. ποιέω, from ποίω, from ποιεῖν to make. Cf. *POV*.]

1. The art of composing poems; poetical skill or faculty; as, the heavenly gift of poetry. Shak.

2. Poetry; metrical composition; poems.

Music and poetry used to quicken you. Shak.

3. A short conceit or motto engraved on a ring or other thing; a posy.

Pō'et (pō'et), *n.* [F. *poète*, L. *poëta*, fr. Gr. ποιητής, fr. ποιεῖν to make. Cf. *POEM*.] One skilled in making poetry; one who has a particular genius for metrical composition; the author of a poem; an imaginative thinker or writer.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven. Shak.

A poet is a maker, as the word signifies. Dryden.

Pō'et laureate. See under *LAUREATE*.

Pō'et-as'ter (pō'et-ā'stēr), *n.* An inferior rhymist, or writer of verses; a dabbler in poetic art.

The talk of forgotten poetasters. Macaulay.

Pō'et-as'try (pō'et-ā'strī), *n.* The works of a poetaster. [R.]

Pō'et-ess, *n.* [Cf. F. *poétesse*.] A female poet.

Pō'et'lo (pō'et-lō), *a.* [L. *poëticus*, Gr. ποιητικός; cf. F. *poétique*.] 1. Of or pertaining to poetry; suitable for poetry, or for writing poetry; as, poetic talent, theme, work, sentiments. Shak.

2. Expressed in metrical form; exhibiting the imaginative or the rhythmic quality of poetry; as, a poetical composition; poetical prose.

Pō'et'lo-ly. See *LICENSE*, *n.* 4.

Pō'et'lo-ly, *adv.* In a poetic manner.

Pō'et'lic (pō'et-līk), *n.* [Cf. F. *poétique*, L. *poëtica*, Gr. ποιητικός (sc. τέχνη).] The principles and rules of the art of poetry.

Pō'et'lo-ule (pō'et-lō-ūl), *n.* A poetaster. Swinburne.

Pō'et'ize (pō'et-īz), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. *POETIZED* (-id); p. pr. & vb. n. *POETIZING*.] [Cf. F. *poëtiser*.] To write as a poet; to compose verse; to idealize.

I versify the truth, not poëtic. Donne.

Pō'et-ry (pō'et-rī), *n.* [OF. *poëtrerie*. See *POET*.] 1. The art of apprehending and interpreting ideas by the faculty of imagination; the art of idealizing in thought and in expression.

For poetry is the blossom and the fragrance of all human knowledge, human thoughts, human passions, emotions, language. Coleridge.

2. Imaginative language or composition, whether expressed rhythmically or in prose. Specifically: Metrical composition; verse; rhyme; poems collectively; as, heroic poetry; dramatic poetry; lyric or Pindaric poetry. "The planetlike music of poetry." Sir P. Sidney.

She taketh most delight
In music, instruments, and poetry. Shak.

Pō'et-ship, *n.* The state or personality of a poet. [R.]

Pō'gy (pō'gī), *n.* (Zool.) (a) See *POGY*. (b) A small whale.

Pō'gy (pō'gī or pō'gī'), *n.* (Zool.) The menhaden.

Pō'gy is often confounded with *porgy*, and therefore incorrectly applied to various fishes.

Pōh (pō), *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt or disgust; bah!

Pō-ha-gen (pō-hā-gen), *n.* (Zool.) See *PAUHAUEN*.

Pō'l (pō'), *n.* A national food of the Hawaiians, made by baking and pounding the kalo (or taro) root, and reducing it to a thin paste, which is allowed to ferment.

Pō'le (pō-lē), or **Pō'le** (pō-lē), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. ποικίλος (sc. στίχος); cf. L. *poëticus*.] The frescoed porch or gallery in Athens where Zeno taught.

R. Browning.

Pō'gn'an-ey (pō'gn-an-sī), *n.* The quality or state of being poignant; as, the poignancy of satire; the poignancy of grief.

Pō'gn'ant (-ant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *poindre* to sting, fr. L. *pungere* to prick, sting. See *PUNCTATE*.] 1. Fricking; piercing; sharp; pungent. "His poignant spear." Spenser. "Poignant sauce." Chaucer.

2. Fig.: Pointed; keen; satirical.

His wit . . . became more lively and poignant. Sir W. Scott.

Pō'gn'ant-ly, *adv.* In a poignant manner.

Pō'li-lit'lo (pō'li-lī'tlō), *a.* (Geol.) See *POIKILITIC*.

Pō'li-lit'o-cyte (pō'li-lī'tlō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. ποικίλος diversified, changeable + *cytes* a hollow vessel.] (Physiol.)

An irregular form of corpuscle found in the blood in cases of profound anemia, probably a degenerated red blood corpuscle.

Pō'li-lit'o-ther'mal (-thēr'māl), *a.* [Gr. ποικίλος diversified, changeable + *therm* heat; cf. *therm* heat.]

Pō'li-lit'o-ther'mic (-thēr'mīk), *a.* [Gr. ποικίλος diversified, changeable + *therm* heat; cf. *therm* heat.] Having a varying body temperature. See *HOMIOOTHERMAL*.

Pō'li-lit'o-ther'mous (-mūs), *a.* (Physiol.) Poikilothermic.

Pō'li-na-na (pō'li-nā-nā), *n.* [NL. Named after M. de Poinci, a governor of the French West Indies.] (Bot.)

A prickly tropical shrub (*Cassipouita*, formerly *Poinci-ana*, *pulcherrima*), with bipinnate leaves, and racemes of showy orange-red flowers with long crimson filaments.

The genus *Poinci-ana* is kept up for three trees of Eastern Africa, the Mascarene Islands, and India.

Pō'ind (pō'ind), *v. t.* [See *POUND* to confine.] 1. To

impound, as cattle. [Obs. or Scot.] Flavel.

2. To restrain. [Scot.] Sir W. Scott.

Pō'ind'er (-ēr), *n.* 1. The keeper of a cattle pound; a pinder. [Obs. or Scot.] T. Adams.

2. One who distrains property. [Scot.] Jamieson.

Pō'ind-se-ti-a (pō'ind-sē'tī-ā), *n.* [NL. Named after Joel R. Poinsett of South Carolina.] (Bot.)

A Mexican shrub (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*) with very large and conspicuous vermilion bracts below the yellowish flowers.

Pō'int (pō'int), *v. t. & i.* To appoint. [Obs.] Spenser.

Pō'int, *n.* [F. point, and probably also *pointe*, L. *punctum*, *puncta*, fr. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick. See *PUNCTATE*, and cf. *PUNCTO*, *PUNCTURE*.] 1. That which pricks or pierces; the sharp end of anything, esp. the sharp end of a piercing instrument, as a needle or a pin.

2. An instrument which pricks or pierces, as a sort of needle used by engravers, etchers, lace workers, and others; also, a pointed cutting tool, as a stone cutter's point; — called also *pointer*.

3. Anything which tapers to a sharp, well-defined termination. Specifically: A small promontory or cape; a tract of land extending into the water beyond the common shore line.

4. The mark made by the end of a sharp, piercing instrument, as a needle; a prick.

5. An indefinitely small space; a mere spot indicated or supposed. Specifically: (Geom.) That which has neither parts nor magnitude; that which has position, but has neither length, breadth, nor thickness; — sometimes conceived of as the limit of a line; that by the motion of which a line is conceived to be produced.

6. An indivisible portion of time; a moment; an instant; hence, the verge.

When time's first point begun
Made he all souls. Sir J. Davies.

Behold, I am at the point to die. Gen. xxv. 32.

7. A mark of punctuation; a character used to mark the divisions of a composition, or the pauses to be observed in reading, or to point off groups of figures, etc.; a stop, as a comma, semicolon, and esp. a period; hence, figuratively, an end, or conclusion.

And there a point, for ended is my tale. Chaucer.

Commas and points they set exactly right. Pope.

8. Whatever serves to mark progress, rank, or relative position, or to indicate a transition from one state or position to another; degree; step; stage; hence, position or condition attained; as, a point of elevation, or of depression; the stock fell off five points; he won by ten points. "A point of precedence." Selden. "Creeping on from point to point." Tennyson.

A lord full fat and in good point. Chaucer.

9. That which arrests attention, or indicates qualities or character; a salient feature; a characteristic; a peculiarity; hence, a particular; an item; a detail; as, the good or bad points of a man, a horse, a book, a story, etc.

He told him, point for point, in short and plain. Chaucer.

In point of religion and in point of honor. Bacon.

With him the points of liberty? Milton.

10. Hence, the most prominent or important feature, as of an argument, discourse, etc.; the essential matter; esp., the proposition to be established; as, the point of an anecdote. "Here lies the point." Shak.

They will hardly prove his point. Arbuthnot.

11. A small matter; a trifle; a least consideration; a punctilio.

This fellow doth not stand upon points. Shak.

[He] cared not for God or man a point. Spenser.

12. (Mus.) A dot or mark used to designate certain tones or time; as: (a) (*Anc. Mus.*) A dot or mark distinguishing or characterizing certain tones or styles; as, points of perfection, of augmentation, etc.; hence, a note; a tune. "Sound the trumpet — not a leviant, or a flourish, but a point of war." Sir W. Scott. (b) (*Mod. Mus.*) A dot placed at the right hand of a note, to raise its value, or prolong its time, by one half, as to make a whole note equal to three half notes, a half note equal to three quarters, etc.

13. (*Astron.*) A fixed conventional place for reference, or zero of reckoning, in the heavens, usually the intersection of two or more great circles of the sphere, and named specifically in each case according to the position

intended; as, the equinoctial points; the solstitial points; the nodal points; vertical points, etc. See *EQUINOCTIAL*, *NODAL*.

14. (*Her.*) One of the several different parts of the scutcheon. See *SCUTCHEON*.

15. (*Naut.*) (a) One of the points of the compass (see *Points of the compass*, below); also, the difference between two points of the compass; as, to fall off a point. (b) A short piece of cordage used in reefing sails. See *REEF*, *point*, under *REEF*.

16. (*Anc. Costume*) A string or lace used to tie together certain parts of the dress. Sir W. Scott.

17. Lace wrought with the needle; as, point de Venise; Brussels point. See *POINT LACE*, below.

18. *pl.* (*Railways*) A switch. [Eng.]

19. An item of private information; a hint; a tip; a pointer. [Cant. U. S.]

20. (*Cricket*) A fielder who is stationed on the off side, about twelve or fifteen yards from, and a little in advance of, the batsman.

21. The attitude assumed by a pointer dog when he finds game; as, the dog came to a point. See *POINTER*.

22. (*Type Making*) A standard unit of measure for the size of type bodies, being one twelfth of the thickness of pica type. See *POINT SYSTEM OF TYPE*, under *TYPE*.

23. A tyne or snag of an autler.

24. One of the spaces on a backgammon board.

25. (*Fencing*) A movement executed with the sabre or foil; as, tierce point.

The word *point* is a general term, much used in the sciences, particularly in mathematics, mechanics, perspective, and physics, but generally either in the geometrical sense, or in that of degree, or condition of change, and with some accompanying descriptive or qualifying term, under which, in the vocabulary, the specific uses are explained; as, boiling point, carbon point, dry point, freezing point, melting point, vanishing point, etc.

At all points, in every particular, completely; perfectly. Shak. — At point, in point, at, in, or on, the point, as near as can be; on the verge; about (see *ABOUT*, *prep.*); as, at the point of death; he was on the point of speaking. "In point to fall down." Chaucer. — *Point* net, a net, at point to have been taken, recovered himself so valiantly as brought the day on his side." Milton. — *Dead point* (*Med.*). Same as *Dead center*, under *DEAD*. — *Far point* (*Med.*), in ophthalmology, the farthest point at which objects are seen distinctly. In normal eyes the far point is infinitely distant. — *Near point* (*Med.*), the nearest point at which objects are seen distinctly; either with the two eyes together (*binocular near point*), or with each eye separately (*monocular near point*). — *Nine points of the law*, all but the tenth point; the greater weight of authority. — On the point. See *AT POINT*, above.

— *Point lace*, lace wrought with the needle, as distinguishing from that made on the pillow. — *Point net*, a machine-made lace imitating the kind of Brussels lace (Brussels ground). — *Point of concurrence* (*Geom.*), a point common to two lines, but not a point of tangency or of intersection, as, for instance, that in which a cycloid meets its base. — *Point of contrary flexure*, a point at which a curve changes its direction of curvature, or at which its convexity and concavity change sides. — *Point of order*, in parliamentary practice, a question of order or propriety under the rules. — *Point of sight* (*Persp.*), in a perspective drawing, the point assumed as that occupied by the eye of the spectator. — *Point of view*, the relative position from which anything is seen or any subject is considered. — *Points of the compass* (*Naut.*), the thirty-two points of division of the compass card in the mariner's compass; the corresponding points by which the circle of the horizon is supposed to be divided, of which the four marking the directions of east, west, north, and south, are called *cardinal points*, and the rest are named from their respective directions, as N. by E., N. E. by N., E. by N., etc. See *ILLUSTR.* under *COMPASS*. — *Point paper*, paper pricked through so as to form a stencil for transferring a design. — *Point system of type*. See under *TYPE*. — *Singular point* (*Geom.*), a point of a curve which possesses some property not possessed by points in general on the curve, as a cusp, a point of inflection, a node, etc. — *To carry one's point*, to accomplish one's object, as in a controversy. — *To make a point of*, to attach special importance to. — *To make, or gain, a point*, to accomplish that which was proposed; also, to make advance by a step, grade, or position. — *To mark, or score, a point*, as in billiards, cricket, etc., to score down, or to make, a successful hit, run, etc. — *To strain a point*, to go beyond the proper limit or rule; to stretch one's authority or conscience. — *Vowel point*, in Hebrew, and certain other Eastern and ancient languages, a mark placed above or below the consonant, or attached to it, representing the vowel, or vocal sound, which precedes or follows the consonant.

Pō'int (pō'int), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. *POINTED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *POINTING*.] [Cf. F. *pointer*. See *POINT*, *n.*] 1. To give a point to; to sharpen; to cut, forge, grind, or file to an acute end; as, to point a dart, or a pencil. Used also figuratively; as, to point a moral.

2. To direct toward an object; to aim; as, to point a gun at a wolf, or a cannon at a fort.

3. Hence, to direct the attention or notice of.

Whoever should be guided through his battles by Minerva, and pointed to every scene of them. Pope.

4. To supply with punctuation marks; to punctuate; as, to point a composition.

5. To mark (as Hebrew) with vowel points.

6. To give particular prominence to; to designate in a special manner; to indicate, as if by pointing; as, the error was pointed out. Pope.

He points it, however, by no deviation from his straightforward manner of speech. Dickens.

7. To indicate or discover by a fixed look, as game.

8. (*Masonry*) To fill up and finish the joints of a wall, by introducing additional cement or mortar, and bringing it to a smooth surface.

9. (*Stone Cutting*) To cut, as a surface, with a pointed tool.

To point a rope (*Naut.*), to taper and neatly finish off the end by interweaving the netting. — To point a sail (*Naut.*), to stiffen through the eye-holes of the reefs. — To point off, to divide into periods or groups, or to separate, by pointing, as figures. — To point the yards

(of a vessel) (*Naut.*), to brace them so that the wind shall strike the sails obliquely. *Totten.*

Point (point), *v. t.* 1. To direct the point of something, as of a finger, for the purpose of designating an object, and attracting attention to it; — with *at*.

Now must the world point at poor Katharina. *Shak.*
Point at the tattered coat and rugged shoes. *Dryden.*

2. To indicate the presence of game by a fixed and steady look, as certain hunting dogs do.

He treads with caution, and he points with fear. *Gay.*

3. (*Med.*) To approximate to the surface; to head; — said of an abscess.

To point at, to treat with scorn or contempt by pointing or directing attention to; — To point well (*Naut.*), to sail close to the wind; — said of a vessel.

Point'al (-al), *n.* [From *POINT*: cf. *F. pointal* an upright wooden prop, *OE. pointille* a prick or prickle.] 1. (*Bot.*) The point of a plant.

2. A kind of pencil or style used with the tablets of the Middle Ages. "A pair of tables [*i. e.*, tablets] . . . and a pointel." *Chaucer.*

3. (*Arch.*) See **POINTREL**. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Point-blank (-blānk), *n.* [*F. point* + *blanc* white.] 1. The white spot on a target, at which an arrow or other missile is aimed. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

2. (*Mil.*) (a) With all small arms, the second point in which the natural line of sight, when horizontal, cuts the trajectory. (b) With artillery, the point where the projectile first strikes the horizontal plane on which the gun stands, the axis of the piece being horizontal.

Point-blank, *a.* 1. Directed in a line toward the object aimed at; aimed directly toward the mark.

2. Hence, direct; plain; unqualified; — said of language; as, a point-blank assertion.

Point-blank range, the extent of the apparent right line of a ball discharged. — **Point-blank shot**, the shot of a gun pointed directly toward the object to be hit.

Point-blank, *adv.* In a point-blank manner.

To sin point-blank against God's word. *Fuller.*

Point' d'appui' (pwān' dāp'pwā'). [*F.*] (*Mil.*) See under **APPUI**.

Point-de-vice' (*E.* point/dē-vīz'; *F.* pwān/de-vēz'). **Point-de-vice'** *a.* [*OE.* at point *devis*; *at* + *point* point, condition + *devis* exact, careful, *OE. devis* fixed, set. See **DEVISE**.] Uncommonly nice and exact; precise; particular.

You are rather point-devis in your accountments. *Shak.*
Thus he grew up, in logic point-devis,
Perfect in grammar, and in rhetoric nice. *Longfellow.*

Point-de-vice', *adv.* Exactly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Point-ed (point'ēd), *a.* 1. Sharp; having a sharp point; as, a pointed rock.

2. Characterized by sharpness, directness, or pithiness of expression; terse; epigrammatic; especially, directed to a particular person or thing.

His moral pleases, not his pointed wit. *Pope.*

Pointed arch (*Arch.*), an arch with a pointed crown. — **Pointed style** (*Arch.*), a name given to that style of architecture in which the pointed arch is the predominant feature; — more commonly called *Gothic*.

— **Point-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Point-ed-ness**, *n.*

Point'el (point'ēl), *n.* [From **POINT**. Cf. **POINTAL**.] See **POINTAL**.

Point'er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, points. Specifically: (a) The hand of a time-piece. (b) (*Zoöl.*) One of a breed of dogs trained to stop at sight of game, and with the nose point it out to sportsmen. (c) *pl.* (*Astron.*)

The two stars (Merak and Dubhe) in the Great Bear, the line between which points nearly in the direction of the north star. See *Illustr.* of **URSA MAJOR**. (d) *pl.* (*Naut.*) Diagonal braces sometimes fixed across the hold.

Point'ing, *n.* 1. The act of sharpening.

2. The act of designating, as a position or direction, by means of something pointed, as a finger or a rod.

3. The act or art of punctuating; punctuation.

4. The act of filling and finishing the joints in masonry with mortar, cement, etc.; also, the material so used.

5. The rubbing off of the point of the wheat grain in the first process of high milling.

6. (*Sculpt.*) The act or process of measuring, at the various distances from the surface of a block of marble, the surface of a future piece of statuary; also, a process used in cutting the statue from the artist's model.

Point'ing-stick (-stīk'), *n.* An object of ridicule or scorn; a laughingstock. *Shak.*

Point'less, *a.* Having no point; blunt; wanting keenness; obtuse; as, a pointless sword; a pointless remark.

Point'less-ly, *adv.* Without point.

Syn. — Blunt; obtuse; dull; stupid.

Point'let-ed (-lēt-ēd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a small, distinct point; apiculate. *Hemlock.*

Point'trel (point'trēl), *n.* A graving tool. *Knight.*

Point'sman (point'smān), *n.*; *pl.* -men (-mēn). A man who has charge of railroad points or switches. [*Eng.*]

Poise (poiz), *n.* [*OE.* *pois*, *peis*, *OF.* *pois*, *peis*, *F.* *pois*, *fr. l. pensus* a portion weighed out, *pendere* to weigh, weigh out. Cf. **AVOIDPOISE**, **PENDANT**, **POISE**, *v.*] [Formerly written also *poise*.] 1. Weight; gravity; that which causes a body to descend; heaviness. "Weights of an extraordinary poise." *Everlyn.*

2. The weight, or mass of metal, used in weighing, to balance the substance weighed.

3. The state of being balanced by equal weight or power; equipoise; balance; equilibrium; rest. *Bentley.*

4. That which causes a balance; a counterweight.

Men of an unbounded imagination often want the poise of judgment. *Dryden.*

Poise (poiz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **POISED** (poizd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **POISING**.] [*OE.* *poisen*, *poison*, *OF.* & *F.* *poiser*, to weigh, balance, *OF.* *il poise*, *il poise*, he weighs, *F.* *il pèse*, *fr. l. pensare*, *v. intens.* *fr. pendere* to weigh. See **POISE**, *n.*, and cf. **PENSIVE**.] [Formerly written also *poise*.] 1. To balance; to make of equal weight; as, to poise the scales of a balance.

2. To hold or place in equilibrium or equiponderance.

Nor yet was earth suspended in the sky;
Nor poised, did on her own foundation lie. *Dryden.*

3. To counterpoise; to counterbalance.

One scale of reason to poise another of sensuality. *Shak.*
To poise with solid sense a sprightly wit. *Dryden.*

4. To ascertain, as by the balance; to weigh.

He can not sincerely consider the strength, poise the weight, and discern the evidence. *South.*

5. To weigh (down); to oppress. [*Obs.*]

Least leaden slumber poise me down to-morrow. *Shak.*

Poise, *v. i.* To hang in equilibrium; to be balanced or suspended; hence, to be in suspense or doubt.

The slender, graceful spars
Poise aloft in air. *Longfellow.*

Pois'er (poiz'ēr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The balancer of dipterous insects.

Poi'son (poi'z'n), *n.* [*F. poison*, in Old French also, a potion, *fr. l. potio* a drink, draught, potion, a poisonous draught, *fr. potare* to drink. See **POTABLE**, and cf. **POTIONS**.] 1. Any agent which, when introduced into the animal organism, is capable of producing a morbid, noxious, or deadly effect upon it; as, morphine is a deadly poison; the poison of pestilential diseases.

2. That which taints or destroys moral purity or health; as, the poison of evil example; the poison of sin.

Poison ash (*Bot.*) (a) A tree of the genus *Amuric* (*A. balsamifera*) found in the West Indies, from the trunk of which a black liquor distills, supposed to have poisonous qualities. (b) The poison sumac (*Rhus venenata*). [*U. S.*]

Poison dogwood (*Bot.*), poison sumac. — **Poison hag** (*Zoöl.*), one of the superior maxillary teeth of some species of serpents, which, besides having the cavity for the pulp, is either perforated or grooved by a longitudinal canal, at the lower end of which the duct of the poison gland terminates. See *Illustr.* under **PANG**. — **Poison gland** (*Biol.*), a gland, in animals or plants, which secretes an acrid or venomous matter, that is conveyed along an organ capable of inflicting a wound. — **Poison hemlock** (*Bot.*), a poisonous umbelliferous plant (*Conium maculatum*). See **HEMLOCK**.

Poison ivy (*Bot.*), a poisonous climbing plant (*Rhus Toxicodendron*) of North America. It is common on stone walls and on the trunks of trees, and has trifoliate, rhombic-ovate, variously notched leaves. Many people are poisoned by it, if they touch the leaves. See **POISON SUMAC**. Called also *poison oak*, and *mercury*. — **Poison nut** (*Bot.*) (a) *Nuxvomica*. (b) The tree which yields this seed (*Styracis Nuxvomica*). It is found on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts. — **Poison oak** (*Bot.*), the poison ivy; also, the more shrubby *Rhus diversiloba* of California and Oregon. — **Poison sac** (*Zoöl.*). Same as *Poison gland*, above. See *Illustr.* under **PANG**. — **Poison sumac** (*Bot.*), a poisonous shrub of the genus *Rhus* (*R. venenata*); — also called *poison ash*, *poison dogwood*, and *poison elder*. It has pinnate leaves on graceful and slender common petioles, and usually grows in swampy places. Both this plant and the poison ivy (*Rhus Toxicodendron*) have clusters of smooth greenish white berries, while the red-fruited species of this genus are harmless. The tree (*Rhus vernicifera*) which yields the celebrated Japan lacquer is almost identical with the poison sumac, and is also very poisonous. The juice of the poison sumac also forms a lacquer similar to that of Japan.

Syn. — **Venom**; virus; bane; pest; malignity. — **POISON**, **VENOM**. *Poison* usually denotes something received into the system by the mouth, breath, etc. *Venom* is something discharged from animals and received by means of a wound, as by the bite or sting of serpents, scorpions, etc. Hence, *venom* specifically implies some malignity of nature or purpose.

Poi'son, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **POISONED** (-z'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **POISONING**.] [*OF.* *poisonner*, *F. empoisonner*, *L. potiorare* to give to drink. See **POISON**, *n.*] 1. To put poison upon or into; to infect with poison; as, to poison an arrow; to poison food or drink. "The ingredients of our poisoned chalice." *Shak.*

2. To injure or kill by poison; to administer poison to.

If you poison us, do we not die? *Shak.*

3. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate; as, vice poisons happiness; slander poisons the mind.

Whispering tongues can poison truth. *Cokridge.*

Poi'son, *v. i.* To act as, or convey, a poison. *Shak.*

Poi'son-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* 1. Capable of poisoning; poisonous. [*Obs.*] "Poisonable heretics." *Tooker.*

2. Capable of being poisoned.

Poi'son-er (-ēr), *n.* One who poisons. *Shak.*

Poi'son-ous (-ūz), *a.* Having the qualities or effects of poison; venomous; baneful; corrupting; noxious. *Shak.* — **Poi'son-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Poi'son-ous-ness**, *n.*

Poi'son-some (-sūm), *a.* Poisonous. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Poi'sure (poi'shūr), *n.* [See **POISE**.] Weight. [*Obs.*]

Poi'trel (poi'trēl), *n.* [*OE.* *poitrel*, *F. poitrail*, *fr. l. pectorale* a breastplate, *fr. pectoralis*, *a.* See **PECTORAL**, *a.*]

a.] (*Arm.*) **Poi'trel** The breastplate of the armor of a horse. See **PEITREL**. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Poise (poiz), *n.* See **POISE**. [*Obs.*]

Po-kal' (pō-kāl'), *n.* [*G.*] A tall drinking cup.

Poke (pok), *n.* (*Bot.*) A large North American herb of the genus *Phytolacca* (*P. decandra*), bearing dark purple juicy berries; — called also *gargel*, *pigeon berry*, *pocan*, and *pokeweed*. The root and berries have emetic and purgative properties, and are used in medicine. The young shoots are sometimes eaten as a substitute for asparagus, and the berries are said to be used in Europe to color wine.

Poke, *n.* [*AS.* *poca*, *poha*, *pohha*; akin to *Ice.* *pokt*, *OE.* *poke*, and *perh. to E. poke*; cf. also *Gael.* *poca*, and *OF.* *poque*, *CF.* *Pock*, *Pockar*, *Pouch*.] 1. A bag; a sack; a pocket. "He drew a dial from his poke." *Shak.*

They wallowed as pigs in a poke. *Chaucer.*

2. A long, wide sleeve; — called also *poke sleeve*.

To buy a pig in a poke (that is, in a bag), to buy a thing without knowledge or examination of it. *Camden.*

Poke, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **POKED** (pōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **POKING**.] [*CF.* *L.* *pōkō* to prick, pierce, thrust, *pok* a dagger, knife, *D. pook*, *G. pocken* to beat, also *fr. poc* a blow, *Gael. puc* to push.] 1. To thrust or push against or into with anything pointed; hence, to stir up; to excite; as, to poke a fire.

He poked John, and said "Sleepest thou?" *Chaucer.*

2. To thrust with the horns; to gore.

3. [From *5th Psk.* 3.] To put a poke on; as, to poke an ox. [*Collog.* *U. S.*]

To poke fun, to excite fun; to joke; to jest. [*Collog.*]

— To poke fun at, to make a butt of; to ridicule. [*Collog.*]

Poke, *v. i.* To search; to feel one's way, as in the dark; to grope; as, to poke about.

A man must have poked into Latin and Greek. *Prior.*

Poke, *n.* 1. The act of poking; a thrust; a jog; as, a poke in the ribs. *Ld. Lytton.*

2. A lazy person; a dawdler; also, a stupid or uninteresting person. [*Slang.* *U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

3. A contrivance to prevent an animal from leaping or breaking through fences. It consists of a yoke with a pole inserted, pointed forward. [*U. S.*]

Poke bonnet, a bonnet with a straight, projecting front.

Poke'bag (-hāg'), *n.* [So called in allusion to its bag-like most.] (*Zoöl.*) The European long-tailed titmouse; — called also *poke-pudding*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pok'er (pōk'ēr), *n.* [From **POKE** to push.] 1. One who pokes.

2. That which pokes or is used in poking, especially a metal bar or rod used in stirring a fire of coals.

3. A poking-stick. *Decker.*

4. (*Zoöl.*) The poachard. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Poker picture, a picture formed in imitation of blister-washed drawings, by singeing the surface of wood with a heated poker or other iron. *Fairholt.*

Pok'er, *n.* [*Of* uncertain etymol.] A game at cards derived from brag, and first played about 1835 in the Southwestern United States. *Johnson's Cyc.*

Pok'er, *n.* [*Cf.* *Dan.* *pokker* the deuce, devil, also *W. pucc*, *puci*, a hobgoblin, bugbear, and *E. puck*.] Any imagined frightful object, especially one supposed to haunt the darkness; a bugbear. [*Collog.* *U. S.*]

Pok'er-ish, *a.* Infested by pokers; adapted to excite fear; as, a pok'erish place. [*Collog.* *U. S.*]

There is something pok'erish about a deserted dwelling. *Lowell.*

Pok'er-ish, *a.* Still like a poker. [*Collog.*]

Pok'et (pōk'ēt), *a.* A pocket. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pok'et (pōk'ēt), *n.* (*Bot.*) See **POKE**, the plant.

Pok'ey (pōk'y), *a.* See **POKEY**.

Pok'ing (pōk'ing), *a.* Drugging; servile. [*Collog.*]

Bred to some poking profession. *Cray.*

Pok'ing-stick (-stīk'), *n.* A small stick or rod of steel, formerly used in adjusting the plaits of ruffs. *Shak.*

Poky (pōk'y), *a.* [Written also *pokey*.] 1. Confined; cramped. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. Dull; tedious; uninteresting. [*Collog.*]

Po-lac'ca (pō-lāk'k'a), *n.* [*It.* *polacca*, *polaccra*, *polacca*; *cf.* *F.* *polacque*, *polacre*, *Sp.* *polacre*.] [Written also *polacre*.] 1. (*Naut.*) A vessel with two or three masts, used in the Mediterranean. The masts are usually of one piece, and without tops, caps, or cross-trees.

2. (*Mus.*) See **POLONAISE**.

Po-lack (pō-lāk'), *n.* A Polander. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Po-lac're (pō-lāk'ēr), *n.* Same as **POLACCA**, 1.

Po-lan'd-er (pō-lānd-ēr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Poland; a Pole.

Po-lar (pō-lār), *a.* [*Cf.* *F.* *polaire*. See **POLE** of the earth.] 1. Of or pertaining to one of the poles of the earth, or of a sphere; situated near, or proceeding from, one of the poles; as, polar regions; polar seas; polar winds.

2. Of or pertaining to the magnetic pole, or to the point to which the magnetic needle is directed.

3. (*Geom.*) Pertaining to, reckoned from, or having a common radiating point; as, polar coordinates.

Polar axis, that axis of an astronomical instrument, as an equatorial, which is parallel to the earth's axis. — **Polar bear** (*Zoöl.*), a large bear (*Ursus*, or *Thalarctos*, *maritimus*) inhabiting the arctic regions. It sometimes measures nearly nine feet in length and weighs 1,600 pounds. It is partially amphibious, very powerful, and the most carnivorous of all the bears. The fur is white, tinged with yellow. Called also *white bear*. See **BEAR**. — **Polar body** or *cell* (*Biol.*), a tiny globule formed by the metamorphosis of the germinal vesicle and some of the surrounding protoplasm in the maturation of the ovum.

First, a nuclear spindle with two stars at its poles is formed, then one end of the spindle becomes projected into a protoplasmic prominence on the surface of the egg, and finally a portion of this prominence is constricted off from the egg and forms the polar body. The portion of the spindle remaining in the egg is ultimately converted into the female pronucleus. — **Polar circles** (*Astron.* & *Geog.*), two circles, each at a distance from a pole of the earth equal

ile, senâte, cAre, kAm, krm, ksk,

final, gll; éve, évent, énd, érm, recent; Ice,

idea, ill; ôid, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd;

to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or about 23° 29', the northern called the *arctic circle*, and the southern the *antarctic circle*. — **Polar clock**, a tube, containing a polarizing apparatus, turning on an axis parallel to that of the earth, and indicating the hour of the day on an hour circle, by being turned toward the plane of maximum polarization of the light of the sky, which is always 90° from the sun. — **Polar coordinates**. See under *3d* COORDINATE. — **Polar dial**, a dial whose plane is parallel to a great circle passing through the poles of the earth. *Mith. Dict.* — **Polar distance**, the angular distance of any point on a sphere from one of its poles, particularly of a heavenly body from the north pole of the heavens. — **Polar equation** of a line or surface, an equation which expresses the relation between the polar coordinates of every point of the line or surface. — **Polar force** (*Physic.*), forces that are developed and act in pairs, with opposite tendencies or properties in the two elements, as magnetism, electricity, etc. — **Polar hare** (*Zool.*), a large hare of Arctic America (*Lepus arcticus*), which turns pure white in winter. It is probably a variety of the common European hare (*L. timidus*). — **Polar lights**, the aurora borealis or australis. — **Polar**, or **Polaris**, opposition or contrast (*Logic*), an opposition or contrast made by the existence of two opposite conceptions which are the extremes in a species, as white and black in colors; hence, as great an opposition or contrast as possible. — **Polar projection**. See under *2d* PROJECTION. — **Polar spherical triangle** (*Spheric.*), a spherical triangle whose three angular points are poles of the sides of a given triangle. See 4th **POLAR**. — **Polar whale** (*Zool.*), the right whale, or bowhead. See **WHALE**.

Polar (pō'lar), *n.* (*Conic Sections*) The right line drawn through the two points of contact of the two tangents drawn from a given point to a given conic section. The given point is called the *pole* of the line. If the given point lies within the curve so that the two tangents become imaginary, there is still a real polar line which does not meet the curve, but which possesses other properties of the polar. Thus the focus and directrix are pole and polar. There are also poles and polar curves to curves of higher degree than the second, and poles and polar planes to surfaces of the second degree.

Polar-ohy (pō'lar-ō'y), *n.* See **POLAROHY**.

Polar-ohy (pō'lar-ō'y), *n.* See **POLAROHY**.

Polar-ly (pō'lar-lī), *adv.* In a polar manner; with polarity. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Polar-im-ter (pō'lar-im'tēr), *n.* [*Polar + meter.*] (*Opt.*) An instrument for determining the amount of polarization of light, or the proportion of polarized light, in a partially polarized ray.

Polar-im-try (trī), *n.* (*Opt.*) The art or process of measuring the polarization of light.

Polaris (pō'lar-īs), *n.* [*NL* See **POLAR**.] (*Astron.*) The polar star. See **NORTH STAR**, under **NORTH**.

Polariscope (pō'lar-ī-skōp), *n.* [*Polar + scope.*] (*Opt.*) An instrument consisting essentially of a polarizer and an analyzer, used for polarizing light, and analyzing its properties.

Polariscope (pō'lar-ī-skōp), *n.* (*Opt.*) Of or pertaining to the polariscope; obtained by the use of a polariscope; as, *polariscope* observations.

Polariscope (pō'lar-ī-skōp), *n.* (*Opt.*) The art or process of making observations with the polariscope.

Polariscope (pō'lar-ī-skōp), *n.* (*Opt.*) Pertaining to, or exhibiting, poles; having a polar arrangement or disposition; arising from, or dependent upon, the possession of poles or polar characteristics; as, *polariscope* antagonism.

Polariscope (pō'lar-ī-skōp), *n.* [*Cl. F. polariscope.*] (*Physic.*) That quality or condition of a body in virtue of which it exhibits opposite, or contrasted, properties or powers, in opposite, or contrasted, parts or directions; or a condition giving rise to a contrast of properties corresponding to a contrast of positions, as, for example, attraction and repulsion in the opposite parts of a magnet, the dissimilar phenomena corresponding to the different sides of a polarized ray of light, etc.

Polariscope (pō'lar-ī-skōp), *n.* (*Geom.*) A property of the conic sections by virtue of which a given point determines a corresponding right line and a given right line determines a corresponding point. See **POLAR**, *n.*

Polariscope (pō'lar-ī-skōp), *n.* (*Cl. F. polariscope.*) 1. The act of polarizing; the state of being polarized, or of having polarity.

Polariscope (pō'lar-ī-skōp), *n.* (*Opt.*) A peculiar affection or condition of the rays of light or heat, in consequence of which they exhibit different properties in different directions.

Polariscope (pō'lar-ī-skōp), *n.* (*Opt.*) If a beam of light, which has been reflected from a plate of unsilvered glass at an angle of about 56°, be received upon a second plate of glass similar to the former, and at the same angle of incidence, the light will be readily reflected when the two planes of incidence are parallel to each other, but will not be reflected when the two planes of incidence are perpendicular to each other. The light has, therefore, acquired new properties by reflection from the first plate of glass, and is called *polarized light*, while the modification which the light has experienced by this reflection is called *polarization*. The plane in which the beam of light is reflected from the first mirror is called the *plane of polarization*. The angle of polarization is the angle at which a beam of light must be reflected, in order that the polarization may be the most complete. The term *polarization* was derived from the theory of emission, and it was conceived that each luminous molecule has two poles analogous to the poles of a magnet; but this view is not now held. According to the undulatory theory, ordinary light is produced by vibrations transverse or perpendicular to the direction of the ray, and so distributed as to show no distinction as to any particular direction. But when, by any means, these vibrations are made to take place in one plane, the light is said to be *plane polarized*. If only a portion of the vibrations lie in one plane, the ray is said to be *partially polarized*. Light may be polarized by several methods other than by reflection, as by refraction through most crystalline media, or by being transmitted obliquely through several plates of glass with parallel faces. If a beam of polarized light be transmitted through a crystal of quartz in the direction of its axis, the plane of polarization will be changed

by an angle proportional to the thickness of the crystal. This phenomenon is called *rotatory polarization*. A beam of light reflected from a metallic surface, or from glass surfaces under certain peculiar conditions, acquires properties still more complex, its vibrations being no longer rectilinear, but circular, or elliptical. This phenomenon is called *circular or elliptical polarization*.

Polariscope (pō'lar-ī-skōp), *n.* (*Physic.*) An effect produced upon the plates of a voltaic battery, or the electrodes in an electrolytic cell, by the deposition upon them of the gases liberated by the action of the current. It is chiefly due to the hydrogen, and results in an increase of the resistance, and the setting up of an opposing electro-motive force, both of which tend materially to weaken the current of the battery, or that passing through the cell.

Polariscope (pō'lar-ī-skōp), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. POLARIZED* (-īzēd); *p. pr. & vb. n. POLARIZING* (-īzēng).] [*Cl. F. polarisare.*] To communicate polarity to.

Polariscope (pō'lar-ī-skōp), *n.* (*Physic.*) That which polarizes; especially, the part of a polariscope which receives and polarizes the light. It is usually a reflecting plate, or a plate of some crystal, as tourmaline, or a doubly refracting crystal.

Polariscope (pō'lar-ī-skōp), *n.* (*R.*) Tending to a pole; having a direction toward a pole. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Polariscope (pō'lar-ī-skōp), *n.* [*F.*] (*Zool.*) A flying squirrel (*Sciurus volans volans*) native of Northern Europe and Siberia; — called also *musine*.

Polder (pō'ldēr), *n.* [*D.*] A tract of low land reclaimed from the sea by means of high embankments. [*Holland & Belgium.*]

Poldavay (pō'ldāv-ē), *n.* [*Cl. F. POLDAVAY.*] A kind of coarse bagging, — used for coal sacks. *Weale.*

Pole (pōl), *n.* [*Cl. G. Pole; a Pole, Polen Poland.*] A native or inhabitant of Poland; a Poleander.

Pole, *n.* [*AS. pāl, L. palus, akin to pangere to make fast.* Cf. *PALE* a stake, *FACT.*] 1. A long, slender piece of wood; a tall, slender piece of timber; the stem of a small tree whose branches have been removed; as, specifically: (a) A carriage pole, a wooden bar extending from the front axle of a carriage between the wheel horses, by which the carriage is guided and held back. (b) A flag pole, a pole on which a flag is supported. (c) A Maypole. See **MAYPOLE**. (d) A barber's pole, a pole painted in stripes, used as a sign by barbers and hairdressers. (e) A pole on which climbing beans, hops, or other vines, are trained.

2. A measuring stick; also, a measure of length equal to 5½ yards, or a square measure equal to 30½ square yards; a rod; a perch. *Bacon.*

Pole bean (*Bot.*), any kind of bean which is customarily trained on poles, as the scarlet runner or the Lima bean. — **Pole flounder** (*Zool.*), a large deep-water flounder (*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*), native of the northern coasts of Europe and America, and much esteemed as a food fish; — called also *cray flounder*, and *pole fluke*. — **Pole lathe**, a simple form of lathe, or a substitute for a lathe, in which the work is turned by means of a cord passing around it, one end being fastened to the treadle, and the other to an elastic pole above. — **Pole mast** (*Naut.*), a mast formed from a single piece or from a single tree. — **Pole of a sphere** (*Geom.*), the point where the principal axis meets the surface. — **Pole plate** (*Arch.*), a horizontal timber resting on the tiebeams of a roof and receiving the ends of the rafters. It differs from the *plate* in not resting on the wall.

Pole, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. POLED* (pōld); *p. pr. & vb. n. POLING.*] 1. To furnish with poles for support; as, to *pole* beans or hops.

2. To convey on poles; as, to *pole* hay into a barn.

3. To impel by a pole or poles, as a boat.

4. To stir, as molten glass, with a pole.

Pole, *n.* [*L. polus, Gr. πόλος a pivot or hinge on which anything turns, an axis, a pole; akin to πέλαιω to move: cf. F. pôle.*] 1. Either extremity of an axis of a sphere; especially, one of the extremities of the earth's axis; as, the north *pole*.

2. (*Spheric.*) A point upon the surface of a sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle; or the point in which a diameter of the sphere perpendicular to the plane of such circle meets the surface. Such a point is called the *pole* of that circle; as, the *pole* of the horizon; the *pole* of the ecliptic; the *pole* of a given meridian.

3. (*Physic.*) One of the opposite or contrasted parts or directions in which a polar force is manifested; a point of maximum intensity of a force which has two such points, or which has polarity; as, the *poles* of a magnet; the firmament; the sky. [*Poetic*]

4. The firmament; the sky. [*Poetic*]

Shoots against the dusky pole. *Milton.*

5. (*Geom.*) See **POLARITY** and **POLAR**, *n.*

Magnetic pole. See under **MAGNETIC**. — **Poles of the earth, or Terrestrial poles** (*Geom.*), the two opposite points on the earth's surface which the axis of the earth passes. — **Poles of the heavens, or Celestial poles**, the two opposite points in the celestial sphere which coincide with the earth's axis produced, and about which the heavens appear to revolve.

Poleaxe (pōl'āks), *n.* [*OE. pollax; cf. Lat. pollex.*] *OD. polleze.* See **POLL** head, and **AX**. Anciently, a kind of battle-axe with a long handle; later, an ax or hatchet with a short handle, and a head variously patterned; — used by soldiers, and also by sailors in boarding a vessel.

Polecat (pōl'kāt), *n.* [*Probably fr. F. poule hen, and originally, a poultry cat, because it feeds on poultry.* See **POULTRY**.] (*Zool.*) (a) A small European carnivore of the Weasel family (*Putorius feticus*). Its scent glands secrete



12

European Polecat (*Putorius feticus*).

a substance of an exceedingly disagreeable odor. Called also *fischer*, *foulmart*, and *European ferret*. (b) The scrotum. The name is also applied to other allied species. **Polecat** (pōl'kāt), *n.* [*Etymology uncertain.*] A sort of coarse canvas; plowday. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Polecat, *n.* Without a pole; as, a *poleless* chariot. **Pole-march** (pōl'mārk), *n.* [*Gr. πολέμαρχος; πόλεμος war + αρχος leader, from αρχεν to be first.*] (*Gr. Ant.*) In Athens, originally, the military commander-in-chief; but, afterward, a civil magistrate who had jurisdiction in respect of strangers and sojourners. In other Grecian cities, a high military and civil officer.

Polemic (pōl'mīk), *n.* [*Gr. πολέμικος warlike, fr. πόλεμος war: cf. F. polémique.*] 1. Of or pertaining to controversy; maintaining, or involving, controversy; controversial; disputative; as, a *polemic* discourse or essay; *polemic* theology.

2. Engaged in, or addicted to, polemics, or to controversy; disputations; as, a *polemic* writer. *South.*

Polemic, *n.* 1. One who writes in support of one opinion, doctrine, or system, in opposition to another; one skilled in polemics; a controversialist; a disputant. The sarcasms and invectives of the young *polemic*. *Macaulay.*

2. A polemic argument or controversy. [*R.*]

Polemic (pōl'mīk), *n.* [*Gr. πολέμικος warlike, fr. πόλεμος war: cf. F. polémique.*] 1. Of or pertaining to controversy; maintaining, or involving, controversy; controversial; disputative; as, a *polemic* discourse or essay; *polemic* theology.

2. Engaged in, or addicted to, polemics, or to controversy; disputations; as, a *polemic* writer. *South.*

Polemic, *n.* 1. One who writes in support of one opinion, doctrine, or system, in opposition to another; one skilled in polemics; a controversialist; a disputant. The sarcasms and invectives of the young *polemic*. *Macaulay.*

2. A polemic argument or controversy. [*R.*]

Polemic (pōl'mīk), *n.* [*Gr. πολέμικος warlike, fr. πόλεμος war: cf. F. polémique.*] 1. Of or pertaining to controversy; maintaining, or involving, controversy; controversial; disputative; as, a *polemic* discourse or essay; *polemic* theology.

2. Engaged in, or addicted to, polemics, or to controversy; disputations; as, a *polemic* writer. *South.*

Polemic, *n.* 1. One who writes in support of one opinion, doctrine, or system, in opposition to another; one skilled in polemics; a controversialist; a disputant. The sarcasms and invectives of the young *polemic*. *Macaulay.*

2. A polemic argument or controversy. [*R.*]

Polemic (pōl'mīk), *n.* [*Gr. πολέμικος warlike, fr. πόλεμος war: cf. F. polémique.*] 1. Of or pertaining to controversy; maintaining, or involving, controversy; controversial; disputative; as, a *polemic* discourse or essay; *polemic* theology.

2. Engaged in, or addicted to, polemics, or to controversy; disputations; as, a *polemic* writer. *South.*

Polemic, *n.* 1. One who writes in support of one opinion, doctrine, or system, in opposition to another; one skilled in polemics; a controversialist; a disputant. The sarcasms and invectives of the young *polemic*. *Macaulay.*

2. A polemic argument or controversy. [*R.*]

Polemic (pōl'mīk), *n.* [*Gr. πολέμικος warlike, fr. πόλεμος war: cf. F. polémique.*] 1. Of or pertaining to controversy; maintaining, or involving, controversy; controversial; disputative; as, a *polemic* discourse or essay; *polemic* theology.

2. Engaged in, or addicted to, polemics, or to controversy; disputations; as, a *polemic* writer. *South.*

Polemic, *n.* 1. One who writes in support of one opinion, doctrine, or system, in opposition to another; one skilled in polemics; a controversialist; a disputant. The sarcasms and invectives of the young *polemic*. *Macaulay.*

2. A polemic argument or controversy. [*R.*]

Polemic (pōl'mīk), *n.* [*Gr. πολέμικος warlike, fr. πόλεμος war: cf. F. polémique.*] 1. Of or pertaining to controversy; maintaining, or involving, controversy; controversial; disputative; as, a *polemic* discourse or essay; *polemic* theology.

2. Engaged in, or addicted to, polemics, or to controversy; disputations; as, a *polemic* writer. *South.*

Polemic, *n.* 1. One who writes in support of one opinion, doctrine, or system, in opposition to another; one skilled in polemics; a controversialist; a disputant. The sarcasms and invectives of the young *polemic*. *Macaulay.*

2. A polemic argument or controversy. [*R.*]

Polemic (pōl'mīk), *n.* [*Gr. πολέμικος warlike, fr. πόλεμος war: cf. F. polémique.*] 1. Of or pertaining to controversy; maintaining, or involving, controversy; controversial; disputative; as, a *polemic* discourse or essay; *polemic* theology.

2. Engaged in, or addicted to, polemics, or to controversy; disputations; as, a *polemic* writer. *South.*

Polemic, *n.* 1. One who writes in support of one opinion, doctrine, or system, in opposition to another; one skilled in polemics; a controversialist; a disputant. The sarcasms and invectives of the young *polemic*. *Macaulay.*

2. A polemic argument or controversy. [*R.*]

Polemic (pōl'mīk), *n.* [*Gr. πολέμικος warlike, fr. πόλεμος war: cf. F. polémique.*] 1. Of or pertaining to controversy; maintaining, or involving, controversy; controversial; disputative; as, a *polemic* discourse or essay; *polemic* theology.

2. Engaged in, or addicted to, polemics, or to controversy; disputations; as, a *polemic* writer. *South.*

Po-li-cied (pōl'i-sīd), *a.* Policed. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
Po-li-cy (pōl'i-sy), *n.*; *pl.* *POLICIES* (-sīz). [*L. politia*, *Gr. politeia*; *cf. F. police, OF. policie.* See *POLICE*, *n.*] 1. Civil polity. [*Obs.*]

2. The settled method by which the government and affairs of a nation are, or may be, administered; a system of public or official administration, as designed to promote the external or internal prosperity of a state.

3. The method by which any institution is administered; system of management; course.

4. Management or administration based on temporal or material interest, rather than on principles of equity or honor; hence, worldly wisdom; dexterity of management; cunning; stratagem.

5. Prudence or wisdom in the management of public and private affairs; wisdom; sagacity; wit.

The very policy of a hostess, finding his purse so far above his clothes, did detect him. *Fuller.*

6. Motive; object; inducement. [*Obs.*]
 What policy have you to bestow a benefit where it is counted an injury? *Sir P. Sidney.*

Syn. — See *POLITY*.

Po-li-cy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. POLICED* (-sīd); *p. pr. & vb. n. POLICING*.] To regulate by laws; to reduce to order. [*Obs.*] "Polishing of cities." *Bacon.*

Po-li-cy, *n.* [*F. police*; *cf. Fr. polissia, Sp. política, It. polizza*; of uncertain origin; *cf. L. pollex* thumb (as being used in pressing the seal), in *LL.* also, seal; or *cf. LL. politicum, polietum, polietum, L. polypitum*, account book, register, *fr. Gr. πολυπύτυον* having many folds or leaves; *πολύς* many + *πτυγή* fold, leaf, from *πτύσσειν* to fold; or *cf. LL. apolitia* a receipt.] 1. A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds.

2. The writing or instrument in which a contract of insurance is embodied; an instrument in writing containing the terms and conditions on which one party engages to indemnify another against loss arising from certain hazards, perils, or risks to which his person or property may be exposed. See *INSURANCE*.

3. A method of gambling by betting as to what numbers will be drawn in a lottery; as, to play policy.

Interest policy, a policy that shows by its form that the assured has a real, substantial interest in the matter insured. — **Open policy**, one in which the value of the goods or property insured is not mentioned. — **Policy book**, a book to contain a record of insurance policies. — **Policy holder**, one to whom an insurance policy has been granted. — **Policy shop**, a gambling place where one may bet on the numbers which will be drawn in lotteries. — **Valued policy**, one in which the value of the goods, property, or interest insured is specified. — **Wager policy**, a policy that shows on the face of it that the contract it embodies is a pretended insurance, founded on an ideal risk, where the insured has no interest in anything insured.

Po-ling (pōl'ing), *n.* [*From POLK a stick*.] 1. The act of supporting or of propelling by means of a pole or poles; as, the *po-ling* of beams; the *po-ling* of a boat.

2. (*Gardening*) The operation of dispersing worm casts over the walks with poles.

3. One of the poles or planks used in upholding the side earth in excavating a tunnel, ditch, etc.

Po-lish (pōl'ish), *a.* [*From POLK a Polisher*.] Of or pertaining to Poland or its inhabitants. — *n.* The language of the Poles.

Po-lish (pōl'ish), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. POLISHED* (-isht); *p. pr. & vb. n. POLISHING*.] [*F. polir, L. polire.* *cf. POLITE, -ish.*] 1. To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; to burnish; to overspread with luster; as, to *polish* glass, marble, metals, etc.

2. Hence, to refine; to wear off the rudeness, coarseness, or rusticity of; to make elegant and polite; as, to *polish* life or manners. *Milton.*

To *polish off*, to finish completely, as an adversary. [*Slang*] *W. H. Russell.*

Po-lish, *v. i.* To become smooth, as from friction; to receive a gloss; to take a smooth and glossy surface; as, steel *polishes* well. *Bacon.*

Po-lish, *n.* 1. A smooth, glossy surface, usually produced by friction; a gloss or luster.

Another prism of clearer glass and better *polish*. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. Anything used to produce a gloss.

3. Fig.: Refinement; elegance of manners.

This Roman *polish* and this smooth behavior. *Addison.*

Po-lish-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being polished.

Po-lished (-isht), *a.* Made smooth and glossy, as by friction; hence, highly finished; refined; polite; as, *polished* plate; *polished* manners; *polished* verse.

Po-lished-ness, *n.* The quality of being polished.

Po-lish-er (-ish-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, polishes; also, that which is used in polishing. *Addison.*

Po-lish-ing, *a. & n.* from *POLISH*.

Polishing iron, an iron burnisher; esp., a small smoothing iron used in laundries. — **Polishing slate**. (a) A gray or yellow slate, found in Bohemia and Auvergne, and used for polishing glass, marble, and metals. (b) A kind of bone or whetstone; bone slate. — **Polishing snake**, a tool used in cleaning lithographic stones. — **Polishing wheel**, a wheel or disk coated with, or composed of, abrading material, for polishing a surface.

Po-lish-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of polishing, or the state of being polished. [*R.*]

Po-lite (pō-lit), *a.* [*Compar. POLITER* (-ār); *superl. POLITEST*.] [*L. politus, p. p. of polire* to polish; *cf. F. poli.* See *POLISH, v.*] 1. Smooth; polished. [*Obs.*]

Rays of light falling on a *polite* surface. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. Smooth and refined in behavior or manners; well bred; courteous; complaisant; obliging; civil.

He marries, bows at court, and grows *polite*. *Pope.*

3. Characterized by refinement, or a high degree of finish; as, *polite* literature. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Polished; refined; well bred; courteous; affable; urbane; civil; courtly; elegant; genteel.

Po-lite, *v. t.* To polish; to refine; to render polite. [*Obs.*]

Po-lite-ly (pō-lit'ly), *adv.* 1. In a polished manner; so as to be smooth or glossy. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. In a polite manner; with politeness.

Po-lite-ness, *n.* 1. High finish; smoothness; burnished elegance. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

2. The quality or state of being polite; refinement of manners; urbanity; courteous behavior; complaisance; obliging attentions.

Syn. — Courtesy; good breeding; refinement; urbanity; courteousness; affability; complaisance; civility; gentility; courtliness. — *Politeness*, *COURTESY*. *Politeness* denotes that ease and gracefulness of manners which first sprung up in cities, connected with a desire to please others by anticipating their wants and wishes, and studiously avoiding whatever might give them pain. *Courtesy* is, etymologically, the *politeness* of courts. It displays itself in the address and manners; it is shown more especially in receiving and entertaining others, and is a union of dignified complaisance and kindness.

Pol-i-tesse (E. pōl'i-tēs'; F. pōl'i-tēs'), *n.* [*F.*] Politeness.

Po-li-tic (pōl'i-tik), *a.* [*L. politicus* political, *Gr. πολιτικός* belonging to the citizens or to the state, *fr. πολις* citizen; *cf. F. politique.* See *POLICE*, and *cf. POLITICAL*.] 1. Of or pertaining to polity, or civil government; political; as, the body *politic*. See under *Body*.

He with his people made all but one *politic* body. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Pertaining to, or promoting, a policy, especially a national policy; well-devised; adapted to its end, whether right or wrong; — said of things; as, a *politic* treaty. "Enrich'd with *politic* grave counsel." *Shak.*

3. Sagacious in promoting a policy; ingenious in devising and advancing a system of management; devoted to a scheme or system rather than to a principle; hence, in a good sense, wise; prudent; sagacious; and in a bad sense, artful; unscrupulous; cunning; — said of persons.

Politic with my friend, smooth with mine enemy. *Shak.*

Syn. — Wise; prudent; sagacious; discreet; provident; wary; artful; cunning.

Po-li-tic, n. A politician. [*Archaic*] *Bacon.*

Swiftly the politician goes: is it dark? he borrows a lantern; Slowly the statesman and sure, guiding his feet by the stars. *Lowell.*

Po-li-ti-cal (pō-lit'i-kal), *a.* 1. Having, or conforming to, a settled system of administration. [*R.*] "A *political* government." *Evelyn.*

2. Of or pertaining to public policy, or to politics; relating to affairs of state or administration; as, a *political* writer. "The *political* state of Europe." *Talley.*

3. Of or pertaining to a party, or to parties, in the state; as, his *political* relations were with the Whigs.

4. *Politic*; wise; also, artful. [*Obs.*] *Sterne.*

Political economy, that branch of political science or philosophy which treats of the sources and methods of production and preservation of the material wealth and prosperity of nations.

Po-li-ti-cal-ism (-iz'm), *n.* Zeal or party spirit in politics.

Po-li-ti-cal-ly, *adv.* 1. In a political manner.

2. Politically; artfully. [*Obs.*] *Kneller.*

Po-li-ti-cas-tor (-kās'tēr), *n.* [*cf. It. politicastro.*] A petty politician; a pretender in politics. *Milton.*

Po-li-ti-shan (pōl'i-tish'an), *n.* [*cf. F. politicien.*] 1. One versed or experienced in the science of government; one devoted to politics; a statesman.

While empiric politicians see deceit. *Dryden.*

2. One primarily devoted to his own advancement in public office, or to the success of a political party; — used in a depreciatory sense; one addicted or attached to politics as managed by parties (see *POLITICS*, 2); a schemer; an intriguer; as, a mere *politician*.

Like a scurvy politician, seem To see the things thou dost not. *Shak.*

The politician . . . ready to do anything that he apprehends for his advantage. *South.*

Po-li-ti-cian, *a.* Cunning; using artifice; politic; artful. "Ill-meaning *politician* lords." *Milton.*

Po-li-ti-cist (pō-lit'i-sist), *n.* A political writer. [*R.*]

Po-li-ti-ty (pō-lit'i-ti), *adv.* In a politic manner; sagaciously; shrewdly; artfully. *Pope.*

Po-li-tics (-tiks), *n.* [*cf. F. politique, Gr. πολιτική* (*sc. ἐπιστήμη*). See *POLITIC*.] 1. The science of government; that part of ethics which has to do with the regulation and government of a nation or state, the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity, the defense of its existence and rights against foreign control or conquest, the augmentation of its strength and resources, and the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals.

2. The management of a political party; the conduct and contests of parties with reference to political measures or the administration of public affairs; the advancement of candidates to office; in a bad sense, artful or dishonest management to secure the success of political candidates or parties; political trickery.

When we say that two men are talking *politics*, we often mean that they are wrangling about some mere party question. *F. W. Robertson.*

Po-li-tize (pō-lit'iz), *v. t.* To play the politician; to dispute as politicians do. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Po-li-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [*L. politura, fr. polire* to polish. See *POLISH, v.*] Polish; gloss. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Po-li-ty (-ty), *n.*; *pl. POLITIES* (-tiz). [*L. politia, Gr. πολιτεία*; *cf. F. politie.* See *POLICE, POLICY*.] 1. The form or constitution of the civil government of a nation or state; the framework or organization by which the various departments of government are combined into a systematic whole. *Blackstone. Hooker.*

2. Hence: The form or constitution by which any institution is organized; the recognized principles which lie at the foundation of any human institution.

Nor is it possible that any form of *polity*, much less *polity* ecclesiastical, should be good, unless God himself be author of it. *Hooker.*

3. Policy; art; management. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — Policy. — *POLITIC, POLICY*. These two words were originally the same. *Polity* is now confined to the structure of a government; as, civil or ecclesiastical *polity*; while *policy* is applied to the scheme of management of public affairs with reference to some aim or result; as, foreign or domestic *policy*. *Policy* has the further sense of skillful or cunning management.

Po-lit-er-i-z-a-tion (pō-lit'ēr-i-zā'shun), *n.* (*Med.*) The act of initiating the middle ear by blowing air up the nose during the act of swallowing; — so called from Prof. Politzer of Vienna, who first practiced it.

Po-lit-er (pō-lit'), *n.* A pulley. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Po-lit-ka (pō-lit'ka), *n.* [*Pol. Polka* a Polish woman; *cf. F. & G. polka.*] 1. A dance of Polish origin, but now common everywhere. It is performed by two persons in common time.

2. (*Mus.*) A lively Bohemian or Polish dance tune in 2-4 measure, with the third quaver accented.

Polka jacket, a kind of knit jacket worn by women.

Poll (pōl), *n.* [*From Polly, the proper name.*] A parrot; — familiarly so called.

Poll, n. [*Gr. οἱ πολλοί* the many, the rabble.] One who does not try for honors, but is content to take a degree merely; a passman. [*Cambridge Univ., Eng.*]

Poll (pōl), *n.* [*Akin to LG. polle* the head, the crest of a bird, the top of a tree, *OD. pol, polle*, *Dan. pold* the crown of a hat.] 1. The head; the back part of the head. "All flaxen was his *poll*." *Shak.*

2. A number or aggregate of heads; a list or register of heads or individuals.

We are the greater *poll*, and in true fear They gave us our demands. *Shak.*

The muster file, rotten and sound, upon my life, amounts not to fifteen thousand *poll*. *Shak.*

3. Specifically, the register of the names of electors who may vote in an election.

4. The casting or recording of the votes of registered electors; as, the close of the *poll*.

All soldiers quartered in the place are to remove, . . . and not to return till one day after the *poll* is ended. *Blackstone.*

5. *pl.* The place where the votes are cast or recorded; as, to go to the *polls*.

6. The broad end of a hammer; the butt of an ax.

7. (*Zool.*) The European club. See *POLLARD*, 3 (a).

Poll book, a register of persons entitled to vote at an election. — **Poll evil** (*Far.*), an inflammatory swelling or abscess on a horse's head, confined beneath the great ligament of the neck. — **Poll pick** (*Mining*), a pole having a heavy spike on the end, forming a kind of crowbar. — **Poll tax**, a tax levied by the head, or poll; a capitation tax.

Poll, v. t. [*imp. & p. p. POLLED* (pōld); *p. pr. & vb. n. POLLING*.] 1. To remove the poll or head of; hence, to remove the top or end of; to clip; to lop; to shear; as, to *poll* the head; to *poll* a tree.

When he [Absalom] *polled* his head. *2 Sam. xiv. 26.*

His death did so grieve them that the *polls* themselves; they clipped off their horse and mule's hairs. *Sir P. North.*

2. To cut off; to remove by clipping, shearing, etc.; to mow or crop; — sometimes with *off*; as, to *poll* the hair; to *poll* wool; to *poll* grass.

Who, as he *polled* off his dirt's head, so sure he had decreed That all the counsels of their war he would *poll* off like it. *Chapman.*

3. To extort from; to plunder; to strip. [*Obs.*]

Which *polls* and *polls* the poor in piteous woe. *Syngers.*

4. To impose a tax upon. [*Obs.*]

5. To pay as one's personal tax.

The man that *polled* but twelve pence for his head. *Dryden.*

6. To enter, as polls or persons, in a list or register; to enroll, esp. for purposes of taxation; to enumerate one by one.

Poling the reformed churches whether they equalize in number those of his three kingdoms. *Milton.*

7. To register or deposit, as a vote; to elicit or call forth, as votes or voters; as, he *polled* a hundred votes more than his opponent.

And *poll* for points of faith his trusty vote. *Tickell.*

8. (*Law*) To cut or shave smooth or even; to cut in a straight line without indentation; as, a *polled* deer. See *DEED POLL*. *Hurvell.*

To *poll* a jury, to call upon each member of the jury to answer individually as to his concurrence in a verdict which has been rendered.

Poll, v. i. To vote at an election. *Beaconsfield.*

Poll-lack (pōl'lak), *n.* [*cf. G. & D. pollack*, and *Gael. pollag* a little pool, a sort of fish.] (*Zool.*) (a) A marine gadoid food fish of Europe (*Pollachius virens*). Called also *greenfish*, *greenling*, *lait*, *lect*, *lob*, *lythe*, and *whiting* *pollack*. (b) The American pollack; the coalfish.

Poll-age (pōl'āj), *n.* A head or poll tax; hence, extortion. [*Obs.*] *Foote.*

Poll-an (pōl'an), *n.* [*cf. Gael. pollag* a kind of fish.] (*Zool.*) A lake whitefish (*Coregonus pollan*), native of Ireland. In appearance it resembles a herring.

Poll-lard (pōl'lārd), *n.* [*From POLL the head.*] 1. A tree having its top cut off at some height above the ground, that it may throw out branches. *Pennant.*

2. A clipped coin; also, a counterfeit. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

3. (*Zool.*) (a) A fish, the chub. (b) A stag that has cast its antlers. (c) A hornless animal (cow or sheep).

Poll-lard, v. t. [*imp. & p. p. POLLARDED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. POLLARDING*.] To lop the tops of; as trees; to poll; as, to *pollard* willows. *Evelyn.*

Poll-lax (pōl'laks'), *n.* A poleax. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Poll-ed (pōld), *a.* Deprived of a poll, or of something belonging to the poll. Specifically: (a) Lopped; — said of trees having their tops cut off. (b) Cropped; hence, bald; — said of a person. "The *poll-ed* bachelor." *Beau. & Fl.* (c) Having cast the antlers; — said of a stag. (d) Without horns; as, *poll-ed* cattle; *poll-ed* sheep.

Poll-en (pōl'en), *n.* [*L. pollen* fine flour, fine dust; *cf. Gr. πλάγ*.] 1. Fine bran or flour. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

ale, senate, care, am, arm, ask,

anal, all; éve, évent, énd, farn, recent; ice,

idea, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd;

2. (Bot.) The fecundating dustlike cells of the anthers of flowers. See *FLOWER*, and *ILLUSTRATION OF FILAMENT*.

Pollen grain (Bot.), a particle or cell of pollen. — **Pollen mass**, a pollinium. **Grain** — **Pollen sac**, a compartment of an anther containing pollen, usually there are four in each anther. — **Pollen tube**, a slender tube which issues from the pollen grain on its contact with the stigma, which it penetrates, thus conveying it, it is supposed, the fecundating matter of the grain to the ovule.

Pollen-atrious (pŏl'ŏn-ā'trē-ŏs), a. Consisting of meal or pollen.

Pollened (-lënd), a. Covered with pollen. *Tennyson*.

Polleniferous (-fēr-ŏs), a. [Pollen + -ferous.] (Bot.) Producing pollen; polliniferous.

Pollenin (-ŏn), n. [Cf. F. *pollénine*.] (Chem.) A substance found in the pollen of certain plants. [R.]

Pollenize (-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. *POLLINIZED* (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. *POLLINIZING* (-iz'ing).] To supply with pollen; to impregnate with pollen.

Poller (pŏl'ēr), n. [From *POLL*.] One who polls; specifically: (a) One who polls or lops trees. (b) One who polls or cuts hair; a barber. [R.] (c) One who extorts or plunders. [Obs.] *Bacon*. (d) One who registers voters, or one who enters his name as a voter.

Pollex (pŏl'ĕks), n. v. pl. *POLLICES* (-lĕks). [L., the thumb.] (Anat.) The first, or preaxial, digit of the limb, corresponding to the hallux in the hind limb; the thumb. In birds, the pollex is the joint which bears the bastard wing.

Pollicate (-lĕ-kāt), a. [L. *pollex*, *pollicis*, a thumb.] (Zool.) Having a curved projection or spine on the inner side of a leg joint; — said of insects.

Pollucio-tation (pŏl'ŏs-i-tā'shŏn), n. [L. *pollucitatio*, fr. *pollucere* to promise, v. intens. fr. *pollucere* to promise: cf. F. *pollucitacion*.] 1. A voluntary engagement, or a paper containing it; a promise. *Sp. Burnett*. 2. (Roman Law) A promise without mutuality; a promise which has not been accepted by the person to whom it is made. *Bouvier*.

Pollinate (pŏl'ŏn-āt), a. (Zool.) Pollinose.

Pollinate (-nāt), v. t. (Bot.) To apply pollen to (a stigma). — **Pollination** (-nā'shŏn), n. (Bot.)

Pollinator (pŏl'ŏn-ĭ-tōr), n. [L., fr. *pollingere*.] (Rom. Antiq.) One who prepared corpses for the funeral.

Polling (pŏl'ŏng), n. [See *POLL* the head.] 1. The act of topping, lopping, or cropping, as trees or hedges.

2. Plunder, or extortion. [Obs.] *E. Hall*.

3. The act of voting, or of registering a vote.

Polling booth, a temporary structure where the voting at an election is done; a polling place.

Polliniferous (pŏl'ŏn-ĭ-fēr-ŏs), a. [L. *pollen*, -inis, pollen + -ferous: cf. F. *pollinifère*.] (Bot.) Producing pollen; polliniferous.

Pollinifera (pŏl'ŏn-ĭ-fēr-ā), n. pl. *POLLINIFERA* (-ā).

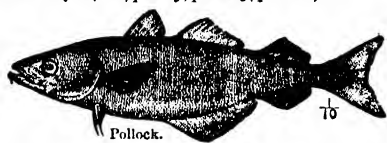
[NL. See *POLLIN*.] (Bot.) A coherent mass of pollen, as in the milkweed and most orchids.

Pollinose (pŏl'ŏn-ŏs), a. [L. *pollen*, -inis, dust.] (Zool.) Having the surface covered with a fine yellow dust, like pollen.

Pollinwig (pŏl'ŏn-wĭg), n. [OE. *pollwige*. Cf. *POLL*.]

Pollinwig (pŏl'ŏn-wĭg), n. head, and *WIGGLE*.] (Zool.) A tadpole; — called also *purwig* and *porwigle*.

Pollack (pŏl'ŏk), n. [See *POLLACK*.] (Zool.) A marine gadoid fish (*Pollockus carolinianus*), native both of the European and American coasts. It is allied to the cod, and like it is salted and dried. In England it is called *coalfish*, *lob*, *podley*, *polling*, *pollack*, etc.



Pollock.

Pollucite (pŏl'ŏt-ĭt), n. [See *POLLUX*, and 4th *CATOR*.] (Min.) A colorless transparent mineral, resembling quartz, occurring with castor or custerite on the island of Elba. It is a silicate of alumina and caesia. Called also *pollux*.

Pollute (pŏl'ŏt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. *POLLUTED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *POLLUTING*.] [L. *pollutina*, v. of *polluere* to defile, to pollute, from a prep. appearing only in comp. + *luere* to wash. See *POSITION*, *LAVE*.] 1. To make foul, impure, or unclean; to defile; to taint; to soil; to desecrate; — used of physical or moral defilement.

The land was polluted with blood. *Ps. cvi. 38*.

Wickedness... hath polluted the whole earth. *2 Esd. xv. 6*.

2. To violate sexually; to debauch; to dishonor.

3. (Jewish Law) To render ceremonially unclean; to disqualify or unfit for sacred use or service, or for social intercourse.

Neither shall ye pollute the holy things of the children of Israel, lest ye die. *Num. xviii. 32*.

They have polluted themselves with blood. *Lam. iv. 14*.

Syn. — To defile; soil; contaminate; corrupt; taint; vitiate; debauch; dishonor; ravish.

Polluted, a. [L. *pollutus*.] Polluted. [R.] *Milton*.

Polluted, a. Defiled; made unclean or impure; debauched. — **Pollutedly**, adv. — **Pollutedness**, n.

Polluter (-ēr), n. One who pollutes. *Dryden*.

Polluting, a. Adapted or tending to pollute; causing defilement or pollution. — **Pollutingly**, adv.

Pollution (pŏl'ŏshŏn), n. [L. *pollutio*: cf. F. *pollution*.] 1. The act of polluting, or the state of being polluted (in any sense of the verb); defilement; uncleanness; impurity.

2. (Med.) The emission of semen, or sperm, at other times than in sexual intercourse. *Dunglison*.

Pollux (pŏl'ŏks), n. [L., the twin brother of *Castor*; also, the constellation.] 1. (Astron.) A fixed star

of the second magnitude, in the constellation Gemini. Cf. 3d *CATOR*.

2. (Min.) Same as *POLLUCITE*.

Polly (pŏl'ŏy), n. A woman's name; also, a popular name for a parrot.

Polly-wog (-lĕ-wŏg), n. (Zool.) A polliwig.

Polo (pŏl'ŏ), n. [Of Eastern origin; — properly, the ball used in the game.] 1. A game of ball of Eastern origin, resembling hockey, with the players on horseback.

2. A similar game played on the ice, or on a prepared floor, by players wearing skates.

Polo-naise (pŏl'ŏ-nāz'), a. [F. *polonaise*, *polonaise*, Polish.] Of or pertaining to the Poles, or to Poland. [Written also *Polonaise*.]

Polo-naise (pŏl'ŏ-nāz'; 277), n. [Written also *Polonaise* and *Polonoise*.] 1. The Polish language.

2. An article of dress for women, consisting of a body and an outer skirt in one piece.

3. (Mus.) A stately Polish dance tune, in 3-4 measure, beginning always on the first beat with a quaver followed by a crotchet, and closing on the third beat after a strong accent on the second beat; also, a dance adapted to such music; a polacca.

Polo-nese (-nēz' or -nēs'), a. & n. See *POLONAISE*.

Polo-ny (pŏl'ŏ-nĭy), n. [Prob. corrupt, fr. *Bologna*.] A kind of sausage made of meat partly cooked.

Poltro (pŏl'trŏ), n. [Cf. E. *pell*, L. *pellare* to beat, strike.] A blow or thump. *Hallivell*. — a. Distorted.

Polt foot, a distorted foot. *Sir T. Herbert*.

Polt-foot (pŏl't'fŏt'), a. Having a distorted foot.

Polt-footed (-fŏt'fŏd'), a. or clubfoot or clubfeet. *B. Jonson*.

Poltroon (pŏl'trŏn'), n. [F. *poltron*, from It. *poltrone* an idle fellow, sluggish, coward, *poltrone* idle, lazy, also, bed, fr. OHG. *polstar*, *holstar*, cushion, G. *polster*, akin to E. *bolster*. See *BOLSTER*.] An arrogant coward; a dastard; a craven; a mean-spirited wretch. *Shak.*

Poltroon, a. Base; vile; contemptible; cowardly.

Poltroon-ery (-ēr-ŏy), n. [F. *poltronerie*; cf. It. *poltroneria*.] Cowardice; want of spirit; pusillanimity.

Poltroonish, a. Resembling a poltroon; cowardly.

Poltro-rine (pŏl'trŏ-rĭn'), n. [It. *poltrone*, fr. *poltrone* dust, L. *poltrix*, -eris. See *POWDER*.] Glusnaker's ashes; a kind of potash or pearlash, brought from the Levant and Syria, — used in the manufacture of fine glass.

Poltwig (pŏl'wĭg), n. (Zool.) A polliwig. *Holland*.

Poly (pŏl'ŏy), n. [See *POLL*, a.] A combining form or prefix from Gr. *πολύς*, many; as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles; *polyatomic*, having many atoms; *polychoral*, *polycentric*.

Poly (pŏl'ŏy), n. [L. *polium*, the name of a plant, perhaps *Teucrium polium*, Gr. *πόλιον*.] (Bot.) A whitish woolly plant (*Teucrium Polium*) of the order *Labiata*, found throughout the Mediterranean region. The name, with sundry prefixes, is sometimes given to other related species of the same genus. [Spelt also *poly*.]

Poly mountain. See *POLY-MOUNTAIN*, in *Vocabulary*.

Poly-acid (pŏl'ŏ-ā'sĭd), a. [Poly + -acid.] (Chem.) Capable of neutralizing, or of combining with, several molecules of a monobasic acid; having more than one hydrogen atom capable of being replaced by acid radicals; — said of certain bases; as, calcium hydrate and glycerin are *polyacid* bases.

Poly-a-coustic (-ā-kŏus'ĭk or -kŏus'tĭk), a. [Poly + -acoustic: cf. F. *polyacoustique*.] Multiplying or magnifying sound. — n. A polyacoustic instrument.

Poly-a-coustic (-tĭks), n. The art of multiplying or magnifying sounds.

Poly-a-cron (-ā-krŏn), n.; pl. *POLYACRA* (-krā), F. *POLYACRONS* (-krŏnz). [NL, fr. Gr. *πολύς* many + *ἀκρον* summit.] (Geom.) A solid having many summits or angular points; a polyhedron.

Poly-a-crin (-ā-kŏn), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. *πολύς* many + *Ἀδελφός* brother.] (Bot.) A Linnean class of plants having stamens united in three or more bodies or bundles by the filaments.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. *πολύς* many + *Ἀδελφός* brother.] (Bot.) A Linnean class of plants having stamens united in three or more bodies or bundles by the filaments.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-delphi-a (-ā-dēl'fĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *ACTINIA*.] (Zool.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinians, have numerous simple tentacles.

Poly-a-tom'ic (pŏl'ŏ-ā-tŏm'ĭk), a. [Poly + -atomic.] (Chem.) (a) Having more than one atom in the molecule; consisting of several atoms. (b) Having a valence greater than one. [Obs.]

Poly-a-tog-ra-phy (-ā-tŏg'rā-fĭy), n. [Poly + -autography.] The act or practice of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting, or of manuscripts, by printing from stone, — a species of lithography.

Poly-a-tom'ic (-ā-tŏm'ĭk), a. [Poly + -basic.] (Chem.) Capable of neutralizing, or of combining with, several molecules of a monobasic base; having several hydrogen atoms capable of being replaced by basic radicals; — said of certain acids; as, sulphuric acid is *polybasic*.

Poly-a-tom'ic (-ā-tŏm'ĭk), n. [See *POLYBASIC*.] (Min.) An iron-black ore of silver, consisting of silver, sulphur, and antimony, with some copper and arsenic.

Poly-a-tom'ic (-ā-tŏm'ĭk), n. pl. [NL. See *POLY*, and *BRANCHIA*.] (Zool.) A division of Nudibranchiata including those which have numerous branchiae on the back.

Poly-bromide (-brŏm'ĭd or -mĭd), n. One of the Polybranchia (*Polys*). [Poly + -bromide.] (Chem.) A bromide containing more than one atom of bromine in the molecule.

Poly-car-pel-la-ry (-kār'pēl-lā-rĭy), a. (Bot.) Composed of several or numerous carpels; — said of such fruits as the orange.

Poly-car-pio (-kār'pĭk), a. [Poly + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] (Bot.) (a) Bearing fruit repeatedly, or year after year. (b) Having several pistils in one flower.

Poly-chae-ta (-kē'tā), n. pl. [NL, from Gr. *πολύς* many + *χαίτη* hair.] (Zool.) One of the two principal groups of Chaptalia. It includes those that have prominent parapsidia and fascicles of setae. See *Illustration of PARAPSIDIA*.

Poly-chloride (-klŏr'ĭd or -rĭd), n. [Poly + -chloride.] (Chem.) A chloride containing more than one atom of chlorine in the molecule.

Poly-chor-a-ny (-kŏr'ā-nĭy), n. [Gr. *πολυχορδών*, fr. *πολύχορδος* many-ruling.] A government by many chiefs, princes, or rulers. [Obs.] *Cudworth*.

Poly-chord (pŏl'ŏ-kŏrd), a. [Gr. *πολύχορδος*; *πολύς* many + *χορδή* string, cord.] Having many strings.

Poly-chord, n. (Mus.) (a) A musical instrument of ten strings. (b) An apparatus for coupling two octave notes, capable of being attached to a keyed instrument.

Poly-chrest (-krĕst), n. [Gr. *πολύχρηστος* useful for many purposes; *πολύς* many + *χρηστός* useful, fr. *χρῆσθαι* to use: cf. F. *polychreste*.] (Med.) A medicine that serves for many uses, or that cures many diseases. [Obs.]

Polychrest salt (Old Med. Chem.), potassium sulphate, specifically obtained by fusing nitre with sulphur.

Poly-chro-ism (-krŏ'ĭz-m), n. [Poly + Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] Same as *POLYCHROMISM*.

Poly-chro-ite (-it), n. [Poly + Gr. *χρῶμα* color: cf. F. *polychroïte*.] (Chem.) The coloring matter of saffron; — formerly so called because of the change of color on treatment with certain acids; — called also *crocin*, and *safranin*.

Poly-chro-mate (-krŏ'māt), n. [See *POLYCHROMIC*.] (Chem.) A salt of a polychromic acid.

Poly-chro-mate, n. [See *POLYCHROMATIC*.] (Chem.) A compound which exhibits, or from which may be prepared, a variety of colors, as certain solutions derived from vegetables, which display colors by fluorescence.

Poly-chro-mat'ic (-krŏ-māt'ĭk), a. [Poly + -chromatic.] Showing a variety, or a change, of colors.

Polychromatic acid (Old Chem.), a substance obtained by the action of nitric acid on aloes.

Poly-chrome (-krŏm), n. [Poly + Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] (Chem.) Eucalin; — so called in allusion to its fluorescent solutions. [R.]

Poly-chrome, a. [Cf. F. *polychrome*.] Executed in the manner of polychromy; as, *polychrome* printing.

Poly-chro-mic (-krŏm'ĭk), a. [Poly + (sense 1) Gr. *χρῶμα*, or (sense 2) *chromic*.] 1. Polychromatic.

2. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, any one of several acids (known only in their salts) which contain more than one atom of chromium.

Poly-chro-mous (-mŏs), a. Of or pertaining to pol

Poly-crot'io (pōl'i-krot'ik), *a.* [*Poly-* + *Gr. κροτειν* to beat.] (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to poly-crotism; manifesting polycrotism; as, a *polycrotic* pulse; a *polycrotic* pulse curve.

Poly-cro-tism (pōl'i-krot'iz'm), *n.* (*Physiol.*) That state or condition of the pulse in which the pulse curve, or sphygmogram, shows several secondary crests or elevations; — contrasted with *monocrotism* and *dicrotism*.

Poly-cyst'id (pōl'i-sist'id), *n.* (*Zool.*) (a) One of the Polycystidea. (b) One of the Polycystina. — *a.* Pertaining to the Polycystidea, or to the Polycystina.

Poly-cyst'id-ea (-sist'id'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* See *Poly-*, and *Cystidea*.] (*Zool.*) A division of Gregarina including those that have two or more internal divisions of the body.

Poly-cyst'i-na (-sist'i'nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* See *Poly-*, and *Cyst*.] (*Zool.*) A division of Radiolaria including numerous minute marine species. The skeleton is composed of silica, and is often very elegant in form and sculpture. Many have been found in the fossil state.

Poly-cyst'ine (-sist'in or -tīn), *a.* (*Zool.*) Pertaining to the Polycystina. — *n.* One of the Polycystina. **Poly-cyst'is** (-sist'is), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. πολυς* many + *κυστις*, dim. fr. *κυστις* a hollow vessel.] (*Zool.*) A division of Radiolaria. It includes those having one or more central capules.

Poly-dactylism (-dakt'il-iz'm), [*Poly-* + *Gr. δακτυλος* finger: cf. *F. polydactylisme*.] (*Anat.*) The possession of more than the normal number of digits.

Poly-dip'sia (-dip'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. πολὺς* much + *διψα* thirst.] (*Med.*) Excessive and constant thirst occasioned by disease.

Poly-dron (-dron), *n.* See *POLYHEDRON*.

Poly-drous (-drous), *a.* See *POLYHEDRAL*.

Poly-ēd'io (-ēd'io), *a.* [*Poly-* + *Gr. εἶδος* form.] (*Zool.*) Passing through several distinct larval forms; — having several distinct kinds of young.

Poly-ēd'ism (-ēd'iz'm), *n.* (*Zool.*) The quality or state of being polyedid.

Poly-em'bry-o-nate (-ēm'br'i-ō-nāt), *a.* [*Poly-* + *embryonate*.] (*Bot.*) Consisting of, or having, several embryos; polyembryonic.

Poly-em'bry-on'ic (-ēm'br'i-ō-n'ik), *a.* [*Poly-* + *embryonic*.] (*Bot.*) Polyembryonic.

Poly-em'bry-on'y (-ēm'br'i-ō-n'y), *n.* [*See* *Poly-*, and *EMBRYO*.] (*Bot.*) The production of two or more embryos in one seed, due either to the existence and fertilization of more than one embryonic sac or to the origination of embryos outside of the embryonic sac.

Poly-foli (pōl'i-fōl), *n.* [*Poly-* + *foll*, *n.*] (*Arch.*) Same as *MULTIFOLI*.

Poly-ga'ia (-pōl'i-gā'ia), *n.* [*L.*, milkwort, fr. *Gr. πολυγαίος*; *πολύς* much + *γᾶ* milk.] (*Bot.*) A genus of bitter herbs or shrubs having eight stamens and a two-celled ovary (as the Seneca snakeroot, the flowering wintergreen, etc.); milkwort.

Poly-ga'ia-oc'ous (-pōl'i-gā'ia-ō'shūs), *a.* Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (*Polygalaceae*) of which Polygalia is the type.

Poly-ga'ia-lic (-pōl'i-gā'ia-lik), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, Polygalia; specifically, designating an acid glucoside (called *polygalic acid*, *senegin*, etc.), resembling, or possibly identical with, *saponin*.

Poly-ga'mi-a (pōl'i-gām'i-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* See *POLYGAMOUS*.] (*Bot.*) (a) A Linnaean class of plants, characterized by having both hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same plant. (b) A name given by Linnaeus to five orders of plants having syngenesious flowers.

Poly-ga'mi-an (-an), *a.* (*Bot.*) Polygamous.

Poly-ga'mist (pōl'i-gām'ist), *n.* [*Cl.* *F. polygamiste*, *polygame*, *Gr. πολυγαμος*, *a.*] One who practices polygamy, or maintains its lawfulness.

Poly-ga'mise (-miz), *v. i.* To practice polygamy; to marry several wives.

Poly-ga'mous (-mūs), *a.* [*Gr. πολυγαμος* living in polygamy; *πολύς* many + *γάμος* marriage. Cf. *BIGAMY*.] 1. Of or pertaining to polygamy; characterized by, or involving, polygamy; having a plurality of wives; as, *polygamous* marriages; — opposed to *monogamous*.

2. (*Zool.*) Pairing with more than one female.

Most deer, cattle, and sheep are *polygamous*. *Darwin*.

3. (*Bot.*) Belonging to the Polygamia; bearing both hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same plant.

Poly-ga'my (-m'y), *n.* [*Gr. πολυγαμία*; cf. *F. polygamie*.] 1. The having of a plurality of wives or husbands at the same time; usually, the marriage of a man to more than one woman, or the practice of having several wives, at the same time; — opposed to *monogamy*; as, the nations of the East practiced *polygamy*. See the Note under *BIGAMY*, and cf. *POLYANDRY*.

2. (*Zool.*) The state or habit of having more than one mate.

3. (*Bot.*) The condition or state of a plant which bears both perfect and unisexual flowers.

Poly-gas'tri-an (pōl'i-gās'tri-an), *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the Polygastrica. [*Obs.*]

Poly-gas'tric (-trik), *a.* [*Poly-* + *gastric*: cf. *F. polygastrique*.] 1. (*Anat.*) Having several bellies; — applied to muscles which are made up of several bellies separated by short tendons.

2. (*Zool.*) Pertaining to the Polygastrica. [*Obs.*]

Poly-gas'trio (-trio), *a.* [*Poly-* + *gastric*: cf. *F. polygastrique*.] 1. (*Anat.*) Having several bellies; — applied to muscles which are made up of several bellies separated by short tendons.

2. (*Zool.*) Pertaining to the Polygastrica. [*Obs.*]

Poly-gas'trio (pōl'i-gās'tri-ō), *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the Polygastrica.

Poly-gas'tri-ōa (-tr'i-ō-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* So called because they were supposed to have several stomachs, or digestive cavities.] (*Zool.*) The Infusoria. [*Obs.*]

Poly-gas'tri-sis (-tr'i-ō-sis), *n.* [*Poly-* + *gastric*, or *Poly-gas'tri-ōa* (-tr'i-ō-ā), *n. pl.*] (*Bot.*) The theory that living organisms originate in cells or embryos of different kinds, instead of coming from a single cell; — opposed to *monogenesis*.

Poly-gas'tro (-trō), *a.* [*Poly-* + *Gr. γαστήρ* stomach.] (*Zool.*) 1. Having many distinct sources; originating at various places or times.

2. (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to polygenesis; polyphyletic.

Poly-genetic (-jēn'et-ik), *a.* (*Geol.*) One which is composite, or consists of two or more monogenetic ranges, each having had its own history of development. *Dana*.

Poly-gen'io (-jēn'io), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or relating to polygeny; polygenetic.

Poly-gē-ni-am (-jēn'i-ā-m), *n.* [*Cl.* *F. polygénisme*.] (*Biol.*) The doctrine that animals of the same species have sprung from more than one original pair.

Poly-gē-nist (-jēn'ist), *n.* (*Biol.*) One who maintains that animals of the same species have sprung from more than one original pair; — opposed to *monogenist*.

Poly-gē-nous (-nūs), *a.* [*Poly-* + *genous*: cf. *Gr. πολυγενής* of many families.] Consisting of, or containing, many kinds; as, a *polygenous* mountain. *Kirwan*.

Poly-glōt (pōl'i-glōt), *n.* [*Gr. πολυγλωττος* many-tongued; *πολύς* many + *γλῶττα*, *γλῶσσα*, tongue, language: cf. *F. polyglotte*.] 1. Containing, or made up of, several languages; as, a *polyglot* lexicon, Bible.

2. Versed in, or speaking, many languages.

Poly-glōt, n. 1. One who speaks several languages. [*R.*] "A polyglot, or good linguist." *Howell*.

2. A book containing several versions of the same text, or containing the same subject matter in several languages; esp., the Scriptures in several languages.

Enriched by the publication of polyglots. *Abp. Newcome*.

Poly-glōt-tous (-glōt'tūs), *a.* [*See* *POLYGLOT*.] Speaking in many languages; polyglot. [*R.*] "The polyglottous tribes of America." *Max Müller*.

Poly-gon (pōl'i-gōn), *n.* [*Gr. πολυγωνος* polygonal; *πολύς* many + *γωνία* angle: cf. *F. polygone*.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure having many angles, and consequently many sides; esp., one whose perimetric consists of more than four sides; any figure having many angles.

Polygon of forces (*Mech.*), a polygonal figure, the sides of which, taken successively, represent, in length and direction, several forces acting simultaneously upon one point, so that the side necessary to complete the figure represents the resultant of those forces. Cf. *Parallelogram of forces*, under *PARALLELOGRAM*.

Poly-go-na'ceous (-pōl'i-gō-nā'shūs), *a.* [*See* *POLYGONUM*.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order of apetalous plants (*Polygonaceae*), of which the knotweeds (species of *Polygonum*) are the type, and which includes also the docks (*Rumex*), the buckwheat, rhubarb, sea grape (*Coccoloba*), and several other genera.

Poly-go-nal (-pōl'i-gō-nāl), *a.* Having many angles.

Polygonal numbers, certain figure numbers. See under *FIGURATE*.

Poly-go-neu'tic (pōl'i-gō-nē'utik), *a.* [*Poly-* + *Gr. γονν* offspring.] (*Zool.*) Having two or more broods in a season.

Poly-go-nom'e-try (-nōm'ē-tr'y), *n.* [*Polygon* + *-metry*.] The doctrine of polygons; an extension of some of the principles of trigonometry to the case of polygons.

Poly-go-nous (-pōl'i-gō-nūs), *a.* Polygonal.

Poly-go-num (-nūm), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. πολυγωνος* a kind of a plant; *πολύς* many + *γωνία* the knee, a joint of a plant. So called in allusion to the numerous joints.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants embracing a large number of species, including biots, knotweed, smartweed, etc.

Poly-go-ny (-n'y), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus Polygonum.

Poly-gor'di-us (pōl'i-gōr'di-ūs), *n.* [*NL.* See *Poly-*, and *GORDIUS*.] (*Zool.*) A genus of marine annelids, believed to be an ancient or ancestral type. It is remarkable for its simplicity of structure and want of parapodia. It is the type of the order Archannelida, or Gymnotoma. See *LORENZ'S LARVA*.

Poly-graph (pōl'i-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. πολυγραμμος* marked with many stripes; *πολύς* many + *γραμμή* a line.] A figure consisting of many lines. [*R.*]

Poly-graphic (-grāf), *a.* [*Gr. πολυγραφικός* writing much; *πολύς* much, many + *γράφειν* to write: cf. *F. polygraphique*.] 1. An instrument or multiplying copies of a writing; a manifold writer; a copying machine.

2. In bibliography, a collection of different works, either by one or several authors.

Poly-graph'ic-al (-grāf'ik-āl), *a.* [*Cl.* *F. polygraphique*.] 1. Pertaining to, or employed in, polygraphy; as, a *polygraphic* instrument.

2. Done with a polygraph; as, a *polygraphic* copy.

Poly-graph'ic-phy (-grāf'ik-ē-fy), *n.* [*Gr. πολυγραφία*; *πολύς* much + *γράφειν* to write: cf. *F. polygraphie*.] 1. Much writing; writing of many books. [*Obs.*] *Fuller*.

2. The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same. [*R.*]

3. The art or practice of using a polygraph.

Poly-groov'ed (pōl'i-grōv'ēd), *a.* [*Poly-* + *groove*.] Having many grooves; as, a *polygrooved* rifle or gun (referring to the rifling).

Poly-gyn (-jīn), *n.* [*Cl.* *F. polygyne*. See *POLYGYNY*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the order Polygynea.

Poly-gyn'i-a (-jīn'i-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* See *POLYGYNY*.] (*Bot.*) A Linnaean order of plants having many styles.

Poly-gyn'i-an (pōl'i-jīn'i-an), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having *Poly-gyn'eus* (pōl'i-jīn'i-ān), *n.* many styles; belonging to the order Polygynea.

Poly-gyn'ist (-nist), *n.* One who practices or advocates polygyny. *H. Spencer*.

Poly-gyn'y (-n'y), *n.* [*Poly-* + *Gr. γυνή* woman, wife.] The state or practice of having several wives at the same time; marriage to several wives. *H. Spencer*.

Poly-ha'ite (pōl'i-hā'it), *n.* [*Poly-* + *Gr. ἄλς* salt.] (*Min.*) A mineral usually occurring in fibrous masses, of a brick-red color, being tinged with iron, and consisting chiefly of the sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda.

Poly-hed'ral (pōl'i-hēd'ral), *a.* [*See* *POLYHEDRON*.] (*Geom.*) Having many sides, as a solid body.

Polyhedral angle, an angle bounded by three or more plane angles having a common vertex.

Poly-hed'ron (-hēd'rōn), *n.*; *pl.* *E. POLYHEDRONS* (-drōnz), *L. POLYHEDRA* (-drā), [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. πολυεδρος* with many seats or sides; *πολύς* many + *ἔδρα* a seat or side: cf. *F. polyèdre*.] 1. (*Geom.*) A body or solid contained by many sides or planes.

2. (*Opt.*) A polycope, or multiplying glass.

Poly-hed'rous (-drūs), *a.* Polyhedral.

Poly-his'tor (-his'tōr), *n.* [*Gr. πολυίστωρ* very learned.] One versed in various learning. [*R.*]

Poly-hym'n'i-a (-hīn'i-ā), *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. πολὺς* many + *ὑμνος* hymn.] (*Ant. Myth.*) The Muse of lyric poetry.

Poly-i'o-dide (-iō-dīd or -dīd), *n.* (*Chem.*) An iodide having more than one atom of iodine in the molecule.

Poly-lo-gy (pōl'i-lō-jy), *n.* [*Gr. πολυλογία*; *πολύς* much + *λόγος* discourse.] Talkativeness. [*R.*]

Poly-lo-queat (-kwent), *a.* [*Poly-* + *L. loquens*, *p. pr.* of *loqui* to speak.] Garrulous; loquacious. [*R.*]

Poly-mas'tis (pōl'i-mās'tis), *n.* [*Poly-* + *Gr. μαστήρ* a breast.] (*Anat.*) The condition of having more than two mammae, or breasts.

Poly-math'ic (-māt'ik), *a.* [*Cl.* *F. polymathique*. See *POLYMATHE*.] Pertaining to polymathy; acquainted with many branches of learning.

Poly-ma'th'ist (pōl'i-māt'hist), *n.* One versed in many sciences; a person of various learning.

Poly-ma'thy (-th'y), *n.* [*Gr. πολυμαθία*; *πολύς* much + *μαθεῖν*, *μαθήσκειν* to learn.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; variety of learning. *Johnson*.

Poly-me-ni'ous (pōl'i-mē-ni'ūs), *a.* [*See* *POLY-*, and *MENIS*.] (*Zool.*) Having numerous facets; — said of the compound eyes of insects and crustaceans.

Poly-mer (pōl'i-mēr), *n.* [*See* *POLYMERIC*.] (*Chem.*) Any one of two or more substances related to each other by polymerism; specifically, a substance produced from another substance by chemical polymerization. [Formerly also written *polymere*.]

Poly-mer'ic (-mēr'ik), *a.* [*Poly-* + *Gr. μέρος* part.] (*Chem.*) Having the same percentage composition (that is, having the same elements united in the same proportion by weight), but different molecular weights; — often used with *with*; thus, cyanic acid (CNOH), fulminic acid (C₂N₂O₂), and cyanuric acid (C₃N₃O₃), are *polymeric* with each other.

3. The figures expressing the number of atoms of each element in a number of polymeric substances are respectively multiples and factors of each other, or have some simple common divisor. The relation may be merely a numerical one, as in the example given above, or a chemical one, as in the case of aldehyde, paraldehyde, and metaldehyde.

Poly-mer'ism (pōl'i-mēr'iz'm), *n.* (*Chem.*) (a) The state, quality, or relation of two or more polymeric substances. (b) The act or process of forming polymers.

Poly-mer'iza'tion (pōl'i-mēr'iz-ā'shūn), *n.* (*Chem.*) The act or process of changing to a polymeric form; the condition resulting from such change.

Poly-mer'ize (pōl'i-mēr'iz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To cause polymerization of; to produce polymers from; to increase the molecular weight of, without changing the atomic proportions; thus, certain acids *polymerize* aldehyde.

Poly-mer'ize, *v. i.* (*Chem.*) To change into another substance having the same atomic proportions, but a higher molecular weight; to undergo polymerization; thus, aldehyde *polymerizes* in forming paraldehyde.

Poly-mer'ous (pōl'i-mēr'ūs), *a.* 1. (*Bot.*) Having many parts or members in each set. *Gray*.

2. (*Chem.*) Polymeric. [*Obs.*]

Poly-m'ia (pōl'i-m'i-ā), *n.* See *POLYIMMIA*.

Poly-m'ite (pōl'i-m'it), *n.* [*Gr. πολυμίτης* full of moss; *πολύς* much + *μύθος* moss.] (*Min.*) A stone marked with dendrites and black lines, and so disposed as to represent rivers, marshes, etc.

Poly-morph (pōl'i-mōrf), *n.* [*Gr. πολυμορφος* multi-form; *πολύς* many + *μορφή* form: cf. *F. polymorphe*.] (*Crystallog.*) A substance capable of crystallizing in several distinct forms; also, any one of those forms. Cf. *ALLOMORPH*.

Poly-morph'ic (-mōrf'ik), *a.* Polymorphic.

Poly-morph'ism (-fīz'm), *n.* 1. (*Crystallog.*) Same as *PLEOMORPHISM*.

2. (*Biol.*) (a) The capability of assuming different forms; the capability of widely varying in form. (b) Existence in many forms; the coexistence, in the same locality, of two or more distinct forms independent of sex, not connected by intermediate gradations, but produced from common parents.

Poly-morph'ism (-mōrf'iz'm), *n.* [*NL.* See *Poly-*, and *MORPHOSIS*.] (*Zool.*) The assumption of several structural forms without a corresponding difference in function; — said of sponges, etc.

Poly-morph'ous (-mōrf'ūs), *a.* 1. Having, or assuming, a variety of forms, characters, or styles; as, a *polymorphous* author.

2. (*Biol.*) Having, or occurring in, several distinct forms; — opposed to *monomorphous*.

Poly-mor'phy (pōl'y-mōr'fē), *n.* Existence in many forms; polymorphism.

Poly-moun'tain (pōl'y-moun'tēn), *n.* (Bot.) (a) Same as **Poly-r.** (b) The closely related *Teucrium montanum*, formerly called *Potium montanum*, a plant of Southern Europe. (c) The *Barbisia alpina*, a low purple-flowered herb of Europe.

Poly-my'o-dus (pōl'y-mī'ō-dŭs), *n. pl.* [NL. See **Poly-myoid.**] (Zool.) Same as **OSCIRES.**

Poly-my'o-dous (-dŭs), *a.* (Zool.) Polymyoid. **Poly-my'o-oid** (-ōid), *a.* [Poly- + Gr. *mŭr*, *mŭs*, muscle + *-oid*.] (Zool.) Having numerous vocal muscles; or of pertaining to the Polymyode.

Poly-neme (pōl'y-nēm), *n.* [Poly- + Gr. *nēma*, thread.] (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of tropical food fishes of the family *Polynemidae*. They have several slender filaments, often very long, below the pectoral fin. Some of them yield glass of good quality. Called also *threadfish*.

Poly-ne'moid (-nēm'oid), *a.* [Polyneme + *-oid*.] (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the polynemes, or the family *Polynemidae*.

Poly-ne'sian (-shan or -shān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Polynesia (the islands of the eastern and central Pacific), or to the Polynesian.

Poly-ne'sians (-shānz or -shānz), *n. pl.* *sing.* POLYNESIANS. (Ethnol.) The race of men native in Polynesia.

Poly-n'ta (pōl'y-n'tā), *n.* [Russ. *polyneta*, a warm place in water, i. e., a place which does not freeze.] The open sea supposed to surround the north pole. Kane.

Poly-n'mi-al (pōl'y-n'mī-āl), *n.* [Poly- + *-nomial*, as in *monomial*, *binomial*: cf. *F. polynôme*.] (Alg.) An expression composed of two or more terms, connected by the signs *plus* or *minus*; as, $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$.

Poly-n'mi-al, *a.* 1. Containing many names or terms; multinomial; as, the *polynomial* theorem. 2. Consisting of two or more words; having names consisting of two or more words; as, a *polynomial* name; *polynomial* nomenclature.

Poly-nu'cle-ar (-nŭ'klē-ār), *a.* [Poly- + *nuclear*.] (Biol.) Containing many nuclei.

Poly-nu'cle-ol-ar (-nŭ'klē-ōl-ār), *a.* [Poly- + *nucleolar*.] (Biol.) Having more than one nucleolus.

Poly-on'ma-tous (-ōn'mā-tŭs), *a.* [Poly- + Gr. *ōma*, -atos, the eye.] Having many eyes.

Poly-on'o-mous (-ōn'ō-mŭs), *a.* [Poly- + Gr. *ōnoma*, name: cf. Gr. *polunōmos*.] Having many names or titles; polynomous. Sir W. Jones.

Poly-on'o-my (-ōn'y), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *polunomia* a multitude of names.] The use of a variety of names for the same object. G. S. Fisher.

Poly-o-nym (pōl'y-ō-nīm), *n.* 1. An object which has a variety of names. 2. A polynomial name or term.

Poly-on'y-mous (-ōn'y-mŭs), *a.* Polynomous.

Poly-op'ton (-ōp'tŭn), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *polos*.] (Opt.) A glass through which objects appear multiplied, but diminished in size. [R.]

Poly-o-ra-ma (-ō-rā-mā or -rā'mā), *n.* [Poly- + Gr. *ōra*, a sight, view.] A view of many objects; also, a sort of panorama with dissolving views.

Poly-p (pōl'y-p), *n.* [L. *polypus*, Gr. *polūpos*, *polūpos*, literally, many-footed; *polūs* many + *poūs*, *poūs*, foot: cf. *F. polype*. See **POLY-POD** and **POLYPOD**.] (Zool.) (a) One of the feeding or nutritive zooids of a hydroid or coral. (b) One of the Anthozoa. (c) *pl.* Same as **ANTHOZOA**. See **ANTHOZOA**, **MADREPORARIA**, **HYDROID**. [Written also *polype*.]

Fresh-water polyp, the hydra. — **Polyp stem** (Zool.), that portion of the stem of a siphonophore which bears the polypites, or feeding zooids.

Poly-p'a-rous (pōl'y-pā-rŭs), *a.* [Poly- + L. *parere* to produce.] Producing or bearing a great number; bringing forth many.

Poly-pa-ry (pōl'y-pā-rē), *n. pl.* POLYPARIES (-rēz). [See **POLY-ry**.] (Zool.) Same as **POLYPIDOM**.

Poly-pe (pōl'y-pē), *n.* [F.] (Zool.) See **POLY-POD**.

Poly-pe'an (pōl'y-pē-ān), *a.* (Zool.) Of or pertaining to a polyp, or polyp.

Poly-pe-ry-thin (pōl'y-pē-rē-thēn), *n.* [Poly- + Gr. *perēps*, red.] (Physiol. Chem.) A coloring matter found in many simple Anthozoa and some hydroids.

Poly-pet'al-ous (-pēt-āl-ŭs), *a.* [Poly- + *-petal*.] (Bot.) Consisting of, or having, several or many separate petals; as, a *poly-petalous* corolla, flower, or plant. Martyn.

Poly-ph'a-gous (pōl'y-phā-gŭs), *a.* [L. *polyphegus*, Gr. *polūphagos*; *polūs* much, many + *phagēin* to eat: cf. *F. polyphage*.] Eating, or subsisting on, many kinds of food; as, *polyphagous* animals.

Poly-ph'a-gy (-jē), *n.* The practice or faculty of subsisting on many kinds of food.

Poly-phar-ma-cy (pōl'y-fār-mā-sē), *n.* [Poly- + Gr. *pharmacia* the using of medicine, *pharmakon* medicine: cf. *F. polypharmacie*.] (Med.) (a) The act or practice of prescribing too many medicines. (b) A prescription made up of many medicines or ingredients. Jungtson.

Poly-ph'e-mus (-fēmŭs), *n.* [L. *Polyphe-mus* the one-eyed Cyclops who was blinded by Ulysses.] (Zool.) A very large American moth (*Teles polyphe-mus*) belonging to the Silkworm family (*Bombycidae*). Its larva, which is

very large, bright green, with silvery tubercles, and with oblique white stripes on the sides, feeds on the oak, chestnut, willow, cherry, apple, and other trees. It produces a large amount of strong silk. Called also *American silkworm*.



Poly-ph'one (pōl'y-fōn), *n.* A character or Polyphemus. Larva, eating leaf. vocal sign representing more than one sound, as *read*, which is pronounced *red* or *red*.

Poly-ph'onic (pōl'y-fōn'ik), *a.* [Gr. *polūphōnos*; *polūs* many + *phōnē* sound: cf. *F. polyphonie*.] 1. Having a multiplicity of sounds.

2. Characterized by polyphony; as, *Assyrian poly-phonic* characters.

3. (Mus.) Consisting of several tone series, or melodic parts, progressing simultaneously according to the laws of counterpoint; contrapuntal; as, a *polyphonic* composition; — opposed to *homophonic*, or *monodic*.

Poly-ph'o-nism (pōl'y-fōn'iz'm), *n.* Polyphony. **Poly-ph'o-nist** (-nist), *n.* 1. A proficient in the art of multiplying sounds; a ventriloquist.

2. (Mus.) A master of polyphony; a contrapuntist.

Poly-ph'o-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Same as **POLYPHONIC**.

Poly-ph'o-ny (-ny), *n.* [Gr. *polūphōnia*.] 1. Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo.

2. Plurality of sounds and articulations expressed by the same vocal sign.

3. (Mus.) Composition in mutually related, equally important parts which share the melody among them; contrapuntal composition; — opposed to *homophony*, in which the melody is given to one part only, the others filling out the harmony. See **COUNTERPOINT**.

Poly-ph'ore (pōl'y-fōr), *n.* [Poly- + Gr. *phōreō* to bear.] (Bot.) A receptacle which bears many ovaries.

Poly-ph'y-le'tic (-lēt'ik), *a.* [Poly- + Gr. *phylē* clan.] (Biol.) Pertaining to, or characterized by, descent from more than one root form, or from many different root forms; polygenetic; — opposed to *monophyletic*.

Poly-ph'y-lous (pōl'y-fī-lŭs or pōl'y-fī-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *polūphyllos*; *polūs* many + *phyllos* leaf.] (Bot.) Many-leaved; as, a *polyphyllous* calyx or perianth.

Poly-ph'yl (pōl'y-fīl), *n. pl.* [NL.] (Zool.) The Anthozoa.

Poly-pide (-pīd or -pīd), *n.* (Zool.) One of the ordinary zooids of the Bryozoa. [Spelt also *polypid*.]

Poly-pi'dom (pōl'y-pīd'ŭm), *n.* [Poly- + L. *domus* house.] (Zool.) A coral, or corallum; also, one of the coral-like structures made by bryozoans and hydroids.

Poly-pier (pōl'y-pīr), *n.* [F.] A polypidom.

Poly-pi'te-ra (pōl'y-pī-tē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL.] (Zool.) The Anthozoa.

Poly-pi'ter-ous (-tēr-ŭs), *a.* [Polypus + *-ferous*.] (Zool.) Bearing polyps, or polypites.

Poly-pi'p'a-rous (-pī-pā-rŭs), *a.* [Polypus + L. *parere* to produce.] (Zool.) Producing polyps.

Poly-pi'te (pōl'y-pī-tē), *n.* 1. (Zool.) (a) One of the feeding zooids, or polyps, of a coral, hydroid, or siphonophore; a hydranth. See **ILUST.** of **CAMPANULARIAN**. (b) Sometimes, the manubrium of a hydroid medusa.

2. (Paleont.) A fossil coral.

Poly-pi'p'a-clo-ph'o-ra (pōl'y-pī-pā-klo-fō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL. See **POLY-ry** and **PLACOPHORA**.] (Zool.) See **PLACOPHORA**.

Poly-plas'tic (-plāst'ik), *a.* [Poly- + *-plastic*.] (Biol.) Assuming, or having the power of assuming, many forms; as, a *polyplastic* element which does not preserve its original shape.

Poly-pode (pōl'y-pōd), *n.* [Cf. *F. polypode*. See **POLYPOND**.] (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Polypodium*; polypody. [Written also *polypod*.]

Poly-pode, *n.* [Gr. *polūpodus*, *polūpodos*, the wood louse, milled: cf. *F. polypode*. See **POLY-ry**.] (Zool.) An animal having many feet; a myriapod.

Poly-pō'di-um (pōl'y-pō-dī-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *polūpodion*, dim. of *polūpodus*. See **POLY-ry** and *cf.* *2d POLY-POD*.] (Bot.) A genus of plants of the order *Polices* or ferns. The fructifications are in uncovered roundish points, called *sori*, scattered over the inferior surface of the frond or leaf. There are numerous species.

Poly-pō'dy (pōl'y-pō-dē), *n.* (Bot.) Any plant of the genus *Polypodium*.

Poly-poid (pōl'y-pōid), *a.* [Poly- + *-oid*.] 1. (Zool.) Like a polyp; having the nature of a polyp, but lacking the tentacles or other parts.

2. (Med.) Resembling a polypus in appearance; having a character like that of a polypus.

Poly-po-me-dū'se (pōl'y-pō-mē-dŭ'sē), *n. pl.* [NL. See **POLY-ry** and **MESOPUS**.] (Zool.) Same as **HEXPOD**.

Poly-po'rous (pōl'y-pō-rŭs; *277*), *a.* [Poly- + *-porous*.] Having many pores.

Poly-po'rus (-rŭs), *n. pl.* POLYPORES (-rē). [NL., fr. Gr. *polūs* many + *poros* a pore.] (Bot.) A genus of fungi having the under surface full of minute pores; also, any fungus of this genus.

Poly-por'us (pōl'y-pō-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *polūs* many + *poros* a pore.] (Bot.) A genus of fungi having the under surface full of minute pores; also, any fungus of this genus.

Poly-por'us (pōl'y-pō-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *polūs* many + *poros* a pore.] (Bot.) A genus of fungi having the under surface full of minute pores; also, any fungus of this genus.

Poly-pous (pōl'y-pŭs), *a.* [Cf. *F. polypeus*. See **POLY-ry**.] Of the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots, like the polypus; affected with polypus.

Poly-prag-mat'ic (-prāg-māt'ik), *a.* [Poly- + *-pragmatic*.] (Philol.) Overbusy; officious. [R.] *Heynood.*

Poly-prag-ma-ty (-prāg-mā-tē), *n.* [Poly- + Gr. *pragmata* business.] The state of being overbusy. [R.]

Poly-pro-to-don'ta (pōl'y-prō-tō-dŭn'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *polūs* many + *protos* first + *odontos*, *odontos*, tooth.] (Zool.) A division of marsupials in which there are more than four incisor teeth in each jaw.

Poly-pte-ro'de-l (pōl'y-ptērō-dē-l), *n. pl.* [NL. See **POLYPTERUS**, and *od.*] (Zool.) A suborder of existing ganoid fishes having numerous fins along the back. The bichir, or *Polypterus*, is the type. See **ILUST.** under **CROSSOPTERYGIAN**.

Poly-pte-rus (pōl'y-ptērŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *polūs* many + *ptērōn* feather, wing.] (Zool.) An African genus of ganoid fishes including the bichir.

Poly-ptē-rus (pōl'y-ptērŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *polūptēros* having, or being in, many cases; *polūs* many + *ptēsis* case.] (Rhet.) A figure by which a word is repeated in different forms, cases, numbers, genders, etc., as in Tennyson's line, — "My own heart's heart, and ownest own, farewell."

Poly-pus (pōl'y-pŭs), *n. pl.* E. POLYPUSES (-sē), L. POLYPI (-pī). [L. See **POLY-ry**.] 1. (Zool.) Same as **POLY-ry**.

2. (Med.) A tumor, usually with a narrow base, somewhat resembling a pear, — found in the nose, uterus, etc., and produced by hypertrophy of some portion of the mucous membrane.

Poly-rhi'zous (-rīzŭs), *a.* [Gr. *polūrhizos*; *polūs* many + *rhiza* root.] (Bot.) Having numerous roots, or rootlets.

Poly-sohe'ma-tist (-skē'mā-tist), *a.* [Poly- + Gr. *schēma* form, manner.] Having, or existing in, many different forms or fashions; multifarious.

Poly-scope (pōl'y-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *polūs* scope far-seeing; *polūs* much, many + *skopeō* to view: cf. *F. polyscope*.] 1. (Opt.) A glass which makes a single object appear as many; a multiplying glass. Hutton.

2. (Med.) An apparatus for affording a view of the different cavities of the body.

Poly-sepal-ous (-sēp-āl-ŭs), *a.* [Poly- + *sepal*.] (Bot.) Having the sepals separate from each other.

Poly-sil'i-cio (-sil'is'ik), *a.* [Poly- + *silicic*.] (Chem.) Of or pertaining to compounds formed by the condensation of two or more molecules of silicic acid.

Poly-sil'i-cic (Chem.), any one of a series of acids formed by the condensation of two or more molecules of silicic acid, with elimination of water.

Poly-spast (pōl'y-spāst), *n.* [L. *polyspastus*, fr. Gr. *polūspastos*, fr. *polūspastos* drawn by several cords; *polūs* many + *spāō* to draw: cf. *F. polyspast*.] (Surg.) A machine consisting of many pulleys; specifically, an apparatus formerly used for reducing luxations.

Poly-sper'mous (-spēr'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *polūspērmos*; *polūs* many + *sperm* seed.] (Bot.) Containing many seeds; as, a *poly-sper-mous* capsule or berry. Martyn.

Poly-sper'my (-spēr'mē), *n.* (Biol.) Fullness of sperm, or seed; the passage of more than one spermatozoon into the vitellus in the impregnation of the ovum.

Poly-spor'ous (-spōr'ŭs), *a.* [Poly- + *spore*.] (Bot.) Containing many spores.

Poly-stom'a-ta (-stōm'ā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *polūs* many + *stoma*, -atos, mouth.] (Zool.) A division of trematode worms having more than two suckers. Called also *Poly-stoma* and *Polystoma*.

Poly-stome (pōl'y-stōm), *a.* [Gr. *polūstomos* many-mouthed; *polūs* many + *stoma* mouth.] (Zool.) Having many mouths.

Poly-stome, *n.* (Zool.) An animal having many mouths; — applied to Protozoa.

Poly-style (-stil), *a.* [Gr. *polūstylos* with many columns; *polūs* many + *stylos* column: cf. *F. polystyle*.] (Arch.) Having many columns; — said of a building, especially of an interior part or court; as, a *polystyle* hall. — *n.* A polystyle hall or edifice.

Poly-sul'phide (-sul'fid or -fid), *n.* [Poly- + *sulphide*.] (Chem.) A sulphide having more than one atom of sulphur in the molecule; — contrasted with *monosulphide*.

Poly-sul'phu-ret (-fŭ-rēt), *n.* (Chem.) A polysulphide. [Dissolved.]

Poly-syl-lab'ic (-sil-lāb'ik), *a.* [Gr. *polūs* many + *syllabē* syllable: cf. *F. polysyllabique*.] Pertaining to a polysyllable; containing, or characterized by, polysyllables; consisting of more than three syllables.

Poly-syl-lab'i-cism (-sil-lāb'is'm), *n.* Polysyllabism.

Poly-syl-la-bio'i-ty (-sil-lā-bis'ē-tē), *n.* Polysyllabism. Earle.

Poly-syl-la-bism (-sil-lā-bis'm), *n.* The quality or state of being polysyllabic.

Poly-syl-la-bis (-sil-lā-bis), *n.* [Poly- + *syllable*.] A word of many syllables, or consisting of more syllables than three; — words of less than four syllables being called *monosyllables*, *disyllables*, and *trisyllables*.

Poly-syn-deto'ic (-sīn-dēt'ik), *a.* Characterized by polysynthesis, or the multiplication of conjunctions.

Poly-syn-deto'ic-al-ly (-sīn-dēt'ik-ēl-ē), *adv.* — **Poly-syn-deto'ic** (-sīn-dēt'ik), *adv.*

Poly-syn-deto'ic (-sīn-dēt'ik), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *polūs* many + *syndeō* bound together, fr. *syn* with + *deō* to bind.] (Rhet.) A figure by which the conjunction is often repeated, as in the sentence, "We have ships and men and money and stores." Opposed to *asyndeton*.

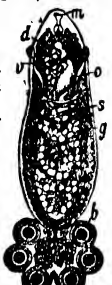
Poly-syn-thet'ic (-sīn-thēt'ik), *n.* [Poly- + *synthesis*.] 1. The act or process of combining many separate elements into a whole.

2. (Philol.) The formation of a word by the combination of several simple words, as in the aboriginal languages of America; agglutination. Latham.

Poly-syn-thet'ic (-sīn-thēt'ik), *a.* [Poly- + *synthetic*.] Characterized by polysynthesis; agglutinating.

Polysynthetic twinning (Min.), repeated twinning, like that of the triclinic feldspar, producing fine parallel bands in alternately reversed positions.

Poly-syn-thet'ic-alism (-sīn-thēt'ik-ēl-iz'm), *n.* Polysynthesis.



One of the Polysynthetic (Polysynthetic) worms.

Mouth, 1. 2. Reproductive Organs; 3. Stomach; 4. Posterior Suckers; 5. Hooks. Enlarged.



Polyphemus. Male Imago.

also, unite, rmdo, full, up, arm; pity; food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

Poly-tech-nic (pōl'i-tēk'nīk), *a.* [Gr. πολυτεχνος; *polus* many + *texnē* an art: cf. *F. polytechnique*.] Comprehending, or relating to, many arts and sciences; — applied particularly to schools in which many branches of art and science are taught with especial reference to their practical application; also to exhibitions of machinery and industrial products.

Poly-tech-ni-cal (-nī-kal), *a.* Polytechnic.
Poly-tech-ni-cs (-nīks), *n.* The science of the mechanic arts.
|| **Poly-the-la-mi-a** (-thē-lā'mī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYTHALAMOUS.] (Zool.) A division of Foraminifera including those having a many-chambered shell.

Poly-thal-a-mous (-thāl'ā-mūs), *a.* [Poly- + Gr. θάλαμος a chamber.] (Zool.) Many-chambered; — applied to shells of Foraminifera and cephalopods. See *Illustr.* of NAUTILUS.

Poly-the-ism (pōl'i-thē-iz'm), *n.* [Poly- + Gr. θεός god: cf. *F. polythéisme*.] The doctrine of, or belief in, a plurality of gods.
In the Old Testament, the gradual development of polytheism from the primitive monotheism may be learned.

Poly-the-ist, *n.* [Cf. *F. polythéiste*.] (Cristellaria) One who believes in, or maintains the doctrine of, a plurality of gods.

Poly-the-ist-ic (-tī-ist'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to polytheism; professing or advocating polytheism; as, polytheistic worship; a polytheistic author, or nation. — **Poly-the-ist-ic-ally**, *adv.*

Poly-the-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To adhere to, advocate, or inculcate, the doctrine of polytheism.
Poly-the-ism (-thē-iz'm), *n.* [Poly- + Gr. θεός a nipple.] (Anat.) The condition of having more than two teats, or nipples.

Poly-ti-cous (pōl'i-tī-kūs), *a.* [Gr. πολυτικός; *polus* many + *ti-cos* offspring.] (Bot.) Bearing fruit repeatedly, as most perennial plants; polycarpic.

Poly-ti-mous (-tī-mūs), *a.* [Poly- + Gr. τμή a cutting, fr. *τέμνω* to cut.] (Bot.) Subdivided into many distinct subordinate parts, which, however, not being joined to the petiole, are not true leaflets; — said of leaves.

Poly-ti-my (-mī), *n.* (Logic) A division into many members.

Poly-tung-state (pōl'i-tūng'stāt), *n.* A salt of polytungstic acid.

Poly-tung-atic (-stīk), *a.* (Chem.) Containing several tungsten atoms or radicals; as, polytungstic acid.

Polytungstic acid (Chem.), any one of several complex acids of tungsten containing more than one atom of tungsten.

Poly-type (tip), *n.* [Poly- + type.] (Print.) A cast, or facsimile copy, of an engraved block, matter in type, etc. (see citation); as, a polytype in relief.

By pressing the wood cut into semicircular metal, an intaglio matrix is produced; and from this matrix, in a similar way, a polytype in relief is obtained.

Poly-type, a. (Print.) Of or pertaining to polytypes; obtained by polytyping; as, a polytype plate.

Poly-type, v. t. [Imp. & p. *POLYTYPED* (tip't); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *POLYTYPING* (tip'ping).] (Print.) To produce a polytype of; as, to polytype an engraving.

Poly-ur-ia (-ū-rī-ā), *n.* [NL. See POLY- and URINE.] (Med.) A persistently excessive flow of watery urine, with low specific gravity and without the presence of either albumin or sugar. It is generally accompanied with more or less thirst.

Poly-val-lent (pōl'i-vā-lent), *a.* [Poly- + *L. valens*, *p. pr.* See VALENT.] (Chem.) Multivalent.

Poly-valve (pōl'i-vā), *n.* [See POLYVALVE.] A pulley. [Obs.]

Poly-zo-a (pōl'i-zō-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. fr. Gr. πολυζοα many + ζοον an animal.] (Zool.) Same as BRYZOZOA. See *Illustr.* under BRYZOZOA, and PHYLACTOLEMATA.

Poly-zo-an (-an), *n.* (Zool.) (a) Any species of Polyzoa; one of the Polyzoa. (b) A polyzoon.

Poly-zo-a-ri-um (-zō-zō-rī-ūm), *n.* *pl.* POLYZOARIA (-ā). [NL.] (Zool.) Same as POLYZOARY.

Poly-zo-a-ry (-zō-zō-rī), *n.* (Zool.) The compound organism of a polyzoon.

Poly-zon'al (-zōn'al), *a.* [Poly- + zonal.] Consisting of many zones or rings.

Polyzonal lens (Opt.), a lens made up of pieces arranged in zones or rings, — used in the lanterns of lighthouses.

Poly-zo-on (-zō-zōn), *n.* *pl.* POLYZOON (-ā). [NL. See POLYZOAN.] (Zool.) One of the individual zooids forming the compound organism of a polyzoon.

Pom-ae (pōm'ā), *n.* [L. *pomum* a fruit, LL. an apple: cf. LL. *pomagium*, *pomacium*.] The substance of apples, or of similar fruit, crushed by grinding.

Poma-ent-roid (pō-mā-ēn'trōid), *a.* [Gr. *πέπων* a cover + *είδος* a prickly + *-oid*.] (Zool.) Pertaining to the Pomacentridae, a family of bright-colored tropical fishes having spiny opercula; — often called coral fishes.

Poma-ocous (pō-mā'ō-kūs), *a.* [LL. *pomum* an apple.] (Bot.) (a) Like an apple or pear; producing pomes. (b) Of or pertaining to a suborder (Pomae) of rosaceous plants, which includes the true thorn trees, the quinces, service berries, medlars, and loquats, as well as the apples, pears, crabs, etc.

Pomade (pō-mād'; 277), *n.* [F. *pommade* pomatum, OF. *pomade* cider (cf. Sp. *pomada*, It. *pomata*, LL. *potiata* a drink made of apples), from *L. pomum* fruit, LL., an apple. Cf. POMATUM.] 1. Cider. [Obs.]

Pomander (pō-mān'dēr or pō-mān'), *n.* [Sp. *poma-*

(a) A perfume to be carried with one, often in the form of a ball. (b) A box to contain such perfume, formerly carried by ladies, as at the end of a chain; — more properly pomander box. [Obs.]

Poma-rine (pō-mā-rīn), *a.* [Gr. *πέπων* a lid + *πίς*, *pis*, nose.] (Zool.) Having the nostril covered with a scale.

Pomarine jager (Zool.), a North Atlantic jager (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) having the elongated middle tail feathers obtuse. The adult is black.

Po-ma-tum (pō-mā'tūm), *n.* [See POMADE.] A perfumed unguent or composition, chiefly used in dressing the hair; pomade.

Po-ma-tum, v. t. To dress with pomatum.

Pome (pōm), *n.* [L. *pomum* a fruit: cf. *F. pomme* apple. Cf. POMADE.] 1. (Bot.) A fruit composed of several cartilaginous or bony carpels inclosed in an adherent fleshy mass, which is partly receptacle and partly calyx, as an apple, quince, or pear.

2. (R. C. Ch.) A ball of silver or other metal, which is filled with hot water, and used by the priest in cold weather to warm his hands during the service.

Pome, v. t. [Cf. *F. pommer*. See POME, *n.*] To grow to a head, or form a head in growing. [Obs.]

Pome-gra-nate (pōm'grā'nāt; 277), *n.* [OE. *pom-garnel*, OF. *pome de grenate*, F. *grenade*, L. *pomum* a fruit + *granatus* grained, having many grains or seeds. See POME, and GARNET.] 1. (Bot.) The fruit of the tree *Punica Granatum*; also, the tree itself (see BALAUSTRINE), which is native in the Orient, but is successfully cultivated in many warm countries, and as a house plant in colder climates.

The fruit is as large as an orange, and has a hard rind containing many rather large seeds, each one separately covered with crimson, acid pulp.

2. A carved or embroidered ornament resembling a pomegranate.

Pom-el (pōm'ēl), *n.* A pommel. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pom-e-lo (pōm'ē-lō), *n.* [Cf. POMPELMOUS.] A variety of shaddock, called also grape fruit.

Pome-ly (pōm'ī), *a.* [OF. *pomelle*, F. *pommelle*. See POME.] Dappled. [Obs.] "Pomely gray." Chaucer.

Pom-e-ra-ni-an (pōm'ē-rā'nī-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Pomerania, a province of Prussia on the Baltic Sea.

— *n.* A native or inhabitant of Pomerania.

Pomeranian dog (Zool.), the loup-loup, or Spitz dog.

Pome-wa-ter (pōm'wā'tēr), *n.* A kind of sweet, juicy apple. [Written also pomewater.] Shak.

Pome-y (pōm'y), *n.* *pl.* POMEYS (-iz). [F. *pomme* grown round, or like an apple, *p. p.* of *pomme* to pome.] (Her.) A figure supposed to resemble an apple; a roundel, — always of a green color.

Pom-fret (-frēt), *n.* [Perhaps corrupt, fr. Pg. *pampano* a kind of fish.] (Zool.) (a) One of two or more species of marine food fishes of the genus *Stromateus* (*S. niger*, *S. argenteus*) native of Southern Europe and Asia. (b) A marine food fish of Bermuda (*Brama Raji*).

Pom-if-er-ous (pōm-if'ēr-ūs), *a.* [L. *pomifer*; *pomum* fruit + *ferre* to bear: cf. *F. pomifère*.] (Bot.) (a) Bearing pomes, or applelike fruits. (b) Bearing fruits, or excrescences, more or less resembling an apple.

Pom-mage (pōm'mā); 48), *n.* See POMACE.

Pom-met (pōm'mēt), *a.* [F. See POMET.] (Her.) Having the ends terminating in rounded protuberances or single balls; — said of a cross.

Pomme blanche (pōm'blānsh'), [F. Literally, white apple.] The prairie blinck. See under PRAIRIE.

Pommel (pōm'mēl), *n.* [OE. *pommel*, OF. *pommel*, F. *pommeau*, LL. *pommelus*, fr. L. *pomum* fruit, LL. also, an apple. See POME.] A knob or ball; an object resembling a ball in form; as: (a) The knob on the hilt of a sword. Macaulay. (b) The knob or protuberant part of a saddlebow. (c) The top of the head. Chaucer.

(d) A knob forming the finial of a turret or pavilion.

Pom-mel, v. t. [Imp. & p. *POMMELLED* (-mēld) or *POMMELLED*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *POMMELING* or *POMMELLING*.] To beat soundly, as with the pommel of a sword, or with something knoblike; hence, to beat with the fists. [Written also pummel.]

Pom-mel-ion (pōm-mēl'ion), *n.* [See POMMEL: cf. LL. *pomitiō* pygmy.] (Mil.) The casabel, or hindmost knob, of a cannon. [R.]

Pom-met-té (pōm'mēt'tē), *a.* [F.] Having two balls or protuberances at each end; — said of a cross.

Pomo-log-i-cal (pō-mō-lō-jī-kal), *a.* [Cf. *F. pomologie*.] Of or pertaining to pomology.

Po-mo-lo-gist (pō-mō-lō-jīst), *n.* One versed in pomology; one who cultivates fruit trees.

Po-mo-lo-gy (-jī), *n.* [L. *pomum* fruit + *-logy*: cf. *F. pomologie*.] The science of fruits; a treatise on fruits; the cultivation of fruits and fruit trees.

Pomo-na (pō-mō-nā), *n.* [L., from *pomum* fruit.] (Class. Myth.) The goddess of fruits and fruit trees.

Pomp (pōmp), *n.* [OE. *pompe*, F. *pompe*, L. *pompa*, fr. Gr. *πέμπε* a sending, a solemn procession, pomp, fr. *πέμπε* to send. Cf. *PUMP* a shoe.] 1. A procession distinguished by ostentation and splendor; a pageant. "All the pomps of a Roman triumph."

2. Show of magnificence; parade; display; power.

Syn. — Display; parade; pageant; pageantry; splendor; state; magnificence; ostentation; grandeur; pride.

Pomp (pōmp), *v. t.* To make a pompous display; to conduct. [Obs.]

Pom-pa-dour (pōm-pā-dōr; F. *pōm-pā-dōr*), *n.* A crimson or pink color; also, a style of dress cut low and square in the neck; also, a mode of dressing the hair by drawing it straight back from the forehead over a roll; — so called after the Marchioness de Pompadour of France.

Also much used adjectively.

Pom-pa-no (pōm-pā-nō), *n.* [Sp. *pámpano*.] [Written also *pámpano*.] (Zool.) 1. Any one of several species of marine fishes of the genus *Trachynotus*, of which four species are found on the Atlantic coast of the United States; — called also *palameta*.

2. They have a brilliant silvery or golden luster, and are highly esteemed as food fishes. The round pompano (*T. rhomboides*) and the Carolina pompano (*T. carolinus*) are the most common. Other species occur on the Pacific coast.

3. A California harvest fish (*Stromateus similimus*), highly valued as a food fish.

Pompano shell (Zool.), a small bivalve shell of the genus *Donax*; — so called because eaten by the pompano. [Florida]

Pom-pa-tic (pōm-pāt'ik), *a.* [L. *pompaticus*.] Pompous. [Obs.]

Pom-pel-mous (pōm-pēl-mūs), *n.* *pl.* POMPELMOUSES (-ēz). [D. *pompelmous*; cf. G. *pompelmuse*, F. *pamplemousse*, and F. *pompelonne*.] (Bot.) A shaddock, esp. one of large size.

Pom-pet (pōm-pēt), *n.* [OF. *pompette*.] (Print.) The ball formerly used to ink the type.

Pom-pho-lyx (pōm-fō-līks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πομφόλυξ* a bubble, the lag on the surface of melted ore, from *πομφός* a blister.] 1. (Old Chem.) Impure zinc oxide.

2. (Med.) A skin disease in which there is an eruption of bullae, without inflammation or fever.

Pom-pil-lion (pōm-pīl'ion), *n.* An ointment or pomatum made of black poplar buds. [Obs.]

Pom-pi-on (pōm-pī'ion), *n.* [OF. *pompon*. See PUMPKIN.] See PUMPKIN.

Pom-pire (pōm-pīr), *n.* [L. *pomum* a fruit, LL. also, an apple + *pirum* a pear.] A pearmain. [Obs.]

Pom-po-le-on (pōm-pō-lē-on), *n.* (Bot.) See POMPELMOUSE.

Pom-pou (pōm-pō), *n.* [F.] 1. Any trifling ornament for a woman's dress or bonnet.

2. (Mil.) A tuft or ball of wool, or the like, sometimes worn by soldiers on the front of the hat, instead of a feather.

Pom-pou-ty (pōm-pō-ū-tī), *n.* *pl.* POMPOUSTIES (-tiz). The quality or state of being pompous; pompousness.

|| **Pom-po-ss** (pōm-pō'ss), *a.* & *adv.* [It. (Mus.) Grand and dignified; in grand style.

Pom-pous (pōm-pō), *a.* [F. *pompeux*, L. *pompus*. See POMP.] 1. Displaying pomp; stately; showy with grandeur; magnificent; as, a pompous procession.

2. Ostentatious; pretentious; boastful; vainglorious; as, pompous manners; a pompous style. "Pompous in high presumption." Chaucer.

The pompous vanity of the old schoolmistress. Thackeray.

— **Pom-pous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pom-pous-ness**, *n.*

Pom-pine (pōm-pīn), *a.* See POMPINE.

Pom-wa-ter (pōm-wā'tēr), *n.* Same as POMEWATER.

Pon-cho (pōn'chō), *n.* *pl.* PONCHOS (-chōz). [Sp.] 1. A kind of cloak worn by the Spanish Americans, having the form of a blanket, with a slit in the middle for the head to pass through. A kind of poncho made of rubber or painted cloth is used by the mounted troops in the United States service.

2. A trade name for camlets, or stout worsteds.

Pond (pōnd), *n.* [Probably originally, an inclosed body of water, and the same word as *pound*. See POUND an inclosure.] A body of water, naturally or artificially confined, and usually of less extent than a lake. "Through pond or pool." Milton.

Pond hen (Zool.), the American coot. See COOT (*a*). — **Pond lily** (Bot.), the water lily. See under WATER, and *Illustr.* under NYMPHÆA. — **Pond snail** (Zool.), any

gastropod living in fresh-water ponds or lakes. The most common kinds are air-breathing snails (*Pulmonifera*) belonging to Linnæa, Physa, Planorbis, and allied genera. The operculated species are pectinibranchs, belonging to *Melantho*, *Valvula*, and various other genera. — **Pond spire** (Bot.), an American shrub (*Tetranthera geniculata*) of the Laurel family, with small oval leaves, and axillary clusters of little yellow flowers. The whole plant is spiny. It grows in ponds and swamps from Virginia to Florida. — **Pond tortoise**, **Pond turtle** (Zool.), any freshwater tortoise of the family *Emydidae*. Numerous species are found in North America.

Pond (pōnd), *v. t.* To make into a pond; to collect, as water, in a pond by damming.

Pond, *v. t.* [See **Pond**.] To ponder. [Obs.]

Please it you, pond your suppliant's plaint. *Spenser.*

Ponder (pōn'dēr), *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Pondered** (-dērd); *p. pr. & v. n.* **Pondering**.] [L. *ponderare*, fr. *pondus*, ponderis, a weight, fr. *pondere* to weigh: cf. F. *pondérer*. See **Pendant**, and cf. **Pound** a weight.]

1. To weigh. [Obs.]

2. To weigh in the mind; to view with deliberation; to examine carefully; to consider attentively.

Ponder the path of thy feet.

Prov. iv. 26.

Syn.—To **Ponder**, **Consider**, **Muse**. To *consider* means to view or contemplate with fixed thought. To *ponder* is to dwell upon with long and anxious attention, with a view to some practical result or decision. To *mus* is simply to think upon continuously with no definite object, or for the pleasure of it. We *consider* any subject which is fairly brought before us; we *ponder* a concern involving great interests; we *mus* on the events of childhood.

Ponder, *v. t.* To think; to deliberate; to muse;—usually followed by *on* or *over*. *Longfellow.*

Ponder-a-bility (-ā-bil'it-ē), *n.* [Cf. F. *pondérabilité*.] The quality or state of being ponderable.

Ponder-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [L. *ponderabilis*: cf. F. *pondérable*.] Capable of being weighed; having appreciable weight. — **Ponder-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Ponder-al (-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *pondéral*.] Estimated or ascertained by weight;—distinguished from *numeral*; as, a *ponderal* drachma. [R.] *Arbutnot.*

Ponder-ance (-ans), *n.* [L. *ponderans*, *p. pr.* of *pondere* to weigh: cf. OF. *ponderant* of weight.] Weight; gravity. [R.] *Gregory.*

Ponder-a-ry (-ā-rē), *a.* Of or pertaining to weight; as, a *ponderary* system. [R.] *M'Culloch.*

Ponder-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *ponderatus*, *p. p.* of *pondere*. See **Ponder**.] To consider; to ponder. [R.]

Ponder-ate, *v. t.* To have weight or influence. [R.]

Ponder-a-tion (-ā-shūn), *n.* [L. *ponderatio*: cf. F. *pondération*.] The act of weighing. [R.] *Arbutnot.*

Ponder-er (-ēr), *n.* One who ponders.

Ponder-ing, *a.* Deliberating. — **Ponder-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Ponder-ous-ly (-dōs'ē-ly), *n.* [L. *ponderositas* (-tēs).] [OF. *ponderosité*.] The quality or state of being ponderous; weight; gravity; heaviness; ponderousness; as, the ponderosity of gold. *Hary.*

Ponder-ous (pōn'dēr-ūs), *a.* [L. *ponderosus*, from *pondus*, -eris, a weight: cf. F. *pondéreux*. See **Ponder**.] 1. Very heavy; weighty; as, a *ponderous* shield; a ponderous load; the ponderous elephant.

The sepulcherer.

Hath oped his ponderous and marble jaws. *Shak.*

2. Important; momentous; forcible. "Your more ponderous and settled project." *Shak.*

3. Heavy; dull; wanting lightness or spirit; as, a ponderous style; a ponderous joke.

Ponderous *spar* (*Mfn.*), heavy spar, or barytes. See **Baryte**.

Ponder-ous-ly, *adv.* In a ponderous manner.

Ponder-ous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being ponderous; ponderosity.

Pondfish (pōnd'fīsh), *n.* (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of American fresh-water fishes belonging to the family *Centrarchidae*;—called also *pond perch*, and *sunfish*.

Pondfish (*Lepomis gibbosus*). (Cf.)

The common pondfish of New England (*Lepomis gibbosus*) is called also *bream*, *pumpkin seed*, and *sunny*. See **Sunfish**.

Pondweed (-wēd'), *n.* (Bot.) Any aquatic plant of the genus *Potamogeton*, of which many species are found in ponds or slow-moving rivers.

Choke pondweed, an American water weed (*Anacharis*, or *Elodea*, *Canadensis*). See **Anacharis**. — **Horned pondweed**, the *Zannichellia palustris*, a slender, branching aquatic plant, having pointed nutlets.

Pone (pōn), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] A kind of johnnycake. [Written also *paune*.] [Southern U. S.]

Ponent (pō'nent), *a.* [OF. fr. *l. ponente*, properly, setting (applied to the setting sun), fr. L. *ponens*, *p. pr.* of *ponere* to set, put.] Western; occidental. [R.]

Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds. *Milton.*

Pon-goe (pōn'gō), *n.* [Of East Indian origin.] A fabric of undyed silk from India and China.

Pon-ghee (pōn'gē), *n.* [From the native name.] A Buddhist priest of the higher orders in Burmah. *Malcom.*

Pon-go (pōn'gō), *n.* (Zool.) Any large ape; especially, the chimpanzee and the orang-outang.

Pon-lard (pōn'yārd), *n.* [F. *poignard* (cf. *It. pugnale*, *Sp. puñal*), fr. L. *pugnus*, -onis; probably akin to *pugnus* fist, or fr. *pugnus* fist, as held in the fist. See **Pugnacious**.] A kind of dagger,—usually a slender one with a triangular or square blade.

She speaks *poignards*, and every word stabs. *Shak.*

Pon-lard, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Ponlarded**; *p. pr. & v. n.* **Ponlarding**.] To pierce with a ponlard; to stab. *Couper.*

Pon-lil'ity (pōn'lil'it-ē), *n.* [L. *ponere* to place.] The capability of being placed or located. [Obs.] *Barrow.*

Pons (pōnz), *n.*; *pl.* **Portes** (pōn'tēs). [L., a bridge.] (Anat.) A bridge;—applied to several parts which connect others, but especially to the *pons Varolii*, a prominent band of nervous tissue situated on the ventral side of the medulla oblongata and

connected at each side with the hemispheres of the cerebellum; the mesencephalon. See **Brain**.

Pons asinorum. [L., literally, bridge of asses.] See **Asses' bridge**, under **Ass**.

Pontage (pōn'tāj), *n.* [L. *pontagium*, from L. *pōns*, pontis, a bridge: cf. F. *pontage*.] (O. Eng. Law) A duty or tax paid for repairing bridges.

Pont-tee' (pōn-tē' or pōn'tē'), *n.* [F. *pontil*, *pontis*.] (Glass Making) An iron rod used by glass makers for manipulating the hot glass;—called also *puntil*, *puntel*, *puntly*, and *ponty*. See **Fascet**.

Pont'io (pōn'tīk), *a.* [L. *Ponticus*, Gr. *Ποντικός*, fr. *πόντος* the sea, especially, the Black Sea.] Of or pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea.

Pont'ifex (-tī-fēks), *n.*; *pl.* **Pontifices** (pōn-tīf'ī-ēs). [L.] A high priest; a pontiff.

Pont'if (-tīf), *n.* [F. *pontife*, L. *pontifex*, -fice; *facere* to make. Cf. **Pontoon**.] A high priest. Especially: (a) One of the sacred college, in ancient Rome, which had the supreme jurisdiction over all matters of religion, at the head of which was the *Pontifex Maximus*. Dr. W. Smith. (b) *Jewish Antiq.* The chief priest. (c) *(L. C. Ch.)* The pope.

Pont'ifical (pōn-tīf'ī-kal), *a.* [Cf. L. *pontificius*.] 1. Relating to, or consisting of, pontiffs or priests. "The pontifical college with their augurs and flamens." *Milton.*

2. Of or pertaining to the pope; papal. *Shenstone.*

Pont'ifical (-tīf'ī-kal), *a.* [L. *pontificatus*: cf. F. *pontifical*. See **Pontifex**.] 1. Of or pertaining to a pontiff, or high priest; as, *pontifical* authority; hence, belonging to the pope; papal.

2. Of or pertaining to the building of bridges. [R.]

Now had they brought the work by wondrous art Pontifical, a ridge of pondent rock Over the vexed abyss. *Milton.*

Pont'ifical-al, *n.* [F.] 1. A book containing the offices, or formulas, used by a pontiff. *South.*

2. *pl.* The dresses and ornaments of a pontiff. "Dressed in full pontificals." *Sir W. Scott.*

Pont'ifical-ty (-tīf'ī-kal-ty), *n.* The state and government of the pope; the papacy. [R.] *Bacon.*

Pont'ifical-ly, *adv.* In a pontifical manner.

Pont'ifical-cate (-kāt), *n.* [L. *pontificatus*: cf. F. *pontifical*. See **Pontifex**.] 1. The state or dignity of a high priest; specifically, the office of the pope. *Addison.*

2. The term of office of a pontiff. *Milman.*

Pont'ifical-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* (R. C. Ch.) To perform the duty of a pontiff.

Pont'ifical (-tīf'ī-fis), *n.* [L. *pōns*, pontis, a bridge + *facere* to make. Cf. **Pontifex**.] Bridgework; structure or edifice of a bridge. [R.] *Milton.*

Pont'ifical (-tīf'ī-fal), *a.* [L. *pontificius*.] Papal; pontifical. [Obs.] "Pontifical writers." *Burton.*

Pont'ifical (-tīf'ī-fal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the pontiff or pope. [Obs.] *Bp. Hall.*

Pont'ifical (-tīf'ī-fal), *n.* One who adheres to the pope or papacy; a papist. [Obs.] *Bp. Montagu.*

Pont'ill (pōn'tīl), *n.* [F.] Same as **Pontize**.

Pont'ile (-tīl), *a.* [L. *pontilis* pertaining to a bridge.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the pons Varolii. See **Pons**.

Pont'ine (-tīn), *a.* [L. *Pontinus* or *Pomptinus*, an appellation given to a district in Latium, near *Pometia*.] Of or pertaining to an extensive marshy district between Rome and Naples. [Written also *Pomptine*.]

Pont'le-vis (pōn'tlē-vīz), *a.* [F. *pōn'le-vē'*, *n.* [F., properly, a drawbridge.] (Man.) The action of a horse in rearing repeatedly and dangerously.

Pont-ton' (pōn-tōn'), *n.* [F.] See **Pontoon**.

Pont-ton' (pōn-tōn'), *n.* [F. *ponton* (cf. *It. pontone*), from L. *pōns*, -onis, fr. *pōns*, pontis, a bridge, perhaps originally, a way, path; cf. Gr. *πόντος*, *Skrt. path*, *pathi*, *panthan*. Cf. **Punt** a boat.] 1. (Mil.) A wooden flat-bottomed boat, a metallic cylinder, or a frame covered with canvas, India rubber, etc., forming a portable float, used in building bridges quickly for the passage of troops.

2. (Naut.) A low, flat vessel, resembling a barge, furnished with cranes, capstans, and other machinery, used in carrying ships, raising weights, drawing piles, etc., chiefly in the Mediterranean; a lighter.

Pontoon bridge, a bridge formed with pontoons. — **Pontoon train**, the carriages of the pontoons, and the materials they carry for making a pontoon bridge.

The French spelling *ponton* often appears in scientific works, but *pontoon* is the more common form.

Pontoon-ing, *n.* The act, art, or process of constructing pontoon bridges. "Army instruction in pontooning." *Gen. W. T. Sherman.*

Pont'vo-lant' (pōn'tvō-lānt'; F. *pōn'tvō-lānt'*), *n.* [F. *pont* bridge + *volant* flying.] (Mil.) A kind of light bridge, used in sieges, for surprising a post or outwork which has but a narrow moat; a flying bridge.

Pont'y (pōn'tē), *n.* (Glass Making) See **Pontifex**.

Pon'y (pōn'y), *n.*; *pl.* **Ponies** (-nīs). [Written also *poney*.] (Gael. *ponaidh*.) 1. A small horse.

2. Twenty-five pounds sterling. [*Slang, Eng.*]

3. A translation or a key used to avoid study in getting lessons; a crib. [*College Cant*]

4. A small glass of beer. [*Slang*]

Pony *chaise*, a light, low chaise, drawn by a pony or a pair of ponies. — **Pony engine**, a small locomotive used

for switching cars from one track to another. [U. S.] — **Pony truck** (*Locomotive Engine*), a truck which has only two wheels. — **Pony truss** (*Bridge Building*), a truss which has so little height that overhead bracing can not be used.

Pood (pōd), *n.* [Russ. *pu'*.] A Russian weight, equal to forty Russian pounds or about thirty-six English pounds avoirdupois.

Poodle (pōd'l), *n.* [G. *pudel*.] (Zool.) A breed of dogs having curly hair, and often showing remarkable intelligence in the performance of tricks.



Poodle.

Pooh (pōh), *interj.* [Of imitative origin; cf. Icel. *pū*.] Pshaw! pish! nonsense! — an expression of scorn, dislike, or contempt.

Pooh-pooh' (-pōv'), *v. t.*

To make light of; to treat with derision or contempt, as if by saying *pooh! pooh!* [Colloq.] *Thackeray.*

Poo'koo (pōv'kōō), *n.* [From the native name.] (Zool.) A red African antelope (*Kobus Vardonii*) allied to the water buck.

Pool (pōl), *n.* [AS. *pōl*; akin to Lf. *pool*, *pohl*, D. *poel*, G. *pühl*; cf. Icel. *póllr*, also W. *pücl*, *Gael. poll*.] 1. A small and rather deep collection of (usually) fresh water, as one supplied by a spring, or occurring in the course of a stream; a reservoir for water; as, the pools of Solomon. *Wyclif.*

Charity will hardly water the ground where it must first fill a pool. *Bacon.*

The sleepy pool above the dam. *Tennyson.*

2. A small body of standing or stagnant water; a puddle. "The filthy mantled pool beyond your cell." *Shak.*

Pool, *n.* [F. *poule*, properly, a hen. See **Pullet**.] [Written also *poule*.] 1. The stake played for in certain games of cards, billiards, etc.; an aggregated stake to which each player has contributed a share; also, the receptacle for the stakes.

2. A game at billiards, in which each of the players stakes a certain sum, the winner taking the whole; also, in public billiard rooms, a game in which the loser pays the entrance fee for all who engage in the game; a game of skill in pocketing the balls on a pool table.

3. This game is played variously, but commonly with fifteen balls, besides one cue ball, the contest being to drive the most balls into the pockets.

He plays pool at the billiard houses. *Thackeray.*

3. In rifle shooting, a contest in which each competitor pays a certain sum for every shot he makes, the net proceeds being divided among the winners.

4. Any gambling or commercial venture in which several persons join.

5. A combination of persons contributing money to be used for the purpose of increasing or depressing the market price of stocks, grain, or other commodities; also, the aggregate of the sums so contributed; as, the pool took all the wheat offered below the limit; he put \$10,000 into the pool.

6. (Railroads) A mutual arrangement between competing lines, by which the receipts of all are aggregated, and then distributed *pro rata* according to agreement.

7. (Law) An aggregation of properties or rights, belonging to different people in a community, in a common fund, to be charged with common liabilities.

Pin pool, a variety of the game of billiards in which small wooden pins are set up to be knocked down by the balls. — **Pool ball**, one of the colored ivory balls used in playing the game at billiards called *pool*. — **Pool snipe** (Zool.), the European redshank. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Pool table**, a billiard table with pockets.

Pool, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Poolled** (pōld); *p. pr. & v. n.* **Pooling**.] To put together; to contribute to a common fund, on the basis of a mutual division of profits or losses; to make a common interest of; as, the companies *pooled* their traffic.

Finally, it favors the *pooling* of all issues. *U. S. Grant.*

Pool, *v. t.* To combine or contribute with others, as for a commercial, speculative, or gambling transaction.

Pool'er (-ēr), *n.* A stick for stirring a tan vat.

Pool'ing, *n.* (Law) The act of uniting, or an agreement to unite, an aggregation of properties belonging to different persons, with a view to common liabilities or profits.

Poon (pōn), *n.* [Canarese *ponne*.] A name for several East Indian trees, or their wood, used for the masts and spars of vessels, as *Catophyllum angustifolium*, *C. tinophyllum*, and *Sterculia foetida*;—called also *poon*.

Poon'ao (pōv'āō), *n.* A kind of oil cake prepared from the cocoanut. See *Oil cake*, under **Cake**.

Poon'ga oil' (pōn'gā oil'), *a.* A kind of oil used in India for lamps, and for boiling with dammar for pitching vessels. It is pressed from the seeds of a leguminous tree (*Pongamia glabra*).

Poop (pōp), *n.* (Arch.) See **2d Poopy**.

Poop, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Pooped** (pōpt); *p. pr. & v. n.* **Pooping**.] [Cf. D. *poepen*. See **Por**.] To make a noise; to pop; also, to break wind.

Poop, *n.* [F. *poupe*; cf. Sp. & Pg. *popa*, *It. poppa*; all fr. L. *puppis*.] (Naut.) A deck raised above the after part of a vessel; the hindmost or after part of a vessel's hull; also, a cabin covered by such a deck. See **Poopy deck**, under **Deck**. See also **Roundhouse**.

With wind in poop, the vessel plows the sea. *Dryden.*

The poop was beaten gold. *Shak.*

Poop, *v. t.* (Naut.) (a) To break over the poop or stern, as a wave. "A sea which he thought was going to poop her." *Lord Dufferin.* (b) To strike in the stern, as by collision.

Pooped (pōpt), *p. p. & a.* (Naut.) (a) Having a poop; furnished with a poop. (b) Struck on the poop.

Pooping (pōp'ing), *n.* (Naut.) The act or shock of striking a vessel's stern by a following wave or vessel.

Poor (pōr), *a.* [Compar. **POORER** (-ēr; 254); **superl. POOREST**.] [OE. *paure* or *poore*, OF. *paure*, F. *pauvre*, L. *pauper*; the first syllable of which is probably akin to *paucus* few (see **PAUCITY**, **PAW**), and the second to *parare* to prepare, procure. See **PAW**, and cf. **PARADE**, **PAUPER**, **POVERTY**.] 1. Destitute of property; wanting in material riches or goods; needy; indigent.

It is often synonymous with *indigent* and with *necessitous*, denoting extreme want. It is also applied to persons who are not entirely destitute of property, but who are not rich; as, a *poor* man or woman; *poor* people.

2. (Law) So completely destitute of property as to be entitled to maintenance from the public.

3. Hence, in very various applications: Destitute of such qualities as are desirable, or might naturally be expected; as: (a) Wanting in fat, plumpness, or fleshiness; lean; emaciated; meager; as, a *poor* horse, ox, dog, etc. "Seven other nine came up after them, *poor* and very ill-favored and lean-fleshed." *Gen. xli. 19.* (b) Wanting in strength or vigor; feeble; dejected; as, *poor* health; *poor* spirits. "His genius . . . *poor* and cowardly." *Bacon*. (c) Of little value or worth; not good; inferior; shabby; mean; as, *poor* clothes; *poor* lodgings. "A *poor* vessel." *Clarendon*. (d) Destitute of fertility; exhausted; barren; sterile; — said of land; as, *poor* soil. (e) Destitute of beauty, fitness, or merit; as, a *poor* discourse; a *poor* picture. (f) Without prosperous conditions or good results; unfavorable; unfortunate; uncomfortable; as, a *poor* business; the sick man had a *poor* night. (g) Inadequate; insufficient; insignificant; as, a *poor* excuse.

That I have wronged no man will be a *poor* plea or apology at the last day. *Calamy*.

4. Worthiness of pity or sympathy; — used also sometimes as a term of endearment, or as an expression of modesty, and sometimes as a word of contempt.

And for mine own *poor* part,
Look you, I'll go pray. *Shak.*
Poor, little, pretty, fluttering thing. *Prior*.

5. Free from self-assertion; not proud or arrogant; meek. "Blessed are the *poor* in spirit." *Matt. v. 3.*

Poor law, a law providing for, or regulating, the relief or support of the poor. — **Poor man's treacle** (*Bot.*), garlic; — so called because it was thought to be an antidote to animal poison. [*Eng.*] *Dr. Prior*. — **Poor man's weather-glass** (*Bot.*), the red-flowered plumpkin (*Anagallis arvensis*), which opens its blossoms only in fair weather. — **Poor rate**, an assessment or tax, as in an English parish, for the relief or support of the poor. — **Poor soldier** (*Zool.*), the friar bird. — **The poor**, those who are destitute of property; the indigent; the needy. In a legal sense, those who depend on charity or maintenance by the public. "I have observed the more public provisions are made for the *poor*, the less they provide for themselves." *Franklin*.

Poor (pōr), *n.* (*Zool.*) A small European codfish (*Gadus minutus*); — called also *power cod*.

Poor-box (-bōks'), *n.* A receptacle in which money given for the poor is placed.

Poor-house (-hous'), *n.* A dwelling house for a number of paupers maintained at public expense; an almshouse; a workhouse.

Poor-john (-jōn'), *n.* (*Zool.*) A small European fish, similar to the cod, but of inferior quality.

Poor-john and apple pies are all our fare. *Sir J. Harrington*.

Poorly-ness (-lī-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being poorly; ill health.

Poorly, *adv.* 1. In a poor manner or condition; without plenty, or sufficiency, or suitable provision for comfort; in indigence; as, to live *poorly*.

2. With little or no success; indifferently; with little profit or advantage; as, to do *poorly* in business.

3. Measurably; without spirit.

Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,
That from his wars they *poorly* would retire. *Dryden*.

4. Without skill or merit; as, he performs *poorly*.

Poorly, *adv.* not well off; not rich.

Poorly, *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health. "Having been *poorly* in health." *T. Scott*.

Poor-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being poor (in any of the senses of the adjective). *Bacon*.

Poor-spirit-ed (-spīrīt-ēd), *a.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly; base. — **Poor-spirit-ed-ness**, *n.*

Poor-will (pōr-wīl'), *n.* [So called in imitation of its note.] (*Zool.*) A bird of the Western United States (*Phalacroptilus Nuttalli*) allied to the whip-poor-will.

Poor-willie (-wīl'ī), *n.* [So called in imitation of its note.] (*Zool.*) The bar-tailed godwit. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pop (pōp), *n.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. **POOR**.] 1. A small, sharp, quick explosive sound or report; as, to go off with a *pop*. *Addison*.

2. An unintoxicating beverage which expels the cork with a pop from the bottle containing it; as, ginger pop; lemon pop, etc. *Hood*.

3. (*Zool.*) The European redwing. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pop corn. (a) Corn, or maize, of peculiar excellence for popping; especially, a kind of the grains of which are small and compact. (b) Popped corn; corn which has been popped.

Pop, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **POPPED** (pōpt); p. pr. & vb. n. **POPPING**.] 1. To make a pop, or sharp, quick sound; as, the muskets *popped* away on all sides.

2. To enter, or issue forth, with a quick, sudden movement; to move from place to place suddenly; to dart; — with *in*, *out*, *upon*, *off*, etc.

He that killed my king . . .
A pop'd in between the election and my hopes. *Shak.*

A trick of *poping* up and down every moment. *Swift*.

3. To burst open with a pop, when heated over a fire; as, this corn *pops* well.

Pop, *v. t.* 1. To thrust or push suddenly; to offer suddenly; to bring suddenly and unexpectedly to notice; as, to *pop* one's head in at the door.

He *popped* a paper into his hand. *Milton*.

2. To cause to pop; to cause to burst open by heat, as grains of Indian corn; as, to *pop* corn or chestnuts.

To *pop* off, to thrust away, or put off promptly; as, to *pop* one off with a denial. *Locke*. — To *pop* the question, to make an offer of marriage to a lady. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens*.

Pop (pōp), *adv.* Like a pop; suddenly; unexpectedly. "Pop goes his pate." *Beau. & Fl.*

Poppe (pōp), *n.* [AS. *pāpa*, L. *papa* father, bishop. Cf. **PAPA**, **PAPAL**.] 1. Any ecclesiastic, esp. a bishop. [*Obs.*] *Foote*.

2. The bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church. See **NOTE** under **CARDINAL**.

3. A parish priest, or a chaplain, of the Greek Church.

4. (*Zool.*) A fish; the ruff.

Poppe Joan, a game at cards played on a round board with compartments. — **Poppe's eye**, the gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh of an ox or sheep. *R. D. Blackmore*. — **Poppe's nose**, the rump, or uropygium, of a bird. See **UROPYGIUM**.

Poppe-dum (-dūm), *n.* [AS. *pāpēdōm*.] 1. The place, office, or dignity of the pope; papal dignity. *Shak.*

2. The jurisdiction of the pope.

Poppling (-līng), *n.* 1. A petty or deputy pope.

2. An adherent of the pope. [*R.*] *Marlowe*.

Poppe-lote (pōp-ē-lōt), *n.* A word variously explained as "a little puppet," "a little doll," or "a young butterfly." Cf. **POPER**. [*Obs.*]

So gay a *popelote*, so sweet a wench. *Chaucer*.

Popper-y (pōp-ēr-y), *n.* The religion of the Roman Catholic Church, comprehending doctrines and practices; — generally used in an opprobrious sense.

Poppet (pōp-ēt), *n.* A puppet. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Popgun (pōp-gūn'), *n.* A child's gun; a tube and rammer for shooting pellets, with a popping noise, by compression of air.

Pop-in-jay (pōp-in-jā), *n.* [OE. *poppingay*, *papejay*, OF. *papegay*, *papegay*; cf. Fr. *papagai*, Sp. & Pg. *papagayo*, It. *papagallo*, LGr. *παπαγας*, NGr. *παπαγάλος*; in which the first syllables are perhaps imitative of the bird's chatter, and the last either fr. L. *gallus* cock, or the same word as E. *jay*, F. *geai*. Cf. **PAPAGAY**.]

1. (*Zool.*) (a) The green woodpecker. (b) A parrot.

The pye and *poppingy* speak they know not what. *Tyndale*.

2. A target in the form of a parrot. [*Scot.*]

3. A trifling, chattering pop or coxcomb. "To be so pestered with a *poppingy*." *Shak.*

Popish (pōp-ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to the pope; taught or ordained by the pope; hence, of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church; — often used opprobriously. — **Popish-ly**, *adv.* — **Popish-ness**, *n.*

Poplar (pōp-lar), *n.* [OE. *popler*, OF. *poplier*, F. *peuplier*, fr. L. *populus* poplar.] (*Bot.*) 1. Any tree of the genus *Populus*; also, the timber, which is soft, and capable of many uses.

The aspen poplar is *Populus tremula* and *P. tremuloides*; Balsam poplar is *P. balsamifera*; Lombardy poplar (*P. diandra*) is a tall, spire tree; white poplar is *Populus alba*.

2. The timber of the tulip tree; — called also *white poplar*. [*U. S.*]

Poplex-y (pō-plēks-y), *n.* Apoplexy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Poplin (pōp-līn), *n.* [F. *popeline*, *popeline*.] A fabric of many varieties, usually made of silk and worsted, — used especially for women's dresses.

Poplin, a fabric with silk warp and worsted weft, made in Ireland.

Poplite-al (pōp-līt-ē-al; 277), *a.* [From L. *poples*, -itis, the ham.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the ham; in the region of the ham, or behind the knee joint; as, the *popliteal* space.

Poplite (pōp-līt-ēk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Popliteal.

Popper (pōp-pēr), *n.* A utensil for popping corn, usually a wire basket with a long handle.

Popper, *n.* A dagger. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Popper (pōp-pēr), *n.* 1. See **POPPER**.

2. (*Naut.*) One of certain upright timbers on the bilge ways, used to support a vessel in launching.

3. (*Mach.*) An upright support or guide fastened at the bottom only.

Poppet head, **Puppet head**. See **HEADSTOCK** (a).

Poppied (pōp-pīd), *a.* [See 1st **POPPY**.] 1. Mingled or interspersed with poppies. "Poppied corn." *Keats*.

2. Affected with poppy juice; hence, figuratively, drugged; drowsy; listless; inactive. [*R.*]

The poppied sails doze on the yard. *Lowell*.

Popping (pōp-pīng), *a.* & *n.* from **POP**.

Popping crease. (*Cricket*) See under **CREASE**.

Popple (-ppl'), *v. t.* [Cf. **POP**.] To move quickly up and down; to bob up and down, as a cork on rough water; also, to bubble. *Colton*.

Popple, *n.* 1. The poplar.

2. Tares. [*Obs.*] "To sow *popple* among wheat." *Bale*.

Poppy (-pī), *n.*; pl. **POPPIES** (-pīz). [OE. *poppy*, AS. *popig*, L. *papaver*.] (*Bot.*) Any plant or species of the genus *Papaver*, herbs with showy polypetalous flowers and a milky juice. From one species (*Papaver somniferum*) opium is obtained, though all the species contain it to some extent. Also, a flower of the plant. See **ILLUSTR.** OF **CAPSULE**.

Poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*), reduced. a Flower; b Capsule.

Poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*), reduced. a Flower; b Capsule.

Poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*), reduced. a Flower; b Capsule.

Poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*), reduced. a Flower; b Capsule.

Poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*), reduced. a Flower; b Capsule.

Poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*), reduced. a Flower; b Capsule.

Poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*), reduced. a Flower; b Capsule.

Poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*), reduced. a Flower; b Capsule.

Poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*), reduced. a Flower; b Capsule.

Poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*), reduced. a Flower; b Capsule.

Poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*), reduced. a Flower; b Capsule.

Poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*), reduced. a Flower; b Capsule.

Poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*), reduced. a Flower; b Capsule.

Poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*), reduced. a Flower; b Capsule.

Poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*), reduced. a Flower; b Capsule.

Poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*), reduced. a Flower; b Capsule.

Poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*), reduced. a Flower; b Capsule.

Poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*), reduced. a Flower; b Capsule.

Poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*), reduced. a Flower; b Capsule.

California poppy (*Bot.*), any yellow-flowered plant of the genus *Eschscholzia*. — **Corn poppy**. See under **CORN**. — **Horn**, or **Horned**, **poppy**. See under **HORN**. — **Poppy bee** (*Zool.*), a leaf-cutting bee (*Anthracoceros papaveris*) which uses pieces cut from poppy petals for the lining of its cells; — called also *upholsterer bee*. — **Prickly poppy** (*Bot.*), *Argemone Mexicana*, a yellow-flowered plant of the Poppy family, but as prickly as a thistle. — **Poppy seed**, the seed of the opium poppy (*P. somniferum*). — **Spitting poppy** (*Bot.*), a species of Silene (*S. inflata*). See **CATCHFLY**.

Poppy (pōp-pī), *n.* [F. *popée* doll, puppet.

Poppy-head (-hēd'), *n.* See **PUPPET**. [*Arch.*] A raised ornament frequently having the form of a finial. It is generally used on the tops of the upright ends or elbows which terminate seats, etc., in Gothic churches.

Pop-u-lace (pōp-ū-lās), *n.* [F. *popule*, fr. It. *popolaccio*, *popolazzo*, fr. *popolo* people, L. *populus*. See **PEOPLE**.] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude; — comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, office, education, or profession. *Pope*.

To . . . calm the peers and please the *populace*. *Daniel*.

They . . . call us Britain's barbarous *populaces*. *Tennyson*.

Syn. — Mob; people; commonalty.

Pop-u-lar-ly (-lā-y), *n.* Populace. [*Obs.*] *Fellham*.

Pop-u-lar (-lār), *a.* [L. *popularis*, fr. *populus* people; cf. F. *populaire*. See **PEOPLE**.] 1. Of or pertaining to the common people, or to the whole body of the people, as distinguished from a select portion; as, the *popular* voice; *popular* elections. "Popular states." *Bacon*.

"So the *popular* vote inclines." *Milton*.

The men commonly held in *popular* estimation are greatest at a distance. *J. H. Newman*.

2. Suitable to common people; easy to be comprehended; not abstruse; familiar; plain.

Homilies are plain and *popular* instructions. *Hooker*.

3. Adapted to the means of the common people; possessed or obtainable by the many; hence, cheap; common; ordinary; inferior; as, *popular* prices; *popular* amusements.

The smallest figs, called *popular* figs, . . . are of all others, the basest and of least account. *Holland*.

4. Beloved or approved by the people; pleasing to people in general, or to many people; as, a *popular* preacher; a *popular* law; a *popular* administration.

5. Devoted to the common people; studious of the favor of the populace. [*R.*]

Such *popular* humanity is treason. *Addison*.

6. Prevailing among the people; epidemic; as, a *popular* disease. [*Obs.*] *Johnson*.

Popular action (*Law*), an action in which any person may sue for a penalty imposed by statute. *Blackstone*.

|| **Pop-u-lar-ty** (pōp-ū-lār-tē), *n.* pl. [*L.*] The people, or the people's party, in ancient Rome, as opposed to the *optimates*.

Pop-u-lar-ty (-lār-tē), *n.*; pl. **POPULARITIES** (-tēz). [*L.* *popularitas* an effort to please the people; cf. F. *popularité*.] 1. The quality or state of being popular; especially, the state of being esteemed by, or of being in favor with, the people at large; good will or favor proceeding from the people; as, the *popularity* of a law, a statesman, or a book.

A *popularity* which has lasted down to our time. *Macaulay*.

2. The quality or state of being adapted or pleasing to common, poor, or vulgar people; hence, cheapness; inferiority; vulgarity.

This gallant laboring to avoid *popularity* falls into a habit of affectation. *H. Johnson*.

3. Something which obtains, or is intended to obtain, the favor of the vulgar; claptrap.

Popularities, and circumstances which . . . sway the ordinary judgment. *Bacon*.

4. The act of courting the favor of the people. [*Obs.*]

"Indicted . . . for *popularity* and ambition." *Holland*.

5. Public sentiment; general passion. [*R.*]

A little time must be allowed for the madness of *popularity* to cease. *Hamcraft*.

Pop-u-lar-i-za-tion (-lār-y-zā-shūn), *n.* The act of making popular, or of introducing among the people.

Pop-u-lar-ize (pōp-ū-lār-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **POPULARIZED** (-īzd); p. pr. & vb. n. **POPULARIZING** (-īz-ing).] [Cf. F. *populariser*.] To make popular; to make suitable or acceptable to the common people; to make generally known; as, to *popularize* philosophy. "The *popularizing* of religious teaching." *Milman*.

Pop-u-lar-izer (-īz-ēr), *n.* One who popularizes.

Pop-u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a popular manner; so as to be generally favored or accepted by the people; commonly; currently; as, the story was *popularly* reported.

The victor knight,
Bareheaded, *popularly* low had bowed. *Dryden*.

Pop-u-lar-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being popular; popularity.

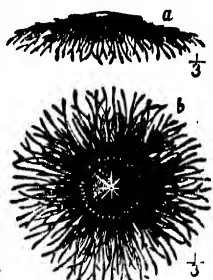
Pop-u-late (pōp-ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *populus* people. See **PEOPLE**.] Populous. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*.

Pop-u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **POPULATED** (-lā-tēd); p. pr. & vb. n. **POPULATING**.] To furnish with inhabitants, either by natural increase or by immigration or colonization; to cause to be inhabited; to people.

Pop-u-late, *v. t.* To propagate. [*Obs.*]

Great shoals of people which go on to *populate*. *Bacon*.

Pop-u-lat-ion (-lāt-shūn), *n.* [L. *populatio*; cf. F. *population*.] 1. The act or process of populating; multiplication of inhabitants.</



Canada Porcupine.

Porpita (*Porpita* *Linnaea*).
a Profile view; b Dorsal
view.



Wooden Church Porch, 15th Century.



Common Porcupine (*Euphrasia cristata*).

ships may ride secure from storms; a sheltered inlet, bay, or cove; a harbor; a haven. Used also figuratively.

Peering in maps for ports and piers and roads. *Shak.*
We are in port if we have Thee. *Keble.*

2. In law and commercial usage, a harbor where vessels are admitted to discharge and receive cargoes, from whence they depart and where they finish their voyages.

Free port. See under **FREE**. — **Port bar.** (*Naut.*) (a) A boom. See **BOOM**, 4, also **BAR**, 3. (b) A bar, as of sand, at the mouth of, or in, a port. — **Port charges** (*Com.*), charges, as wharfage, etc., to which a ship or its cargo is subjected in a harbor. — **Port of entry**, a harbor where a custom-house is established for the legal entry of merchandise. — **Port toll** (*Law*), a payment made for the privilege of bringing goods into port. — **Port warden**, the officer in charge of a port; a harbor master.

Port (*pōrt*), *n.* [*F. porte, L. porta, akin to portus*; cf. *AS. port, fr. L. porta*. See **PORT** a harbor, and cf. **PORT**, 1.] A passageway; an opening or entrance to an inclosed place; a gate; a door; a portal. [*Archæol.*]

Him I accuse *Shak.*
The city ports by this hath entered.
From their ivory port the cherubim
Forth issuing. *Milton.*

2. (*Naut.*) An opening in the side of a vessel; an embrasure through which cannon may be discharged; a port-hole; also, the shutters which close such an opening. Her ports being within sixteen inches of the water. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. (*Mach.*) A passageway in a machine, through which a fluid, as steam, water, etc., may pass, as from a valve to the interior of the cylinder of a steam engine; an opening in a valve seat, or valve face.

Air port, **Bridge port**, etc. See under **AIR**, **BRIDGE**, etc. — **Port bar** (*Naut.*), a bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale. — **Port lid** (*Naut.*), a lid or hanging door for closing the port-holes of a vessel. — **Steam port**, and **Exhaust port** (*Steam Engine*), the ports of the cylinder communicating with the valve or valves for the entrance or exit of the steam, respectively.

Port, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PORTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. PORTING*.] [*F. porter, L. portare* to carry. See **PORT** demenor.] 1. To carry; to bear; to transport. [*Obs.*]

They are easily ported by boat into other shires. *Fuller.*

2. (*Mil.*) To throw, as a musket, diagonally across the body, with the lock in front, the right hand grasping the small of the stock, and the barrel sloping upward and crossing the point of the left shoulder; as, to port arms. Began to hem him round with ported spears. *Milton.*

Arms port, a position in the manual of arms, executed as above.

Part, *n.* [*F. part, fr. porter* to carry, *L. portare*, prob. akin to *E. fare*, *v.* See **PORT** harbor, and cf. **COMFORT**, **EXPORT**, **SPORT**.] The manner in which a person bears himself; deportment; carriage; bearing; demeanor; hence, manner or style of living; as, a proud part. *Spenser.*

And of his part as meek as is a maid. *Chaucer.*

The necessities of pomp, grandeur, and a suitable part in the world. *South.*

Port, *n.* [*Etymology uncertain.*] (*Naut.*) The larboard or left side of a ship (looking from the stern toward the bow); as, a vessel heels to port. See **UNDER LARBOARD**. Also used adjectively.

Port, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship; — said of the helm, and used chiefly in the imperative, as a command; as, port your helm.

Porta (*pōrtā*), *n.*; *pl.* **PORTÆ** (*-tē*). [*L.*, a gate. See **PORT** a hole.] (*Arch.*) (a) The part of the pier or other organ where its vessels and nerves enter; the hilus. (b) The foreman of Monro. *B. G. Wilder.*

Portability (*pōrtā-bil'itē*), *n.* The quality or state of being portable; fitness to be carried.

Portability (*pōrtā-bil'itē*), *a.* [*L. portabilis, fr. portare* to carry; cf. *F. portable*. See **PORT** demenor.] 1. Capable of being borne or carried; easily transported; conveyed without difficulty; as, a portable bed, desk, engine. *South.*

2. Possible to be endured; supportable. [*Obs.*]

How light and portable my pain seems now! *Shak.*

Portable forge. See under **FORGE**. — **Portable steam engine.** See under **STEAM ENGINE**.

Portability, *n.* The quality or state of being portable; portability.

Portage (*pōrtāj*), *n.* See **PORTAGE**. [*Obs.*]

Portage (*pōrtāj*), *n.* [*From 2d PORT.*] (*Naut.*) (a) A sailor's wages when in port. (b) The amount of a sailor's wages for a voyage.

Portage, *n.* [*3d PORT.*] A port-hole. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Portage (*pōrtāj*), *n.* [*F.*, from *porter* to carry. See **PORT** to carry.] 1. The act of carrying or transporting.

2. The price of carriage; portage. *Rp. Fell.*

3. Capacity for carrying; tonnage. [*Obs.*] *Hakluyt.*

4. A carry between navigable waters. See **3d CARRY**.

Portage (*pōrtāj*), *v. t. & i.* To carry (goods, boats, etc.) overland between navigable waters.

Portage group (*grōp*). [*So called from the township of Portage in New York.*] (*Geol.*) A subdivision of the Chemung period in American geology. See **CHART OF GEOLOGY**.

Portage (*pōrtāj*), *n.* [*See PORTAGE.*] A Portuguese gold coin formerly current, and variously estimated to be worth from three and one half to four and one half pounds sterling. [*Obs.*] [*Written also portique and portigue.*]

Ten thousand portagues, besides great pearls. *Murtoise.*



Arms Port.

Port (*pōrt*), *n.* [*OF. portail, F. portail, LL. porta*, *fr. L. porta* a gate. See **PORT** a gate.] 1. A door or gate; hence, a way of entrance or exit, especially one that is grand and imposing.

Thick with sparkling orient gems
The portal shone. *Milton.*
From out the fiery portal of the east. *Shak.*

2. (*Arch.*) (a) The lesser gate, where there are two of different dimensions. (b) Formerly, a small square corner in a room separated from the rest of the apartment by wainscoting, forming a short passage to another apartment. (c) By analogy with the French *portail*, used by recent writers for the whole architectural composition which surrounds and includes the doorways and porches of a church.

3. (*Bridge Building*) The space, at one end, between opposite trusses when these are terminated by inclined braces.

4. A prayer book or breviary; a portage. [*Obs.*]

Portal bracing (*Bridge Building*), a combination of struts and ties which lie in the plane of the inclined braces at a portal, serving to transfer wind pressure from the upper parts of the trusses to an abutment or pier of the bridge.

Portal (*pōrtā*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a porta, especially the porta of the liver; as, the portal vein, which enters the liver at the porta, and divides into capillaries after the manner of an artery.

Port is applied to other veins which break up into capillaries; as, the renal portal veins in the frog.

Portamento (*pōrtā-mēntō*; *E. pōrtā-mēntō*), *n.* [*It. fr. portare* to carry.] (*Mus.*) In singing, or in the use of the bow, a gradual carrying or lifting of the voice or sound very smoothly from one note to another; a gliding from tone to tone.

Portance (*pōrtāns*), *n.* See **PORT**, carriage, demeanor. [*Obs.*]

Portance (*-tāns*), *n.* [*OF. porte-hors* a kind of prayer book, so called from being portable; cf. *LL. portifortium*.] A breviary; a prayer book. [*Written variously portance, portasse, portasse, portasse, portus, portus, portus, etc.*] [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Camden.*

By God and by this portance I you swear. *Chaucer.*

Portate (*-tāt*), *a.* [*L. portatus*, *p. p. of portare* to carry.] (*Her.*) Borne not erect, but diagonally athwart an escutcheon; as, a cross portate.

Portative (*-tātiv*), *a.* [*OF. portatif*.] 1. Portable. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. (*Physics*) Capable of holding up or carrying; as, the portative force of a magnet, of atmospheric pressure, or of capillarity.

Portcrayon (*pōrt'krayōn*), *n.* A portcullis. [*Obs.*]

Portcrayon (*-krayōn*), *n.* [*F. porte-crayon*; *porter* to carry + *crayon*.] A metallic handle with a clasp for holding a crayon.

Portcullis (*pōrt'kūllis*), *n.* [*OF. porte coulisse, colice*, a sliding door, *fr. L. colare, colatum*, to filter, to strain; cf. *F. couler* to glide. See **PORT** a gate, and cf. **CULLIS**, **COLANDER**.] 1. (*Fort.*) A grating of iron or of timbers pointed with iron, hung over the gateway of a fortress, to be let down to prevent the entrance of an enemy. "Let the portcullis fall." *Sir W. Scott.*

She . . . the huge portcullis high updraw. *Milton.*

2. An English coin of the reign of Elizabeth, struck for the use of the East India Company; — so called from its bearing the figure of a portcullis on the reverse.

Portcullis, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PORTCULLISED* (*-lized*); *p. pr. & vb. n. PORTCULLISING*.] To obstruct with, or as with, a portcullis; to shut; to bar. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Porte (*pōrt*; *F. pōrt*), *n.* [*F. porte* a gate, *L. porta*. See **PORT** a gate.] The Ottoman court; the government of the Turkish empire, officially called the *Sublime Porte*, from the gate (port) of the sultan's palace at which justice was administered.

Porte-cochère (*pōrt'kōshēr*), *n.* [*F. See PORT* a gate, and *COACH*.] (*Arch.*) A large doorway allowing vehicles to drive into or through a building. It is common to have the entrance door open upon the passage of the *porte-cochère*. Also, a porch over a driveway before an entrance door.

Ported (*pōrt'ēd*), *a.* Having gates. [*Obs.*]

We took the sevenfold-porter Thebes. *Chapman.*

Port-gue (*pōrt'gū*), *n.* See **PORTAGUE**.

Port-monnaie (*pōrt'mūnāy*), *n.* [*F. fr. porter* to carry + *monnaie* money.] A small pocketbook or wallet for carrying money.

Portend (*pōrt'ēnd*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PORTENDED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. PORTENDING*.] [*L. portendere, portentum*, to foretell, to predict, to impend, from an old preposition used in comp. + *tendere* to stretch. See **PORTION**, **TEND**.] 1. To indicate (events, misfortunes, etc.) as in the future; to foreshadow; to foretell; to bode; — now used esp. of unpropitious signs. *Bacon.*

Many signs portended a dark and stormy day. *Macaulay.*

2. To stretch out before. [*R.*] "Doomed to feel the great Idmonian's portended steel." *Pope.*

Syn. — To foreshadow; foretell; betoken; forebode; augur; presage; foreshadow; threaten.

Portension (*pōrt'ēnsion*), *n.* The act of foreshowing; foreboding. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Portent (*pōrt'ēnt*; 277), *n.* [*L. portentum*. See **PORTEND**.] That which portends, or foretells; esp., that which portends evil; a sign of coming calamity; an omen; a sign. *Shak.*

My loss by dire portents the god foretold. *Dryden.*

Portentive (*-iv*), *a.* Presaging; foreshadowing. **Portentous** (*-ūs*), *a.* [*L. portentosus*.] 1. Of the nature of a portent; containing portents; foreshadowing, esp. foreshadowing ill; ominous.

For, I believe, they are portentous things. *Shak.*
Victories of strange and almost portentous splendor. *Macaulay.*

2. Hence: Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful; dreadful; as, a beast of portentous size. *Roscommon.*

Portentously, *adv.* — **Portentousness**, *n.*

Porter (*pōrt'ēr*), *n.* [*F. portier, L. portarius*, from *porta* a gate, door. See **PORT** a gate.] A man who has charge of a door or gate; a doorkeeper; one who waits at the door to receive messages. *Shak.*

To him the porter openeth. *John x. 3.*

Porter, *n.* [*F. porteur, fr. porter* to carry, *L. portare*. See **PORT** to carry.] 1. A carrier; one who carries or conveys burdens, luggage, etc., for hire.

2. (*Forging*) A bar of iron or steel at the end of which a forging is made; esp., a long, large bar, to the end of which a heavy forging is attached, and by means of which the forging is lifted and handled in hammering and heating; — called also *porter bar*.

3. A malt liquor, of a dark color and moderately bitter taste, possessing tonic and intoxicating qualities.

Porter is said to be so called as having been first used chiefly by the London porters, and this application of the word is supposed to be not older than 1750.

Porterage (*-āj*), *n.* 1. The work of a porter; the occupation of a carrier or of a doorkeeper.

2. Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens or parcels by a porter.

Porteress, *n.* See **PORTRESS**.

Porterhouse, *n.* A house where porter is sold.

Porterhouse steak, a steak cut from a sirloin of beef, including the upper and under part.

Portress (*pōrt'ēs*), *n.* See **PORTRESS**. [*Obs.*] *Tyndale.*

Portfire (*pōrt'fir*), *n.* A case of strong paper filled with a composition of niter, sulphur, and meal powder, — used principally to ignite the priming in proving guns, and as an incendiary material in shells.

Portfolio (*pōrt'fōliō* or *-fōliō*), *n.* [*F. portefeuille*; *porter* to carry + *feuille* a leaf. See **PORT** to carry, and **FOLIO**.] 1. A portable case for holding loose papers, prints, drawings, etc.

2. Hence: The office and functions of a minister of state or member of the cabinet; as, to receive the portfolio of war; to resign the portfolio.

Portglave (*pōrt'glāv*), *n.* [*F. porte-glaive*; *porter* to carry + *glaive* a sword.] A sword bearer. [*Obs.*]

Portgrave (*pōrt'grāv*), *n.* [*AS. portgrefa*; *port* a harbor + *grēfa* a reeve or sheriff. See **REEVE** a steward, and cf. **PORTREVE**.] In old English law, the chief magistrate of a port or maritime town; a portreeve. [*Obs.*] *Fabyan.*

Porthole (*-hōl*), *n.* (*Naut.*) An embrasure in a ship's side. See **3d PORT**.

Porthook (*-hōk*), *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the iron hooks to which the port hinges are attached. *J. Knowles.*

Portiers (*pōrt'ērs*), *n.* See **PORTIERS**. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Portico (*pōrt'ikō*), *n.*; *pl.* **PORTICOS** or **PORTICUS**. [*It. L. porticus*. See **PORTCH**.] (*Arch.*) A colonnade or covered ambulatory, especially in classical styles of architecture; usually, a colonnade at the entrance of a building.

Porticoed (*-kōd*), *a.* Furnished with a portico.

Portiere (*pōrt'ēr*), *n.* [*F. fr. porte* gate, door. See **PORT** a gate.] A curtain hanging across a doorway.

Portique (*pōrt'ik*), *n.* See **PORTAGUE**. *Beau. & Ft.*

Portingal (*pōrt'ingāl*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Portugal; Portuguese. [*Obs.*] — *n.* A Portuguese. [*Obs.*]

Portion (*pōrt'shun*), *n.* [*F.*, from *L. portio*, akin to *pars*, *partis*, a part. See **PART**, *n.*] 1. That which is divided off or separated, as a part from a whole; a separated part of anything.

2. A part considered by itself, though not actually cut off or separated from the whole.

These are parts of his ways; but how little a portion is heard of him! *Job xxvi. 14.*

Portions and parcels of the dreadful past. *Tennyson.*

3. A part assigned; allotment; share; fate.

The lord of that servant . . . will appoint him his portion with the unbelievers. *Luke xii. 46.*

Man's portion is to die and rise again. *Keble.*

4. The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law, and distributed to him in the settlement of the estate; an inheritance.

Give me the portion of goods that falleth to me. *Luke xv. 12.*

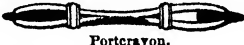
5. A wife's fortune; a dowry. *Shak.*

Syn. — Division; share; parcel; quantity; allotment; dividend. — **PORTION**, *part*. *Part* is generic, having a simple reference to some whole. *Portion* has the additional idea of such a division as bears reference to an individual, or is allotted to some object; as, a portion of one's time; a portion of Scripture.

Portion, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PORTIONED* (*-shund*); *p. pr. & vb. n. PORTIONING*.] 1. To separate or divide into portions or shares; to parcel; to distribute.

And portion to his tribes the wide domain. *Pope.*

2. To endow with a portion or inheritance. *Him portioned maids, apprenticed orphans, blest. Pope.*



Portcrayon.



Portcullis. A Chain by which the Portcullis is raised; B Chains by which the Counterpoises C C are connected with the Portcullis D.



Portico.

Portion-er (pôr-shûn-êr), *n.* 1. One who portions. 2. (*Ecol.*) See **PORTIONER**, 2.

Portion-ist (pôr-shûn-ist), *n.* 1. A scholar at Merton College, Oxford, who has a certain academical allowance or portion; — corrupted into *postmaster*. Shipley.

Portion-er (pôr-shûn-êr), *n.* One of the incumbents of a benefice which has two or more rectors or vicars.

Portion-less, *a.* Having no portion.

Portion-er (pôr-shûn-êr), *n.* See **PORTASS**. [Obs.]

Portland cement (pôr-land sê-mênt or sêm-ênt). A cement having the color of the Portland stone of England, made by calcining an artificial mixture of carbonate of lime and clay, or sometimes certain natural limestones or chalky clays. It contains a large proportion of clay, and hardens under water.

Portland stone (stôn'), *n.* A yellowish-white calcareous freestone from the Isle of Portland in England, much used in building.

Portland vase (vâs'), *n.* A celebrated cinerary urn or vase found in the tomb of the Emperor Alexander Severus. It is owned by the Duke of Portland, and kept in the British Museum.

Portlast (-lâst), *n.* (*Naut.*) The portoise. See **PORTOISE**.

Portliness (pôr-til-nêss), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being portly; dignity of mien or of personal appearance; stateliness. Such pride is praise; such portliness is honor. 2. Bulkiness; corpulence.

Portly, *a.* [From *Port* demeanour.] 1. Having a dignified port or mien; of a noble appearance; imposing. 2. Bulky; corpulent. "A portly personage." Dickens.

Portman (-mân), *n.* *pl.* **PORTMEN** (-mên). An inhabitant or Burgess of a port, esp. of one of the Cinque Ports.

Portmantau (pôr-mân'tô), *n.* *pl.* **PORTMANTEAUS** (-tôz). [Fr. *porte-manteau*; *porter* to carry + *manteau* a cloak, mantle. See **PORT** to carry, and **MANTLE**.] A bag or case, usually of leather, for carrying wearing apparel, etc., on journeys.

Portmantle (-tî), *n.* A portmantau. [Obs.]

Portmote (pôr-mô't), *n.* In old English law, a court, or mote, held in a port town. [Obs.] Blackstone.

Portoir (pôr-toir), *n.* [OF., fr. *porter* to bear.] One who, or that which, bears; hence, one who, or that which, produces. [Obs.]

Branches . . . which were *portoirs*, and bare grapes. Holland.

Portoise (pôr-toiz), *n.* [Perhaps fr. OF. *porteis* portable, portable.] (*Naut.*) The gunwale of a ship.

To lower the yards a *portoise*, to lower them to the gunwale. — To ride a *portoise*, to ride at anchor with the lower yards and topmasts struck or lowered, as in a gale of wind.

Portos (pôr-tôs), *n.* See **PORTASS**. [Obs.]

Portpane (pôr-pân), *n.* [From *L. portare* to carry + *panis* bread; prob. through French.] A cloth for carrying bread, so as not to touch it with the hands. [Obs.]

Portrait (pôr-trait), *n.* [F., originally *p. p.* of *portraire* to portray. See **PORTRAY**.] 1. The likeness of a person, painted, drawn, or engraved; commonly, a representation of the human face painted from real life. In portraits, the grace, and, we may add, the likeness, consists more in the general air than in the exact similitude of every feature. Sir J. Reynolds.

The meaning of the word is sometimes extended so as to include a photographic likeness.

2. Hence, any graphic or vivid delineation or description of a person; as, a *portrait* in words.

Portrait bust, or **Portrait statue**, a bust or statue representing the actual features or person of an individual; — in distinction from an *ideal bust* or *statue*.

Portraitist, *v. t.* To portray; to draw. [Obs.] Spenser.

Portraitist, *n.* A portrait painter. [R.] Hamerton.

Portraiture (pôr-trait-ûr; 135), *n.* [F. *portraiture*.] 1. A portrait; a likeness; a painted resemblance; hence, that which is copied from some example or model. For, by the image of my cause, I see The portraiture of his. Shak.

Divinity maketh the love of ourselves the pattern; and the love of our neighbors but the *portraiture*. Bacon.

2. Pictures, collectively; painting. [Obs.] Chaucer.

3. The art or practice of making portraits. Walpole.

Portraiture, *v. t.* To represent by a portrait, or as by a portrait; to portray. [R.] Shaftesbury.

Portray (pôr-trây), *v. t.* [Written also *pourtray*.] [Imp. & p. p. **PORTRAYED** (-trây'd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PORTRAYING**.] [OE. *pourtraien*, OF. *portraire*, *pourtraire*, F. *portraire*, fr. *L. protrahere*, *protractum*, to draw or drag forth; *pro* forward, forth + *trahere* to draw. See **TRACE**, *v. t.*, and cf. **PROTRACT**.] 1. To paint or draw the likeness of; as, to *portray* a king on horseback. Take a tile, and lay it before thee, and *portray* upon it the city, even Jerusalem. Ezek. iv. 1.

2. Hence, figuratively, to describe in words.

3. To adorn with pictures. [R.]

Spear and helmets thronged, and shields Various with bountiful arguments *portrayed*. Milton.

Port-tray-al (-al), *n.* The act or process of portraying; description; delineation.

Port-tray-er (-êr), *n.* One who portrays. Chaucer.

Portress (pôr-trêss), *n.* A female porter. Milton.

Port-royal-ist (pôr-roi-ul-ist), *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of the dwellers in the Cistercian convent of Port Royal des Champs, near Paris, when it was the home of the Jansenists in the 17th century, among them being Arnauld, Pascal, and other famous scholars. Cf. **JANSENIST**.

Port-sale (pôr-sâl), *n.* [Port *gate* + *sale*.] Public or open sale; auction. [Obs.] Holland.

Portu-ary (pôr-tû-î-ry; 135), *n.* [Of. **PORTASS**.] (*Eng. Ch.*) A breviary. [Eng.]



Portland Vase.

Portu-guese (pôr-tû-gês), *a.* [Of. F. *portugais*, Sp. *portuguez*, Pg. *portuguez*.] Of or pertaining to Portugal, or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Portugal; people of Portugal.

Portuguese man-of-war. (Zool.) See **PHYSALIA**.

Portu-la-ia (L. pôrtû-lî-kâ; E. pôrtû-lî-kâ), *n.* [L., puralane.] (*Bot.*) A genus of polypetalous plants; also, any plant of the genus.

Portulaca (pôr-tû-lî-kâ), *n.* See **PORTULACA**.

Portulaca oleracea (pôr-tû-lî-kâ-ô-lî-rê-sâ), *n.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (*Portulacaceae*), of which *Portulaca* is the type, and which includes also the spring beauty (*Claytonia*) and other genera.

Portwile (pôr-wî-lî), *n.* See **PORTWILE**.

Porry (pôr-y), *a.* Porous; as, *porry stone*. [R.] Dryden.

Posed (pôs), *a.* [F., placed, posed.] (*Iter.*) Standing still, with all the feet on the ground; — said of the attitude of a lion, horse, or other beast.

Posse (pôs), *n.* [AS. *gepose*; of uncertain origin; cf. W. *pas* a cough, Skr. *kâs* to cough, and E. *whoose*.] A cold in the head; catarrh. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Posse (pôs), *n.* [F. *pose*, fr. *poser*. See **POSE**, *v. t.*] The attitude or position of a person; the position of the body or of any member of the body; especially, a position formally assumed for the sake of effect; an artificial position; as, the *pose* of an actor; the *pose* of an artist's model or of a statue.

Posse, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. **POSED** (pôsd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **POSING**.] [F. *poser* to place, to put, L. *posuere* to pause, in LL. also, to place, put, fr. L. *posui* a pause, Gr. *pausis*, fr. *pausai* to make to cease, prob. akin to E. *few*.] In compounds, this word appears corresponding to L. *ponere* to put, place, the substitution in French having been probably due to confusion of this word with L. *positio* position, fr. *ponere*. See **FEW**, and cf. **APPOSE**, **DIPPOSE**, **OPPOSE**, **PATUSE**, **REPOSE**, **POSITION**.] To place in an attitude or fixed position, for the sake of effect; to arrange the posture and drapery of (a person) in a studied manner; as, to *pose* a model for a picture; to *pose* a sitter for a portrait.

Pose, *v. t.* To assume and maintain a studied attitude, with studied arrangement of drapery; to strike an attitude; to attitudeize; figuratively, to assume or affect a certain character; as, she *poses* as a prude.

He . . . posed before her as a hero. Thackeray.

Posse, *v. t.* [Shortened from *appose*, for *oppose*.] See **2d APPOSE**, **OPPOSE**. 1. To interrogate; to question. [Obs.] "She . . . posed him and sifted him." Bacon.

2. To question with a view to puzzling; to embarrass by questioning or scrutiny; to bring to a stand. A question wherewith a learned Pharisee thought to *pose* and puzzle him. Luke.

Posed (pôsd), *a.* Firm; determined; fixed. "A most posed . . . and grave behavior." [Obs.] Urquhart.

Poser (pôs-er), *n.* One who, or that which, puzzles; a difficult or inexplicable question or fact. Bacon.

Posed (pôs-id), *a.* Inscribed with a *posy*.

In posed lockets bribe the fair. Gay.

Posing-ly (pôs-ing-lî), *adv.* So as to pose or puzzle.

Posit (pôs-it), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. **POSITED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **POSITING**.] [L. *ponere*, *positum*, to place. See **POSITION**.] 1. To dispose or set firmly or fixedly; to place or dispose in relation to other objects. Sir M. Hale.

2. (*Logic*) To assume as real or conceded; as, to *posit* a principle. Sir W. Hamilton.

Position (pôs-izh-ûn), *n.* [F. *position*, L. *positio*, fr. *ponere*, *positum*, to put, place; prob. for *posino*, fr. an old preposition used only in comp. (akin to Gr. *propos*) + *sinere* to leave, let, permit, place. See **SITE**, and cf. **COMPOSITE**, **COMPOUND**, *v.*, **DEPOSE**, **DEPOSIT**, **EXPONDER**, **IMPOSTER**, **OPPOSITE**, **PROFOUND**, **POSE**, *v.*, **POSIT**, **POST**, *n.*] 1. The state of being posited, or placed; the manner in which anything is placed; attitude; condition; as, a firm, an inclined, or an upright *position*.

We have different prospects of the same thing, according to our different *positions* to it. Locke.

2. The spot where a person or thing is placed or takes a place; site; place; station; situation; as, the *position* of man in creation; the fleet changed its *position*.

3. Hence: The ground which any one takes in an argument or controversy; the point of view from which any one proceeds to a discussion; also, a principle laid down as the basis of reasoning; a proposition; a thesis; as, to define one's *position*; to appear in a false *position*.

Let not the proof of any position depend on the *positions* that follow, but always on those which go before. I. Watts.

4. Relative place or standing; social or official rank; as, a person of *position*; hence, office; post; as, to lose one's *position*. Thackeray.

5. (*Arith.*) A method of solving a problem by one or two suppositions; — called also the *rule of trial and error*.

Angle of position (*Astron.*) the angle which any line (as that joining two stars) makes with another fixed line, specifically with a circle of declination. Double *position* (*Arith.*), the method of solving problems by proceeding with each of two assumed numbers, according to the conditions of the problem, and by comparing the difference of the results with those of the numbers, deducing the correction to be applied to one of them to obtain the true result. — *Base of position* (*Math.*), heavy fieldpieces, not adapted for quick movement. — *Base position* (*Math.*), a position taken up by an army or a large detachment of troops for the purpose of checking or observing an opposing force.

Syn. — Situation; station; place; condition; attitude; posture; proposition; assertion; thesis.

Posi-tion (pôs-izh-ûn), *v. t.* To indicate the position of; to place. [R.] Encyc. Brit.

Posi-tion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to position.

Ascribing unto plants *positional* operations. Sir T. Browne.

Posi-tive (pôs-tîv), *a.* [OE. *positif*, F. *positif*, L. *positivus*. See **POSITION**.] 1. Having a real position, existence, or energy; existing in fact; real; actual; — opposed to *negative*. "Positive good." Bacon.

2. Derived from an object by itself; not dependent on changing circumstances or relations; absolute; — opposed to *relative*; as, the idea of beauty is not *positive*, but depends on the different tastes of individuals.

3. Definitely laid down; explicitly stated; clearly expressed; — opposed to *implied*; as, a *positive* declaration or promise.

Positive virtues, that he would not bear arms against King Edward's son. Bacon.

4. Hence: Not admitting of any doubt, condition, qualification, or discretion; not dependent on circumstances or probabilities; not speculative; compelling assent or obedience; peremptory; indubitable; decisive; as, *positive* instructions; *positive* truth; *positive* proof. "It is *positive* 'gainst all exceptions." Shak.

5. Prescribed by express enactment or institution; settled by arbitrary appointment; — said of laws.

In laws, that which is natural blundeth universally; that which is *positive*, not so. Hooker.

6. Fully assured; confident; certain; sometimes, overconfident; dogmatic; overbearing; — said of persons.

Some *positive*, persisting fools we know. That, if once wrong, will needs be always so. Pope.

7. Having the power of direct action or influence; as, a *positive* voice in legislation. Swift.

8. (*Photog.*) Corresponding with the original in respect to the position of lights and shades, instead of having the lights and shades reversed; as, a *positive* picture.

9. (*Chem.*) (a) Electro-positive. (b) Hence, basic; metallic; not acid; — opposed to *negative*, and said of metals, bases, and basic radicals.

Positive crystal (*Opt.*), a doubly refracting crystal, in which the index of refraction for the extraordinary ray is greater than for the ordinary ray, and the former is refracted nearer to the axis than the latter, as quartz and ice; — opposed to *negative crystal*, or one in which this characteristic is reversed, as Iceland spar, tourmaline, etc. — **Positive degree** (*Gram.*), that state of an adjective or verb which denotes simple quality, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution; as, *wise*, *noble*. — **Positive electricity** (*Elec.*), the kind of electricity which is developed when glass is rubbed with silk, or which appears at that pole of a voltaic battery attached to the plate that is not attacked by the exciting liquid; — formerly called *vitreous electricity*; — opposed to *negative electricity*. — **Positive eye-piece**. See under **EYE-PIECE**. — **Positive law**. See **MUNICIPAL LAW**, under **LAW**. — **Positive motion** (*Mech.*), motion which is derived from a driver through unyielding intermediate pieces, or by direct contact, and not through elastic connections, nor by means of friction, gravity, etc.; definite motion. — **Positive philosophy**. See **POSITIVISM**. — **Positive pole** (*Elec.*), the pole of a battery or pile which yields positive or vitreous electricity; — opposed to *negative pole*. (b) (*Magnetism*) The north pole. [R.] — **Positive quantity** (*Alg.*), an affirmative quantity, or one affected by the sign *plus* [+]. — **Positive rotation** (*Mech.*), left-handed rotation. — **Positive sign** (*Math.*), the sign *+* denoting *plus*, or *more*, or addition.

Posi-tive, *n.* 1. That which is capable of being affirmed; reality. South.

2. That which settles by absolute appointment.

3. (*Gram.*) The positive degree or form.

4. (*Photog.*) A picture in which the lights and shades correspond in position with those of the original, instead of being reversed, as in a *negative*. R. Hunt.

5. (*Elec.*) The positive plate of a voltaic or electrolytic cell.

Posi-tive-ly, *adv.* In a positive manner; absolutely; really; expressly; with certainty; indubitably; peremptorily; dogmatically; — opposed to *negatively*.

Good and evil which is removed may be esteemed good or evil comparatively, and not *positively* or simply. Bacon.

Give me some breath, some little pause, my lord, Before I *positively* speak herein. Shak.

I would ask . . . whether . . . the divine law does not *positively* require humility and meekness. Sprat.

Posi-tive-ly charged or **electrified** (*Elec.*), having a charge of positive electricity; — opposed to *negatively electrified*.

Posi-tive-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being positive; reality; actualness; certainty; confidence; peremptoriness; dogmatism. See **POSITIVE**, *a.*

Posi-tive-ness, pedantry, and ill manners. Swift.

The *positiveness* of sins of commission lies both in the attitude of the will and in the executed act; so the *positiveness* of sins of omission is in the attitude of the will only. Norris.

Posi-tiv-ism (-iz-m), *n.* A system of philosophy originated by M. Auguste Comte, which deals only with *positives*. It excludes from philosophy everything but the natural phenomena or properties of knowable things, together with their invariable relations of coexistence and succession, as occurring in time and space. Such relations are denominated *laws*, which are to be discovered by observation, experiment, and comparison. This philosophy holds all inquiry into causes, both efficient and final, to be useless and unprofitable.

Posi-tiv-ist, *n.* A believer in positivism. — *a.* Relating to positivism.

Posi-tiv-ity (-tîv-î-tî), *n.* Positiveness. J. Morley.

Posi-ture (-tûr; 135), *n.* See **POSTURE**. [Obs.]

Pos-net (pôs-nê), *n.* [OF. *porcon*, dim. of *porcon* a pot, a vessel.] A little basin; a porringer; a skillet.

Pos-o-log-ic (-lô-jî; 137-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *posologie*.] Pertaining to posology.

Pos-o-log-ic-al (-lô-jî-kal), *a.* [Gr. *posos* how much + *logos* of. F. *posologie*.] (*Med.*) The science or doctrine of doses; dosology.

use, unite, ryde, full, up, arru; pity; food, foet; out, oil; chair; go; sing, lyk; then, thin; bow; zh = z in azure.

Pos-po-lite (pōs'pō-lit), *n.* [Pol. *pospolite ruszenie* a general summons to arms, an *arriere-ban*; *pospolity* general + *ruszenie* a stirring.] A kind of militia in Poland, consisting of the gentry, which, in case of invasion, was summoned to the defense of the country.

Posse (pōs'), *v. t.* [See *Posse*.] To push; to dash; to throw. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

A cat . . . *possed* them [the rats] about. *Piers Plowman.*

Pos'se (pōs'sē), *n.* See *POSSE COMITATUS*.

In *posse*. See *IN POSSE* in the Vocabulary.

Pos'se com'i-ta-tus (kōm'ī-tā'tūs), [*L. posse* to be able, to have power + *LL. comitatus* a county, from *comes*, *comitia*, a count. See *COUNTY*, and *POWER*.]

1. (*Law*) The power of the county, or the citizens who may be summoned by the sheriff to assist the authorities in suppressing a riot, or executing any legal precept which is forcibly opposed. *Blackstone.*

2. A collection of people; a throng; a rabble. [*Collog.*]

3. The word *comitatus* is often omitted, and *posse* alone used. "A whole *posse* of enthusiasts." *Carlyle.*

As if the passion that rules were the sheriff of the place, and came off with all the *posse*. *Locke.*

Pos'se-ment (pōs'sē-ment or pōs'sē-ment; 277), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *POSSEMENT* (-sēst' or -sēt'); *p. pr.* & *vb.* *POSSEMENTING*.] [*L. possessus*, *p. p.* of *possidere* to have, possess, from an inseparable prep. (*cf.* *POSITION*) + *sedere* to sit. See *SIT*.] 1. To occupy in person; to hold or actually have in one's own keeping; to have and to hold.

Houses and fields and vineyards shall be *possement* again in this land. *Jer. xxxiii. 15.*

Yet beauty, though injurious, hath strange power, After offense returning, to regain Love once *possement*. *Milton.*

2. To have the legal title to; to have a just right to; to be master of; to own; to have; as, to *possement* property, an estate, a book.

I am yours, and all that I *possement*. *Shak.*

3. To obtain occupation or possession of; to accomplish; to gain; to seize.

How . . . to *possement* the purpose they desired. *Spenser.*

4. To enter into and influence; to control the will; to fill; to affect;—said especially of evil spirits, passions, etc. "Weakness *possement* me." *Shak.*

Those which were *possement* with devils. *Matt. iv. 24.*

For ten inspired, ten thousand are *possement*. *Roscommon.*

5. To put in possession; to make the owner or holder of property, power, knowledge, etc.; to acquaint; to inform;—followed by *of* or *with* before the thing possessed, and now commonly used reflexively.

I have *possement* your grace of what I purpose. *Shak.*

Record a gift . . . of all he dies *possement*. *Shak.*

Unto his son.

We *possement* ourselves of the kingdom of Naples. *Addison.*

To *possement* our minds with an habitual good intention. *Addison.*

Syn.—To have; hold; occupy; control; own.—*POSSESS*, *HAVE*. *Have* is the more general word. To *possement* denotes to have as a property. It usually implies more permanence or definiteness of control or ownership than is involved in *having*. A man does not *possement* his wife and children; they are (so to speak) part of himself. For the same reason, we *have* the faculties of reason, understanding, will, sound judgment, etc.; they are exercises of the mind, not *possement*.

Pos'se-ment (pōs'sē-ment or pōs'sē-ment), *n.* [*F. possession*, *L. possessio*.] 1. The act or state of possessing, or holding as one's own.

2. (*Law*) The having, holding, or detention of property in one's power or command; actual seizure or occupancy; ownership, whether rightful or wrongful.

3. Possession may be either actual or constructive; actual, when a party has the immediate occupancy; constructive, when he has only the right to such occupancy.

4. The thing possessed; that which any one occupies, owns, or controls; in the plural, property in the aggregate; wealth; dominion; as, foreign *possement*.

When the young man heard that saying, he went away sorrowful, for he had great *possement*. *Matt. xii. 22.*

Annania, with Sapphira his wife, sold a *possement*. *Acts v. 1.*

The house of Jacob shall possess their *possement*. *Ob. 17.*

5. The state of being possessed or controlled, as by an evil spirit, or violent passions; madness; frenzy; as, demoralized *possement*.

How long hath this *possement* held the man? *Shak.*

To give possession, to put in another's power or occupancy.—To put in possession. (a) To invest with ownership or occupancy; to provide or furnish with; as, to put one in possession of facts or information. (b) (*Law*) To place one in charge of property recovered in ejectment or writ of entry.—To take possession, to enter upon, or to bring within one's power or occupancy.—Writ of possession (*Law*), a precept directing a sheriff to put a person in peaceable possession of property recovered in ejectment or writ of entry.

Pos'se-ment, *v. t.* To invest with property. [*Obs.*]

Pos'se-ment-er (-ē-ry), *a.* Of or pertaining to possession; arising from possession.

Pos'se-ment-er (-ē-ry), *n.* 1. A possessor; a property holder. [*Obs.*] "The *possement-ers* of riches." *E. Hall.*

Having been of old freemen and *possement-ers*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. An invidious name for a member of any religious community endowed with property in lands, buildings, etc., as contrasted with mendicant friars. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Pos'se-sion-er (-sē-shē-ry), *a.* Of or pertaining to the possessive case; as, *possessioner* termination. *Earle.*

Pos'se-sion-er (pōs'sē-shē-ry or pōs'sē-shē-ry), *a.* [*L. possessivus*; *cf. F. possessif*.] Of or pertaining to possession; having or indicating possession.

Possessive case (*Eng. Gram.*), the genitive case; the case of nouns and pronouns which expresses ownership, origin, or some possessive relation of one thing to another; as, *Homers* admires; *the pear's* flavor; *the dog's* faithfulness. **Possessive pronoun**, a pronoun denoting ownership; as, *his* name; *her* home; *my* book.

Pos'se-sive (pōs'sē-shē-ry or pōs'sē-shē-ry), *n.* 1. (*Gram.*) The possessive case.

2. (*Gram.*) A possessive pronoun, or a word in the possessive case.

Pos'se-sive-ly, *adv.* In a possessive manner.

Pos'se-sor (-sē-ry), *n.* [*L. cf. F. possesseur*.] One who possesses; one who occupies, holds, owns, or controls; one who has actual participation or enjoyment, generally of that which is desirable; a proprietor. "*Posse-sors* of eternal glory." *Law.*

As if he had been *posse-sor* of the whole world. *Sharp.*

Syn.—Owner; proprietor; master; holder; occupant.

Pos'se-sor-ry (-sē-ry), *a.* [*L. possessorius*; *cf. F. possessorie*.] Of or pertaining to possession, either as a fact or a right; of the nature of possession; as, a *posse-sor-ry* interest; a *posse-sor-ry* lord.

Possessory action or suit (*Law*), an action to regain or obtain possession of something. See under *PETITORY*.

Pos'set (pōs'sēt), *n.* [*W. posel* curdled milk, *posset*.] A beverage composed of hot milk curdled by some strong infusion, as by wine, etc.,—much in favor formerly. "I have drugged their *posset*." *Shak.*

Pos'set, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *POSSETED*; *p. pr.* & *vb.* *POSSETING*.] 1. To curdle; to turn, as milk; to coagulate; as, to *posset* the blood. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To treat with possets; to pamper. [*R.*] "She was cosseted and *posseted*." *O. W. Holmes.*

Pos'si-bil-i-ty (pōs'sī-bil-i-ty), *n.*; *pl.* *POSSIBILITIES* (-tēz). [*F. possibilité*, *L. possibilitas*.] 1. The quality or state of being possible; the power of happening, being, or existing. "All *possibility* of error." *Hooker.* "Latent *possibilities* of excellence." *Johnson.*

2. That which is possible; a contingency; a thing or event that may or may not happen; a contingent interest, as in real or personal estate. *South. Burrill.*

Pos'si-ble (pōs'sī-b'l), *a.* [*F. fr. L. possibilis*, *fr. posse* to be able, to have power; *possis* able, capable + *esse* to be. See *POSSIBLE*, *AS*, and *cf. HOPE* a landlord.] Capable of existing or occurring; of being conceived or thought of; able to happen; capable of being done; not contrary to the nature of things;—sometimes used to express extreme improbability; barely able to be, or to come to pass; as, possibly he is honest, as it is *possible* that Judas meant no wrong.

With God all things are *possible*. *Matt. xix. 26.*

Syn.—Practicable; likely. See *PRACTICABLE*.

Pos'si-bly, *adv.* In a possible manner; by possible means; especially, by extreme, remote, or improbable intervention, change, or exercise of power; by a chance; perhaps; as, *possibly* he may recover.

Can we . . . *possibly* his love desert? *Milton.*

When *possibly* I can, I will return. *Shak.*

Pos'sum (pōs'sūm), *n.* [*Shortened from opossum*.] (*Zoöl.*) An opossum. [*Collog. U. S.*]

To play *possum*. To act *possum*, to feign ignorance, indifference or inattention, with the intent to deceive; to dissemble;—in allusion to the habit of the opossum, which feigns death when attacked or alarmed.

Post (pōst), [*L. post* behind, after; *cf. Skr. pascā* behind, afterwards.] A prefix signifying behind, back, after; as, *postcommuniere*, *postdict*, *postscript*.

Post, *a.* [*F. aposter* to place in a post or position, generally for a bad purpose.] Hired to do what is wrong; suborned. [*Obs.*] *Sir E. Sandys.*

Post, *n.* [*AS. fr. L. postis*, akin to *ponere*, *positum*, to place. See *POSITION*, and *cf. 4th Post*.] 1. A piece of timber, metal, or other solid substance, fixed, or to be fixed, firmly in an upright position, especially when intended as a stay or support to something else; a pillar; as, a hitching post; a fence post; the posts of a house.

They shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two side posts and on the upper doorpost of the house. *Ec. xii. 7.*

Then by main force pulled up, and on his shoulders bore, The gates of Azza, post and masonry bare. *Milton.*

Unto his order he was a noble post. *Chaucer.*

Post, in the sense of an upright timber or strut, is used in composition, in such words as *king-post*, *queen-post*, *crown-post*, *gatepost*, etc.

2. The doorpost of a victualer's shop or inn, on which were chalked the scores of customers; hence, a score; a debt. [*Obs.*]

When God sends coin I will discharge your post. *S. Rowlands.*

From pillar to post. See under *PILLAR*.—Knight of the post. See under *Knight*.—Post ladder (*Mech.*), a bearing for a revolving shaft, adapted to be fastened to a post.

Post hole, a hole in the ground to set the foot of a post in.—**Post mill**, a form of windmill so constructed that the whole fabric rests on a vertical axis firmly fastened to the ground, and capable of being turned as the direction of the wind varies.—**Post and stall** (*Coal Mining*), a mode of working in which pillars of coal are left to support the roof of the mine.

Post, *n.* [*F. poste*, *LL. posta* station, post (where horses were kept), properly, a fixed or set place, *form. fr. L. positus* placed, *p. p.* of *ponere*.] See *POSITION*, and *cf. Post* a pillar. 1. The place at which anything is stopped, placed, or fixed; a station. Specifically: (a) A station, or one of a series of stations, established for the refreshment and accommodation of travelers on some recognized route; as, a stage or railway post. (b) A military station; the place at which a soldier or a body of troops is stationed; also, the troops at such a station. (c) The place of ground to which a sentinel's walk is limited.

2. A messenger who goes from station to station; an express; especially, one who is employed by the government to carry letters and parcels regularly from one place to another; a letter carrier; a postman.

In certain places there are always fresh posts, to carry that further which is brought unto them by the other. *Abp. Abbot.*

I fear my Julia would not deem my lines, Receiving them from such a worthless post. *Shak.*

3. An established conveyance for letters from one

place or station to another; especially, the governmental system in any country for carrying and distributing letters and parcels; the post office; the mail; hence, the carriage by which the mail is transported.

I send you the fair copy of the poem on dullness, which I should not care to hazard by the common post. *Pope.*

4. Haste or speed, like that of a messenger or mail carrier. [*Obs.*] "In post he came." *Shak.*

5. One who has charge of a station, especially of a postal station. [*Obs.*]

He held the office of postmaster, or, as it was then called, post, for several years. *Palgrave.*

6. A station, office, or position of service, trust, or emolument; as, the post of duty; the post of danger.

The post of honor is a private station. *Addison.*

7. A size of printing and writing paper. See the Table under *PAPER*.

Post and pair, an old game at cards, in which each player had a hand of three cards. *B. Jonson.*—**Post bag**, a mail bag.—**Post bill**, a bill of letters mailed by a postmaster.

Post coach, a fast coach, usually with four wheels, for the conveyance of travelers who travel post. **Post day**, a day on which the mail arrives or departs.

Post hackney, a hired post horse. *Sir H. Wotton.*—**Post horn**, a horn, or trumpet, carried and blown by a carrier of the public mail, or by a coachman.—**Post horse**, a horse stationed, intended, or used for the post.

Post hour, hour for posting letters. *Dickens.*—**Post office**, an office under governmental superintendence, where letters, papers, and other mailable matter, are received and distributed; a place appointed for attending to all business connected with the mail. (b) The governmental system for forwarding mail matter.—**Post office order**. See *MONEY ORDER*, under *MONEY*.—**Post road**, or **Post route**, a road or way over which the mail is carried.—**Post town**. (a) A town in which post horses are kept. (b) A town in which a post office is established by law.—To ride post, to ride, as a carrier of dispatches, from place to place; hence, to ride rapidly, with as little delay as possible.—To travel post, to travel, as a post does, by relays of horses, or by keeping one carriage to which fresh horses are attached at each stopping place.

Post (pōst), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *POSTED*; *p. pr.* & *vb.* *POSTING*.] 1. To attach to a post, a wall, or other usual place of affixing public notices; to placard; as, to post a notice; to post plays.

Formerly, a large post was erected before the sheriff's office, or in some public place, upon which legal notices were displayed. This way of advertisement has not entirely gone out of use.

2. To hold up to public blame or reproach; to advertise opprobriously; to denounce by public proclamation; as, to post one for cowardice.

On pain of being posted to your sorrow Fail not, at four, to meet me. *Granville.*

3. To enter (a name) on a list, as for service, promotion, or the like.

4. To assign to a station; to set; to place; as, to post a sentinel. "It might be to obtain a ship for a lieutenant, . . . or to get him posted." *De Quincey.*

5. (*Bookkeeping*) To carry, as an account, from the journal to the ledger; as, to post an account; to transfer, as accounts, to the ledger.

You have not posted your books these ten years. *Arbutnot.*

6. To place in the care of the post; to mail; as, to post a letter.

7. To inform; to give the news to; to make (one) acquainted with the details of a subject;—often with up. Thoroughly posted up in the politics and literature of the day. *Lord. St. Rev.*

To post off, to put off; to delay. [*Obs.*] "Why did I, venturously, post off so great a business?" *Baxter.*—To post over, to hurry over. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Post, *v. t.* [*cf. OF. poster*. See *4th Post*.] 1. To travel with post horses; figuratively, to travel in haste. "Post speedily to my lord your husband." *Shak.*

And post o'er land and ocean without rest. *Milton.*

2. (*Man.*) To rise and sink in the saddle, in accordance with the motion of the horse, esp. in trotting. [*Eng.*]

Post, *adv.* With post horses; hence, in haste; as, to travel post.

Post-ab-do-men (pōst'āb-dō'mēn), *n.* [*Pref. post- + abdomen*.] (*Zoöl.*) That part of a crustacean behind the cephalothorax;—more commonly called *abdomen*.

Post-a-ble (pōst'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being carried by, or as by, post. [*Obs.*] *W. Montagu.*

Post-act (-ākt), *n.* An act done afterward.

Post-age (-ēj), *n.* The price established by law to be paid for the conveyance of a letter or other mailable matter by a public post.

Postage stamp, a government stamp required to be put upon articles sent by mail in payment of the postage, esp. an adhesive stamp issued and sold for that purpose.

Postal (-āl), *a.* [*cf. F. postal*.] Belonging to the post office or mail service; as, postal arrangements; postal authorities.

Postal card, or **Post card**, a card sold by the government for transmission through the mails at a rate of postage than a sealed letter. The message is written on one side of the card, and the direction on the other.—**Postal money order**. See *MONEY ORDER*, under *MONEY*.—**Postal note**, an order payable to bearer, for a sum of money (in the United States less than five dollars under existing law), issued from one post office and payable at another specified office.—**Postal Union**, a union of postal purposes entered into by the most important powers, or governments, which have agreed to transport mail matter through their several territories at a stipulated rate.

Post-a-nal (pōst'ā-nal), *a.* [*Pref. post- + anal*.] (*Anat.*) Situated behind, or posterior to, the anus.

Post-a-r-tal (-ārt'ā-l), *a.* [*Pref. post- + ar-tal*.] (*Anat.*) Situated behind any transverse axis in the body of an animal; caudal; posterior; especially, behind, or on the caudal or posterior (that is, ulnar or fibular) side of, the axis of a vertebrate limb.

Post-boy (pōst'bōi), *n.* 1. One who rides post horses; a postilion; a courier.

2. A boy who carries letters from the post.
Post-captain (kōp'tēn), *n.* A captain of a war vessel whose name appeared, or was "posted," in the seniority list of the British navy, as distinguished from a commander whose name was not so posted. The term was also used in the United States navy; but no such commission as *post-captain* was ever recognized in either service, and the term has fallen into disuse.

Post-ca-va (kō'vā), *n.*; *pl.* **Post-ca-væ** (-væ). [NL. See **Post**, and **Cava**, *v.*] (*Anat.*) The inferior vena cava. — **Post-ca-val** (-val), *a.* *B. G. Wilder.*

Post-clavicle (pōst-kly'vī-k'l), *n.* [Pref. **post** + **clavicle**.] (*Anat.*) A bone in the pectoral girdle of many fishes projecting backward from the clavicle. — **Post-clavio-lar** (pōst-kly'vī-k'l-ār), *a.*

Post-com-mis-sure (pōst-kōm'mī-shūr or pōst-kōm'mī-shūr), *n.* [Pref. **post** + **commis-sure**.] (*Anat.*) A transverse commissure in the posterior part of the roof of the third ventricle of the brain; the posterior cerebral commissure. *B. G. Wilder.*

Post-communion (pōst-kōm'mūn'yūn), *n.* [Pref. **post** + **communion**.] 1. (*Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis.*) The concluding portion of the communion service. 2. (*R. C. Ch.*) A prayer or prayers which the priest says at Mass, after the ablutions.

Post-cornu (pōst-kōrn'ū), *n.*; *pl.* **Post-cornua** (-ā). [NL. See **Post**, and **Cornu**.] (*Anat.*) The posterior horn of each lateral ventricle of the brain. *B. G. Wilder.*

Post-date (pōst'dāt), *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Post-dated**.] *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Post-dating**. [Pref. **post** + **date**.] 1. To date after the real time; as, to *postdate* a contract, that is, to date it later than the time when it was in fact made.

2. To affix a date to after the event.
Post-date, *a.* Made or done after the date assigned. Of those [predictions] some were *postdate*: cunningly made after the thing came to pass. *Fuller.*

Post-date, *n.* A date put to a bill of exchange or other paper, later than that when it was actually made.

Post-di-lu-vi-al (dī-lū'vī-āl), *a.* [Pref. **post** + **di-luvian** (-an),] *l. luvial, diluvian.* Being or happening after the flood in Noah's days.

Post-di-lu-vi-an, *n.* One who lived after the flood.

Post-dis-seiz-in (dīs-sēz'zūn), *n.* [Pref. **post** + **dis-seiz-in**.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A subsequent disseizin committed by one of lands which the disseizee had before recovered of the same disseizin; a writ founded on such subsequent disseizin, now abolished. *Burrill. Tomlins.*

Post-dis-seiz-ur (-zūr), *n.* [Pref. **post** + **disseiz-ur**.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A person who disseizes another of lands which the disseizee had before recovered of the same disseizin. *Blackstone.*

Post-e-a (pōst'ē-ā), *n.* [L., after these or those (things), afterward.] (*Law*) The return of the judge before whom a cause was tried, after a verdict, of what was done in the cause, which is indorsed on the *nisi prius* record. *Wharton.*

Post-el (pōst'ēl), *n.* Apostle. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Post-en-ceph-a-lon (pōst'ēn-sēf'ā-lōn), *n.* (*Anat.*) The metencephalon.

Post-en-try (pōst'ēn'trī), *n.* [Pref. **post** + **entry**.] 1. A second or subsequent entry, at the customhouse, of goods which had been omitted by mistake.

2. (*Bookkeeping*) An additional or subsequent entry.

Post-er (-ēr), *n.* 1. A large bill or placard intended to be posted in public places.

2. One who posts bills; a billposter.

Post-er, *n.* 1. One who posts, or travels expeditiously; a courier. "Posters of the sea and land." *Shak.*

2. A post horse. "Posters at full gallop." *C. Lever.*

Post-er-i-or (pōst'ēr-i-ōr), *a.* [L., posterior, compar. of *posterus* coming after, from *post* after. See **Post**.] 1. Later in time; hence, later in the order of proceeding or moving; coming after; — opposed to *prior*.

2. Situated behind; hinder; — opposed to *anterior*.

3. (*Anat.*) At or toward the caudal extremity; caudal; — in human anatomy often used for *dorsal*.

4. (*Bot.*) On the side next the axis of inflorescence; — said of an inflorescence flower. *Gray.*

Post-er-i-or-i-ty (-ōr-i-tī), *n.* [Cf. *F. postérieur*.] The state of being later or subsequent; as, *posteriority* of time, or of an event; — opposed to *priority*.

Post-er-i-or-ly (pōst'ēr-i-ōr-i-ly), *adv.* Subsequently in time; also, behind in position.

Post-er-i-ors (-ērs), *n. pl.* The hinder parts, as of an animal's body. *Swift.*

Post-er-i-ty (pōst'ēr-i-tī), *n.* [L., *posteritas*; cf. *F. postérité*. See **Posterior**.] 1. The race that proceeds from a progenitor; offspring to the furthest generation; the aggregate number of persons who are descended from an ancestor or a generation; descendant; — contrasted with *ancestry*; as, the *posterity* of Abraham.

2. Succeeding generations; future times. *Shak.*

3. Their names shall be transmitted to posterity. *Smairidge.*

Post-er-n (pōst'ēr-n), *n.* [OF. *posterne*, *posterie*, *F. poterne*, fr. *L. posterula*, fr. *posterus* coming after. See **Posterior**.] 1. Originally, a back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate.

2. He by a privy *postern* took his flight. *Spenser.*

3. (*Fort.*) A subterraneous passage communicating between the parade and the main ditch, or between the ditches and the interior of the works. *Mahan.*

Post-er-n, *a.* Back; being behind; private. "The *postern* door." *Dryden.*

Post-er-o (pōst'ēr-ō), *a.* A combining form meaning *posterior*, *back*; as, *postero-inferior*, situated back and below; *postero-lateral*, situated back and at the side.

Post-ex-ist (pōst'ēks-ist), *v. t.* [Pref. **post** + **exist**.] To exist after; to live subsequently. [Obs. or R.]

Post-ex-ist-ence (-ēns), *n.* Subsequent existence.

Post-ex-ist-ent (-ēnt), *a.* Existing or living after. [R.] "Post-existent atoms." *Cudworth.*

Post-fact (pōst'fakt), *a.* [See **Post**, and **Fact**.] Relating to a fact that occurs after another.

Post-fact, *n.* A fact that occurs after another. "Confirmed upon the *postfact*." *Fuller.*

Post-fac-tum (-fakt'ūm), *n.* [LL.] (*Rom. & Eng. Law*) Same as **Postfact**.

Post-fine (pōst'fīn), *n.* [Pref. **post** + **fine**.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A duty paid to the king by the cognizee in a fine of lands, when the same was fully passed; — called also the *king's silver*.

Post-fix (-fiks), *n.*; *pl.* **Postfixes** (-zē). [Pref. **post** + **fix**, as in *prefix*: cf. *F. postfixe*.] (*Gram.*) A letter, syllable, or word, added to the end of another word; a suffix.

Post-fix (-fiks), *v. t.* To annex; specifically (*Gram.*), to add or annex, as a letter, syllable, or word, to the end of another or principal word; a suffix. *Parkhurst.*

Post-frontal (-frōnt'āl), *a.* [Pref. **post** + **frontal**.] (*Anat.*) Situated behind the frontal bone or the frontal region of the skull; — applied especially to a bone back of and below the frontal in many animals. — *n.* A post-frontal bone.

Post-fur-ca (-fūr'kā), *n.*; *pl.* **Postfurcæ** (-sē). [NL., fr. *post* behind + *furca* a fork.] (*Zool.*) One of the internal thoracic processes of the sternum of an insect.

Post-gen-i-ture (-jēn'i-tūr; 135), *n.* [Pref. **post** + *L. genitura* birth, *geniture*.] The condition of being born after another in the same family; — distinguished from *primogeniture*. [R.] *Sir T. Browne.*

Post-glenoid (-glēn'oid), *a.* [Pref. **post** + *glenoid*.] (*Anat.*) Situated behind the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone.

Post-haste (-hāst'), *n.* Haste or speed in traveling, like that of a post or courier. *Shak.*

Post-haste, *adv.* With speed or expedition; as, he traveled *posthaste*; to send *posthaste*. *Shak.*

Post-ho-mi (pōst'hō-mī), *n.* [Gr. *πρόσθ* pro-peuce + *ῥέω* rheo to cut.] (*Med.*) Circumcision. *Dringlison.*

Post-house (pōst'hōus), *n.* 1. A house established for the convenience of the post, where relays of horses can be obtained.

2. A house for distributing the mails; a post office.

Post-hume (pōst'hūm), *a.* Posthumous. [Obs.]

Post-humid (-hūmīd), *a.* *I. Watts. Fuller.*

Post-hu-mous (pōst'hū-mūs; 277), *a.* [L., *posthumus*, *postumus*, properly, last; hence, late born (applied to children born after the father's death, or after he had made his will), superl. of *posterus*, *posterior*. See **Posterior**.] 1. Born after the death of the father, or taken from the dead body of the mother; as, a *posthumous* son or daughter.

2. Published after the death of the author; as, *posthumous* works; a *posthumous* edition.

3. Being or continuing after one's death; as, a *posthumous* reputation. *Addison. Sir T. Browne.*

Post-hu-mous-ly, *adv.* In a posthumous manner; after one's decease.

Post-ilio (pōst'ilī), *a.* [L., *posticus*, fr. *post* after, behind.] Backward. [Obs.] *Sir T. Browne.*

Post-i-cous (pōst'i-kūs), *a.* [L., *posticus*.] (*Bot.*) (a) Posterior. (b) Situated on the outer side of a filament; — said of an extrorse anther.

Post-ill (pōst'il), *n.* [F., *postille*, *apostille*, LL. *postilla*, probably from *L. post illa* (sc. *verba*) after those (words). Cf. *Apostil*.] 1. Originally, an explanatory note in the margin of the Bible, so called because written after the text; hence, a marginal note; a comment.

2. (*R. C. Ch. & Luth. Ch.*) A short homily or commentary on a passage of Scripture; as, the first *postills* were composed by order of Charlemagne.

Post-ill, *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *postillare*.] To write marginal or explanatory notes on; to gloss. *Bacon.*

Post-ill, *v. i.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postilled** (-tild) or **Postilling**.] *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Postilling** or **Postilling**.] To write postills, or marginal notes; to comment; to *postillate*.

Post-ill, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postilled** (-tild) or **Postilling**.] To write postills, or marginal notes; to comment; to *postillate*.

Post-ill, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postilled** (-tild) or **Postilling**.] To write postills, or marginal notes; to comment; to *postillate*.

Post-ill, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postilled** (-tild) or **Postilling**.] To write postills, or marginal notes; to comment; to *postillate*.

Post-ill, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postilled** (-tild) or **Postilling**.] To write postills, or marginal notes; to comment; to *postillate*.

Post-ill, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postilled** (-tild) or **Postilling**.] To write postills, or marginal notes; to comment; to *postillate*.

Post-ill, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postilled** (-tild) or **Postilling**.] To write postills, or marginal notes; to comment; to *postillate*.

Post-ill, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postilled** (-tild) or **Postilling**.] To write postills, or marginal notes; to comment; to *postillate*.

Post-ill, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postilled** (-tild) or **Postilling**.] To write postills, or marginal notes; to comment; to *postillate*.

Post-ill, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postilled** (-tild) or **Postilling**.] To write postills, or marginal notes; to comment; to *postillate*.

Post-ill, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postilled** (-tild) or **Postilling**.] To write postills, or marginal notes; to comment; to *postillate*.

Post-ill, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postilled** (-tild) or **Postilling**.] To write postills, or marginal notes; to comment; to *postillate*.

Post-ill, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postilled** (-tild) or **Postilling**.] To write postills, or marginal notes; to comment; to *postillate*.

Post-ill, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postilled** (-tild) or **Postilling**.] To write postills, or marginal notes; to comment; to *postillate*.

Post-ill, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postilled** (-tild) or **Postilling**.] To write postills, or marginal notes; to comment; to *postillate*.

Post-ill, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postilled** (-tild) or **Postilling**.] To write postills, or marginal notes; to comment; to *postillate*.

Post-ill, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postilled** (-tild) or **Postilling**.] To write postills, or marginal notes; to comment; to *postillate*.

Post-ill, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postilled** (-tild) or **Postilling**.] To write postills, or marginal notes; to comment; to *postillate*.

Post-ill, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postilled** (-tild) or **Postilling**.] To write postills, or marginal notes; to comment; to *postillate*.

Post-ill, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postilled** (-tild) or **Postilling**.] To write postills, or marginal notes; to comment; to *postillate*.

Post-ill, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postilled** (-tild) or **Postilling**.] To write postills, or marginal notes; to comment; to *postillate*.

Post-ill-min-i-um (pōst'il-mīn'i-ūm), *n.* [L., *post-ill-min-i-um* (pōst'il-mīn'i-ūm),] *liminium*; *post* after + *limen*, *liminus*, a threshold.] 1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) The return to his own country, and his former privileges, of a person who had gone to sojourn in a foreign country, or had been banished, or taken by an enemy.

2. (*Internal. Law*) The right by virtue of which persons and things taken by an enemy in war are restored to their former state when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged. *Kent.*

Post-lude (pōst'lūd), *n.* [Pref. **post** + **lude**, as in *prélude*.] (*Mus.*) A voluntary at the end of a service.

Post-man (-mən), *n.*; *pl.* **Postmen** (-mēn). 1. A post or courier; a letter carrier.

2. (*Eng. Law*) One of the two most experienced barristers in the Court of Exchequer, who have precedence in motions; — so called from the place where he sits. The other of the two is called the *tubman*. *Whitaker.*

Post-mark (-mārk), *n.* The mark, or stamp, of a post office on a letter, giving the place and date of mailing or of arrival.

Post-mark, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postmarked** (-mārk't); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Postmarking**.] To mark with a post-office stamp; as, to *postmark* a letter or parcel.

Post-mas-ter (-mās'tēr), *n.* 1. One who has charge of a station for the accommodation of travelers; one who supplies post horses.

2. One who has charge of a post office, and the distribution and forwarding of mails.

Post-mas-ter-gen-er-al (-jēn'ēr-āl), *n.*; *pl.* **Post-mas-ter-gen-er-als**. The chief officer of the post-office department of a government. In the United States the postmaster-general is a member of the cabinet.

Post-mas-ter-ship, *n.* The office of postmaster.

Post-me-rid-i-an (-mē-rīd'i-ān), *a.* [L., *postmeridius*; *post* after + *meridianus*. See **Meridian**.] 1. Coming after the sun has passed the meridian; being in, or belonging to, the afternoon. (*Ahrens. r. m.*)

2. Fig., belonging to the after portion of life; late. [R.]

Post-mortem (-mōrtēm), *a.* [L., after death.] After death; as, *post-mortem* rigidity.

Post-mortem examination (*Med.*), an examination of the body made after the death of the patient; an autopsy.

Post-nares (-nā'ēr), *n. pl.* [NL. See **Post**, and **Nares**.] (*Anat.*) The posterior nares. See **Nares**.

Post-na-tal (-nāt'āl), *a.* [Pref. **post** + **natal**.] After birth; subsequent to birth; as, *postnatal* infantile; *postnatal* diseases.

Post-nate (pōst'nāt), *a.* [LL. *postnatus* second or subsequently born; *L. post* after + *natus* born.] Subsequent. "The graces and gifts of the spirit are *post-nate*." [*Archaic*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Post-note (pōst'nōt), *n.* (*Com.*) A note issued by a bank, payable at some future specified time, as distinguished from a note payable on demand. *Burrill.*

Post-nuptial (pōst'nūp'shūl), *a.* [Pref. **post** + **nuptial**.] Being or happening after marriage; as, a *post-nuptial* settlement on a wife. *Kent.*

Post-obit (-ōb'it or -ōb'it), *n.* or **Post-obit bond**. [Pref. **post** + **obit**.] (*Law*) A bond in which the obligor, in consideration of having received a certain sum of money, binds himself to pay a larger sum, on unusual interest, on the death of some specified individual from whom he has expectations. *Howler.*

Post-ob-lon-ga-ta (-ōb'lōn-gāt'ā), *n.* [NL. See **Post**, and **Oblongata**.] (*Anat.*) The posterior part of the medulla oblongata. *B. G. Wilder.*

Post-oc-u-lar (-ōk'ū-lār), *a.* & *n.* [Pref. **post** + **ocular**.] (*Zool.*) Same as **Postorbital**.

Post-of-fice (pōst'ōf'is), *n.* See under 4th **Post**.

Post-or-al (-ōr'āl), *a.* [Pref. **post** + **oral**.] (*Anat.*) Situated behind, or posterior to, the mouth.

Post-or-bit-al (-ōr'bīt'āl), *a.* [Pref. **post** + **orbital**.] (*Anat. & Zool.*) Situated behind the orbit; as, the *post-orbital* bone; the *postorbital* scales of some fishes and reptiles. — *n.* A postorbital bone or scale.

Post-paid (pōst'pād), *a.* Having the postage prepaid, as a letter.

Post-pal-a-tine (-pāl'ā-tīn), *a.* [Pref. **post** + **palatine**.] (*Anat.*) Situated behind the palate, or behind the palatine bones.

Post-pli-o-cene (-plī'ō-sēn), *a.* (*Geol.*) [Pref. **post** + **pliocene**.] Of or pertaining to the period immediately following the Pliocene; Pleistocene. Also used as a noun. See **QUATERNARY**.

Post-pon-e (pōst-pōn'), *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **Postponed** (-pōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Postponing**.] [*L. postponere*, *postponere*; *post* after + *ponere* to place, put. See **Post**, and **Position**.] 1. To defer to a future or later time; to put off; also, to cause to be deferred or put off; to delay; to adjourn; as, to *postpone* the consideration of a bill to the following day, or indefinitely.

2. To place after, behind, or below something, in respect to precedence, preference, value, or importance.

All other considerations should give way and be *postponed* to this. *Lucke.*

Syn. — To adjourn; defer; delay; procrastinate.

Post-pon-ment (-mēt), *n.* The act of postponing; a deferring, or

is state of being placed after. "The *postposition* of the nominative case to the verb." *Mede.*

2. A word or particle placed after, or at the end of, another word; — distinguished from *preposition*.

Post-po-si-tion-al (pōst-pō-si-shūn-ā), *a.* Of or pertaining to postposition.

Post-po-si-tive (pōst-pō-si-tiv), *a.* [See **POSTPOSE**.] Placed after another word; as, a *postpositive* conjunction; a *postpositive* letter. — **Post-po-si-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Post-pran-di-al (pōst-prān-dī-ā), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *prandial*.] Happening, or done, after dinner; after-dinner; as, *postprandial* speeches.

Post-re-mo-ge-ni-ture (pōst-rē-mō-jēn-i-tūr; 135), *n.* *L. postremus* last + *genitura* birth, *geniture*.] The birth of the youngest born.

Post-re-mote (pōst-rē-mōt'), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *re-*.] More remote in subsequent time or order.

Post-ri-dor (pōst-rī-dōr), *n.* One who rides over a road to carry the mails. *Hancraft.*

Post-scap-u-lar (pōst-skāp'yū-lā), *n.* [NL. See **POST-** and **SCAPULA**.] (*Anat.*) The part of the scapula behind or below the spine, or mesoscapula.

Post-scap-u-lar (lār), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the scapula; infrascapular.

Post-scen-ium (pōst-sēn-ium), *n.* [*L. fr. post* + *scena*.] scene. The part of a theater behind the scenes; the back part of the stage of a theater.

Post-scribe (skrib'), *v. t.* [*L. postscribere*. See **POSTSCRIPT**.] To make a postscript to. [*R.*] T. Adams.

Post-script (pōst-skrip't), *n.* [*L. postscriptum*, (assumed) p. p. of *postscribere* to write after; *post* after + *scribere* to write: cf. *F. postscriptum*. See **POST**, and **SCRIB**.] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; an addition made to a book or composition after the main body of the work has been finished, containing something omitted, or something new occurring to the writer. [*Abbrev. P. S.*]

Post-script-oid (pōst-skrip't-oid), *a.* Having a postscript; added in a postscript. [*R.*] J. Q. Adams.

Post-scutellum (pōst-skutē-lūm), *n.* [NL. See **POST-** and **SCUTELLUM**.] (*Zool.*) The hindmost dorsal piece of a thoracic somite of an insect; the plate behind the scutellum.

Post-sphenoid (pōst-sfēn-oid), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *sphenoid*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the posterior part of the sphenoid bone.

Post-tempo-ral (pōst-tēmp-ōr-ā), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *temporal*.] (*Anat.*) Situated back of the temporal bone or of the temporal region of the skull; — applied especially to a bone which usually connects the supraclavicle with the skull in the pectoral arch of fishes. — *n.* A post-temporal bone.

Post-terti-ary (pōst-tēr-ti-ā-ry or -shā-ry), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *tertiary*.] (*Geol.*) Following, or more recent than, the Tertiary; Quaternary.

Post-tra-gus (pōst-trā-gū-s), *n.* [NL. See **POST-** and **TRAGUS**.] (*Anat.*) A ridge within and behind the tragus in the ear of some animals.

Post-tym-pa-nal (pōst-tīm-pān-āl), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *tympanic*.] (*Anat.*) Situated behind the tympanum, or in the skull, behind the auditory meatus.

Post-ty-lant (pōst-tī-lant; 135), *n.* [*F. fr. L. postulant*, p. pr. of *postulare*. See **POSTULATE**.] One who makes a request or demand; hence, a candidate.

Post-ty-late (lāt), *n.* [*L. postulatus* a demand, request, prop. p. p. of *postulare* to demand, prob. a dim. of *poscere* to demand, prob. for *porcere*; akin to *G. forsch* to search, investigate, *Skr. prach* to ask, and *L. precari* to pray: cf. *F. postul*. See **PRAY**.] 1. Something demanded or asserted; especially, a position or supposition assumed without proof, or one which is considered as self-evident; a truth to which assent may be demanded or challenged, without argument or evidence.

2. (*Geom.*) The enunciation of a self-evident problem, in distinction from an *axiom*, which is the enunciation of a self-evident theorem.

The distinction between a *postulate* and an *axiom* lies in this, — that the latter is admitted to be self-evident, while the former may be agreed upon between two reasoners, and admitted by both, but not as a proposition which it would be impossible to deny. *Eng. Cyc.*

Post-ty-late, *a.* Postulated. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

Post-ty-late (lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **POSTULATE** (lātēd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **POSTULATING**.] 1. To beg, or assume without proof; as, to *postulate* conclusions.

2. To take without express consent; to assume. The Byzantine emperors appear to have . . . postulated a sort of paramount supremacy over this nation. *W. Tooke.*

3. To invite earnestly; to solicit. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Burnet.*

Post-ty-late (lātēd), *a.* Assumed without proof; as, a *postulated* inference. *Sir T. Browne.*

Post-ty-lation (lātēshūn), *n.* [*L. postulatio*: cf. *F. postulatio*.] The act of postulating, or that which is postulated; assumption; solicitation; suit; cause.

Post-ty-la-to-ry (lāt-tō-ry), *a.* [*L. postulatus*.] Of the nature of a postulate. *Sir T. Browne.*

Post-ty-la-tum (lāt-tūm), *n.*; *pl.* **POSTULATA** (-tā). [*L. See POSTULATE*, *n.*] A postulate. *Addison.*

Post-ty-mous (pōst-tīm-mōs), *a.* See **POSTHUMOUS**. [*R.*]

Post-ty-r-al (pōst-tīr-ā), 135), *a.* Of or pertaining to posture.

Post-ty-rus (pōst-tīr; 135), *n.* [*F. fr. L. postura*, *fr. ponere*, *postum*, to place. See **POSTITON**.] 1. The position of the body; the situation or disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or for a particular purpose; especially (*Fine Arts*), the position of a figure with regard to the several principal members by which action is expressed; attitude.

Atalanta, the posture of whose limbs was so lively expressed . . . one would have sworn the very picture had run. *Shak.*

In most strange postures We have seen him set himself. *Shak.*

The posture of a poetic figure is a description of his heroes in the performance of such or such an action. *Dryden.*

2. Place; position; situation. [*Obs.*] *Millon.*

His (man's) noblest posture and station in this world. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. State or condition, whether of external circumstances, or of internal feeling and will; disposition; mood; as, a *posture* of defense; the *posture* of affairs.

The several postures of his devout soul. *Atterbury.*

Post-ty-rus (pōst-tīr; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **POSTURE** (-tūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **POSTURING**.] To place in a particular position or attitude; to dispose the parts of, with reference to a particular purpose; as, to *posture* one's self; to *posture* a model. *Howell.*

Post-ty-rus, *v. t.* 1. To assume a particular posture or attitude; to contort the body into artificial attitudes, as an acrobat or contortionist; also, to pose.

2. Fig.: To assume a character; as, to *posture* as a saint.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Post-ty-rus (-tīr), *n.* One who postures.

Pot-ass-am-ide (pōt-ās-km'id or -id), *n.* [*Potassium* + *amide*.] (*Chem.*) A yellowish brown substance obtained by heating potassium in ammonia.

Pot-ass-ide (pōt-ās-īd), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, potassium.

Pot-ass-um (pōt-ās-ūm), *n.* [NL. See **POTASSA**, **POTASH**.] (*Chem.*) An alkali element, occurring abundantly but always combined, as in the chloride, sulphate, carbonate, or silicate, in the minerals sylvite, kainite, orthoclase, muscovite, etc. Atomic weight 39.0. Symbol K (*Kalium*).

It is reduced from the carbonate as a soft white metal, lighter than water, which oxidizes with the greatest readiness, and, to be preserved, must be kept under liquid hydrocarbons, as asphalt or kerosene. Its compounds are very important, being used in glass making, soap making, in fertilizers, and in many drugs and chemicals.

Potassium permanganate, the salt $KMnO_4$, crystallizing in dark red prisms having a greenish surface color, and dissolving in water with a beautiful purple red color; — used as an oxidizer and disinfectant. The name *chameleon mineral* is applied to this salt and also to potassium manganate. — Potassium bitartrate. See *Cream of tartar*, under **CREAM**.

Pot-ass-ox-yl (pōt-ās-ōks-īl), *n.* [*Potassium* + *ox-yl*.] (*Chem.*) The radical KO, derived from, and supposed to exist in, potassium hydroxide and other compounds.

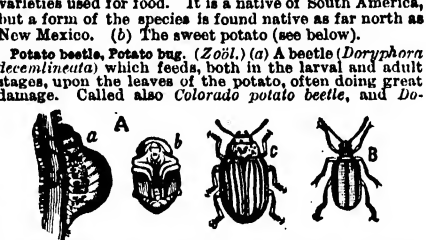
Pot-ta-tion (pōt-tā-shūn), *n.* [*L. potatio*, *fr. potare*. See **POTABLE**.] 1. The act of drinking.

2. A draught. "Potations pottle deep." *Shak.*

3. Drink; beverage. "Thin potations." *Shak.*

Pot-ta-to (-tō), *n.*; *pl.* **POTATOES** (-tōs). [*Sp. patata* potato, *batata* sweet potato, from the native American name (probably *batata*) in Hayti.] (*Bot.*) (a) A plant (*Solanum tuberosum*) of the Nightshade family, and its esculent farinaceous tuber, of which there are numerous varieties used for food. It is a native of South America, but a form of the species is found native as far north as New Mexico. (b) The sweet potato (see below).

Potato beetle, *Potato bug*. (*Zool.*) (a) A beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*) which feeds, both in the larval and adult stages, upon the leaves of the potato, often doing great damage. Called also *Colorado potato beetle*, and *Do-*



Potato Beetles. A Colorado Beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*). a Larva; b Pupa; c Adult Beetle. B Three-striped Potato Beetle (*Lema trilineata*). All nat. size.

ryphora. See **COLORADO BEETLE**. (b) The *Lema trilineata*, a smaller and more slender striped beetle which feeds upon the potato plant, but does less injury than the preceding species. — Potato fly (*Zoot*), any one of several species of blister beetles infesting the potato vine. The black species (*Lytta atrata*), the striped (*L. vittata*), and the gray (*L. cinerea*, or *Fabricii*) are the most common.

Potato worm, under **BLISTER**. — Potato rot, an alcohol (*fusel oil*); it is made from potatoes or potato starch. — Potato worm (*Zoot*), the large green larva of a sphinx, or hawk moth (*Macrosila quinque-maculata*); — called also *tomato worm*. See **ILLUSTR.** under **TOMATO**. — *Seaside potato* (*Bot.*), *Ipomoea pes-caprae*, a kind of morning-glory with rounded and emarginate or bilobed leaves. [*West Indies*.] — *Smoky potato* (*Bot.*), a climbing plant (*Ipomoea batatas*) allied to the morning-glory. Its farinaceous tubers have a sweetish taste, and are used, when cooked, for food. It is probably a native of Brazil, but is cultivated extensively in the warmer parts of every continent, and even as far north as New Jersey. The name *potato* was applied to this plant before it was to the *Solanum tuberosum*, and this is the "potato" of the Southern United States. — *Wild potato*. (*Bot.*) (a) A vine (*Ipomoea pandurata*) having a pale purplish flower and an enormous root. It is common in sandy places in the United States. (b) A similar tropical American plant (*J. fastigiata*) which it is thought may have been the original stock of the sweet potato.

Pot-ta-tor (-tōr), *n.* [*L.*] A drinker. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Pot-ta-to-ry (pōt-tā-tō-ry), *a.* [*L. potatorius*, from *potare* to drink.] Of or pertaining to drinking. [*Ld. Lytton.*]

Pot'-bel-lied (pōt-bēl-īd), *a.* Having a protuberant belly, like the bottom of a pot.

Pot'-bel-ly (-ī), *n.* A protuberant belly.

Pot'-bell'er (-bēl-ēr), *n.* A term applied derisively to any literary or artistic work, and esp. a painting, done simply for money and the means of living. [*Carr.*]

Pot'-boy (-bōi), *n.* A boy who carries pots of ale, beer, etc.; a menial in a public house.

Potch (pōch), *v. t.* [*Cf. Polish* to stab.] To thrust; to push. [*Obs.*] "I'll potch at him some way." *Shak.*

Potch, *v. t.* See **POACH**, to cook. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

Potch'er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, potches.

Potch'er engine (*Paper Making*), a machine in which washed rags are stirred in a bleaching solution.

Pot'-e-ca-ry (pōt-ē-kā-ry), *n.* An apothecary. [*Obs.*]

Pot'-teen (pōt-tēn), *n.* [*Cf. Ir. potaim, potim*, I drink, *potim* a small pot.] Whisky; especially, whisky illicitly distilled by the Irish peasantry. [*Written also potheen, and potheen.*]

Pot'-tōt (pōt-tōt), *n.* [*F.*; cf. *G. pottloth* black lead.] (*Old Chem. & Min.*) Molybdenum sulphide.

Pot'-tenes (pōt-tēn), *n.* [*F.*; *fr. LL. potentia* staff, crutch, *L. might*, power. See **POTENCY**.] Potency; capacity. [*R.*] *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Poten-ty (pō'ten-sē), *n.* [L. *potentia*, from *potens*, -entis, potent. See **POTENT**, and cf. **POTANCE**, **POTENCE**, **PUISSANCE**.] The quality or state of being potent; physical or moral power; inherent strength; energy; ability to effect a purpose; capability; efficacy; influence. "Drugs of potency." Hawthorne.

A place of potency and sway of the state. Shak.
Potent (pō'tent), *a.* [L. *potens*, -entis, p. pr. of *posse* to be able, to have power, fr. *potis* able, capable (akin to Skt. *pāti* master, lord) + *esse* to be. See **THO** a land-lord, **AM**, and cf. **DESPO**, **PODESTA**, **POSSIBLE**, **POWER**, **PUISSANT**.] 1. Producing great physical effects; forcible; powerful; efficacious; as, a *potent* medicine. "Harsh and potent injuries." Shak.
Moses once more his *potent* rod extends. Milton.

2. Having great authority, control, or dominion; puissant; mighty; influential; as, a *potent* prince. "A potent dukedom." Shak.

Most potent, grave, and reverend signiors. Shak.
3. Powerful, in an intellectual or moral sense; having great influence; as, *potent* interest; a *potent* argument.

Cross potent. (Her.) See **ILLUSTRATION** (7) of **CROSS**.
Syn.—Powerful; mighty; puissant; strong; able; efficient; forcible; efficacious; cogent; influential.

Potent, *n.* 1. A prince; a potentate. [Obs.] Shak.
2. [See **POTENCE**.] A staff or crutch. [Obs.]
3. (Her.) One of the four; a surface composed of patches which are supposed to represent crutch heads; they are always alternately argent and azure, unless otherwise specially mentioned.

Counter potent (Her.), a fur differing from potent in the arrangement of the patches.

Potentia-ty (pō'ten-ti-ty), *n.* [See **POTENTATE**.] Sovereignty. [Obs.]
Potentate (pō'ten-tāt), *n.* [LL. *potentatus*, fr. *potentare* to exercise power; cf. *potentat*. See **POTENT**, *a.*] One who is potent; one who possesses great power or sway; a prince, sovereign, or monarch.

The blessed and only *potentate*. 1 Tim. vi. 15.
Cherub and seraph, *potentates* and thrones. Milton.

Potent-tial (pō'ten-shāl), *a.* [Cf. *potentiel*. See **POTENCY**.] 1. Being potent; endowed with energy adequate to a result; efficacious; influential. [Obs.] "And hath in his effect a voice *potent*." Shak.
2. Existing in possibility, not in actuality. "A *potent* hero." Carlyle.

Potential existence means merely that the thing may be at one time; actual existence, that it now is. Sir W. Hamilton.

Potential causality. See under **CAUSALITY**.—**Potential energy.** (Mech.) See the **NOTE** under **ENERGY**.—**Potential mood, or mode** (Gram.), that form of the verb which is used to express possibility, liberty, power, will, obligation, or necessity, by the use of *may*, *can*, *must*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should*; as, *I may go*; *he can write*.

Potent-tial, *n.* 1. Anything that may be possible; a possibility; potentiality. Bacon.
2. (Math.) In the theory of gravitation, or of other forces acting in space, a function of the rectangular coordinates which determine the position of a point, such that its differential coefficients with respect to the coordinates are equal to the components of the force at the point considered;—also called *potential function*, or *force function*. It is called also *Newtonian potential* when the force is directed to a fixed center and is inversely as the square of the distance from the center.

3. (Elec.) The energy of an electrical charge measured by its power to do work; hence, the degree of electrification as referred to some standard, as that of the earth; electro-motive force.

Potent-tial-ty (shī-āl-ti-ty), *n.* The quality or state of being potential; possibility, not actuality; inherent capability or disposition, not actually exhibited.

Potent-tial-ly (pō'ten-shāl-ly), *adv.* 1. With power; potentially. [Obs.]
2. In a potential manner; possibly, not positively.

The duration of human souls is only *potentially* infinite. Bentley.

Potent-tial-ate (shī-āl-āt), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **POTENTIATED** (-ātēd); p. pr. & vb. n. **POTENTIATING**.] To render active or potent. Coleridge.

Potent-tial-om-eter (shī-āl-ō-mē-ter), *n.* [Potential + -meter.] (Elec.) An instrument for measuring or comparing electrical potentials or electro-motive forces.

Potent-tize (pō'ten-tīz), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **POTENTIZED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **POTENTIZING**.] To render the latent power of (anything) available. Duglison.

Potent-ly (pō'ten-ly), *adv.* With great force or energy; powerfully; efficaciously. "You are *potently* opposed." Shak.

Potent-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being potent; powerfulness; potency; efficacy.

Potes-tate (pō'tē-tāt), *n.* 1. A chief ruler; a potentate. [Obs.] Weytitz. "An iron *potestate*." Chaucer.

Potes-tat-ive (pō'tē-tāt-iv), *a.* [L. *potestativus*, fr. *potestas* power; cf. *potestas*. See **POTENT**.] Authoritative. [Obs.] H. Pearson.

Pot-gun (pō't-gūn), *n.* 1. A pot-shaped cannon; a mortar. [Obs.] "Twelve *potguns* of brass." Hakluyt.
2. A popgun. [Obs.] Swift.

Poth-er-ca-ry (pōth-ē-kā-ry), *n.* An apothecary. [Obs.]
Poth-er-ry (pōth-ē-ry), *n.* See **POTTERY**.

Poth-er (pōth-ēr), *n.* [Cf. *D. potten* to rummage, poke. Cf. **POTTER**, **PUDDER**.] Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter; bother. [Written also *potter*, and *pud-der*.] "What a *potther* and stir!" Oldham. "Coming on with a terrible *potther*." Wordsworth.

Poth-er, *v. t.* To make a bustle or stir; to be fussy.
Poth-er, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **POTHERED** (-ērd); p. pr. & vb. n. **POTHERING**.] To harass and perplex; to worry. "Pothers and wears himself." Locke.

Pot-hole (pōt'hōl), *n.* A circular hole formed in the rocky beds of rivers by the grinding action of stones or gravel whirled round by the water in what was at first a natural depression of the rock.

Pot-hook (pōt'hōk), *n.* 1. An S-shaped hook on which pots and kettles are hung over an open fire.
2. A written character curved like a potherhook; (*pl.*) a scrawled writing. "I long to be spelling her Arabic scrawls and *pot-hooks*." Dryden.

Pot-house (-hous), *n.* An alehouse. T. Warton.
|| **Pot-ti-cho-ma-ni-a** (pōt-ti-shō-mā-ni-ā),
|| **Pot-ti-cho-ma-ni-e** (-mā-ni; f. pōt-tē-shō-mā-nē), *n.*

[F. *potichomanie*; *potiche* a porcelain vase + *manie* mania.] The art or process of coating the inside of glass vessels with engravings or paintings, so as to give them the appearance of painted ware.

Pot-ion (pō'shūn), *n.* [L. *potio*, from *potare* to drink; cf. *F. potion*. See **POTSON**.] A draught; a dose; usually, a draught or dose of a liquid medicine. Shak.

Pot-ion (pō'shūn), *v. t.* To drug. [Obs.] Speed.
Pot-til'd (pō'til'd), *n.* The lid or cover of a pot.

Pottil'd valve, a valve covering a round hole or the end of a pipe or pump barrel, resembling a pottil'd in form.

Pot-luck (-lūk), *n.* Whatever may chance to be in the pot, or may be provided for a meal.
A woman whose *potluck* was always to be relied on. G. Elliot.

To take *potluck*, to take what food may chance to be provided.

Pot-man (-man), *n.*; *pl.* **POTMEN** (-men). 1. A pot companion. [Obs.] *Life of A. Wood* (1663).
2. A servant in a public house; a potboy.

|| **Po-too** (pō'tō), *n.* (Zool.) A large South American goat-sucker (*Nyctibius grandis*).
|| **Po-to-roo** (pō'tō-roo), *n.* (Zool.) Any small kangaroo belonging to *Hypsiprymnus*, *Bettongia*, and allied genera, native of Australia and Tasmania. Called also *kangaroo rat*.

Pot-pie (pōt'pī), *n.* A meat pie which is boiled instead of being baked.

Pot-pour-ri (pōt'pōr-ē), *n.* [F., fr. *pot* pot + *pourri*, p. p. of *pourrir* to rot, L. *putrere*. Cf. **OLLA-PUTRINA**.] A medley or mixture. Specifically: (a) A ragout composed of different sorts of meats, vegetables, etc., cooked together. (b) A jar or packet of flower leaves, perfumes, and spices, used to scent a room. (c) A piece of music made up of different airs strung together; a medley. (d) A literary production composed of parts brought together without order or bond of connection.

Pots-dam group (pōts'dām grōp), *n.* (Geol.) A subdivision of the Primordial or Cambrian period in American geology;—so named from the sandstone of *Potsdam*, New York. See **CHART OF GEOLOGY**.

Pot-shard (pōt'shārd), *n.* A potsherd. [Obs.]
Pot-shere (pōt'shēr), *n.* [Pot + *sherd* or *shard*.] A piece or fragment of a broken pot. Job li. 8.

Pot-stone (-stōn), *n.* (Min.) A variety of steatite sometimes manufactured into culinary vessels.

Pot-sure (-shūr), *a.* Made confident by drink. [Obs.]
Pott (pōt), *n.* A size of paper. See under **PAPER**.

Pottage (pōtāj), *n.* [F. *potage*, fr. *pot* pot. See **POT**, and cf. **PORRIDGE**, **PORRINGER**.] A kind of food made by boiling vegetables or meat, or both together, in water, until soft; a thick soup or porridge. [Written also *potage*.] Chaucer.

Then Jacob gave Esau bread and *pottage* of lentils. Gen. xxv. 34.
Pot-tain (-tān), *n.* Old pot metal. [Obs.] Holland.

Pot-teen (pōt-tēn), *n.* [Cf. *F. potier*.] 1. One whose occupation is to make earthen vessels. Ps. ii. 9.
The *potter* heard, and stopped his wheel. Longfellow.

2. One who hawks crockery or earthenware. [Prov. Eng.] De Quincy.

3. One who pots meats or other eatables.
4. (Zool.) The red-bellied terrapin. See **TERRAPIN**.

Potter's asthma (Med.), emphysema of the lungs;—so called because very prevalent among potters. Parkes.
Potter's clay. See under **CLAY**.—**Potter's field**, a public burial place, especially in a city, for paupers, unknown persons, and criminals;—so named from the field south of Jerusalem, mentioned in *Matth.* xxvii. 7.—**Potter's ore**, See **ALUMINUM**.—**Potter's wheel**, a horizontal revolving disk on which the clay is molded into form with the hands or tools. "My thoughts are whirled like a *potter's wheel*." Shak.—**Potter wasp** (Zool.), a small solitary wasp (*Eumenes fraternus*) which constructs a globular nest of mud and sand in which it deposits insect larvae, such as caterpillars, as food for its young.

Pot-ter, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **POTTERED** (-ērd); p. pr. & vb. n. **POTTERING**.] [Cf. *W. putto* to poke, or OD. *potteren* to search one thoroughly, Sw. *påta*, *påta*, to pick. E. *potter*, *put*.] 1. To busy one's self with trifles; to labor with little purpose, energy, or effect; to trifle; to pother.

2. To walk lazily or idly; to saunter.
Pot-ter, *v. t.* To poke; to push; also, to disturb; to confuse; to bother. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

Pot-tern (pōt-tern), *a.* Of or pertaining to potters.
Pottern ore, a species of ore which, from its aptness to vitrify like the glazing of potters' wares, the miners call by this name. Boyle.

Pot-ter-y (-tēr-y), *n.*; *pl.* **POTTERIES** (-tēz). [F. *poterie*, fr. *pot*. See **POT**.] 1. The vessels or ware made by potters; earthenware, glazed and baked.
2. The place where earthen vessels are made.
Pot-ting (-tīng), *n.* 1. Tipping. [Obs.] Shak.
2. The act of placing in a pot; as, the *potting* of plants; the *potting* of meats for preservation.

3. The process of putting sugar in caaks for cleansing and draining. [West Indies] B. Edwards.

Pot-tle (pōt'tl), *n.* [OE. *potel*, OF. *potel*, dim. of *pot*. See **POT**.] 1. A liquid measure of four pints.
2. A pot or tankard. Shak.

A dry *pottle* of sack before him. Sir W. Scott.
3. A vessel or small basket for holding fruit.
He had a . . . *pottle* of strawberries in one hand. Dickens.

Pottle draught, taking a pottle of liquor at one draught. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

|| **Pot-to** (-tō), *n.* (Zool.) (a) A nocturnal mammal (*Perodicticus potto*) of the Lemur family, found in West Africa. It has rudimentary fore-fingers. Called also *aposoro*, and *bush dog*. (b) The kinkajou.

Pot'ty dis-ease (pōt'ty dī-zēz), (Med.) Caries of the vertebrae, frequently resulting in curvature of the spine and paralysis of the lower extremities;—so named from Percival Pott, an English surgeon.

Pott's fracture, a fracture of the lower end of the fibula, with displacement of the tibia. Duglison.

Pot-u-lent (pōt'u-lent), *a.* [L. *potulens*, fr. *potus* a drinking, drink, fr. *potare* to drink.] 1. Fit to drink; potable. [Obs.]
2. Nearly drunk; tipsy. [Obs.]

Pot-val-lant (pōt'vāl-lant), *a.* Having the courage given by drink. Smollett.

Pot-wal-lap-er (-wāl-lāp-ēr), *n.* 1. A voter in certain boroughs of England, where, before the passage of the reform bill of 1832, the qualification for suffrage was to have boiled (walloped) his own pot in the parish for six months.

2. One who cleans pots; a scullion. [Slang, U. S.]
Pouch (pouch), *n.* [F. *pocher* a pocket, pouch, bag; probably of Teutonic origin. See **POKE** a bag, and cf. **POACH** to cook eggs, to plunder.] 1. A small bag; usually, a leatheren bag; as, a *pouch* for money; a *shot pouch*; a mail *pouch*, etc.

2. That which is shaped like, or used as, a pouch; as: (a) A protuberant belly; a paunch;—so called in ridicule. (b) (Zool.) A sac or bag for carrying food or young; as, the cheek *pouches* of certain rodents, and the *pouch* of marsupials. (c) (Med.) A cyst or sac containing fluid. S. Sharp. (d) (Bot.) A silicle, or short pod, as of the shepherd's purse. (e) A bulthead in the hold of a vessel, to prevent grain, etc., from shifting.

Pouch mouth, a mouth with blubbered or swollen lips.

Pouch, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **POUCHED** (poucht); p. pr. & vb. n. **POUCHING**.] 1. To put or take into a pouch.
2. To swallow;—said of fowls. Derham.

3. To put. [Obs.] Ainsworth.
4. To pocket; to put up with. [R.] Sir W. Scott.

Pouched (poucht), *a.* (Zool.) (a) Having a marsupial pouch; as, the *pouched* badger, or the wombat. (b) Having external cheek pouches; as, the *pouched* gopher. (c) Having internal cheek pouches; as, the *pouched* squirrels.

Pouched dog (Zool.) See *Zebra wolf*, under **ZEBRA**.—**Pouched frog** (Zool.), the pototrena, the female of which has a dorsal pouch in which the eggs are hatched, and in which the young pass through their brief tadpole stage.

—**Pouched gopher**, or **Pouched rat** (Zool.) See *Pocket gopher*, under **POCKET**.—**Pouched mouse** (Zool.) See *Pocket mouse*, under **POCKET**.

Pou-chet box (pou'chēt bōks), See **POUNCET BOX**.
Pouch-mouthed (pouch'mouthd), *a.* Having a pouch mouth; bloated-lipped.

Pou-chong (pō-shōng), *n.* A superior kind of sou-chong tea. De Cologna.

Pouch-shell (pouch'shēl), *n.* (Zool.) A small British and American pond snail (*Bulinus hygromorpha*).
Pou-dre (pō-dēr), *n.* [See **POWDER**.] Dust; powder. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Poudre marchant [see **MERCHANT**], a kind of flavoring powder used in the Middle Ages. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pou-drette (pō-drēt), *n.* [F., dim. of *poudre* dust, powder. See **POWDER**.] A manure made from night soil, dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, etc.

Pou-laine (pō-lān), *n.* [F. *poulaine* la poulaine.] A long pointed shoe. See **CRACOWS**.

Poul-da-via (pōl-dā-vi-ā), *n.* Same as **POLEDARY**. [Obs.]
Poul-der (pōl-dēr), *n.* & *v.* **POWDER**. [Obs.]
Poul-dron (-drōn), *n.* See **PAULDRON**.

Poulp (pōlp), *n.* [F. *poulpe*, fr. L. *polypus*. See **POULPE**.] **POLYP**. (Zool.) Same as **OCTOPUS**.

Musk poulp (Zool.), a Mediterranean octopus (*Eledone moschata*) which emits a strong odor of musk.

Poult (pōlt), *n.* [OF. *pulte*, F. *poulet*, dim. of *poult* fowl. See **PULLER**.] A young chicken, partridge, grouse, or the like. King. Chapman.

Startling the heath *poult* or black game. R. J. Davies.

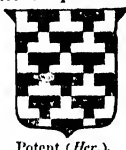
Poult-er (pōlt-ēr), *n.* [OE. *pultēr*. See **POULT**.] A poultice. [Obs.] Shak.

Poult-er-er (-ēr), *n.* One who deals in poultry.
Poult-ice (-tīs), *n.* [L. *pultis*, pl. *pultes*, a thick pap; akin to Gr. *πλῆθος*. Cf. **PULS** seeds.] A soft composition, as of bread, bran, or a mucilaginous substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, etc.; a cataplasm. "Poultice relaxeth the pores." Bacon.

Poult-ice, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **POULTICED** (-tīst); p. pr. & vb. n. **POULTICING** (-tīz-īng).] To apply a poultice to; to dress with a poultice.

Poult-ive (-tīv), *a.* A poultice. [Obs.] Sir W. Temple.
Poult-ry (-trī), *n.* [From **POULT**.] Domestic fowls reared for the table, or for their eggs or feathers, such as cocks and hens, capons, turkeys, ducks, and geese.

Pounce (pouns), *n.* [F. *ponce* pounce, pounce, fr. L. *pumex*, *acis*, pumice. See **PUMICE**.] 1. A fine powder,



as of sandarac, or cuttlefish bone, — formerly used to prevent ink from spreading on manuscript.

2. Chalk dust, or some other colored powder for making patterns through perforated designs, — used by embroiderers, lace makers, etc.

Pounce box, a box for sprinkling pounce. — **Pounce paper**, a transparent paper for tracing.

Pounce (pounz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POUNCED (pounst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POUNCING (pounsting).] To sprinkle or rub with pounce; as, to pounce paper, or a pattern.

Pounce, *n.* [Prob. through French, from an assumed LL. *punctura*, to prick, *L. pungere*, punctum. See PUNCTURE, PUNCH, *v. t.*] 1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey. *Spenser*, *Burke*.

2. A punch or stamp. [Obs.] "A pounce to print money with." *Withals*.

3. Cloth worked in eyelot holes. [Obs.] *Homilies*.

Pounce, *v. t.* 1. To strike or seize with the talons; to pierce, as with the talons. [Archaic]

Stooped from his highest pitch to pounce a wren. *Cooper*.

And as he roars and rages, let's go deeper. *J. Fletcher*.

2. To punch; to perforate; to stamp holes in, or dots on, by way of ornament. [Obs.] *Sir T. Elyot*.

Pounce, *v. t.* To fall suddenly and seize with the claws; — with *on* or *upon*; as, a hawk pounces upon a chicken. Also used figuratively.

Derision is never so agonizing as when it pounces on the wanderings of misguided sensibility. *Jeffrey*.

Pounced (pounst), *a.* 1. Furnished with claws or talons; as, the pounced young of the eagle. *Thomson*.

2. Ornamented with perforations or dots. [Obs.]

"Gilt bowls pounced and pierced." *Holinde*.

Pounce box (pounst bōks), [Cf. *F. ponce*, *fr.* *poncer*, *v. t.* See POUNCE a powder.] A box with a perforated lid, for sprinkling pounce, or for holding perfumes. *Shak.*

Pouncing (-sɪŋ), *n.* 1. The art or practice of transforming a design by means of pounce.

2. Decorative perforation of cloth. [Obs.]

Pound (paund), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POUNDING.] [OE. *ponnen*, AS. *punian* to bruise. Cf. *Pun* a play on words.] 1. To strike repeatedly with some heavy instrument; to beat.

With cruel blows she pounds her blubbered cheeks. *Dryden*.

2. To comminute and pulverize by beating; to bruise or break into fine particles with a pestle or other heavy instrument; as, to pound spice or salt.

Pound, *v. t.* 1. To strike heavy blows; to beat.

2. (*Mach.*) To make a jarring noise, as in running; as, the engine pounds.

Pound, *n.* (AS. *paund* an inclosure; cf. *forpynd* to turn away, or to repress, also *pynda* to extend, to torment, *fr. point* pound. Cf. *PINDER*, *PINDOL*, *fr.* *paund*, *inclosure*, *POB.*) 1. An inclosure, maintained by public authority, in which cattle or other animals are confined when taken in trespassing, or when going at large in violation of law; a penfold. *Shak.*

2. A level stretch in a canal between locks.

3. (*Fishing*) A kind of net, having a large inclosure with a narrow entrance into which fish are directed by wings spreading outward.

Pound covert, a pound that is close or covered over, as a shed. — **Pound overt**, a pound that is open overhead.

Pound, *v. t.* To confine in, or as in, a pound; to imprison. *Milton*.

Pound, *n.* *pl.* POUNDS (paundz), collectively POUNDS. [AS. *paund*, *fr. L. pondo*, skin to *pondus* a weight, *pendere* to weigh. See PENDANT.] 1. A certain specified weight; especially, a legal standard consisting of an established number of ounces.

2. The pound in general use in the United States and in England is the *paund avoirdupois*, which is divided into sixteen ounces, and contains 7,000 grains. The *paund troy* is divided into twelve ounces, and contains 5,760 grains. 144 pounds avoirdupois are equal to 175 pounds troy weight. See AVOIRDUPOIS, and TROY.

3. A British denomination of money of account, equivalent to twenty shillings sterling, and equal in value to about \$4.86. There is no coin known by this name, but the gold sovereign is of the same value.

4. The pound sterling was in Saxon times, about A. D. 671, a *paund* troy of silver, and a shilling was its twentieth part; consequently the latter was three times as large as it is at present. *Peachment*.

Poundage (-dʒ), *n.* 1. A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum paid for each pound; a commission.

2. A subsidy of twelve pence in the pound, formerly granted to the crown on all goods exported or imported, and if by aliens, more. [Eng.] *Blackstone*.

3. (*Law*) The sum allowed to a sheriff or other officer upon the amount realized by an execution; — estimated in England, and formerly in the United States, at so much on the pound. *Burrill*, *Bourrier*.

Poundage, *v. t.* To collect, as poundage; to assess, or rate, by poundage. [L.] *Milton*.

Poundage, *n.* [See 3d POUND.] 1. Confinement of cattle, or other animals, in a public pound.

2. A charge paid for the release of impounded cattle.

Poundal (-al), *n.* [From 5th POUND.] (*Physics & Mech.*) A unit of force based upon the pound, foot, and second, being the force which, acting on a pound avoirdupois for one second, causes it to acquire by the end of that time a velocity of one foot per second. It is about equal to the weight of half an ounce, and is 13,825 dynes.

Pound-break (-brech), *n.* The breaking of a public pound for releasing impounded animals. *Blackstone*.

Pound-cake (-kāk), *n.* A kind of rich, sweet cake; — so called from the ingredients being used by pounds, or in equal quantities.

Pound'er (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, pounds, as a stamp in an ore mill.

2. An instrument used for pounding; a pestle.

3. A person or thing, so called with reference to a certain number of pounds in value, weight, capacity, etc.; as, a cannon carrying a twelve-pound ball is called a twelve-pounder.

4. Before the English reform act of 1867, one who was an elector by virtue of paying ten pounds rent was called a ten-pounder.

Pounding (paund'ing), *n.* 1. The act of beating, bruising, or breaking up; a beating.

2. A pounded or pulverized substance. [R.] "Covered with the poundings of these rocks." *J. S. Blackie*.

Pound-keeper (-kēp'ēr), *n.* The keeper of a pound.

Pound-rate (-rāt'), *n.* A rate or proportion estimated at a certain amount for each pound; poundage.

Poup (pōp), *v. t.* See POW. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

Pou-part's lig'a-ment (pō-parz' lig'a-ment), (*Anat.*) A ligament, or fascia, extending, in most mammals, from the ventral side of the ilium to near the symphysis of the pubic bones.

Pou-pe-ton (pōp'pē-tōn), *n.* [See PUPPET.] A puppet, or little baby. [Obs.] *Palsgrave*.

Pour (pōr), *a.* Poor. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

Pour (pōr), *v. t.* To pore. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

Pour (pōr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Poured (pōrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POURING.] [OE. *pourren*, of uncertain origin; cf. *W. burre* to cast, throw, shed, *burro gwlaw* to rain.]

1. To cause to flow in a stream, as a liquid or anything flowing like a liquid, either out of a vessel or into it; as, to pour water from a pail; to pour wine into a decanter; to pour oil upon the waters; to pour out sand or dust.

2. To send forth as in a stream or a flood; to emit; to let escape freely or wholly.

3. To send forth as in a stream; to discharge uninterruptedly.

Is it for thee the linnet pours his throat? *Pope*.

Pour, *v. t.* To flow, pass, or issue in a stream, or as a stream; to fall continuously and abundantly; as, the rain pours; the people poured out of the theater.

If the rude throng pour on with furious pace. *Gay*.

Pour, *n.* A stream, or something like a stream; a flood. [*Collog.*] "A pour of rain." *Miss Ferrier*.

Pour's-loche (pōr's-lōk), *adv.* Poorly. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

Pour'er (pōr'ēr), *n.* One who pours.

Pour'leu (pōr'lē), *n.* See PURLEU.

Pour-par'ler (pōr-pär'lär'), *n.* [*F.*] (*Diplomacy*) A consultation preliminary to a treaty.

Pour-par'ty (pōr-pär'tē), *n.*; *pl.* POURPARTIES (-tiz). [See PURPARTY.] (*Law*) A division; a divided share.

To make pourparty, to divide and apportion lands previously held in common.

Pour-point (pōr-pōint; *F.* pōr-pwānt'), *n.* [*F.*] A quilted military doublet or gambeson worn in the 14th and 15th centuries; also, a name for the doublet of the 16th and 17th centuries worn by civilians.

Pour-pres-ture (pōr-prēs'tūr; 135), *n.* (*Law*) See PURPRESTURE.

Pour-sui-vant (pōr-sūwē-vant), *n.* See PURSUIVANT.

Pour-tray (pōr-trē), *v. t.* See PORTRAY.

Pour-vey-ance (pōr-vē-āns), *n.* See PURVEYANCE.

Pousse (pōs), *n.* Pulse; pease. [Obs.] *Spenser*.

Pousse-sette (pōs-sēt'), *n.* [*F.*, *poush*, *fr. pousser* to push. See PUSH.] A movement, or part of a figure, in the contradance.

Pousse-sette, *v. t.* To perform a certain movement in a dance. [*R.*] *Tennyson*.

Down the middle, up again, pousse-sette, and cross. *J. & H. Smith*.

Pout (pōt), *n.* [*F. poutet*, *See POUT.*] The young of some birds, as grouse; a young fowl.

Pout (pōt), *v. t.* To shoot pouts. [*Scot.*] *Carew*.

Pout (pout), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POURING.] [OE. *pouten*, of uncertain origin; cf. *Prov. pot* lip, *Prov. F. potte*, *faire la potte* to pout, *W. pudu* to pout, be sullen, *poten*, *potten*, a paunch, belly.]

1. To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or displeasure; hence, to look sullen.

Thou poutest upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shak.*

2. To protrude. "Pouting lips." *Dryden*.

Pout, *n.* A sullen protrusion of the lips; a fit of sullenness. "Jack is in the pouts." *J. & H. Smith*.

Pout, *n.* [*Cf. Kelpout.*] (*Zool.*) The European whitening pout or bib.

Pout, *n.* (*Zool.*) See EELPOUT. — **Horn pout**, or **Horned pout**. (*Zool.*) See BULLHEAD (b).

Pouter (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, pouts.

2. [*Cf. E. pout*, and *G. puter* turkey.] (*Zool.*) A variety of the domestic pigeon remarkable for the extent to which it is able to dilate its throat and breast.

Pouting, *n.* Childish sullenness.

Pouting-ly, *adv.* In a pouting, or a sullen, manner.

Pov'er-ty (pōv'ēr-tē), *n.* Poverty. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

Pov'er-ty (pōv'ēr-tē), *n.* [OE. *poverie*, OF. *poverth*, *F. pauvreté*, *fr. L. pauper*, *fr. pauper* poor. See POOR.] 1. The quality or state of being poor or indigent; want or scarcity of means of subsistence; indigence; need. "Swathed in humblest poverty." *Keble*.

The drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty. *Prov. xxiii. 21.*

2. Any deficiency of elements or resources that are needed or desired, or that constitute richness; as, poverty of soil; poverty of the blood; poverty of ideas.

Pov'er-ty (*Not.*), a name given to several slender grasses (as *Aristida dichotoma* and *Danthonia spicata*) which often spring up on old and worn-out fields.

Syn. — Indigence; penury; beggary; need; lack; want; scantiness; sparseness; meanness; jeanness. — **POVERTY**, **INDIGENCE**, **PAUPERISM**. *Pov'er-ty* is a relative term: what is poverty to a monarch, would be competence for a day laborer. *Indigence* implies extreme

distress, and almost absolute destitution. *Pauperism* denotes entire dependence upon public charity, and, therefore, often a hopeless and degraded state.

Pow'an (pou'an), **Pow'en** (-en), *n.* (*Zool.*) A small British lake whitefish (*Coregonus clupeaoides*, or *C. ferus*); — called also *gwyniad* and *lake herring*.

Pow'der (pou'dēr), *n.* [OE. *poudre*, *poudre*, *F. poudre*, OF. also *poldre*, *paldre*, *L. pulvis*, pulveris; cf. *pollen* fine flour, mill dust, *E. pollen*. Cf. **POLVERINE**, **PULVERIZE**.] 1. The fine particles to which any dry substance is reduced by pounding, grinding, or triturating, or into which it falls by decay; dust.

Grind their bones to powder small. *Shak.*

2. An explosive mixture used in gunnery, blasting, etc.; gunpowder. See GUNPOWDER.

Atlas powder, **Baking powder**, etc. See under **ATLAS**, **BAKING**, etc. — **Powder down** (*Zool.*), the peculiar dust, or exfoliation, of powder-down feathers. — **Powder-down feather** (*Zool.*), one of a peculiar kind of modified feathers which sometimes form patches on certain parts of some birds. They have a greasy texture and a scaly exfoliation. — **Powder-down patch** (*Zool.*), a tuft or patch of powder-down feathers. — **Powder hose**, a tube of strong linen, about an inch in diameter, filled with powder and used in firing mines. *Furrow*. — **Powder hoy** (*Naut.*), a vessel specially fitted to carry powder for the supply of war ships. They are usually painted red and carry a red flag. — **Powder magazine**, or **Powder room**. See **MAGAZINE**.

2. — **Powder mine**, a mine exploded by powder-down. Patch gunpowder. See **MINE**. — **Powder monkey** (*Naut.*), a boy formerly employed on war vessels to carry powder; a *leg*.

Powder boy. — **Powder puff**. See **DRY**, **rol**, under **DRY**. — **Powder puff**. See **PUFF**, *n.*

Pow'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POWDERED (-dērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POWDERING.] [*F. powder*.] 1. To reduce to fine particles; to pound, grind, or rub into a powder; to comminute; to pulverize; to triturate.

2. To sprinkle with powder, or as with powder; to be-sprinkle; as, to powder the hair.

A circling zone then seest powdered with stars. *Milton*.

3. To sprinkle with salt; to corn, as meat. [Obs.]

Pow'der, *v. t.* 1. To be reduced to powder; to become like powder; as, some salts powder easily.

2. To use powder on the hair or skin; as, she paints and powders.

Pow'dered (-dērd), *a.* 1. Reduced to a powder; sprinkled with, or as with, powder.

2. Sprinkled with salt; salted; corned. [Obs.] *Harvey*.

Powdered beef, pickled meats. *Walpole*.

3. (*Her.*) Same as **SEMÉ**.

Pow'der-flask (-dēr-flāsk'), *n.* A flask in which gunpowder is carried, having a charging tube at the end.

Pow'der-horn (-hōrn'), *n.* A horn in which gunpowder is carried.

Pow'der-ing, *a.* & *n.* from **POWDER**, *v. t.*

Powdering tub. (*a*) A tub or vessel in which meat is corned or salted. (*b*) A heated tub in which an infected lecher was placed for cure. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Pow'der-mill (-mīl'), *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made.

Pow'der-post-od (-pōst'ōd), *a.* Affected with dry rot; reduced to dust by rot. See **DRY**, **rol**, under **DRY**. [*U. S.*]

Pow'der-y (-y), *a.* 1. Easily crumbling to pieces; friable; loose; as, a powdery spar.

2. Sprinkled or covered with powder; dusty; as, the powdery bloom on plums.

3. Remembling powder; consisting of powder. "The powdery snow." *Wordsworth*.

Pow'dike (pou'dīk), *n.* [*Scot. pow*, *pou*, a pool, a watery or marshy place, *fr. E. pool*.] A dike in a marsh or fen. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Hallwell*.

Pow'dry (-dry), *a.* See **POWDERY**.

Pow'er (pou'ēr), *n.* (*Zool.*) Same as **POOR**, the fish.

Pow'er, *n.* [OE. *pouer*, *poer*, OF. *povoir*, *povoir*, *F. pouvoir*, *n.* & *v.*, *fr. LL. potere*, *fr. L. posse*, *potestas*, to be able, to have power. See **POSSIBLE**, **POTEST**, and **POSSÉ COMITATUS**.] 1. Ability to act, regarded as latent or inherent; the faculty of doing or performing something; capacity for action or performance; capability of producing an effect, whether physical or moral; potency; might; as, a man of great power; the power of capillary attraction; money gives power. "One next himself in power, and next in crime." *Milton*.

2. Ability, regarded as put forth or exerted; strength, force, or energy in action; as, the power of steam in moving an engine; the power of truth, or of argument, in producing conviction; the power of enthusiasm.

"The power of fancy." *Shak.*

3. Capacity of undergoing or suffering; fitness to be acted upon; susceptibility; — called also *passive power*; as, great power of endurance.

Power, then, is active and passive; faculty is active power or capacity; capacity is passive power. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

4. The exercise of a faculty; the employment of strength; the exercise of any kind of control; influence; dominion; sway; command; government.

Power is no blessing in itself but when it is employed to protect the innocent. *Swift*.

5. The agent exercising an ability to act; an individual invested with authority; an institution, or government, which exercises control; as, the great powers of Europe; hence, often, a superhuman agent; a spirit; a divinity. "The powers of darkness." *Milton*.

And the powers of the heavens shall be shaken. *Matt. xxiv. 29.*

6. A military or naval force; an army or navy; a great host. *Spenser*.

Never such a power . . .

Was levied in the body of a land. *Shak.*



7. A large quantity; a great number; as, a *power* of good things. [Colloq.] Richardson.

8. (Mech.) (a) The rate at which mechanical energy is exerted or mechanical work performed, as by an engine or other machine, or an animal, working continuously; as, an engine of twenty horse power. (b) The English unit of power used most commonly is the horse power. See HORSE POWER.

(c) A mechanical agent; that from which useful mechanical energy is derived; as, water power; steam power; hand power, etc. (d) Applied force; force producing motion or pressure; as, the power applied at one end of a lever to lift a weight at the other end.

9. This use in mechanics, of *power* as a synonym for force, is improper and is becoming obsolete.

(d) A machine acted upon by an animal, and serving as a motor to drive other machinery; as, a dog power.

10. *Power* is used adjectively, denoting, driven, or adapted to be driven by machinery, and not actuated directly by the hand or foot; as, a *power* lathe; a *power* loom; a *power* press.

11. (Math.) The product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself; as, a square is the second power, and a cube is the third power, of a number.

12. (Metaph.) Mental or moral ability to act; one of the faculties which are possessed by the mind or soul; as, the power of thinking, reasoning, judging, willing, fearing, hoping, etc.

The guiltiness of my mind, the sudden surprise of my powers, drove the grossness . . . into a received belief. Shak.

13. (Optics) The degree to which a lens, mirror, or any optical instrument, magnifies; in the telescope, and usually in the microscope, the number of times it multiplies, or augments, the apparent diameter of an object; sometimes, in microscopes, the number of times it multiplies the apparent surface.

14. (Law) An authority enabling a person to dispose of an interest vested either in himself or in another person; ownership by appointment. Wharton.

15. Hence, vested authority to act in a given case; as, the business was referred to a committee with power.

16. *Power* may be predicated of inanimate agents, like the winds and waves, electricity and magnetism, gravitation, etc., or of animal and intelligent beings; and when predicated of these beings, it may indicate physical, mental, or moral ability or capacity.

Mechanical powers. See under MECHANICAL. — Power loom, or Power press. See Def. 8 (d), note. — Power of attorney. See under ATTORNEY. — Power of a point (relative to a given curve) (*Geom.*), the result of substituting the coordinates of any point in that expression which being put equal to zero forms the equation of the curve; as, $x^2 + y^2 - 100$ is the power of the point x, y , relative to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 100$.

Power-able (pou'ér-á-b'l), a. 1. Capable of being effected or accomplished by the application of power; possible. [R.] J. Young. 2. Capable of exerting power; powerful. Cumden.

Power-ful (fúl), a. 1. Full of power; capable of producing great effects of any kind; potent; mighty; efficacious; intense; as, a powerful man or beast; a powerful engine; a powerful argument; a powerful light; a powerful vessel.

The powerful grace that lies In herbs, plants, stones, and their true qualities. Shak.

2. (Mining) Large; capacious; — said of veins of ore. Syn. — Mighty; strong; potent; forcible; efficacious; energetic; intense.

Power-ful-ly, adv. — Power-ful-ness, n.

Power-less, a. Destitute of power, force, or energy; weak; impotent; not able to produce any effect. — Power-less-ly, adv. — Power-less-ness, n.

Power-ron (pou'ér-ron), n. [OF. *espauleron*, from *espauler* shoulder, F. *épaule*.] Same as PAULDRON.

Power (pou'ér), v. i. See POOR, v. t. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Power (pou'ér), n. (Zool.) See POUTER.

Power-wow (pou'wou), n. 1. A priest, or conjurer, among the North American Indians.

Be it sagamore, sachem, or powwow. Longfellow.

2. Conjuror attended with great noise and confusion, and often with feasting, dancing, etc., performed by Indians for the cure of diseases, to procure success in hunting or in war, and for other purposes.

3. Hence: Any assembly characterized by noise and confusion; a noisy frolic or gathering. [Colloq. U. S.]

Power-wow, v. t. 1. To use conjuration, with noise and confusion, for the cure of disease, etc., as among the North American Indians.

2. Hence: To hold a noisy, disorderly meeting. [Colloq. U. S.]

Pox (pòks), n. [For *pocks*, OE. *pokkes*. See Pock.] It is plural in form but is used as a singular. (Med.) Strictly, a disease characterized by pustules or eruptions of any kind, but chiefly or wholly restricted to three or four diseases, — the smallpox, the chicken pox, and the vaccine and the venereal diseases.

Pox, when used without an epithet, as in imprecations, formerly signified smallpox; but it now signifies syphilis.

Pox, v. t. [imp. & p. p. POXED (pòkst); p. pr. & vb. n. POXING.] To infect with the pox, or syphilis.

Poy (pòl), n. [OF. *aput*, *apot*, a support, prop., staff, F. *appui*, fr. OF. *apuyer*, *apoyer*, to support, F. *appuyer*, fr. *à* to (L. *ad*) + OF. *pui*, *poi*, a rising ground, hill. See PONDUM, PRÆ.] 1. A support; — used in composition; as, tenopoy.

2. A ropedancer's balancing pole. Johnson.

3. A long boat hook by which barges are propelled against the stream. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

Poy-na'do (pòl-nà'dò), n. A pontiard. [Obs.] Lyly.

Poynd (pòind), n., Poynd'er (pòind-ér), n. See POUND.

Poy-nette' (pòl-nèt'), n. [Cf. POINT.] A bodkin. [Obs.]

Poyntal (pòint'ál), n. [See POINTAL.] (Arch.) Paving or flooring made of small squares or lozenges set diagonally. [Formerly written *pointal*.]

Poy'ou (pòy'òu), n. (Zool.) A South American armadillo (*Dasyurus szezeinctus*). Called also *siz-banded armadillo*.

Poze (pòz), v. t. See 5th POSE.

Poz-zu-o-la'na (pòt-sòò-ò-là'nà), Poz-zo-la'na (pòt-sò-), n. [It.] Volcanic ashes from Pozzuoli, in Italy, used in the manufacture of a kind of mortar which hardens under water.

Praam (prām), n. [D. *praam*; cf. G. *prahm*, F. *prame*; all of Slavonic origin, from a word akin to E. *fare*. See FARE.] (Naut.) A flat-bottomed boat or lighter, — used in Holland and the Baltic, and sometimes armed in case of war. [Written also *pram*, and *prame*.]

Prac'tic (prāk'tik), a. [See PRACTICAL.] 1. Practical. 2. Artful; deceitful; skillful. [Obs.] "Cunning sleights and practick knavery." Spenser.

Prac'tic-a-bil'i-ty (tī-kā-bil'i-tī) n. The quality or state of being practicable; practicableness; feasibility. "The practicability of such a project." Stewart.

Prac'tic-a-ble (prāk'tī-kā-b'l), a. [LL. *practicare* to act, transit, fr. L. *practicus* active, Gr. *πρακτικός*: cf. F. *praticable*, *praticque* to practice. See PRACTICAL.] 1. That may be practiced or performed; capable of being done or accomplished with available means or resources; feasible; as, a practicable method; a practicable aim; a practicable good.

2. Capable of being used; passable; as, a practicable weapon; a practicable road.

Practicable breach (Mil.), a breach which admits of approach and entrance by an assaulting party.

Syn. — Possible; feasible. — PRACTICABLE, POSSIBLE. A thing may be possible, i. e., not forbidden by any law of nature, and yet may not now be practicable for want of the means requisite to its performance.

— Prac'tic-a-ble-ness, n. — Prac'tic-a-bly, adv.

Prac'tic-al (kāl), a. [L. *practicus* active, Gr. *πρακτικός* fit for doing or performing, practical, active, fr. *πράσσειν* to do, work, effect: cf. F. *pratique*, formerly also *practique*. Cf. PRAGMATIC, PRACTICE.] 1. Of or pertaining to practice or action.

2. Capable of being turned to use or account; useful, in distinction from ideal or theoretical; as, practical chemistry. "Man's practical understanding." South. "For all practical purposes." Macaulay.

3. Evincing practice or skill; capable of applying knowledge to some useful end; as, a practical man; a practical mind.

4. Derived from practice; as, practical skill.

Practical joke, a joke put in practice; a joke the fun of which consists in something done, in distinction from something said; esp., a trick played upon a person.

Prac'tic-al-i-ty (kāl'i-tī), n. The quality or state of being practical; practicableness.

Prac'tic-al-ly (prāk'tī-kāl-lī), adv. 1. In a practical; not theoretically; really; as, to look at things practically; practically worthless.

2. By means of practice or use; by experience or experiment; as, practically wise or skillful; practically acquainted with a subject.

3. In practice or use; as, a medicine practically safe; theoretically wrong, but practically right.

Prac'tic-al-ness, n. Same as PRACTICALITY.

Prac'tic-al-ize (iz), v. t. To render practical. [R.] "Practicalizing influences." J. S. Mill.

Prac'tice (tīs), n. [OE. *praktike*, *practique*, F. *pratique*, formerly also, *practique*, LL. *practica*, fr. Gr. *πρακτική*, fr. *πρακτικός* practical. See PRACTICAL, and cf. PRACTICE, PRETTY.] 1. Frequently repeated or customary action; habitual performance; a succession of acts of a similar kind; usage; habit; custom; as, the practice of rising early; the practice of making regular entries of accounts; the practice of daily exercise.

A heart . . . exercised with covetous practices. 2 Pet. ii. 14.

2. Customary or constant use; state of being used. Obsolete words may be revived when they are more sounding or more significant than those in practice. Dryden.

3. Skill or dexterity acquired by use; expertness. [I.] "His nice fence and his active practice." Shak.

4. Actual performance; application of knowledge; — opposed to theory.

There are two functions of the soul, — contemplation and practice. South.

There is a distinction, but no opposition, between theory and practice: each, to a certain extent, supposes the other; theory is dependent on practice; practice must have preceded theory. Sir W. Hamilton.

5. Systematic exercise for instruction or discipline; as, the troops are called out for practice; she neglected practice in music.

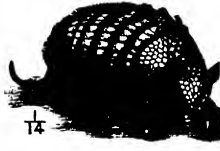
6. Application of science to the wants of men; the exercise of any profession; professional business; as, the practice of medicine or law; a large or lucrative practice. Practice is exercise of an art, or the application of a science in life, which application is itself an art. Sir W. Hamilton.

7. Skillful or artful management; dexterity in contrivance or the use of means; art; stratagem; artifice; plot; — usually in a bad sense. [Obs.] Bacon.

He sought to have that by practice which he could not by prayer. Sir P. Sidney.

8. (Math.) An easy and concise method of applying the rules of arithmetic to questions which occur in trade and business.

9. (Law) The form, manner, and order of conducting and carrying on suits and prosecutions through their



Poyou (*Dasyurus szezeinctus*).

various stages, according to the principles of law and the rules laid down by the courts. Bourrier.

Syn. — Custom; usage; habit; manner.

Prac'tice (prāk'tīs), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PRACTICED (-tīst); p. pr. & vb. n. PRACTICING (-tī-sing).] [Often written *practise*, *practiced*, *practising*.] 1. To do or perform frequently, customarily, or habitually; to make a practice of; as, to practice gaming. "I incline my heart to . . . practice wicked works." 1s. cxli. 4.

2. To exercise, or follow, as a profession, trade, art, etc.; as, to practice law or medicine.

3. To exercise one's self in, for instruction or improvement, or to acquire discipline or dexterity; as, to practice gunnery; to practice music.

4. To put into practice; to carry out; to act upon; to commit; to execute; to do. "Aught but Talbot's shadow whereon to practice your severity." Shak.

As this advice ye practice or neglect. Pope.

5. To make use of; to employ. [Obs.]

In malice to this good knight's wife, I practiced Ubaldo and Ricardo to corrupt her. Massinger.

6. To teach or accustom by practice; to train. In church they are taught to love God; after church they are practiced to love their neighbor. London.

Prac'tice, v. i. [Often written *practise*.] 1. To perform certain acts frequently or customarily, either for instruction, profit, or amusement; as, to practice with the broadsword or with the rifle; to practice on the piano.

2. To learn by practice; to form a habit. They shall practice how to live secure. Milton.

Practice first over yourself to reign. Waller.

3. To try artifices or stratagems. He will practice against thee by poison. Shak.

4. To apply theoretical science or knowledge, esp. by way of experiment; to exercise or pursue an employment or profession, esp. that of medicine or of law. [I am] little inclined to practice on others, and as little that others should practice on me. Sir W. Temple.

Prac'ticed (-tīst), a. [Often written *practised*.] 1. Experienced; expert; skilled; as, a practiced marksman. "A practiced picklock." Ld. Lytton.

2. Used habitually; learned by practice.

Prac'tic-er (-tī-sēr), n. [Often written *practiser*.] 1. One who practices, or puts in practice; one who customarily performs certain acts. South.

2. One who exercises a profession; a practitioner. 3. One who uses art or stratagem. [Obs.] B. Jonson.

Prac'tic-i-an (prāk-tīsh'ian), n. [F. *praticien*, (OF. also *practicien*).] One who is acquainted with, or skilled in, anything by practice; a practitioner.

Prac'tic-ian (prāk'tīsh'ian), n. Practice. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Prac'tic-sant (-tī-zant), n. An agent or confederate in treachery. [Obs.] Shak.

Prac'tice (-tīs), v. t. & i. See PRACTICE.

Prac'tice The analogy of the English language requires that the noun and verb which are pronounced alike should agree in spelling. Thus we have notice (n. & v.), noticed, noticing, notice; practice (n. & v.); apprentice (n. & v.); office (n. & v.); after (n.); lotter (n.); lottered (a.); benefited (n.); benefited (a.); etc. Cf. sacrifice (sif: n. & v.); surmise (miz: n. & v.); promise (is: n. & v.); compromise (miz: n. & v.); etc. Contrast advice (vib: n.), and advise (-viz: v.); derive (-vib: n.), and derive (-viz: v.); etc.

Prac'tic-sour (-tī-sōr), n. A practitioner. [Obs.]

Prac'tic-tion-er (prāk-tīsh'ion-ēr), n. [From PRACTICIAN.] 1. One who is engaged in the actual use or exercise of any art or profession, particularly that of law or medicine. Crabbe.

2. One who does anything customarily or habitually.

3. A sly or artful person. Whitgift.

General practitioner. See under GENERAL, a.

Prac'tive (prāk'tiv), a. Doing; active. [Obs.] Syl-vester. — Prac'tive-ly, adv. [Obs.]

The preacher and the people both, Then practically did thrive. Warner.

Prad (prād), n. [Cf. D. *paard*.] A horse. [Colloq. Eng.]

Præ (præ), a. Prefix. See PRÆ.

Præ-ca'va (præ-kā'vā), n. [NL. See PRÆ, and 1st CAVE.] (Anat.) The superior vena cava. — Præ-ca'val (-val), a. B. G. Wilder.

Præ-ci-pe (præ-sī-pe or præ-sī-pe), n. [L. imperative of *præcipere* to give rules or precepts. See PRÆCIPITATE.] (Law) (a) A writ commanding something to be done, or requiring a reason for neglecting it. (b) A paper containing the particulars of a writ, lodged in the office out of which the writ is to be issued. Wharton.

Præ-co-ces (præ-kō'sēs), n. pl. [NL. See PRÆCOCIOUS.] (Zool.) A division of birds including those whose young are able to run about when first hatched.

Præ-co'dial (præ-kō'dīal), a. (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the PRÆCOCES.

Præ-cog-ni-ta (præ-kōg'nī-tā), n. pl. [L. *præcognitus*, p. p. of *præcognoscere* to foreknow. See PRÆ, and COGNITION.] Things previously known, or which should be known in order to understand something else.

Præ-com-mis-sure (-kōm'mī-shūr or -kōm'mīsh'ūr), n. [Pref. *præ* + *commisurare*.] (Anat.) A transverse commissure in the anterior part of the third ventricle of the brain; the anterior cerebral commissure.

Præ-cor'd-a-cold (-kōr'd-ā-kold), n. (Anat.) See PRÆCORACOIDS.

Præ-cor'di-a (-kōr'dī-ā), n. [L. fr. *præ* before + *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.] (Anat.) The front part of the thoracic region; the epigastrium.

Præ-cor'di-al (-al), a. (Anat.) Same as PRÆCORACOIDS.

Præ-cor'nu (-kōr'nū), n. pl. PRÆCORNUA (-ā). [NL. See PRÆ, and CORNU.] (Anat.) The anterior horn of each lateral ventricle of the brain. B. G. Wilder.

Præ-di-al (præ-dī-āl), a. See PRÆDIAL.

Præ-flor-a-tion (præ-flō-rā-shūn), n. Same as PRÆFLORATION.

Præ-foliation (præ-fōl'ī-ā'shūn), *n.* Same as **PREFOLIATION**.

Præ-max-illa (præ-māks-īl'ā), *n.* See **PREFOMAXILLA**.

Præ-morale (præ-mōr'āl), *n.* See **PREFOMORALE**.

Præ-mu-ni-re (præ-mū-nī-rē or prēm'it), *n.* [Corrupted from *L. prae-munere* to forewarn, cite. See **AD-MUNISH**.] (*Eng. Law*) (a) The offense of introducing foreign authority into England, the penalties for which were originally intended to depress the civil power of the pope in the kingdom. (b) The writ grounded on that offense. *Wharton*. (c) The penalty ascribed for the offense of *prae-munire*.

Wolsley incurred a *prae-munire*, and forfeited his honor, estate, and life.

The penalties of *prae-munire* were subsequently applied to many other offenses; but prosecutions upon a *prae-munire* are at this day unheard of in the English courts.

Præ-mu-ni-ty, *v. t.* To subject to the penalties of *prae-munire*. [*Obs.*] T. Ward.

Præ-mu-ni-to-ry (præ-mū-nī-tō-rī), *a.* See **PREFOMUNITORY**.

Præ-na-res (nā-rēs), *n. pl.* [NL. See **PREF. NARES**.] (*Anat.*) The anterior nares. See **NARES**. B. G. Wilder.

Præ-na-sal (nā-sal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Same as **PREFOMAXILLARY**.

Præ-no-men (nō-mēn), *n.* [*pl.* **PREFOMINA** (nō-mī-nā).] [*L.*, fr. *prae* before + *nomen* name.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The first name of a person, by which individuals of the same family were distinguished, answering to our *Christian name*, as Caius, Lucius, Marcus, etc.

Præ-no-mi-nal (præ-nō-mī-nal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a *præ-nomen*. [*Obs.*] M. A. Lower.

Præ-o-per-um, *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) Same as **PREFOMPERCULUM**.

Præ-o-per-um-lar, *a.*

Præ-o-ral, *n.* **Præ-pubis**, *n.* **Præ-soap-u-la**, *n.* **Præ-scutum**, *n.* **Præ-ster-num**, *n.* Same as **PREFOMAL**, **PREFOMUS**, **PREFOMASTRUM**, etc.

Præ-ter (præ-tēr), *a.* A prefix. See **PREFATER**.

Præ-ter-ist (præ-tēr-ist or prætēr-), *n.* (*Theol.*) See **PREFATERIST**.

Præ-ter-mit (præ-tēr-mīt), *v. t.* See **PREFATERMIT**.

Præ-ter-ita (præ-tēr-ī-tā), *n.* [*pl.* **PREFATERITAE** (tē), *See* **PREFATERITAE** (tē).] [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-teritus*, p. p. of *prae-tere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-ter-itor (præ-tēr-itor), *n.* See **PREFATER**.

Præ-ter-itor (præ-tēr-itor), *n.* [*See* **PREFATER**.]

Præ-ter-itor-um (præ-tēr-itor-um), *n.* See **PREFATERITUM**.

Præ-zy-ga-poph-y-sis (zīg'ā-pōf'ī-sis), *n.* (*Anat.*) Same as **PREFOMPHYSIS**.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* *pragmaticus* busy, ground squirrel of the genus *Spermophilus*, inhabiting prairies; called also *gopher*. See **GOPHER**.]

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-mat-ic (præ-māt'ik), *a.* [*L.* (sc. *prae*), fr. *prae-mat-ic*, p. p. of *prae-mat-ere* to weave before, to fringe, border; *prae* before + *tere* to weave.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the *toga virilis*, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

a deep, fertile soil. They abound throughout the Mississippi valley, between the Alleghenies and the Rocky mountains.

From the forests and the prairies.
From the great lakes of the northland. *Longfellow*.

2. A meadow or tract of grass land; especially, a so-called natural meadow.

Prairie chicken (*Zoöl.*), any American grouse of the genus *Tympanuchus*, especially *T. americanus* (formerly *T. cupido*), which inhabits the prairies of the central United States. Applied also to the sharp-tailed grouse.

— **Prairie clover** (*Bot.*), any plant of the leguminous genus *Petalostemon*, having small rosy or white flowers in dense rough leaves and yellow flowers, found in the Western prairies. — **Prairie dog** (*Zoöl.*), a small American rodent (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) allied to the marmota. It inhabits the plains west of the Mississippi. The prairie dogs burrow in the ground in large warrens, and have a sharp bark like that of a dog.

Called also *prairie marmot*. — **Prairie grouse**. Same as *Prairie chicken*, above. — **Prairie hare** (*Zoöl.*), a large long-eared Western hare (*Lepus campestris*). See *Jack rabbit*, under 2d Jack. — **Prairie hawk**, **Prairie falcon** (*Zoöl.*), a falcon of Western North America (*Falco mexicanus*). The upper parts are brown. The tail has transverse bands of white; the under parts, longitudinal streaks and spots of brown. — **Prairie mole** (*Zoöl.*), a large American mole (*Scalopus aquaticus*), native of the Western prairies. — **Prairie pigeon**, **plover**, or **snipe** (*Zoöl.*), the upland plover. See *Plover*, n. 2. — **Prairie rattlesnake** (*Zoöl.*), the rattlesnake. — **Prairie snake** (*Zoöl.*), a large harmless American snake (*Masticophis lateralis*). It is pale yellow, tinged with brown above. — **Prairie squirrel** (*Zoöl.*), any American ground squirrel of the genus *Spermophilus*, inhabiting prairies; called also *gopher*. See *Gopher*.

Prairie turnip (*Bot.*), the edible turnip-shaped farinaceous root of a leguminous plant (*Psoralea esculenta*) of the Upper Missouri region; also, the plant itself. Called also *pomme blanche*, and *pomme de prairie*. — **Prairie warbler** (*Zoöl.*), a bright-colored American warbler (*Dendroica discolor*). The back is olive yellow, with a group of reddish spots in the middle; the under parts and the parts around the eyes are bright yellow; the sides of the throat and spots along the sides, black; three outer tail feathers partly white. — **Prairie wile** (*Zoöl.*). See *Coyote*.

Prairie wile (prā'z-ā-b'le), *a.* Fit to be praised; praiseworthy; laudable; commendable. *Waltz* (2 Tim. ii. 15).

Praise-bly, *adv.* In a praiseworthy manner.

Praise (prāz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PRASED** (prāz); *p. pr.* & *vb.* **PRASING**.] [*OE.* *præis*, OF. *praiser*, *priser*, F. *priser*, L. *præisare* to prize, fr. *pretium* price. See *PRICE*, *n.*, and cf. *APPROPRIATE*, *PRASE*, *n.*, *PRIZE*, *v.*]

1. To commend; to applaud; to express approbation of; to laud; — applied to a person or his acts. "I praise well thy wit." *Chaucer*.

Let her own works praise her in the gates. *Prov.* xxxi. 21.

We praise not Hector, though his name, we know
Is great in arms; 'tis hard to praise a foe. *Dryden*.

2. To extol in words or song; to magnify; to glorify on account of perfections or excellent works; to do honor to; to display the excellence of; — applied especially to the Divine Being.

Praise ye him, all his angels; praise ye him, all his hosts! Ps. xlviii. 2.

3. To value; to appraise. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman*.

Syn. — To commend; to laud; to eulogize; to celebrate; to glorify; to magnify. — To **PRASE**, **APPLAUD**, **EXTOL**. To *praise* is to set at a high price; to *applaud* is to greet with clapping; to *extol* is to bear able testimony; to *extol*. We may *praise* in the exercise of calm judgment; we usually *applaud* from impulse, and on account of some specific act; we *extol* under the influence of high admiration, and usually *praise* strong, if not extravagant, language.

Praise, *n.* [*OE.* *præis*, OF. *præis* price, worth, value, estimation. See *PRASE*, *v.*, *PRICE*.] 1. Commendation for worth; approval expressed; honor rendered because of excellence or worth; laudation; approbation.

There are men who always confound the *praise* of goodness with the practice. *Rumler*.

Praise may be expressed by an individual, and thus differs from *fame*, *reputation*, and *celebrity*, which are always the expression of the approbation of numbers, or public commendation.

2. Especially, the joyful tribute of gratitude or homage rendered to the Divine Being; the act of glorifying or extolling the Creator; worship, particularly worship by song, in distinction from prayer and other acts of worship; as, a service of *praise*.

He hath put a new song in my mouth, even *praise* unto our God. Ps. xli. 3.



Prairie Chicken (*Tympanuchus americanus*).



Prairie Dog.



Prairie Hawk.

3. The object, ground, or reason of praise.

It is thy *praise*, and he is thy God. *Deut.* x. 21.

Syn. — Encomium; honor; eulogy; panegyric; plaud; applause; acclamation; eulogy; commendation; laudation.

Praise-ful (prāz'fūl), *a.* Praiseworthy. [*Obs.*]

Praise-less, *a.* Without praise or approbation.

Praise-mong-ling (mōng'ling), *n.* A religious service mainly in song. [*Local*, U. S.]

Praise-ment (-ment), *n.* Appraisal. [*Obs.*]

Praiser (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who praises. "Praiser of men." *Sir P. Sidney*.

2. An appraiser; a valuator. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. North*.

Praise-wor-thi-ly (-wōr'th'ly), *adv.* In a praiseworthy manner. *Spenser*.

Praise-wor-thi-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being praiseworthy.

Praise-wor-thy (-th'y), *a.* Worthy of praise or applause; commendable; as, a *praiseworthy* action; he was *praiseworthy*. *Arbutnot*.

Pra-krit (prāk'rit), *n.* [*Skr.* *prākṛta* original, natural, usual, common, vulgar.] Any one of the popular dialects descended from, or akin to, Sanskrit; — in distinction from the Sanskrit, which was used as a literary and learned language when no longer spoken by the people. Fall is one of the *Prakrit* dialects.

Pra-krit'ic (prāk'rit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to *Prakrit*.

Pram (prām), **Prame** (prāme), *n.* (*N*

liberty of converse; intercourse; hence, a certificate, given after compliance with quarantine regulations, permitting a ship to land passengers and crew; — a term used particularly in the south of Europe.

2. Practice; habits. [Obs.] "One of English education and practice." R. North.

Prattle (prāt'l), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. PRATTLED (-t'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. PRATTLING (-t'ling).] [Freq. of prate.] To talk much and idly; to prate; hence, to talk lightly and artlessly, like a child; to utter child's talk.

Prattle, *v. t.* To utter as prattle; to babble; as, to prattle treason. Addison.

Prattle, *n.* Trifling or childish tattle; empty talk; loquacity on trivial subjects; prate; babble.

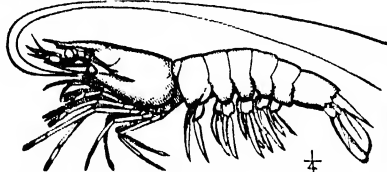
More prattle, without practice. Shak.

Prattlement (-ment), *n.* Prattle. [R.] Jeffrey.

Prattler (-t'ler), *n.* One who prattles. Herbert.

Prattly (prāt'lī), *n.* [L. *prattilis*, from *pratus* crooked, perverse.] Deterioration; degeneracy; corruption; especially, moral crookedness; moral perversion; perverseness; depravity; as, the prattly of human nature. "The prattly of the will." South.

Prawn (prān), *n.* [OE. *prane*, of unknown origin; cf. L. *perna* a sea mussel.] (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of large shrimplike Crustacea having slender legs and long antennae. They mostly belong to the genera *Pandalus*, *Palæmon*, *Palæmonetes*, and *Peneus*, and are much used as food. The common English prawn is *Palæmon serratus*.



Southern Prawn (*Penus setiferus*).

P The name is often applied to any large shrimp.

Prax-in-o-scope (prāk-sin-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *praxis* action + *-scope*.] (Opt.) An instrument, similar to the pneumatoscope, for presenting to view, or projecting upon a screen, images having the natural notions of real objects.

Prax'is (prāk'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *praxis*, fr. *praxis* to do. See PRACTICE.] 1. Use; practice; especially, exercise or discipline for a specific purpose or object. "The praxis and theory of music." Wood.

2. An example or form of exercise, or a collection of such examples, for practice.

Pray (prā), *v. t.* & *v. e.* See PREY. [Obs.] Spenser.

Pray (prā), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. PRAYED (prād); p. pr. & vb. n. PRAYING.] [OE. *preien*, OF. *preier*, F. *prier*, L. *precari*, fr. *prex*, *precis*, a prayer, a request; akin to Skr. *prach* to ask, AS. *frignan*, *frīnan*, *frīgan*, G. *fragen*, Goth. *frathnan*. Cf. DEPRECATE, IMPRECATE, PRECARIOUS.] To make request with earnestness or zeal, as for something desired; to make entreaty or supplication; to offer prayer to a deity or divine being as a religious act; specifically, to address the Supreme Being with adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving.

And to his goddess piously he *prayed*. Chaucer.

When thou *prayest*, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, *pray* to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly. Matt. vi. 6.

I pray, or (by ellipsis) **Pray**, I beg; I request; I entreat you; — used in asking a question, making a request, introducing a petition, etc.; as, *Pray*, allow me to go.

I pray, sir, why am I beaten? Shak.

Syn. — To entreat; supplicate; beg; implore; invoke; beseech; petition.

Pray, *v. t.* 1. To address earnest request to; to supplicate; to entreat; to implore; to beseech.

And as this earl was *prayed*, so did he. Chaucer.

We *pray* you . . . be reconciled to God. 2 Cor. v. 20.

2. To ask earnestly for; to seek to obtain by supplication; to entreat for.

I know not how to *pray* your patience. Shak.

3. To effect or accomplish by praying; as, to *pray* a soul out of purgatory. Milton.

To *pray* in aid. (Law) (a) To call in as a helper one who has an interest in the cause. Bacon. (b) A phrase often used to signify claiming the benefit of an argument. See under AID. Mozley & W.

Prayer (prā'ēr), *n.* One who prays; a supplicant.

Prayer (prā'ēr; 277), *n.* [OE. *preiere*, OF. *preiere*, F. *prière*, fr. L. *precarius* obtained by prayer, fr. *precari* to pray. See PRAY, *v. t.*] 1. The act of praying, or of asking a favor; earnest request or entreaty; hence, a petition or memorial addressed to a court or a legislative body. "Their meek *prayer*." Chaucer.

2. The act of addressing supplication to a divinity, especially to the true God; the offering of adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving to the Supreme Being; as, public *prayer*; secret *prayer*.

As he is famed for mildness, peace, and *prayer*. Shak.

3. The form of words used in praying; a formula of supplication; an expressed petition; especially, a supplication addressed to God; as, a written or extemporaneous *prayer*; to repeat one's *prayers*.

He made those two excellent *prayers* which were published immediately after his death. Bp. Fell.

Prayer book, a book containing devotional prayers. — **Prayer meeting**, a meeting or gathering for prayer to God.

Syn. — Petition; oration; supplication; entreaty; suit.

Prayerful (-ful), *a.* Given to prayer; praying much or often; devotional. "The *prayerful* man." J. S. Blackie. — **Prayerful-ly**, *adv.* — **Prayerful-ness**, *n.*

Prayerless (prā'r-lēs; 277), *a.* Not using prayer; habitually neglecting prayer to God; without prayer. "The next time you go *prayerless* to bed." Baxter.

— **Prayerless-ly**, *adv.* — **Prayerless-ness**, *n.*

Praying (prā'ing), *a. & n.* from PRAY, *v.*

Praying insect, locust, or mantis (Zool.), a mantis, especially *Mantis religiosa*. See MANTIS. — **Praying machine**, or **Praying wheel**, a wheel on which prayers are pasted by Buddhist priests, who then put the wheel in rapid revolution. Each turn is supposed to have the efficacy of an oral repetition of all the prayers on the wheel. Sometimes it is moved by a stream.

Praying-ly, *adv.* With supplication to God.

Pre- (prē-), [L. *prae*, *adv.* & prep., before, akin to *pro*, and to E. *for*, prep.; cf. F. *pré*. See PRO-, and cf. PRAISE.] A prefix denoting priority (of time, place, or rank); as, *precede*, to go before; *precursor*, a forerunner; *prefix*, to fix or place before; *preeminent*, eminent before or above others. *Pre-* is sometimes used intensively, as in *prepotent*, very potent. [Written also *præ-*.]

Pre-ac-quai-tion (prē-āk-kwā'ishūn), *n.* Previous acquaintance.

Preach (prēch; 277), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. PREACHED (prēcht); p. pr. & vb. n. PREACHING.] [OE. *prechen*, OF. *precher*, *precher*, F. *prêcher*, fr. L. *predicare* to cry in public, to proclaim; *prae* before + *dicare* to make known, *dicere* to say; or perhaps from (assumed) LL. *predicatore*. See DICTION, and cf. PREDICATE, PREDICT.]

1. To proclaim or publish tidings; specifically, to proclaim the gospel; to discourse publicly on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture; to deliver a sermon.

How shall they *preach*, except they be sent? Rom. x. 15.

From that time Jesus began to *preach*. Matt. iv. 17.

2. To give serious advice on morals or religion; to discourse in the manner of a preacher.

Preach, *v. t.* 1. To proclaim by public discourse; to utter in a sermon or a formal religious harangue.

That Christes gospel truly wolde *preche*. Chaucer.

The Lord hath anointed me to *preach* good tidings unto the meek. Isa. lxi. 1.

2. To inculcate in public discourse; to urge with earnestness by public teaching. "I have *preached* righteousness in the great congregation." Ps. xl. 9.

3. To deliver or pronounce; as, to *preach* a sermon.

4. To teach or instruct by preaching; to inform by preaching. [R.] "As ye are *preached*." Southey.

5. To advise or recommend earnestly.

My master *preaches* patience to him. Shak.

To *preach* down, to oppress, repress, or humiliate by preaching. Tennyson. — To *preach* up, to exalt by preaching; to preach in support of; as, to *preach* up equality.

Preach, *n.* [Cf. F. *prêche*, fr. *prêcher*. See PRAISE, *v.*] A religious discourse. [Obs.] Hooker.

Preacher (-ēr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *preeschierre*, *preeschier*, F. *prêcher*, L. *predicator*.] 1. One who preaches; one who discourses publicly on religious subjects.

How shall they hear without a *preacher*? Rom. x. 14.

2. One who inculcates anything with earnestness.

No *preacher* is listened to but Time. Swift.

Preacher bird (Zool.), a toucan.

Preach-er-ship, *n.* The office of a preacher. "The *preach-er-ship* of the Kolls." Macaulay.

Preach-ty (-tī), *v. t.* [Preach + *-ty*.] To discourse in the manner of a preacher. [Collog.] Thackeray.

Preaching, *n.* The act of delivering a religious discourse; the art of sermonizing; also, a sermon; a public religious discourse; serious, earnest advice. Milner.

Preaching cross, a cross, sometimes surmounting a pulpit, erected out of doors to designate a preaching place. — **Preaching friars**. See DOMINICAN.

Preachman (-man), *n.* pl. PREACHERMEN (-men). A preacher; — so called in contempt. [Obs.] Howell.

Preachment (-ment), *n.* A religious harangue; a sermon; — used derogatively. Shak.

Pre-ac-quaint (prē-āk-kwānt'), *v. t.* To acquaint previously or beforehand.

Pre-ac-quaint-ance (-ans), *n.* Previous acquaintance or knowledge. Harris.

Pre-act (prē-ākt'), *v. t.* To act beforehand; to perform previously. Fuller.

Pre-ac-tion (prē-āk'tshūn), *n.* Previous action.

Pre-a-dam-ite (prē-ā-dām'it), *n.* Prior to Adam.

Pre-a-dam-ite (prē-ā-dām'it), *n.* [Cf. F. *préadamite*.] 1. An inhabitant of the earth before Adam.

2. One who holds that men existed before Adam.

Pre-a-dam-ite, *a.* Of or pertaining to the period, or to a people, before Adam.

Pre-a-dam-ite (-it'it), *a.* Existing or occurring before Adam; preadamite; as, *predamite* periods.

Pre-ad-just-ment (prē-ād-jūst'ment), *n.* Previous adjustment.

Pre-ad-min-is-tra-tion (-mīn'is-trā'shūn), *n.* Previous administration. Bp. Pearson.

Pre-ad-mon-ish, *v. t.* To admonish previously.

Pre-ad-mon-ition (prē-ād-mōn'ishūn), *n.* Previous warning or admonition; forewarning.

Pre-ad-ver-tise (prē-ād-vēr'tiz' or -ād-vēr'tiz'), *v. t.* To advertise beforehand; to preannounce publicly.

Pre-am-ble (prē-ām'b'l), *n.* [LL. *præambulum*, from L. *præambulus* walking before, fr. *præambulare* to walk before; *prae* before + *ambulare* to walk; cf. F. *préambule*. See AMBLE.] An introductory portion; an introduction or preface, as to a book, document, etc.; specifically, the introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law.

Pre-am-ble, *v. t. & i.* To make a preamble to; to preface; to serve as a preamble. [R.] Feltham. Milton.

Pre-am-bu-la-ry (prē-ām-bū-lā-rī), *a.* [Cf. OF. *præambulare*.] Of or pertaining to a preamble; introductory; contained or provided for in a preamble. "A *preambulatory* tax." Burke.

Pre-am-bu-late (prē-ām-bū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *præambulare*. See PRAEMBLE.] To walk before. [R.] Jordan.

Pre-am-bu-la-tion (-lā'shūn), *n.* 1. A walking or going before; precedence. [R.]

2. A preamble. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pre-am-bu-la-to-ry (prē-ām-bū-lā-tō-rī), *a.* Preceding; going before; introductory. [R.]

Simon Magus had *præambulatory* impetities. Jer. Taylor.

Pre-am-bu-lous (-lūs), *a.* [See PREAMBLE, *n.*] See PRAEMBULATORY. [R.] Sir T. Browne.

Pre-an-nounce (prē-ān-nōuns'), *v. t.* To announce beforehand. Coleridge.

Pre-an-te-pe-nul-ti-mate (prē-ān'tē-pē-nūl'ti-māt), *a.* Being or indicating the fourth syllable from the end of a word, or that before the antepenult.

Pre-a-or-tio (prē-ā-ōr'tiō), *a.* (Anat.) In front, or on the ventral side, of the aorta.

Pre-ap-point' (-āp-point'), *v. t.* To appoint previously, or beforehand. Carlyle.

Pre-ap-point-ment (-ment), *n.* Previous appointment.

Pre-ap-pre-hen-sion (prē-āp'prē-hēn'shūn), *n.* An apprehension or opinion formed before examination or knowledge. [R.] Sir T. Browne.

Pre-arm' (-ārm'), *v. t.* To forearm. [R.]

Pre-ar-range' (prē-ār-rānj'), *v. t.* To arrange beforehand.

Prease (prēs or prēs), *v. t. & i.* To press; to crowd. [Obs.] — *n.* A press; a crowd. [Obs.] Spenser.

Pre-as-sur-ance (prē-ā-shūr'ans), *n.* Previous assurance. Coleridge.

Pre-a-tax'ic (-ā-tāks'ik), *a.* (Med.) Occurring before the symptomata axis has developed; — applied to the early symptoms of locomotor ataxia.

Pre-au-di-ence (prē-ā-dī-ens), *n.* (Eng. Law) Precedence of rank at the bar among lawyers. Blackstone.

Pre-ax'i-al (prē-āks'i-āl), *a.* (Anat.) Situated in front of any transverse axis in the body of an animal; anterior; cephalic; esp., in front, or on the anterior, or cephalic (that is, radial or tibial) side of the axis of a limb.

Preb'end (prēb'end), *n.* [F. *prebende* (cf. It. & Sp. *prebenda*), from L. *præbenda*, from L. *præbere* to hold forth, afford, allow, contr. fr. *præhibere*; *prae* before + *habere* to have, hold. See HABIT, and cf. PROVIDENCE.]

1. A payment or stipend; esp., the stipend or maintenance granted to a prebendary out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church with which he is connected. See Note under BENEFICE.

2. A prebendary. [Obs.] Bacon.

Dignitary *prebend*, one having jurisdiction annexed to it. — Simple *prebend*, one without jurisdiction.

Pre-ben'dal (prē-bēn'dāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a prebend; holding a prebend; as, a *prebendal* priest or stall. Chesterfield.

Pre-ben-da-ry (prēb'ēn-dā-rī), *n.* [LL. *præbendarius*; cf. F. *prébendaire*. See PREBEND.] 1. A clergyman attached to a collegiate or cathedral church who enjoys a prebend in consideration of his officiating at stated times in the church. See Note under BENEFICE, *n.*, 3. Hook.

2. A prebendaryship. [Obs.] Bailey.

Pre-ben-da-ry-ship, *n.* The office of a prebendary.

Preb'en-da-ry (-dā-rī), *v. t.* [LL. *præbendarius*, p. p. of *præbendari*.] To invest with the office of prebendary; to present to a prebend. [Obs.] Grafton.

Preb'end-ship (prēb'ēnd-shīp), *n.* A prebendaryship. [Obs.] Ford.

Pre-bron'chi-al (prē-brōn'kī-āl), *a.* (Anat.) Situated in front of the bronchus; — applied especially to an air sac on either side of the esophagus of birds.

Pre-cal'cu-late (-kāl'kū-lāt), *v. t.* To calculate or determine beforehand; to prearrange. Masson.

Pre-cant (prē-kant), *n.* [L. *precans*, *antis*, p. pr. of *precari* to pray.] One who prays. [R.] Coleridge.

Pre-ca-ri-ous (prē-kā-rī-ūs), *a.* [L. *precarius* obtained by begging or prayer, depending on request or on the will of another, fr. *precari* to pray, beg. See PRAY.]

1. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy; liable to be changed or lost at the pleasure of another; as, *precarious* privileges. Addison.

2. Held by a doubtful tenure; depending on unknown causes or events; exposed to constant risk; not to be depended on for certainty or stability; uncertain; as, a *precarious* state of health; *precarious* fortunes. "Intervals of partial and *precarious* liberty." Macaulay.

Syn. — Uncertain; unsettled; unsteady; doubtful; dubious; equivocal. — **PRECAIOUS**, **UNCERTAIN**. *Precaious* is stronger than *uncertain*. Derived originally from the Latin *precari*, it first signified "granted to entreaty," and, hence, "wholly dependent on the will of another." Thus it came to express the highest species of uncertainty, and is applied to such things as depend wholly on future casualties.

— **Pre-ca-ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-ca-ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Pre-ca-tion (-shūn), *n.* [L. *precatio*.] The act of praying; supplication; entreaty. Cotton.

Pre-ca-tive (prē-kā-tiv), *a.* [L. *precativus*, *precato*.] *Pre-ca-tory* (-tō-rī), *a.* [L. *precari*, fr. *precari* to pray. See PRECAIOUS.] Suppliant; beseeching. Bp. Hopkins.

Preca-tory words (Law), words of recommendation, request, entreaty, wish, or expectation, employed in wills, as distinguished from *express directions*; — in some cases creating a trust. Jarman.

Pre-cau-tion (prē-kā'shūn), *n.* [F. *précaution*, L. *præcautio*, fr. *præcavere*, *præcautum*, to guard against beforehand; *prae* before + *cavere* to be on one's guard. See PRAE, and CAUTION.] 1. Previous caution or care; caution previously employed to prevent mischief or secure good; as, his life was saved by *precaution*.

They [ancient philosophers] treasured up their supposed discoveries with miserable *precaution*. J. H. Newman.

2. A measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure good or success; a precautionary act; as, to take *precautions* against accident.

Pre-cau-tion, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *précautionner*.] 1. To warn or caution beforehand. Locke.

2. To take precaution against. [*R.*] *Dryden.*
Pre-cau-tion-al (prē-kā-shūn-al), *a.* Precautionary.
Pre-cau-tion-a-ry (-ē-rī), *a.* Of or pertaining to precaution, or precautions; *as*, precautionary signals.
Pre-cau-tious (-shūs), *a.* Taking or using precaution; precautionary. — **Pre-cau-tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-cau-tious-ness**, *n.*

Pre-ce-da-ne-ous (prē-sē-dā-nē-ūs), *a.* Preceding; antecedent; previous. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*
Pre-cede (prē-sēd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PRECEDED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PRECEDING**.] [*L. praecedere, praecesse; pra: before + cedere to go, to be in motion: cf. F. précéder. See PRE- and CEDA.*] **1.** To go before in order of time; to occur first with relation to anything. "Harm precedes not sin." *Milton.*
2. To go before in place, rank, or importance.
3. To cause to be preceded; to preface; to introduce; — used with *by* or *with* before the instrumental object. [*R.*] It is usual to precede hostilities by a public declaration. *Kenil.*

Pre-ced-en-ces (-ens), *n.* [*Cf. F. précédence.* See **Pre-ced-en-ey** (-en-ē),] **PRECEDENCE.** **1.** The act or state of preceding or going before in order of time; priority; *as*, one event has precedence of another.
2. The act or state of going or being before in rank or dignity, or the place of honor; right to a more honorable place; superior rank; *as*, barons have precedence of commoners.
 Which of them [the different desires] has the precedence in determining the will to the next action? *Locke.*
Syn. — Antecedence; priority; preëminence; preference; superiority.
Pre-ced-ent (-ent), *a.* [*L. praecedens, -entis, p. pr. of praecedere; cf. F. précédent. See PRECEDE.*] Going before; anterior; preceding; antecedent; *as*, precedent services. *Shak.* "A precedent injury." *Bacon.*
Condition precedent (*Law*), a condition which must precede the vesting of an estate, or the accruing of a right.
Pre-ced-ent (prē-sēd-ent), *n.* **1.** Something done or said that may serve as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the same kind; an authoritative example.
 Examples for cases can but direct as precedents only. *Hooker.*
2. A preceding circumstance or condition; an antecedent; hence, a prognostic; a token; a sign. [*Obs.*]
3. A rough draught of a writing which precedes a finished copy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
4. (*Law*) A judicial decision which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases; an authority to be followed in courts of justice; forms of proceeding to be followed in similar cases. *Wharton.*
Syn. — Example; antecedent. — **PRECEDENT, EXAMPLE.** An example is a similar case which may serve as a rule or guide, but has no authority out of itself. A precedent is something which comes down to us from the past with the sanction of usage and of common consent. We quote examples in literature, and precedents in law.

Pre-ced-ent-ed, *a.* Having a precedent; authorized or sanctioned by an example of a like kind. *Waltale.*
Pre-ced-en-tial (prē-sēd-ēn-shāl), *a.* Of the nature of a precedent; having force as an example for imitation; *as*, precedential transactions.
 All their actions in that time are not precedential to warrant posterity. *Fuller.*
Pre-ced-en-t-ly (prē-sēd-ēn-t-lī), *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently.

Pre-ced-ing, *a.* **1.** Going before; — opposed to following.
2. (*Astron.*) In the direction toward which stars appear to move. See **FOLLOWING**, 2.
Pre-cel (prē-sēl), *v. t. & i.* [*See PRECELLENCE.*] To surpass; to excel; to exceed. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*
Pre-cel-lence (-lens), *n.* [*L. praecellens, from praecellere to excel, surpass; cf. OF. precellence.*] Excellence; superiority. [*Obs.*] *Sheldon.*

Pre-cel-lent (-lent), *a.* [*L. praecellens, p. pr.*] Excellent; surpassing. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*
Pre-cen-tor (-sēn-tōr), *n.* [*L. praecentor, fr. praecitare to sing before; pra: before + canere to sing. See CHANT.*] A leader of a choir; a directing singer. Specifically: (a) The leader of the choir in a cathedral; — called also the *chanter* or *master* of the choir. *Hook.* (b) The leader of the congregational singing in Scottish and other churches.

Pre-cen-tor-ship, *n.* The office of a precentor.
Pre-cept (prē-sēpt), *n.* [*L. praecipere, from praecipere to take beforehand, to instruct, teach; pra: before + capere to take; cf. F. précepte. See PRE- and CAPACIOUS.*] **1.** Any commandment, instruction, or order intended as an authoritative rule of action; *esp.*, a command respecting moral conduct; an injunction; a rule. For precept must be upon precept. *Iac. xxviii. 10.* No arts are without their precepts. *Dryden.*
2. (*Law*) A command in writing; a species of writ or process. *Burrill.*
Syn. — Commandment; injunction; mandate; law; rule; direction; principle; maxim. See **DOCTRINE**.

Pre-cept, v. t. To teach by precepts. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
Pre-cept-ual (prē-sēpt-shāl), *a.* Preceptive. [*Obs.*] (*Passion*) would give preceptual medicine to rage. *Shak.*
Pre-cep-tion (-shūn), *n.* [*L. praecipitio.*] A precept. [*R.*] *Sp. Hall.*

Pre-cep-tive (-tīv), *a.* [*L. praecipitīvus.*] Containing or giving precepts; of the nature of precepts; didactic; *as*, the preceptive parts of the Scriptures.
 The lesson given us here is preceptive to us. *L'Estrange.*
Pre-cep-tor (-tōr), *n.* [*L. praecceptor, fr. praecipere to teach; cf. F. précepteur. See PRECEPT.*] **1.** One who gives commands, or makes rules; specifically, the master or principal of a school; a teacher; an instructor.
2. The head of a preceptory among the Knights Templars. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pre-cep-to-ri-al (prē-sēpt-ō-rī-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a preceptor.

Pre-cep-to-ry (prē-sēpt-ō-rī; 277), *a.* Preceptive. "A law preceptory." *Anderson* (1573).

Pre-cep-to-ry, n. *pl.* **PRECEPTORIES** (-rīz). [*L. praecipitoria an estate assigned to a preceptor, from L. praecceptor a commander, ruler, teacher, in L., procurator, administrator among the Knights Templars. See PRECEPTOR.*] A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the temple or principal house of the order in London. See **COMMANDERY**, *n.*, 2.

Pre-cep-tress (-trēs), *n.* A woman who is the principal of a school; a female teacher.

Pre-ces-sion (prē-sēs-shūn), *n.* [*L. praecedere, praecessum, to go before; cf. F. précession. See PRECEDE.*] The act of going before, or forward.

Lunisolar precession. (*Astron.*) See under **LUNISOLAR**. — **Planetary precession**, that part of the precession of the equinoxes which depends on the action of the planets alone. — **Precession of the equinoxes** (*Astron.*), the slow backward motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic, at the rate of 50.1" annually, caused by the action of the sun, moon, and planets upon the protuberant matter about the earth's equator, in connection with its diurnal rotation; — so called because either equinox, owing to its westerly motion, comes to the meridian sooner each day than the point it would have occupied without the motion of precession, and thus *precedes* that point continually with reference to the time of transit and motion.

Pre-ces-sion-al (-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to precession; *as*, the precessional movement of the equinoxes.

Pre-ces-sor (prē-sēs-sōr), *n.* [*L. praecessor.*] A predecessor. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Pre-cinct (prē-sīnkt; 277), *n.* [*L. praecinctum, fr. L. praecingere, praecinctum, to gird about, to encompass; pra: before + cingere to gird, surround. See PRE- and CINCTURE.*] **1.** The limit or exterior line encompassing a place; a boundary; a confine; limit of jurisdiction or authority; — often in the plural; *as*, the precincts of a state. "The precincts of light." *Milton.*
2. A district within certain boundaries; a minor territorial or jurisdictional division; *as*, an election precinct; a school precinct.
3. A parish or prescribed territory attached to a church, and taxed for its support. [*U. S.*]
 The parish, or precinct, shall proceed to a new choice. *Lawes of Massachusetts.*

Pre-ci-ous-ly (prē-sī-ōs-lī; or prē-sī-ōs-lī), *adv.* **PRECIOUSLY.** **1.** Preciousness; something precious. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pre-ci-ous (prē-sī-ōs), *a.* [*OF. precious, precius, precios, F. précieux, L. pretiosus, fr. pretium price, worth, value. See PRICE.*] **1.** Of great price; costly; *as*, a precious stone. "The precious bane." *Milton.*
2. Of great value or worth; very valuable; highly esteemed; dear; beloved; *as*, precious recollections.
 She is more precious than rubies. *Prov. iii. 15.*
 Many things which are most precious are neglected only because the value of them lieth hid. *Hooker.*

Also used ironically; *as*, a precious rascal.

3. Particular; fastidious; overnice. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
 Let that precious folk be with me writ.

Precious metals, the uncommon and highly valuable metals, *esp.* gold and silver. — **Precious stones**, gems; jewels.

Pre-ci-ous-ly, adv. In a precious manner; expensively; extremely; dearly. Also used ironically.

Pre-ci-ous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being precious; costliness; dearness.

Pre-ci-pe (prē-sī-pē or prē-sī-pē), *n.* (*Law*) See **LAPSE**, and **PRECEPT**.

Pre-ci-pice (prē-sī-pīs), *n.* [*F. préceipe, L. praecipitium, fr. praecipere, -cipitis, headlong; pra: before + caput, capitis, the head. See PRE- and CIPHER.*] **1.** A sudden or headlong fall. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*
2. A headlong steep; a very steep, perpendicular, or overhanging place; an abrupt declivity; a cliff.
 Where wealth like fruit on precipices grew. *Dryden.*

Pre-ci-pi-ent (prē-sī-pī-ent), *a.* [*L. praecipitans, p. pr. See PRECEPT.*] Commanding; directing.

Pre-ci-pi-ta-bil-i-ty (-tā-bil-i-tī), *n.* The quality or state of being precipitable.

Pre-ci-pi-ta-ble (prē-sī-pī-tā-bī), *a.* Capable of being precipitated, or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution. See **PRECIPITATE**, *n.* (*Chem.*).

Pre-ci-pi-tance (-tans), *n.* [*From PRECIPITANT.*] **1.** The quality or state of being precipitant, or precipitate; headlong hurry; excessive or rash haste in resolving, forming an opinion, or executing a purpose; precipitation; *as*, the precipitancy of youth. "Precipitancy of judgment." *J. Watts.*

Pre-ci-pi-tant (-tant), *a.* [*L. praecipitans, -antis, p. pr. of praecipitare; cf. F. précipitant. See PRECIPITATE.*] **1.** Falling or rushing headlong; rushing swiftly, violently, or recklessly; moving precipitately.
 They leave their little lives Above the clouds, precipitant to earth. *J. Phillips.*
 Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold, Precipitant in fear would wing their flight. *Pope.*

2. Unexpectedly or foolishly brought on or hastened; rashly hurried; hasty; sudden; reckless. *Jer. Taylor.* "Precipitant rebellion." *Fiken Hantike.*

Pre-ci-pi-tant, n. (*Chem.*) Any force or reagent which causes the formation of a precipitate.

Pre-ci-pi-tant-ly, adv. With rash or foolish haste; in a headlong manner. *Milton.*

Pre-ci-pi-ta-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being precipitant; precipitation.

Pre-ci-pi-tate (-tāt), *a.* [*L. praecipitatus, p. p. of praecipitare to precipitate, fr. praecipere headlong. See PRECIPICE.*] **1.** Overhasty; rash; *as*, the king was too precipitate in declaring war. *Clarendon.*

2. Lacking due deliberation or care; hurried; said or done before the time; *as*, a precipitate measure. "The rapidity of our too precipitate course." *Landor.*

3. Falling, flowing, or rushing, with steep descent; headlong.

Precipitate the furious torrent flows. Prior.

4. Ending quickly in death; brief and fatal; *as*, a precipitate case of disease. [*Obs.*] *Arbutnot.*

Pre-ci-pi-tate (prē-sī-pī-tāt), *n.* [*NL. praecipitatum; cf. F. précipité.*] (*Chem.*) An insoluble substance separated from a solution in a concrete state by the action of some reagent added to the solution, or of some force, such as heat or cold. The precipitate may fall to the bottom (whence the name), may be diffused through the solution, or may float at or near the surface.

Red precipitate (*Old Chem.*), mercuric oxide (HgO) a heavy red crystalline powder obtained by heating mercuric nitrate, or by heating mercury in the air. Prepared in the latter manner, it was the *precipitate per se* of the alchemists. — **White precipitate**, (*Old Chem.*) (a) A heavy white amorphous powder (NH₄-HgCl) obtained by adding ammonia to a solution of mercuric chloride or corrosive sublimate; — formerly called also *insoluble white precipitate*, and now *amido-mercuric chloride*. (b) A white crystalline substance obtained by adding a solution of corrosive sublimate to a solution of sal ammoniac (ammonium chloride); — formerly called also *fusible white precipitate*.

Pre-ci-pi-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PRECIPITATED** (-tāt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PRECIPITATING**.] **1.** To throw headlong; to cast down from a precipice or height.

She and her horse had been precipitated to the pebbled river of the river. *W. Irving.*

2. To urge or press on with eager haste or violence; to cause to happen, or come to a crisis, suddenly or too soon; *as*, to precipitate a journey, or a conflict.

Back to his eight precipitates her steps. *Glover.*

If they be daring, it may precipitate their designs, and prove dangerous. *Bacon.*

3. (*Chem.*) To separate from a solution, or other medium, in the form of a precipitate; *as*, water precipitates camphor when in solution with alcohol.

The light vapor of the preceding evening had been precipitated by the cold. *W. Irving.*

Pre-ci-pi-tate, v. i. **1.** To dash or fall headlong. [*R.*] *Shak.*
 So many fathom down precipitating.

2. To hasten without preparation. [*R.*]

3. (*Chem.*) To separate from a solution as a precipitate. See **PRECIPITATE**, *n.*

Pre-ci-pi-tate-ly (-tāt-lī), *adv.* In a precipitate manner; headlong; hastily; rashly. *Swift.*

Pre-ci-pi-ta-tion (-tā-shūn), *n.* [*L. praecipitatio; cf. F. précipitation.*] **1.** The act of precipitating, or the state of being precipitated, or thrown headlong.

In perit of precipitation *Shak.*
 From off the rock Tarpeian.

2. A falling, flowing, or rushing downward with violence and rapidity.

The hurry, precipitation, and rapid motion of the water, returning . . . towards the sea. *Woodward.*

3. Great hurry; rash, tumultuous haste; impetuosity. "The precipitation of inexperience." *Rumler.*

4. (*Chem.*) The act or process of precipitating from a solution.

Pre-ci-pi-ta-tor (-tā-tōr), *n.* [*L. praecipitator an over-thrower.*] One who precipitates, or urges on with vehemence or rashness. *Hammond.*

Pre-ci-pi-tious (prē-sī-pī-shūs), *a.* Precipitously. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Pre-ci-pi-tous (prē-sī-pī-tūs), *a.* [*L. praecipitans, -ipitis; cf. OF. précipiteux. See PRECIPICE.*] **1.** Steep, like a precipice; *as*, a precipitous cliff or mountain.
2. Headlong; *as*, a precipitous fall.
3. Hasty; rash; quick; sudden; precipitate; *as*, precipitous attempts. *Sir T. Browne.* "Marian's low, precipitous 'Hush!'" *Mrs. Browning.*

Pre-ci-pi-tous-ly, adv. — **Pre-ci-pi-tous-ness, n.**

Pre-ci-s (prē-sē), *n.* [*F. See PRECISE.*] A concise or abridged statement or view; an abstract; a summary.

Pre-ci-se (prē-sīs), *a.* [*L. praecisus cut off, brief, concise, p. p. of praecidere to cut off in front, to cut off; pra: before + cadere to cut off; cf. F. précis. Cf. CONCISE.*] **1.** Having determinate limitations; exactly or sharply defined or stated; definite; exact; nice; not vague or equivocal; *as*, precise rules of morality.

The law in this point is not precise. *Bacon.*
 Exact or parting hence. *Milton.*

2. Strictly adhering or conforming to rule; very nice or exact; punctilious in conduct or ceremony; formal; ceremonious. *Addison.*

He was ever precise in promise-keeping. *Shak.*

Syn. — Accurate; exact; definite; correct; scrupulous; punctilious; particular; nice; formal. See **ACCURATE**.

Pre-ci-se-ly, adv. — **Pre-ci-se-ness, n.**

Pre-ci-sian (prē-sī-zhān), *n.* **1.** One who limits, or restrains. [*Obs.*]

2. An overprecise person; one rigidly or ceremoniously exact in the observance of rules; a formalist; — formerly applied to the English Puritans.

The most disolute cavaliers stood aghast at the disoluteness of the emancipated precisian. *Macaulay.*

Pre-ci-sian-ism (-iz-m), *n.* The quality or state of being a precisian; the practice of a precisian. *Milton.*

Pre-ci-sian-ist, n. A precisian.

Pre-ci-sion (-sī-zhōn), *n.* [*Cf. F. précision, L. praecisio a cutting off.*] See **PRECISE**. The quality or state of being precise; exact limitation; exactness; accuracy; strict conformity to a rule or a standard; definiteness.

I have left out the utmost precisions of fractions. *Locke.*

Syn. — Preciseness; exactness; accuracy; nicety. — **PRECISION, PRECISENESS.** Precision is always used in a good sense; *as*, precision of thought or language; precision in military evolutions. *Preciseness* is sometimes applied to persons or their conduct in a disparaging sense, and *precise* is often used in the same way.

Pre-ci-sive (-sī-v), *a.* Cutting off. (*Logic*) exactly limiting by cutting off all that is not absolutely relative to the purpose; *as*, precise censuro; precise abstraction. *J. Watts.*

Pre-clude (prē-klūd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRECLUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRECLUDING.] [*L. praeccludere, praeccludere, prae before + claudere to shut. See CLOS, v.*]
1. To put a barrier before; hence, to shut out; to hinder; to stop; to impede.

The valves *preclude* the blood from entering the veins. *E. Darwin.*

2. To shut out by anticipative action; to prevent or hinder by necessary consequence or implication; to deter action, of access, to enjoyment, of, etc.; to render ineffectual; to obviate by anticipation.

This much will obviate and *preclude* the objections. *Bentley.*

Pre-clu-sion (prē-klū-zhūn), *n.* [*L. praecclusio. See PRECLUDE.*] The act of precluding, or the state of being precluded; a shutting out.

Pre-clu-sive (-siv), *a.* Shutting out; precluding, or tending to preclude; hindering. — **Pre-clu-sive-ly**, *adv.*
Pre-co-coe (-kōs'), *a.* [*F. précoce.*] Precocious. [*Obs.*]
|| **Pre-co-coe**, *n. pl.* [*NL.*] (*Zoöl.*) Same as **PRECOCCUS**.
Pre-co-cious (prē-kō'shūn), *a.* [*L. praecox, -cois, and praecoxius, fr. praecoxere to cook or ripen before-hand; prae before + coquere to cook. See 3d COOK, and cf. ARROCO.*] 1. Ripe or mature before the proper or natural time; early or prematurely ripe or developed; as, *precocious* trees. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*
2. Developed more than is natural or usual at a given age; exceeding what is to be expected of one's years; too forward; — used especially of mental forwardness; as, a *precocious* child; *precocious* talents.

Pre-co-cious-ly, *adv.* In a precocious manner.
Pre-co-cious-ness, *n.* [*cf. F. précocité.*] The precociousness; quality or state of being precocious; untimely ripeness; premature development, especially of the mental powers; forwardness.

Saucy *precociousness* in learning. *Bp. Munnymingham.*
That *precocity* which sometimes distinguishes uncommon genius. *Wirt.*

Pre-co-e-ta-ne-an (-kō's-tā-nē-an), *n.* One contemporary with, but older than, another. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Pre-co-gi-tate (prē-kō'jī-tāt), *v. t.* [*L. praecogitare, p. p. of praecogitare. See PRAE, and COGITATE.*] To cogitate beforehand. [*R.*] *Sherwood.*

Pre-co-gi-ta-tion (prē-kō'jī-shūn), *n.* [*L. praecogitatio.*] Previous cogitation. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

Pre-co-gi-tion (prē-kō'jī-nā'shūn), *n.* [*L. praecogitatio, fr. praecogitare to foreknow. See PRAE, and COGNITION.*] 1. Previous cognition. *Fotherby.*
2. (*Scots Law*) A preliminary examination of a criminal case with reference to a prosecution. *Forsythe.*

Pre-co-gi-ta-ble (prē-kō'jī-tā-b'l or -kō'jī-tā-b'l), *a.* Cognizable beforehand.

Pre-co-gnosce (-nōs), *v. t.* [*L. praecognoscere to foreknow.*] (*Scots Law*) To examine beforehand, as witnesses or evidence.

A committee of nine *praecognoscere* the chances. *Masson.*
Pre-col-ec-tion (prē-kōl-ēk'shūn), *n.* A collection previously made. [*R.*]

Pre-com-pose (-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRECOMPOSED (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRECOMPOSING.] To compose beforehand. *Johnson.*

Pre-con-ceive (-kōn-sēv'), *n.* An opinion or notion formed beforehand; a preconception. *Hooker.*

Pre-con-ceive (-sēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRECONCEIVED (-sēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRECONCEIVING.] To conceive, or form an opinion of, beforehand; to form a previous notion or idea of.

In a dead plain the way seemed the longer, because the eye hath *preconceived* it shorter than the truth. *Bacon.*

Pre-con-cep-tion (-sēp'shūn), *n.* The act of preconceiving; conception or opinion previously formed.

Pre-con-vert (-sērt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRECONVERTED (-sērt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRECONVERTING.] To convert or arrange beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.

Pre-con-vert (prē-kōn-sērt'), *n.* Something concerted or arranged beforehand; a previous agreement.

Pre-con-vert-ed (prē-kōn-sērt'ed), *a.* Previously arranged; agreed upon beforehand. — **Pre-con-vert-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-con-vert-ed-ness**, *n.*

Pre-con-vert-ion (-sērt'shūn), *n.* The act of preconverting; preconception. *Dr. T. Wright.*

Pre-con-demn (-dēm'n), *v. t.* To condemn beforehand. — **Pre-con-dem-na-tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

Pre-con-di-tion (prē-kōn-dī'ah'shūn), *a.* A previous or antecedent condition; a preliminary condition.

Pre-con-form (-fōrm'), *v. t. & i.* To conform by way of anticipation. *De Quincy.*

Pre-con-form-ity (-fōrm'itē), *n.* Anticipative or antecedent conformity. *Coleridge.*

Pre-con'i-tate (prē-kōn'ī-zāt), *v. t.* [*cf. F. préconiser.*] To proclaim; to publish; also, to summon; to call. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Burnet.*

Pre-con'i-ta-tion (-zāt'shūn), *n.* [*L. praecognitionem a crying out in public, fr. praeco, -onis, a crier, a herald; cf. F. préconisation.*] 1. A publishing by proclamation; a public proclamation. *Bp. Hall.*

2. (*Ecol.*) A formal approbation by the pope of a person nominated to an ecclesiastical dignity. *Addis & Arnold.*

Pre-con-ize (prē-kōn-īz), *v. t.* (*Ecol.*) To approve by preconization. *Fuller.*

Pre-con-quer (prē-kōn'kēr), *v. t.* To conquer in anticipation. [*R.*]

Pre-con-sci-ous (-kōn'shūn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a state before consciousness.

Pre-con-sent (prē-kōn-sēnt'), *n.* A previous consent. **Pre-con-sent** (-sēnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRECONSENTED (-sēnt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRECONSENTING.] To consign beforehand; to make a previous consent of.

Pre-con-sol-i-da-ted (-sōl'ī-dā'tēd), *a.* Consolidated beforehand.

Pre-con-sti-tute (prē-kōn'stī-tūt), *v. t.* To constitute or establish beforehand.

Pre-con-tract (prē-kōn-trākt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRECONTRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRECONTRACTING.] To contract, engage, or stipulate previously.

Pre-con-tract (prē-kōn-trākt'), *v. t.* To make a previous contract or agreement. *Alkiff.*

Pre-con-tract (prē-kōn-trākt'), *n.* A contract preceding another; especially (*Law*), a contract of marriage which, according to the ancient law, rendered void a subsequent marriage solemnized in violation of it. *Abbott.*

Pre-con-trive (prē-kōn-trīv'), *v. t. & i.* To contrive or plan beforehand.

Pre-cor-a-cold (prē-kōr'ā-kōid), *n.* (*Anat.*) The anterior part of the coracoid (often closely united with the clavicle) in the shoulder girdle of many reptiles and amphibians.

Pre-cor-di-al (-kōr'dī-al), *a.* [*Pref. pre- + L. cor, cordis, heart; cf. F. précardial.*] (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the heart; of or pertaining to the praecordia.

Pre-cu-r'al (-krī'ral), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the leg or thigh; as, the *praecural* glands of the horse.

Pre-cu-rer (-kūr'rēr), *n.* A precursor. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pre-cu-rse (-kūr's), *n.* [*L. praecursus.*] A forerunning. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pre-cu-rsive (-kūr'siv), *a.* Proceeding; introductory; precursory. "A deep *precursive* sound." *Coleridge.*

Pre-cu-rsor (-sēr), *n.* [*L. praecursor, fr. praecurrere to run before; prae before + currere to run. See COURSE.*] One who, or that which, precedes an event, and indicates its approach; a forerunner; a harbinger.

Evil thoughts are the invisible, airy *precursors* of all the storms and tempests of the soul. *Buckminster.*

Syn. — Precursor; forerunner; harbinger; messenger; omen; sign.

Pre-cu-rsor-ship, *n.* The position or condition of a precursor. *Ruskin.*

Pre-cu-rsor-ry (-sō-rī), *a.* [*L. praecursorius.*] Proceeding as a precursor or harbinger; indicating something to follow; as, *precursory* symptoms of a fever.

Pre-cu-so-ry, *n.* An introduction. [*Obs.*]

Pre-da-cean (-dā'shēn), *n.* [*L. praeda prey.*] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal. *Kirby.*

Pre-da-ceous (-shēn), *a.* [*L. praeda prey. See PREY.*] Living by prey; predatory. *Derham.*

Pre-dal (prē-dāl), *a.* [*L. praeda prey.*] Of or pertaining to prey; plundering; predatory. [*R.*] *Joyce.*

Pre-date (prē-dāt'), *v. t.* To date by anticipation; to affix to (a document) an earlier than the actual date; to antedate; as, a *predated* deed or letter.

Pre-da-tion (prē-dāt'shūn), *n.* [*L. praedatio, fr. praedari to plunder.*] The act of pillaging. *F. Hall.*

Pre-da-to-ri-ly (prē-dā-tō-rī-lī), *adv.* In a predatory manner.

Pre-da-to-ry (-rī), *a.* [*L. praedatorius, fr. praedari to plunder, fr. praeda prey. See PREY.*] 1. Characterized by plundering; practicing rapine; plundering; pillaging; as, a *predatory* excursion; a *predatory* party. "A *predatory* war." *Macaulay.*

2. Hungry; ravenous; as, *predatory* spirits. [*Obs.*] Exercise ... maketh the spirits more hot and *predatory*. *Bacon.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) Living by preying upon other animals; carnivorous.

Pre-de (prēd), *v. i.* [*L. praedari. See PREY.*] To prey; to plunder. [*Obs.*] *Holmes.*

Pre-de, *n.* Prey; plunder; booty. [*Obs.*] *Holmes.*

Pre-de-cay (prē-dē-kā'), *n.* Premature decay.

Pre-de-cease (prē-dē-sēs'), *v. t.* To die sooner than. "If children *predecease* progenitors." [*R.*] *Shak.*

Pre-de-cease (-dē-sēs'), *n.* The death of one person or thing before another. [*R.*] *Brougham.*

Pre-de-ced-ant (prē-dē-sēs'ant), *a.* Going before; preceding. "Our *predecessive* students." *Massinger.*

Pre-de-ced-ant (prē-dē-sēs'ant), *n.* [*L. praedecessor; prae before + decessor one who withdraws from the province he has governed, a retiring officer (with reference to his successor), a predecessor, fr. decessor: cf. F. prédécesseur. See DECEASE.*] One who precedes; one who has preceded another in any state, position, office, etc.; one whom another follows or comes after, in any office or position.

A prince who was as watchful as his *predecessor* had been over the interests of the state. *Præcott.*

Pre-de-clare (prē-dē-klē'r), *v. t.* To declare or announce beforehand; to preannounce. *Milman.*

Pre-de-d'i-ca-tion (prē-dēd'ī-kā'shūn), *n.* A dedication made previously or beforehand.

Pre-de-fine (-fīn'), *v. t.* To define beforehand.

Pre-de-lib-er-a-tion, *n.* Previous deliberation.

Pre-de-lin-e-a-tion, *n.* Previous delineation.

Pre-del'i-a (prē-dēl'īā), *n.* [*It.*] The step, or raised secondary part, of an altar; a superaltar; hence, in Italian painting, a band or frieze of several pictures running along the front of a superaltar, or forming a border or frame at the foot of an altarpiece.

Pre-de-sign (prē-dē-zīn' or -sīn'), *v. t.* To design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine. *Mitford.*

Pre-desig-nate (prē-dē-sīg'nāt), *a.* (*Logic*) A term used by Sir William Hamilton to define propositions having their quantity indicated by a verbal sign; as, *all, none, etc.*; — contrasted with *preindesignate*, defining propositions of which the quantity is not so indicated.

Pre-des-ti-na-tion (prē-dēs'tī-nā'tī-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to predestination; as, the *predestinarian* controversy. *Waterland.*

Pre-des-ti-na-tion, *n.* One who believes in or supports the doctrine of predestination. *Dr. H. More.*

Pre-des-ti-na-tion-ism (-īz'm), *n.* The system or doctrine of the predestinarians.

Pre-des-ti-na-ry (-dēs'tī-nā-rī), *a.* Predestinarian. [*Obs.*] *Heylin.*

Pre-des-ti-nate (-nāt), *a.* [*L. praedestinatus, p. p. of praedestinare to predestinate; prae before + destinare to determine. See DESTINE.*] Predestinated; foreordained; fated. "A *predestinate* scratched face." *Shak.*

Pre-des-ti-nate (prē-dēs'tī-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREDESTINATED (-nāt'ed); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREDESTINATING.] [*cf. F. prédestiner.*] To predetermine or foreordain; to appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose or decree; to prelect.

When he did foreknow, he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son. *Rom. viii. 29.*

Syn. — To predetermine; foreordain; preordain; decree; predestine; foredoom.

Pre-des-ti-na-tion (prē-dēs'tī-nā'shūn), *n.* [*L. praedestinatio; cf. F. prédestination.*] 1. The act of predestinating. *Milton.*

Predestination had overruled his will. *Milton.*

2. (*Theol.*) The purpose of God from eternity respecting all events; especially, the predetermination of men to everlasting happiness or misery. *See CALVINISM.*

Pre-des-ti-na-tive (-nāt'iv), *a.* Determining beforehand; predestinating. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Pre-des-ti-na-tor (-nāt'ēr), *n.* [*cf. F. prédestinateur.*] 1. One who predetermines, or foreordains.

2. One who holds to the doctrine of predestination; a predestinarian. *Cowley.*

Pre-des-tine (-tīn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREDESTINED (-tīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREDESTINING.] [*cf. F. prédestiner. See PREDESTINATE.*] To decree beforehand; to foreordain; to predestinate. *Young.*

Pre-des-ti-ny (-tī-nī), *n.* Predestination. [*Obs.*]

Pre-de-ter-mi-na-ble (prē-dē-tēr'mī-nā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being determined beforehand. *Coleridge.*

Pre-de-ter-mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* Determined beforehand; as, the *predetermined* counsel of God.

Pre-de-ter-mi-na-tion (-nāt'shūn), *n.* [*cf. F. prédétermination.*] The act of previous determination; a purpose formed beforehand; as, the *predetermination* of God's will. *Hammond.*

Pre-de-ter-mine (-mīn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREDETERMINED (-mīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREDETERMINING.] [*cf. F. prédéterminer. See PREDETERMINE.*] 1. To determine (something) beforehand. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To doom by previous decree; to foredoom.

Pre-de-ter-mine, *v. i.* To determine beforehand.

Pre-di-al (prē-dī-al), *a.* [*L. praedium a farm, estate; cf. F. prédiel.*] 1. Consisting of land or farms; landed; as, *predial* estate; that is, real estate. *Ayliffe.*

2. Attached to land or farms; as, *predial* slaves.

3. Issuing or derived from land; as, *predial* tithes.

Pre-di-a-to-ry (prē-dī-ā-tō-rī), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Proceeding the diastole of the heart; as, a *prediastolic* friction sound.

Pre-di-ca-bil'i-ty (prē-dī-kā-bī-l'itē), *n.* The quality or state of being predicable, or affirmable of something, or attributed to something. *Redd.*

Pre-di-ca-bility (prē-dī-kā-b'itē), *a.* [*cf. F. prédictable.*] *L. praedicabilia* praiseworthy. *See PREDICATE.* Capable of being predicated or affirmed of something; affirmable; attributable.

Pre-di-ca-ble, *n.* 1. Anything affirmable of another; especially, a general attribute or notion as affirmable of, or applicable to, many individuals.

2. (*Logic*) One of the five most general relations of attributes involved in logical arrangements, namely, genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

Pre-di-ca-ment (prē-dī-kā'mēt), *n.* [*cf. F. prédictament, L. praedicamentum.* See PREDICATE.] 1. A class or kind described by any definite marks; hence, condition; particular situation or state; especially, an unfortunate or trying position or condition. "O woeful sympathy; piteous predicament!" *Shak.*

2. (*Logic*) *See* CATEGORY.

Syn. — Category; condition; state; plight.

Pre-di-ca-men-tal (-mēn'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a predicament. *John Hall (1646).*

Pre-di-cant (prē-dī-kant), *n.* [*L. praedicant, anti, p. pr. of praedicare. See PREDICATE.*] Predicating; affirming; declaring; proclaiming; hence, preaching. "The *Romish* *predicant* orders." *N. Brit. Rev.*

Pre-di-cant, *n.* One who predicates, affirms, or proclaims; specifically, a preaching friar; a Dominican.

Pre-di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREDICATED (-kāt'ed); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREDICATING.] [*L. praedicatus, p. p. of praedicare to cry in public, to proclaim. See PREACH.*] 1. To assert to belong to something; to affirm (one thing of another); as, to *predicate* whiteness of snow.

2. To found; to base. [*U. S.*]

Predicate is sometimes used in the United States for *found or base*; as, to *predicate* an argument on certain principles; to *predicate* a statement on information received. *Predicate* is a term in logic, and used only in a single case, namely, when we affirm one thing of another. "Similitude is not *predicated* of essences or substances, but of figures and qualities only." *Cudworth.*

Pre-di-cate, *v. t.* To affirm something of another thing; to make an affirmation. *Sir M. Hale.*

Pre-di-ca-tion (-kāt'shūn), *n.* [*L. praedicatio, ant. of praedicatus, p. p. of praedicare; cf. F. prédication. See PREDICATE, v. t.*] 1. (*Logic*) That which is affirmed or denied of the subject. In these propositions, "Paper is white," "Ink is not white," whiteness is the *predicate* affirmed of paper and denied of ink.

2. (*Gram.*) The word or words in a proposition which express what is affirmed of the subject.

Syn. — Affirmation; declaration.

Pre-di-cate, *a.* [*L. praedicatus, p. p.*] Predicated.

Pre-di-ca-tion (-kāt'shūn), *n.* [*L. praedicatio; cf. F. prédication.*] 1. The act of predicating, or of affirming one thing of another; affirmation; assertion. *Locke.*

2. Preaching. [*Obs. or Scot.*] *Chaucer.*

Pre-di-ca-tive (-kāt'iv), *a.* [*L. praedicativus.*] Expressing affirmation or predication; affirming; predicating; as, a *predicative* term. — **Pre-di-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Pre-di-ca-to-ry (-kāt-tō-rī), *a.* [*cf. L. praedicatorius*] Praising; affirmative; positive. *Bp. Hall.*

Predicrotic (prē-dī-krot'ik), *a.* (*Physiol.*) A term applied to the pulse wave sometimes seen in a pulse curve or sphygmogram, between the apex of the curve and the diastolic wave.

The predicrotic or tidal wave is best marked in a hard pulse, *i. e.*, where the blood pressure is high. *Landou & Starling.*

Predict (prē-dīkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREDICTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREDICTING**.] [*L. praedictus, p. p. of praedicere* to predict; *prae* before + *dicere* to say, tell. See **DICTION**, and cf. **PREDIC**.] To tell or declare beforehand; to foretell; to prophesy; to presage; as, to predict misfortune; to predict the return of a comet.

Syn. — To foretell; prophesy; prognosticate; presage; forebode; foreshow; bode.

Predict, *n.* A prediction. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Predictable (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be predicted.

Prediction (prē-dīk'shūn), *n.* [*L. praedictio*; cf. *F. prediction*.] The act of foretelling; also, that which is foretold; prophecy.

The predictions of cold and long winters. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Prophecy; prognostication; foreboding; augury; divination; soothsaying; vaticination.

Predictive (prē-dīkt'iv), *a.* [*L. praedictivus*.] Foretelling; prophetic; foreboding. — **Predictive-ly**, *adv.*

Predictor (-ōr), *n.* One who predicts; a foreteller.

Predictory (-ō-rī), *a.* Predictive. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Predigest (prē-dī-jest'), *v. t.* (*Med.*) To subject (food) to predigestion or artificial digestion.

Predigestion (-jēs'hūn), *n.* 1. Digestion too soon performed; hasty digestion. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. (*Med.*) Artificial digestion of food for use in illness or impaired digestion.

Predilect (-lēkt'), *v. t.* To elect or choose beforehand. [*R.*] *Walter Hart.*

Predilection (prē-dī-lēk'shūn), *n.* [*Fr. prae + L. dilectus, p. p. of diligere* to prefer; cf. *F. predilection*. See **DILECT**.] A previous liking; a predisposition of mind in favor of something; predisposition to choose or like; partiality. *Burke.*

Prediscover (prē-dīs-kūv'ēr), *v. t.* To discover beforehand.

Prediscovery (-s), *n.* A previous discovery.

Predispose (prē-dīs-pōz'), *v. t.* To dispose of being predisposed; predisposition. [*R.*]

Predisposing (-pōz'), *a.* Disposing beforehand; predisposing. — *n.* That which predisposes.

Predisposing causes (*Med.*) See **Predisposing causes**, under **FAULTS**. *Diagnosis.*

Predispose (-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREDISPOSED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREDISPOSING**.] [*Fr. prae + L. dispo*; cf. *F. predisposer*.] 1. To dispose or incline beforehand; to give a predisposition or bias to; as, to predispose the mind to friendship.

2. To make fit or susceptible beforehand; to give a tendency to; as, debility predisposes the body to disease.

Predisposing causes (*Med.*), causes which render the body liable to disease; predisposing causes.

Predisposition (-pōz'shūn), *n.* [*Fr. prae + L. dispositio*; cf. *F. predisposition*.] 1. The act of predisposing, or the state of being predisposed; previous inclination, tendency, or propensity; predilection; — applied to the mind; as, a predisposition to anger.

2. Previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose; susceptibility; — applied to material things; as, the predisposition of the body to disease.

Predominance (prē-dōm'ān-āns), *n.* [*cf. F. prédominance*.] 1. The quality or state of being predominant; superiority; ascendancy; prevalence; predominance.

The predominance of conscience over interest. *South.*

2. (*Astr.*) The superior influence of a planet. *Shak.*

Predominant (-nānt), *a.* [*cf. F. prédominant*. See **PREDOMINANT**.] Having the ascendancy over others; superior in strength, influence, or authority; prevailing; as, a predominant color; predominant excellence.

Those helps . . . were predominant in the king's mind. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Prevalent; superior; prevailing; ascendant; ruling; reigning; controlling; overruling.

Predominantly, *adv.* In a predominant manner.

Predominate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREDOMINATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREDOMINATING**.] [*Fr. prae + L. dominare*; cf. *F. prédominer*.] To be superior in number, strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling power or influence; to prevail; to rule; to have the mastery, as, love predominated in her heart.

[Certain] may predominate over the rest. *Sir I. Newton.*

Predominant (-nānt), *a.* [*cf. F. prédominant*. See **PREDOMINANT**.] Having the ascendancy over others; superior in strength, influence, or authority; prevailing; as, a predominant color; predominant excellence.

Those helps . . . were predominant in the king's mind. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Prevalent; superior; prevailing; ascendant; ruling; reigning; controlling; overruling.

Predominantly, *adv.* In a predominant manner.

Predominate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREDOMINATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREDOMINATING**.] [*Fr. prae + L. dominare*; cf. *F. prédominer*.] To be superior in number, strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling power or influence; to prevail; to rule; to have the mastery, as, love predominated in her heart.

[Certain] may predominate over the rest. *Sir I. Newton.*

Predominant (-nānt), *a.* [*cf. F. prédominant*. See **PREDOMINANT**.] Having the ascendancy over others; superior in strength, influence, or authority; prevailing; as, a predominant color; predominant excellence.

Those helps . . . were predominant in the king's mind. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Prevalent; superior; prevailing; ascendant; ruling; reigning; controlling; overruling.

Predominantly, *adv.* In a predominant manner.

Predominate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREDOMINATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREDOMINATING**.] [*Fr. prae + L. dominare*; cf. *F. prédominer*.] To be superior in number, strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling power or influence; to prevail; to rule; to have the mastery, as, love predominated in her heart.

[Certain] may predominate over the rest. *Sir I. Newton.*

Predominant (-nānt), *a.* [*cf. F. prédominant*. See **PREDOMINANT**.] Having the ascendancy over others; superior in strength, influence, or authority; prevailing; as, a predominant color; predominant excellence.

Those helps . . . were predominant in the king's mind. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Prevalent; superior; prevailing; ascendant; ruling; reigning; controlling; overruling.

Predominantly, *adv.* In a predominant manner.

Predominate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREDOMINATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREDOMINATING**.] [*Fr. prae + L. dominare*; cf. *F. prédominer*.] To be superior in number, strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling power or influence; to prevail; to rule; to have the mastery, as, love predominated in her heart.

[Certain] may predominate over the rest. *Sir I. Newton.*

Predominant (-nānt), *a.* [*cf. F. prédominant*. See **PREDOMINANT**.] Having the ascendancy over others; superior in strength, influence, or authority; prevailing; as, a predominant color; predominant excellence.

Those helps . . . were predominant in the king's mind. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Prevalent; superior; prevailing; ascendant; ruling; reigning; controlling; overruling.

Predominantly, *adv.* In a predominant manner.

Predominate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREDOMINATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREDOMINATING**.] [*Fr. prae + L. dominare*; cf. *F. prédominer*.] To be superior in number, strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling power or influence; to prevail; to rule; to have the mastery, as, love predominated in her heart.

[Certain] may predominate over the rest. *Sir I. Newton.*

Predominant (-nānt), *a.* [*cf. F. prédominant*. See **PREDOMINANT**.] Having the ascendancy over others; superior in strength, influence, or authority; prevailing; as, a predominant color; predominant excellence.

Those helps . . . were predominant in the king's mind. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Prevalent; superior; prevailing; ascendant; ruling; reigning; controlling; overruling.

Predominantly, *adv.* In a predominant manner.

Predominate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREDOMINATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREDOMINATING**.] [*Fr. prae + L. dominare*; cf. *F. prédominer*.] To be superior in number, strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling power or influence; to prevail; to rule; to have the mastery, as, love predominated in her heart.

[Certain] may predominate over the rest. *Sir I. Newton.*

Predominant (-nānt), *a.* [*cf. F. prédominant*. See **PREDOMINANT**.] Having the ascendancy over others; superior in strength, influence, or authority; prevailing; as, a predominant color; predominant excellence.

Preminent (prēm'ēnt), *a.* [*L. praeminent*; cf. *F. préminent*.] To be prominent, to surpass; cf. *F. préminent*. See **PRE**, and **EMINENT**.] Eminent above others; prominent among those who are eminent; superior in excellence; surpassing, or taking precedence of, others; rarely, surpassing others in evil, or in bad qualities; as, *preminent* in guilt.

In goodness and in power *preminent*. *Milton.*

Preminent-ly, *adv.* In a *preminent* degree.

Premise (prēm'ēz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMISED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMISING**.] [*See PREEMPTION*.] To settle upon (public land) with a right of preemption, as under the laws of the United States; to take by preemption.

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* [*See PREEMPTION*.] The act or right of purchasing before others. Specifically: (a) The privilege or prerogative formerly enjoyed by the king of buying provisions for his household in preference to others. [*Eng.*] (b) The right of an actual settler upon public lands (particularly those of the United States) to purchase a certain portion at a fixed price in preference to all other applicants. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

Premise (prēm'ēz), *n.* One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land. *Abbott.*

or superintending a particular command, charge, department, etc.; as, the *prefect* of the aqueducts; the *prefect* of a camp, of a fleet, of the city guard, of provisions; the pretorian *prefect*, who was commander of the troops guarding the emperor's person.

2. A superintendent of a department who has control of its police establishment, together with extensive powers of municipal regulation. [*France*] *Brande & C.*

3. In the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, a title of certain dignitaries below the rank of bishop.

Apostolic prefect (*R. C. Ch.*), the head of a mission, not of episcopal rank. *Shibley.*

Pre-fo-to-ri-al (prē-fō-tō-rī-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a prefect.

Pre-foct-ship (prē-fōkt-shīp), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a prefect.

Pre-foct-ure (-fōkt-ūr; 277), *n.* [*L. praefectura*; cf. *F. prefecture*.] The office, position, or jurisdiction of a prefect; also, his official residence.

Pre-foct-un-dation (prē-fōkt-un-dā'shūn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) A term collectively applied to the changes or conditions preceding fecundation, especially to the changes which the ovum undergoes before fecundation.

Pre-foct-un-da-to-ry (prē-fōkt-un-dā-tō-rī), *a.* Of or pertaining to pre-fecundation.

Pre-fer (prē-fēr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREFERRED** (-fēr'd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREFERRING**.] [*F. préférer, L. praeferre*; *prae* before + *ferre* to bear or carry. See **1st BEAR**.] 1. To carry or bring (something) forward, or before one; hence, to bring for consideration, acceptance, judgment, etc.; to offer; to present; to proffer; to address; — said especially of a request, prayer, petition, claim, charge, etc.

He spoke, and to her hand *preferred* the bowl. *Pope.*

Presently *preferred* his suit to Caesar. *Shak.*

Three tongues *preferred* strange orisons on high. *Dryden.*

Pre-d'note (prē-f'not), *a.* [L. *praefinitus*, *p. p.*] Pre-arranged. [Obs.] "Set and prefinite time." *Holland.*

Pre-finition (prē-f'ni-sh'ūn), *n.* [L. *praefinitio*.] Previous limitation. [Obs.] *Fotherby.*

Pre-fix' (prē-fiks'), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* **PREFIXED** (-fiks't); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREFIXING**.] [L. *praefixus*, *p. p.* of *praefigere* to fix or fasten before; *prae* before + *figere* to fix: cf. F. *préfixé* fixed beforehand, determined, prefixer to prefix. See **Fix**.] 1. To put or fix before, or at the beginning of, another thing; as, to prefix a syllable to a word, or a condition to an agreement.

2. To set or appoint beforehand; to settle or establish antecedently. [Obs.] "Prefixed bounds." *Locke.*

And now he hath to her prefix a day. *Spenser.*

Pre-fix (prē-fiks), *n.* [Cf. F. *préfixe*.] That which is prefixed; esp., one or more letters or syllables combined or united with the beginning of a word to modify its signification; as, *pre-* in prefix, *con-* in conjure.

Pre-fixion (prē-fiks'ūn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *prefixion*.] The act of prefixing. [R.] *Bailey.*

Pre-flor-ation (prē-flō-rā'shūn), *n.* [Pref. *pre-* + L. *flor*, *floris*, flower.] Bot. Aestivation.

Pre-fol-ia-tion (prē-fō-lī-ā'shūn), *n.* [Pref. *pre-* + L. *folium* leaf.] Bot. Vernation.

Pre-form' (prē-fōrm'), *v. t.* [L. *praeformare*. See **PRE-**, and **FORM**.] To form beforehand, or for special ends. "Their natures and preformed faculties." *Shak.*

Pre-for-mation (prē-fōr-mā'shūn), *n.* (Bot.) An old theory of the preexistence of germs. Cf. **EMBRYONANT**.

Pre-form'a-tive (prē-fōrm-ā-tiv), *n.* A formative letter at the beginning of a word.

Pre-frontal (prē-fōn'tāl), *a.* (Anat. & Zool.) Situated in front of the frontal bone, or the frontal region of the skull; ectothmoid, as a certain bone in the nasal capsule of many animals, and certain scales of reptiles and fishes.

— *n.* A prefrontal bone or scale.

Pre-ful-gon-oy (prē-fūl-jen-ōy), *n.* [L. *praefulgens*, *p. pr.* of *praefulgere* to shine forth. See **PRE-**, and **FULGENT**.] Superior brightness or effulgency. [R.] *Barrois.*

Pre-gage' (prē-gāj'), *v. t.* To preengage. [Obs.] *Fuller.*

Pre-glacial (prē-glā'shāl), *a.* (Geol.) Prior to the glacial or drift period.

Pre-gna-ble (prē-gnā-b'l), *a.* [F. *pregnable*. See **IM-PREGNABLE**.] Capable of being entered, taken, or captured; expugnable; as, a *pregnable* fort. [R.] *Cotgrave.*

Pre-gnance (-nans), *n.* Pregnancy. [Obs.] *Milton.*

Pre-gnan-oy (-nan-ōy), *n.* 1. The condition of being pregnant; the state of being with young.

2. Figuratively: The quality of being heavy with important contents, issue, significance, etc.; unusual consequence or capacity; fertility. *Fuller.*

Pre-gnant (-nant), *a.* [L. *praegnans*, *-antis*; *prae* before + *gignere*, *gignere*, to beget: cf. F. *pregnant*. See **GENEAL**, 2d KIN.] 1. Being with young, as a female; having conceived; great with young; breeding; teeming; gravid; preparing to bring forth.

2. Heavy with important contents, significance, or issue; full of consequence or results; weighty; as, *pregnant* replies. "A pregnant argument." *Prynne.* "A pregnant brevity." *E. Everett.*

3. Full of promise; abounding in ability, resources, etc.; as, a *pregnant* youth. [Obs.] *Evelyn.*

Wherein the pregnant enemy does much. *Shak.*

Pregnant construction (Rhet.), one in which more is implied than is said; as, the beauteous trembled forth from their dens, that is, came forth trembling with fright.

Preg-nant, *n.* A pregnant woman. [R.] *Dunglison.*

Preg-nant, *a.* [F. *pregnant* taking. Cf. **PREGNABLE**.] Affording entrance; receptive; yielding; willing; open; prompt. [Obs.] "Pregnant to good pity." *Shak.*

Preg-nant-ly, *adv.* In a pregnant manner; fruitfully; significantly.

Preg-nant-ly, *adv.* Unresistingly; openly; hence, clearly; evidently. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Pre-gra-vate (prē-grā-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *praegravatus*, *p. p.* of *praegravare* to be heavy upon, fr. *praegravis* very heavy.] To bear down; to depress. [Obs.] *Bp. Hall.*

Pre-grav'i-tate (prē-grāv-tāt), *v. t.* To descend by gravity; to sink. [R.] *Boyle.*

Pre-gus-tant (prē-gūs'tant), *a.* [L. *praegustans*, *p. pr.* of *praegustare* to taste beforehand; *prae* before + *gustare* to taste.] Tasting beforehand; having a foretaste. [R.] *Ed. Rev.*

Pre-gus-ta-tion (prē-gūs-tā'shūn), *n.* The act of tasting beforehand; foretaste. [L.] *Dr. Walker* (1678).

Pre-hal-lux (prē-hāl'lūks), *n.* (NL. See **PRE-**, and **HALLUX**.) (Anat.) An extra first toe, or rudiment of a toe, on the preaxial side of the hallux.

Pre-hend' (prē-hēnd'), *v. t.* [L. *prehendere*. See **PRE-**, and **HEND**.] To lay hold of; to seize. [Obs.] *Middleton.*

Pre-hen-si-ble (-hēn-si-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *préhensible*.] Capable of being seized.

Pre-hen-sile (-sīl; 277), *a.* [L. *prehensilis*, *p. p.* of *prehendere* to lay hold of, seize; *pre-* (equiv. to *prae* before) + *hendere* (in comp.), akin to *E. get*: cf. F. *préhensible*. See **GET**, and cf. **PRESENSE**, **PREIZE**, *n.*] Adapted to seize or grasp; soiling; grasping; as, the *prehensile* tail of a monkey.

Pre-hen-sion (-shūn), *n.* [L. *prehensio*: cf. F. *préhension*. See **PREHENSILE**.] The act of taking hold, seizing, or grasping, as with the hand or other member.

Pre-hen-so-ry (-sō-rī), *a.* Adapted to seize or grasp; prehensile.

Pre-his-toric (prē-his-tōr'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a period before written history begins; as, the *prehistoric* ages; *prehistoric* man.

Pre-his-tor-ic (prē-his-tōr'ik), *a.* (Min.) A pale green mineral occurring in crystalline aggregates having a botryoidal or mammillary structure, and rarely in distinct crystals. It is a hydrous silicate of alumina and lime.

Prehn-ite (prē-nī't), *a.* (Chem.) Pertaining to,

or designating, a tetrabasic acid of benzene obtained as a white crystalline substance; — probably so called from the resemblance of the wartlike crystals to the mammillae on the surface of prehnite.

Pre-in-dig-nate (prē-in-dēs'g-nāt), *a.* (Logic) Having no sign expressive of quantity; indefinite. See **PREDESIGNATE**.

Pre-in-dig-ness (prē-in-dēs'g-nēs), *v. t.* To render indispensible beforehand. *Milman.*

Pre-in-struct' (prē-in-strūkt'), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* **PREINSTRUCTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREINSTRUCTING**.] To instruct previously or beforehand. *Dr. H. More.*

Pre-in-ti-ma-tion (prē-in-ti-mā'shūn), *n.* Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand. *T. Scott.*

Pre-judge' (prē-jūj'), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* **PREJUDGED** (-jūjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREJUDGING**.] [Pref. *pre-* + *judge*: cf. F. *préjuger*. Cf. **PREJUDICATE**, **PREJUDICE**.] To judge before hearing, or before full and sufficient examination; to decide or sentence by anticipation; to condemn beforehand.

The committee of council hath prejudged the whole case, by calling the united sense of both houses of Parliament "a universal clamor." *Swift.*

Pre-judgment (-ment), *n.* The act of prejudging; decision before sufficient examination.

Pre-jud-i-ci-ate (prē-jū-dī-kā-sy), *n.* Prejudice: prepossession. [Obs.] *Sir H. Blount.*

Pre-jud-i-cal (-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the determination of some matter not previously decided; as, a *prejudicial* inquiry or action at law.

Pre-jud-i-cant (-kant), *a.* [L. *praepudicans*, *p. pr.*] Influenced by prejudice; biased. [L.] "With not too hasty and prejudicial ears." *Milton.*

Pre-jud-i-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *praepudicans*, *p. p.* of *praepudicare* to prejudice; *prae* before + *judicare* to judge. See **JUDGE**.] 1. Formed before due examination. "Ignorance and prejudicate opinions." *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Biased by opinions formed prematurely; prejudiced. "Prejudicate readers." *Sir T. Browne.*

Pre-jud-i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* **PREJUDICATED** (-kāt'ed); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREJUDICATING**.] [Cf. **PREJUDGE**.] To determine beforehand, especially to disadvantage; to prejudice.

Our dearest friend *Shak.*

Pre-jud-i-cate, *v. t.* To prejudice. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Pre-jud-i-cate-ly (-kāt-ly), *adv.* With prejudice.

Pre-jud-i-ca-tion (-kāt'ūn), *n.* 1. The act of prejudging, or of judging without due examination of facts and evidence; prejudgment.

2. (Rom. Law) (a) A preliminary inquiry and determination about something which belongs to a matter in dispute. (b) A previous treatment and decision of a point; a precedent.

Pre-jud-i-ca-tive (-kāt-iv), *a.* Forming a judgment without due examination; prejudging. *Dr. H. More.*

Pre-jud-ice (prē-jū-dīs), *n.* [F. *préjudice*, L. *praepudicium*; *prae* before + *judicium* judgment. See **PREJUDICATE**, **JUDICIAL**.] 1. Foresight. [Obs.]

Naught might hinder his quick prejudice. *Spenser.*

2. An opinion or judgment formed without due examination; prejudgment; a leaning toward one side of a question from other considerations than those belonging to it; an unreasonable predilection for, or objection against, anything; especially, an opinion or leaning adverse to anything, without just grounds, or before sufficient knowledge.

Though often misled by prejudice and passion, he was emphatically an honest man. *Maccubbin.*

3. (Law) A bias on the part of judge, juror, or witness which interferes with fairness of judgment.

4. Mischief; hurt; damage; injury; detriment. *Locke.*

England and France might, through their amity, breed him some prejudice. *Shak.*

Syn. — Prejudgment; prepossession; bias; harm; hurt; damage; detriment; mischief; disadvantage.

Pre-jud-ice, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* **PREJUDICED** (-dīst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREJUDICING** (-dī-sing).] [Cf. F. *préjudicier*. See **PREJUDICE**, *n.*] 1. To cause to have prejudice; to prepossess with opinions formed without due knowledge or examination; to bias the mind of, by hasty and incorrect notions; to give an unreasonable bent to, as to one side or the other of a cause; as, to *prejudice* a critic or a jurymen.

Swift not only believed study to *prejudice* your mind so far as to dispel all other learning. *J. Watts.*

2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices, or by previous bias of the mind; hence, generally, to hurt; to damage; to injure; to impair; as, to *prejudice* a good cause.

See how we may prejudice the foe. *Shak.*

Pre-jud-i-cal (-dīsh'āl), *a.* [L. *praepudicialis* belonging to a preceding judgment: cf. F. *préjudiciel*.] 1. Biased, possessed, or blinded by prejudices; as, to look with a *prejudicial* eye. [Obs.] *Holyday.*

2. Tending to obstruct or impair; hurtful; injurious; disadvantageous; detrimental.

His going away . . . was most prejudicial and most ruinous to the king's affairs. *Clarendon.*

Pre-jud-i-cal-ly, *adv. — **Pre-jud-i-cal-ness**, *n.**

Pre-knowl-edge (prē-nōl'ēj), *n.* Prior knowledge.

Pre-late (prē-lāt), *n.* [F. *prélat*, *p. p.* of *prélater* to precede; *pre-* before + *latere* to play: cf. F. *prélat*. See **PRELUDER**, *v. t.*] An introductory performance, preceding and preparing for the principal matter; a preliminary part, movement, strain, etc.; especially (Mus.), a strain introducing the theme or chief subject; a movement introductory to a fugue, yet independent; — with recent composers often synonymous with *overture*.

The last George was a good prelude to the Encls. *Addison.*

The cause is more than the prelude, the effect is more than the sequel of the fact. *Whewell.*

Syn. — Preface; introduction; preliminary; preamble; forerunner; harbinger; precursor.

Pre-lude' (prē-lūd'), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* **PRELUDED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PRELUDING**.] [L. *praeludere*, *praelusum*; *prae* before + *ludere* to play: cf. F. *pré luder*. See **LU-DICIOUS**.] To play an introduction or prelude; to give a prefatory performance; to serve as prelude.

The musicians preluded on their instruments. *Sir W. Scott.*

We are preluding too largely, and must come at once to the point. *Jeffrey.*

Pre-lude', *v. t.* 1. To introduce with a previous performance; to play or perform a prelude to; as, to *prelude* a concert with a lively air.

2. To serve as prelude to; to precede as introductory. [Music] *preluding* some great tragedy. *Longfellow.*

Pre-lud'er (prē-lūd'ēr), *n.* [L. *praeludēr*, *p. p.* of *praeludere*; *prae* before + *ludere* to play: cf. F. *pré luder*. See **LU-DICIOUS**.] One who plays a prelude. *Mason.*

Pre-lud'i-al (prē-lūd'ī-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a prelude; of the nature of a prelude; introductory. [R.]

Pre-lud-i-ous (-i-ūs), *a.* Preludial. [R.] *Dr. H. More.*

Pre-lun-bar (prē-lūn-bār), *a.* (Anat.) Situated immediately in front of the lobe; — applied to the dorsal part of the abdomen.

Pre-lu-sive (-lū-siv), *a.* [See **PRELUDE**.] Of the nature of a prelude; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow. "Prelusive drops." *Thomson.* — **Pre-lu-sive-ly**, *adv.*

Pre-lu-si-ry (-sī-rī), *a.* In a prelusive way.

Pre-lu-so-ry (-rī), *a.* Introductory; prelusive. *Bacon.*

This word and the words derived from it are often used invidiously, in English ecclesiastical history, by dissenters, respecting the Established Church system.

Hear him but reason in divinity,
You would desire the king were made a prelate. *Shak.*

Prel'ate (prē-lāt; 48), *v. t.* To act as a prelate. [Obs.]

Right prelatry is busy laboring, and not lording. *Milton.*

Prel'a-te/-ty (-tē-tī-tī), *n.* Prelacy. [Obs.] *Milton.*

Prel'a-tio (-lā-tī-ō), *n.* The office of a prelate. *Harnar.*

Prel'a-tess (-tēs), *n.* A woman who is a prelate; the wife of a prelate. *Milton.*

Prel'a-tial (prē-lā'shāl), *a.* Prelatical. *Beaconsfield.*

Prel'a-tio (-lā-tī-ō), *a.* Of or pertaining to prelates.

Prel'a-ti-al (-lā-tī-āl), *a.* Prelatical; as, *prelatical* authority.

Prel'a-ti-al-ly, *adv.* In a prelatical manner; with reference to prelates. *Milton.*

Prel'a-tion (-lā'shūn), *n.* [L. *prælatio*: cf. F. *prælation*. See **PRELATE**, and cf. **PREFER**.] The setting of one above another; preference. [R.] *Jer. Taylor.*

Prel'a-tism (prē-lā-tī-z'm), *n.* Prelacy; episcopacy.

Prel'a-tist (-tīst), *n.* One who supports or advocates prelacy, or the government of the church by prelates; hence, a high-churchman. *Hume.*

I am an Episcopalian, but not a prelatist. *T. Scott.*

Prel'a-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* **PRELATIZED** (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PRELATIZING** (-tī-zing).] To bring under the influence of prelacy.

Prel'a-tize, *v. t.* To uphold or encourage prelacy; to exercise prelatical functions.

An episcopacy that began then to prelatize. *Milton.*

Prel'a-try (-trī), *n.* Prelacy; prelacy. [Obs.]

Prel'a-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [F. *prélature*, or *ILL*.] **Prel'a-ture-ship**, *n.* [L. *prælatūra*.] The state or dignity of a prelate; prelacy. *Milman.*

Prel'a-ty (-tī), *n.* Prelacy. [Obs.] *Milton.*

Pre-lect' (prē-lēkt'), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* **PRELECTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PRELECTING**.] [L. *prælectus*, *p. p.* of *prælegere* to read before. See **PRE-**, and **LECTURE**.] To read publicly, as a lecture or discourse.

Pre-lect', *v. t.* To discourse publicly; to lecture.

Spitting . . . was publicly prelected upon. *De Quincey.*

To prelect upon the military art. *Jp. Horley.*

Pre-lection (-lēk'shūn), *n.* [L. *prælectio*.] A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company. "The prelections of Faber." *Sir M. Hale.*

Pre-lector (-lēk'), *n.* [L. *prælector*.] A reader of lectures or discourses; a lecturer. *Sheldon.*

Pre-li-ba-tion (prē-lī-bā'shūn), *n.* [L. *prælibatio*, fr. *prælibare* to taste beforehand; cf. F. *prélibation*.] 1. A tasting beforehand, or by anticipation; a foretaste; as, a *prelibation* of heavenly bliss.

2. A pouring out, or libation, before tasting.

Pre-lim'i-na-ri-ly (prē-līm-tī-nā-rī-ly), *adv.* In a preliminary manner.

Pre-lim'i-na-ry (prē-līm-tī-nā-rī), *a.* [Pref. *pre-* + L. *limnari* belonging to a threshold, fr. *limen*, *liminis*, threshold, entrance: cf. F. *préliminaire*. Cf. **LIMIT**.] Introductory; previous; preceding the main discourse or business; prefatory; as, *preliminary* observations to a discourse or book; *preliminary* articles to a treaty; *preliminary* measures; *preliminary* examinations.

Syn. — Introductory; preparatory; prefatory; preliminary; previous; prior; precedent; antecedent.

Pre-lim'i-na-ry, *n.* *pl.* **PRELIMINARIES** (-rīz). That which precedes the main discourse, work, design, or business; something introductory or preparatory; as, the *preliminaries* to a negotiation or duel; to take one's *preliminaries* the year before entering college.

Syn. — Introduction; preface; prelude.

Pre-lim't (-līt), *v. t.* To limit previously. [R.]

Pre-lu-ck, *v. t.* To look forward. [Obs.] *Surrey.*

Pre-lude' (prē-lūd' or prē-lūd'; 277), *n.* [F. *prélude* (cf. *ILL*, *prælude*, *ILL*, *præcludium*), fr. *prae* before + *ludere* to play. See **PRELUDE**, *v. t.*] An introductory performance, preceding and preparing for the principal matter; a preliminary part, movement, strain, etc.; especially (Mus.), a strain introducing the theme or chief subject; a movement introductory to a fugue, yet independent; — with recent composers often synonymous with *overture*.

The last George was a good prelude to the Encls. *Addison.*

The cause is more than the prelude, the effect is more than the sequel of the fact. *Whewell.*

Syn. — Preface; introduction; preliminary; preamble; forerunner; harbinger; precursor.

Pre-lude' (prē-lūd'), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* **PRELUDED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PRELUDING**.] [L. *praeludere*, *praelusum*; *prae* before + *ludere* to play: cf. F. *pré luder*. See **LU-DICIOUS**.] To play an introduction or prelude; to give a prefatory performance; to serve as prelude.

The musicians preluded on their instruments. *Sir W. Scott.*

We are preluding too largely, and must come at once to the point. *Jeffrey.*

Pre-lude', *v. t.* 1. To introduce with a previous performance; to play or perform a prelude to; as, to *prelude* a concert with a lively air.

2. To serve as prelude to; to precede as introductory. [Music] *preluding* some great tragedy. *Longfellow.*

Pre-lud'er (prē-lūd'ēr), *n.* [L. *praeludēr*, *p. p.* of *praeludere*; *prae* before + *ludere* to play: cf. F. *pré luder*. See **LU-DICIOUS**.] One who plays a prelude. *Mason.*

Pre-lud'i-al (prē-lūd'ī-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a prelude; of the nature of a prelude; introductory. [R.]

Pre-lud-i-ous (-i-ūs), *a.* Preludial. [R.] *Dr. H. More.*

Pre-lun-bar (prē-lūn-bār), *a.* (Anat.) Situated immediately in front of the lobe; — applied to the dorsal part of the abdomen.

Pre-lu-sive (-lū-siv), *a.* [See **PRELUDE**.] Of the nature of a prelude; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow. "Prelusive drops." *Thomson.* — **Pre-lu-sive-ly**, *adv.*

Pre-lu-si-ry (-sī-rī), *a.* In a prelusive way.

Pre-lu-so-ry (-rī), *a.* Introductory; prelusive. *Bacon.*

Premature (prēm'ā-tūr' or prēm'ā-tūr), *a.* [*L. praematurus*, *p. p.* of *praematurus* before + *maturus* ripe. See **MATURE**.] 1. Mature or ripe before the proper time; as, the premature fruits of a hotbed.

2. Happening, arriving, existing, or performed before the proper or usual time; adopted too soon; too early; untimely; as, a premature fall of snow; a premature birth; a premature opinion; premature decay.

3. Arriving or received without due authentication or evidence; as, a premature report.

— **Prematurely**, *adv.* — **Prematureness**, *n.*

Prematurity (prēm'ā-tūr'itē), *n.* [*Cl. F. praematuritē*.] The quality or state of being premature; early, or untimely ripeness; as, the prematurity of genius.

|| **Premaxilla** (prēm'ā-kā-lā), *n.*; *pl.* **PREMAXILLAE** (-lā). [*NL. See PRM. and MAXILLA.*] (*Anat.*) A bone on either side of the middle line between the nose and mouth, forming the anterior part of each half of the upper jawbone; the intermaxilla. In man the premaxilla become united and form the incisive part of the maxillary bone.

Premaxillary (prēm'ā-kā-lā-rē), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the maxillary bones; pertaining to the premaxilla; intermaxillary. — *n.* A premaxilla.

Premeditate (prēm'ē-dī-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMEDITATED** (-tāt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMEDITATING**.] [*L. praemeditatio*, *p. p.* of *praemeditari*: *prae* before + *meditari* to meditate. See **MEDIATE**.] To think on, and revolve in the mind, beforehand; to contrive and design previously; as, to premeditate robbery.

With words premeditated thus he said. *Dryden.*

Premeditate, *v. t.* To think, consider, deliberate, or revolve in the mind, beforehand.

Premeditated, *deliberate*. [*Archais.*] *Bp. Burnet.*

Premeditately, *adv.* With premeditation. *Burke.*

Premeditation (prēm'ē-dī-tāsh'n), *n.* [*L. praemeditatio*: *cf. F. prémeditation.*] The act of meditating or contriving beforehand; previous deliberation; forethought.

Premier (prēm'yer), *v. t.* To merit or deserve beforehand. [*Obs.*] *Eikon Basilike.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

Premial (prēm'yal), *a.* [*L. praemialis*. See **PR** and **MIUM**.] Serving to reward; rewarding. [*R.*] *Baxter.*

2. Something offered or given for the loan of money; bonus; — sometimes synonymous with *interest*, but generally signifying a sum in addition to the capital.

People were tempted to lend, by great premiums and large interest. *Swift.*

3. A sum of money paid to underwriters for insurance, or for undertaking to indemnify for losses of any kind.

4. A sum in advance of, or in addition to, the nominal or par value of anything; as, gold was at a premium; he sold his stock at a premium.

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the molar teeth. — *n.* An anterior molar tooth which has replaced a deciduous molar. See **TOOTH**.

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

To teach, and to admonish. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*: *cf. L. praemolare*.] To forward; to admonish beforehand. [*R.*] *Herrick.*

Premolar (prēm'ō-lār), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREMOLAR** (-lār); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREMOLARING**.] [*Præ. + molar*

Pre-pare' (pré-pár'), *v. t.* 1. To make all things ready; to put things in order; as, to *prepare* for a hostile invasion. "Bid them *prepare* for dinner." *Shak.*

2. To make one's self ready; to get ready; to take the necessary previous measures; as, to *prepare* for death. *Shak.*

Pre-pare' (*pár'*), *n.* Preparation. [*Obs.*]

Pre-para'd' (*pár'd'*), *a.* Made fit or suitable; adapted; ready; as, *prepared* food; *prepared* questions. — **Pre-para'd-ly** (*pár'd-ly*), *adv.* *Shak.* — **Pre-para'd-ness**, *n.*

Pre-para'r (*pár-ér*), *n.* One who, or that which, prepares, fits, or makes ready. *Wood.*

Pre-pay' (*pá'*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PREPAID* (*-pá'd'*); *p. pr. & vb. n. PREPAYING*.] To pay in advance, or beforehand; as, to *prepay* postage.

Pre-pay'ment (*-ment*), *n.* Payment in advance.

Pre-pe'ni-al (*-pé-ní-al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of, or anterior to, the penis.

Pre-pense' (*pré-péns'*), *v. t.* [*Prof. pre- + F. penser* to think. See *PANSY*.] To weigh or consider beforehand; to premeditate. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Sir T. Elyot.*

Pre-pense', *v. i.* To deliberate beforehand. [*Obs.*]

Pre-pense', *n.* [*See PANSY, and cf. PRESENS, v. t.*] Devised, contrived, or planned beforehand; preconceived; premeditated; aforesaid; usually placed after the word it qualifies; as, malice *pre-pense*.

This has not arisen from any misrepresentation or error *pre-pense*. *Soutley.*

Pre-pense'ly, *adv.* In a premeditated manner.

Pre-pol'len (*pré-pól-lens*), *n.* [*L. praepollentia*.] **Pre-pol'len-oy** (*-len-oy*), *n.* The quality or state of being prepollent; superiority of power; predominance; prevalence. [*Obs.*] *Coventry.*

Pre-pol'lent (*-lent*), *a.* [*L. praepollens*, *p. pr. of praepollere* to surpass in power; *prae* before + *pollere* to be powerful.] Having superior influence or power; prevailing; predominant. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Pre-polex (*-lèks*), *n.*; *pl. PREPOLICES* (*-lì-séz*). [*NL. See PAX, POLLEX.*] (*Anat.*) An extra first digit, or rudiment of a digit, on the preaxial side of the pollex.

Pre-ponder (*-pón-dér*), *v. t.* To preponderate. [*Obs.*]

Pre-ponder-ance (*-ans*), *n.* [*Cf. F. prépondérance.*]

Pre-ponder-an-oy (*-an-oy*), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being preponderant; superiority or excess of weight, influence, or power, etc.; an outweighing.

The mind should . . . reject or receive proportionally to the *preponderance* of the greater grounds of probability. *Locke.*

In a few weeks he had changed the relative position of all the states in Europe, and had restored the equilibrium which the *preponderance* of one power had destroyed. *Macaulay.*

2. (*Gram.*) The excess of weight of that part of a canon behind the trunnions over that in front of them.

Pre-ponder-ant (*-ant*), *a.* [*L. praeponderans, -antis*; *cf. F. prépondérant. See PREPONDERATE.*] Preponderating; outweighing; overbalancing; — used literally and figuratively; as, a *preponderant* weight; of *preponderant* importance. — **Pre-ponder-ant-ly**, *adv.*

Pre-ponder-ate (*-át*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PREPONDERATED* (*-át-ed*); *p. pr. & vb. n. PREPONDERATING*.] [*L. praeponderatus, p. p. of praeponderare*; *prae* before + *ponderare* to weigh, *fr. pondus, ponderis*, a weight. See *PONDER*.] 1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight; to exceed in weight; to overbalance.

An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the center of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitudes. *Glanvill.*

2. To overpower by stronger influence or moral power.

3. To cause to prefer; to incline; to decide. [*Obs.*]

The desire to spare Christian blood *preponderates* him for peace. *Fuller.*

Pre-ponder-ate, *r. f.* To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance; figuratively, to exceed in influence, power, etc.; hence, to incline to one side; as, the affirmative side *preponderated*.

That is no just balance in which the heaviest side will not *preponderate*. *By. Wilkins.*

Pre-ponder-a-tion-ly (*-tíng-ly*), *adv.* In a preponderating manner; preponderantly.

Pre-ponder-a-tion (*-tí-shún*), *n.* [*L. praeponderatio*.] The act or state of preponderating; preponderance; as, a *preponderation* of reasons. *I. Watts.*

Pre-pose' (*pré-póz'*), *v. t.* [*F. préposer*; *prae*, *pré* (*prae* before) + *poser*. See *POSSE*.] To place or set before; to prefix. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Pre-po'si-tion (*pré-pó'si-tí-shún*), *n.* [*L. praepositio, fr. praepone* to place before; *prae* before + *ponere* to put, place; *cf. F. préposition. See POSITION, and cf. PROPOST.*] 1. (*Gram.*) A word employed to connect a noun or a pronoun, in an adjectival or adverbial sense, with some other word; a particle used with a noun or pronoun (in English always in the objective case) to make a phrase limiting some other word; — so called because usually placed before the word with which it is phrased; as, a bridge of iron; he comes *from* town; it is good for food; he escaped *by* running.

2. A proposition; an exposition; a discourse. [*Obs.*]

He made a long *preposition* and oration. *Fulcan.*

Pre-po'si-tion-al (*-al*), *a.* [*Cf. F. prépositionnel*.] Of or pertaining to a preposition; of the nature of a preposition. *Earle.* — **Pre-po'si-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pre-po'si-tive (*pré-pó'si-tív*), *a.* [*L. praepositivus*; *cf. F. prépositif*.] (*Gram.*) Put before; prefixed; as, a *prepositive* particle. — *n.* A prepositive word. *Tooke.*

Pre-po'si-tor (*-tór*), *n.* [*NL.*] A scholar appointed to inspect other scholars; a monitor. *Todd.*

Pre-po'si-ture (*-túr*; 133), *n.* [*L. praepositura. See PRAEPOSITIO, and cf. PROPOST.*] The office or dignity of a provost; a provostship. *Loath.*

Pre-pos-sess' (*pré-póz-séz'* or *-póz-séz'*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PREPOSSESSED* (*-póz-séz-sat'*); *p. pr. & vb. n. PREPOSSESSING*.] 1. To preoccupy, as ground or land, to take previous possession of. *Dryden.*

2. To preoccupy, as the mind or heart, so as to preclude other things; hence, to bias or prejudice; to give a

previous inclination to, for or against anything; esp., to induce a favorable opinion beforehand, or at the outset. It created him enemies, and *prepossessed* the lord general. *Erskyn.*

Pre-pos-sess'ing (*pré-póz-séz'ing* or *-póz-séz'ing*), *a.* Tending to invite favor; attracting confidence, favor, esteem, or love; attractive; as, a *prepossessing* manner.

— **Pre-pos-sess'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Pre-pos-sess-ion (*-póz-séz'í-shún* or *-póz-séz'í-shún*), *n.* 1. Preoccupation; prior possession. *Hammond.*

2. Preoccupation of the mind by an opinion, or impression, already formed; preconceived opinion; previous impression; bias; — generally, but not always, used in a favorable sense; as, the *prepossessions* of childhood. "The prejudices and *prepossessions* of the country." *Sir W. Scott.*

Syn. — Bent; bias; inclination; preoccupation; prejudice. See *BENT*.

Pre-pos-sess-or (*-póz-séz-ér* or *-póz-séz-ér*), *n.* One who possesses, or occupies, previously. *R. Brady.*

Pre-pos-ter-ous (*pré-póz-tér-ús*), *a.* [*L. praeposterus*; *prae* before + *posterus* coming after, latter. See *POSTERIOR*.] 1. Having that first which ought to be last; inverted in order. [*Obs.*]

The method I take may be censured as *praeposterous*, because I thus treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in the order of nature. *Woodward.*

2. Contrary to nature or reason; not adapted to the end; utterly and glaringly foolish; unreasonably absurd; perverted. "Most *praeposterous* conclusions." *Shak.*

Præposterous was, that never read so far! *Shak.*

Syn. — Absurd; perverted; wrong; irrational; foolish; monstrous. See *ABSURD*.

— **Pre-pos-ter-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-pos-ter-ous-ness**, *n.*

Pre-pos-ter-ous-ly, *n.* See *PREPOSTER*.

Pre-poten-oy (*pré-pót-en-oy*), *n.* [*L. praepotentia*; *cf. F. prépotence*.] 1. The quality or condition of being prepotent; predominance. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. (*Biol.*) The capacity, on the part of one of the parents, as compared with the other, to transmit more than his or her own share of characteristics to their offspring.

Pre-potent (*-tent*), *a.* [*L. praepotens. See PAX, and POTENT.*] 1. Very powerful; superior in force, influence, or authority; predominant. *Plafiere.*

2. (*Biol.*) Characterized by prepotency. *Darwin.*

Pre-pro-vid'e (*pré-pró-ví'd'*), *v. t.* To provide beforehand. "The materials *preprovided*." *Fuller.*

Pre-pu'blo (*pré-pú-bló*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of, or anterior to, the pubis; pertaining to the pubis.

Pre-pu'blis (*-blis*), *n.* [*NL. See PAX, and PUBIS.*] (*Anat.*) A bone or cartilage, of some animals, situated in the middle line in front of the pubic bones.

Pre-puce (*pré-púsh*), *n.* [*F. prépuce. L. praeputium.*] (*Anat.*) The foreskin.

Pre-pu'tial (*pré-pú-shal*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the prepuce.

Pre-raph'a-el-ism (*-ráf'-á-el-iz'm*), *n.* (*Fine Arts*) **Pre-raph'a-el-ism** (*-tíz'm*), *n.* The doctrine or practice of a school of modern painters who profess to be followers of the painters before Raphael. Its adherents advocate careful study direct from nature, delicacy and minuteness of workmanship, and an exalted and delicate conception of the subject.

Pre-raph'a-el-ite (*-ít*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the style called *præraphælitism*; as, a *præraphælitic* figure; a *præraphælitic* landscape. *Ruskin.*

Pre-raph'a-el-ite, *n.* One who favors or practices art as it was before Raphael; one who favors or advocates *præraphælitism*.

Pre-reg'mant (*pré-rég'-nant*), *n.* One who reigns before another; a sovereign predecessor. [*R.*] *Warner.*

Pre-re-mote (*pré-ré-mót'*), *a.* More remote in previous time or prior order.

In some cases two more links of causation may be introduced, one of them may be termed the *preremote* cause, the other the postremote effect. *Dr. Darwin.*

Pre-re-quire (*-kwir'*), *v. t.* To require beforehand.

Some things are *prerequired* of us. *By. Hall.*

Pre-re-qui-site (*pré-ré-kwí-zít*), *a.* Previously required; necessary as a preliminary to any proposed effect or end; as, *prequisite* conditions of success.

Pre-re-qui-site, *n.* Something previously required, or necessary to an end or effect proposed.

The necessary *prequisites* of freedom. *Goldsmith.*

Pre-re-solve' (*pré-ré-sól-v'*), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p. PRERESOLVED* (*-sól-v'd'*); *p. pr. & vb. n. PRERESOLVING*.] To resolve beforehand; to predetermine. *Sir E. Dering.*

Pre-ro-ga-tive (*pré-róg'-á-tív*), *n.* [*F. prérogative, from L. praerogativa* precedence in voting, preference, privilege, *fr. praerogativus* that is asked before others for his opinion, that votes before or first, *fr. praerogare* to ask before another; *prae* before + *rogare* to ask. See *ROGATION*.] 1. An exclusive or peculiar privilege; prior and indefeasible right; fundamental and essential possession; — used generally of an official and hereditary right which may be asserted without question, and for the exercise of which there is no responsibility or accountability as to the fact and the manner of its exercise.

The two faculties that are the *prærogative* of man — the powers of abstraction and imagination. *J. Taylor.*

An unconstitutional exercise of his *prærogative*. *Macaulay.*

2. Precedence; preeminence; first rank. [*Obs.*]

Then give me leave to have *prærogative*. *Shak.*

The term came into general use in the conflicts between the Crown and Parliaments of Great Britain, especially in the time of the Stuarts.

Prærogative Court (*Eng. Law*), a court which formerly had authority in the matter of wills and administrations, where the deceased left *bona notabilia*, or effects of the value of five pounds, in two or more different dioceses. *Blackstone.* — *Prærogative office*, the office in which wills proved in the Prærogative Court were registered.

Syn. — Privilege; right. See *PRIVILEGE*.

Pre-ro-ga-tive (*pré-róg'-á-tív*), *a.* Endowed with a prerogative, or exclusive privilege. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Pre-ro-ga-tive-ly (*-tív-ly*), *adv.* By prerogative.

Pre-sage (*pré-sáj* or *pré-sáj*; 277), *n.* [*F. présage, L. praesagium, from praesagire. See PASSAGE, v. t.*] 1. Something which foretells or portends a future event; a prognostic; an omen; an augury. "Joy and shout — *presage* of victory." *Milton.*

2. Power to look into the future, or the exercise of that power; foreknowledge; presentiment.

If there be aught of *presage* in the mind. *Milton.*

Syn. — Prognostic; omen; token; sign; presentiment.

Pre-sage' (*pré-sáj'*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PRESAGED* (*-sáj'd'*); *p. pr. & vb. n. PRESAGING*.] [*F. présager, L. praesagire*; *prae* before + *sagire* to perceive acutely or sharply. See *SAGACIOUS*.] 1. To have a presentiment of; to feel beforehand; to foreknow.

2. To foretell; to predict; to foreshow; to indicate.

My dreams *presage* some joyful news at hand. *Shak.*

Pre-sage', *v. i.* To form or utter a prediction; — sometimes used with *of*. *Dryden.*

Pre-sage'ful (*-fúl*), *a.* Full of presages; ominous.

Dark in the glass of some *presageful* mood. *Tennyson.*

Pre-sage'ment (*-ment*), *n.* 1. The act or art of *presaging*; a foreboding. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. That which is *presaged*, or foretold. [*R.*] "Ominous *presagement* before his end." *Sir H. Wotton.*

Pre-sa-g'er (*-sáj-ér*), *n.* One who, or that which, *presages*; a foreteller; a foreboder. *Shak.*

Pre-sa-gious (*-jús*), *a.* Foreboding; ominous. [*Obs.*]

Pres-by-ope (*pré-sbí-óp*), *n.* (*Med.*) One who has presbyopia; a farsighted person.

Pres-by-op-ia (*-óp-i-á*), *n.* (*NL.*, from Gr. *πρόσβυς* old, *n.*, an old man + *ὄψ*, *ὄρα*, the eye.) (*Med.*) A defect of vision consequent upon advancing age. It is due to rigidity of the crystalline lens, which produces difficulty of accommodation and recession of the near point of vision, so that objects very near the eyes can not be seen distinctly without the use of convex glasses. Called also *hypermetropia*.

Pres-by-op-ic (*-óp-ík*), *a.* Affected by presbyopia; also, remedying presbyopia; farsighted.

Pres-by-opy (*-óp-ý*), *n.* [*Cf. F. presbyopie.*] See *PRESBYOPIA*.

Pres-byte (*pré-sbí-t*), *n.* [*Gr. πρεσβύτερος* an old man.] Same as *PREBYTER*. *Dunblon.*

Pres-by-ter (*pré-sbí-tér* or *pré-s'*; 277), *n.* [*L.* an elder, *fr. Gr. πρεσβύτερος. See PASTOR.*] 1. An elder in the early Christian church. See 2d *Citation* under *Bishop*, *n.*, 1.

2. (*Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.*) One ordained to the second order in the ministry; — called also *priest*.

I rather term the one sort *presbyter* than priest. *Hooker.*

New *presbyter* is but old priest writ large. *Milton.*

3. (*Presbyterian Ch.*) A member of a presbytery, whether lay or clerical.

4. A Presbyterian. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

Pres-by-ter-al (*pré-sbí-tér-al* or *pré-s'*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a presbyter or presbytery; presbyterial.

Pres-by-ter-ate (*-át*; 48), *n.* [*L. presbyteratus*; *cf. F. presbytérat*.] A presbytery; also, presbyterialship. *Heber.*

Pres-by-ter-ess, *n.* A female presbyter. *Bale.*

Pres-by-ter-ial (*-tér-í-al*), *a.* [*Cf. F. presbytéréal.*] Presbyterian. "Presbyterial government." *Milton.*

Pres-by-ter-ian (*-án*), *a.* [*Cf. F. presbytérien.*] Of or pertaining to a presbyter, or to ecclesiastical government by presbyters; relating to those who uphold church government by presbyters; also, to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of a communion so governed.

Pres-by-ter-ian, *n.* [*Cf. F. presbytérien.*] One who maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters; a member of the Presbyterian church.

Reformed Presbyterians. See *CAMERONIAN*.

Pres-by-ter-ian-ism (*-iz'm*), *n.* [*Cf. F. presbytérianisme.*] That form of church government which invests presbyters with all spiritual power, and admits no prelates over them; also, the faith and polity of the Presbyterian churches, taken collectively.

Pres-by-ter-ian-um (*-úm*), *n.* [*Arch.*] Same as *PRESBYTERY*.

Pres-by-ter-ship (*pré-sbí-tér-shíp* or *pré-s'*), *n.* The office or station of a presbyter; presbyterate.

Pres-by-ter-y (*pré-sbí-tér-ý* or *pré-s'*; 277), *n.*; *pl. PRESBYTERIES* (*-íz*). [*L. presbyterium, Gr. πρεσβυτήριον. See PRESBYTER, and cf. PRESBYTERIUM.*] 1. A body of elders in the early Christian church.

2. (*Presbyterian Ch.*) A judicatory consisting of all the ministers within a certain district, and one layman, who is a ruling elder, from each parish or church, commissioned to represent the church in conjunction with the pastor. This body has a general jurisdiction over the churches under its care, and is next below the provincial synod in authority.

3. The Presbyterian religion or polity. [*R.*] *Taitler.*

4. (*Arch.*) That part of the church reserved for the officiating priests. (*b*) The residence of a priest or clergyman. *Grail.*

Pres-byt'ri-a (*pré-sbí-t'ri-á*), *n.* [*NL. See PRESBYTERY.*] (*Med.*) Presbyopia.

Pres-byt'ri-o (*-t'ri-o*), *a.* (*Med.*) Same as *PRESBYTOPIC*.

Pres-byt'ri-ism (*pré-sbí-t'ri-iz'm*), *n.* Presbyopia.

Pres-byt'ri-la (*pré-sbí-t'ri-lá*), *n.* [*NL.*] (*Anat.*) The part of the scapula in front of, or above, the spine, or mesoscapula.

Pre-scap'u-lar (*-lér*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the scapula; supraspinous.

Pre-sci-ence (*pré-sí-shenz* or *-shenz*; 277), *n.* [*F. prescience, L. praescientia. See PRESCIENT.*] Knowledge of events before they take place; foresight.

God

Pre-sci-ent (prē'shē-ent or -shent), *a.* [*L. praesciens, -entis*, p. pr. of *praescire* to foreknow; *prae* before + *scire* to know: cf. *F. prescient*. See **SCIENCE**.] Having knowledge of coming events; foreknowing; foreseeing; conscious beforehand. *Pope*.

Henry . . . had shown himself sensible, and almost *prescient*, of this event. *Bacon*.

Pre-sci-ent-ly, *adv.* With prescience or foresight.

Pre-scind' (prē'shīnd'), *v. t.* [*L. praescindere* to cut off in front; *prae* before + *scindere* to cut asunder: cf. *F. prescinder*.] 1. To cut off; to abstract. [*Obs.*] *Norris*.

2. (*Metaph.*) To consider by a separate act of attention or analysis. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Pre-scind-ent (-ent), *a.* [*L. praescindens*, p. pr.] Cutting off; abstracting. [*R.*] *Cheyne*.

Pre-scious (prē'shūsh), *a.* [*L. praescius*; *prae* before + *scius* knowing, fr. *scire* to know.] Foreknowing; having foreknowledge; *as, praescious of ill.* [*R.*] *Dryden*.

Pre-scribe (prē'skrīb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PRESCRIBED* (-skrib'd'), p. pr. & vb. n. **PRESCRIBING**.] [*L. praescribere, praescriptum*; *prae* before + *scribere* to write. See **SCRIBE**.] 1. To lay down authoritatively as a guide, direction, or rule of action; to impose as a presumptory order; to dictate; to appoint; to direct. *Shak.*

Prescribe not us our duties. *Shak.*

Let streams *prescribe* their fountains where to run. *Dryden*.

2. (*Med.*) To direct, as a remedy to be used by a patient; *as, the doctor prescribed quinine.*

Syn.—To appoint; order; command; dictate; ordain; institute; establish.

Pre-scribe, *v. i.* 1. To give directions; to dictate.

A forwardness to prescribe to their opinions. *Locke*.

2. To influence by long use. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne*.

3. (*Med.*) To write or give medical directions; to indicate remedies; *as, to prescribe for a patient in a fever.*

4. (*Law*) To claim by prescription; to claim a title to a thing on the ground of immemorial use and enjoyment, that is, by a custom having the force of law.

Pre-scrib-er (-skrib'ēr), *n.* One who prescribes.

Pre-script (prē'skript), *a.* [*L. praescriptus*, p. p. of *praescribere*: cf. *F. prescript*. See **PRESCRIBE**.] Directed; prescribed. "A *prescript* form of words." *Jer. Taylor*.

Pre-script, *n.* [*L. praescriptum*: cf. *OF. prescript*.] 1. Direction; precept; model prescribed. *Milton*.

2. A medical prescription. [*Obs.*] *Ip. Fell*.

Pre-script-i-ble (prē'skript-i-b'l), *a.* [*cf. F. prescriptible*.] Depending on, or derived from, prescription; proper to be prescribed. *Grafton*.

Pre-scription (-shūn), *n.* [*F. prescription, L. praescriptio*, an inscription, preface, precept, demurrer, prescription (in sense 3), fr. *praescribere*. See **PRESCRIBE**.] 1. The act of prescribing, directing, or dictating; direction; precept; also, that which is prescribed.

2. (*Med.*) A direction of a remedy or of remedies for a disease, and the manner of using them; a medical recipe; also, a prescribed remedy.

3. (*Law*) A prescribing for title; the claim of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment; the right or title acquired by possession had during the time and in the manner fixed by law. *Bacon*.

That profound reverence for law and *prescription* which has long been characteristic of Englishmen. *Macaulay*.

CF. *Prescription* differs from *custom*, which is a local usage, while *prescription* is personal, annexed to the person only. *Prescription* only extends to incorporeal rights, such as a right of way, or of common. What the law gives of common rights is not the subject of *prescription*. *Blackstone, Cruise, Kent*. In Scotch law, *prescription* is employed in the sense in which *limitation* is used in England and America, namely, to express that operation of the lapse of time by which obligations are extinguished or titles protected. *Sir T. Craig, Erskine*.

Pre-script-ive (-iv), *a.* [*L. praescriptivus* of a demurrer or legal exception.] (*Law*) Consisting in, or acquired by, immemorial or long-continued use and enjoyment; *as, a prescriptive right* or title; pleading the continuance and authority of long custom.

The right to be drowsy in protracted toil has become *prescriptive*. *J. M. Mason*.

Pre-script-ive-ly, *adv.* By prescription.

Pre-scutum (prē'skūtūm), *n.*; pl. **PRESCUTA** (-tā). [*NL.* See **PRÆ**, and **SCUTUM**.] (*Zool.*) The first of the four pieces composing the dorsal part, or tergum, of a thoracic segment of an insect. It is usually small and inconspicuous.

Pre-se-ance (prē'sē-ans), *n.* [*F. préséance*. See **PRÉ**.] Priority of place in sitting. [*Obs.*] *Carew*.

Pre-se-lect (prē'sē-lēkt'), *v. t.* To select beforehand.

Pre-sence (prē'sēns), *n.* [*F. présence, L. praesentia*. See **PRESENT**.] 1. The state of being present, or of being within sight or call, or at hand; — opposed to *absence*.

2. The place in which one is present; the part of space within one's ken, call, influence, etc.; neighborhood without the intervention of anything that forbids intercourse.

Wrath shall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy entire. *Milton*.

3. Specifically, neighborhood to the person of one of superior or exalted rank; also, presence chamber.

In such a presence here to plead my thoughts. *Shak.*

An't please your grace, the two great cardinals
Wait in the presence. *Shak.*

4. The whole of the personal qualities of an individual; person; personality; especially, the person of a superior, as a sovereign.

The Sovran Presence thus replied. *Milton*.

5. An assembly, especially of persons of rank or nobility; noble company.

Omar, of all this presence does contain,
Give her your wrath whom you esteem most fair. *Dryden*.

6. Port; mien; air; personal appearance. "Rather dignity of presence than beauty of aspect." *Bacon*.

A graceful presence bespeaks acceptance. *Collier*.

Presence chamber, or Presence room, the room in which a great personage receives company. *Addison*. "Chambers of presence." *Bacon*. — Presence of mind, that state of the mind in which all its faculties are alert, prompt, and acting harmoniously in obedience to the will, enabling one to reach, as it were spontaneously or by intuition, just conclusions in sudden emergencies.

Pre-sen-sa-tion (prē'sēn-sā'shūn), *n.* Previous sensation, notion, or idea. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More*.

Pre-sen-sion (prē'sēn'shūn), *n.* [*L. praesensio*, fr. *praesentare* to perceive beforehand. See **PRESENT**.] Previous perception. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne*.

Pre-sent (prē'sent), *a.* [*F. présent, L. praesens, -entis*, that is before one, in sight or at hand, p. p. of *praesentare* to be before; *prae* before + *esse* to be. See **EASSENCE**.] 1. Being at hand, within reach or call, within certain contemplated limits; — opposed to *absent*.

These things have I spoken unto you, being yet *present* with you. *John xiv. 25*.

2. Now existing, or in process; begun but not ended; now in view, or under consideration; being at this time; not past or future; *as, the present session of Congress; the present state of affairs; the present instance.*

I'll bring thee to the present business. *Shak.*

3. Not delayed; immediate; instant; coincident. "A present recompense." "A present pardon." *Shak.*

An ambassador . . . desires a present audience. *Massinger*.

4. Ready; quick in emergency; *as, a present wit.* [*R.*]

5. Favorably attentive; propitious. [*Archaic*]

To find a god so present to my prayer. *Dryden*.

Present *tense* (*Gram.*), the tense or form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time; *as, I am writing, I write, or I do write.*

Pres-ent, *n.* [*cf. F. présent*. See **PRESENT**, *a.*] 1. Present time; the time being; time in progress now, or at the moment contemplated; *as, at this present.*

Past and present, wound in one. *Tennyson*.

2. *pl.* (*Law*) Present letters or instrument, as a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, or other writing; *as, in the phrase, "Know all men by these presents," that is, by the writing itself, "as he has litters praesentes;"* — in this sense, rarely used in the singular.

3. (*Gram.*) A present tense, or the form of the verb denoting the present tense.

At present, at the present time; now. — For the present, for the time being; temporarily. — In present, at once, without delay. [*Obs.*] "With them, in present, half his kingdom; the rest to follow at his death." *Milton*.

Pre-sent' (prē'sent'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PRESENTED*, p. pr. & vb. n. **PRESENTING**.] [*F. présenter, L. praesentare*, fr. *praesens*, *a.* See **PRESENT**, *a.*] 1. To bring or introduce into the presence of some one, especially of a superior; to introduce formally; to offer for acquaintance; *as, to present an envoy to the king; (with the reciprocal pronoun) to come into the presence of a superior.*

Now there was a day when the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord. *Job i. 6*.

2. To exhibit or offer to view or notice; to lay before one's perception or cognizance; to set forth; *as, to present a fine appearance.*

Lecturers' memory is ever . . . presenting him with the thoughts of other persons. *I. Watts*.

3. To pass over, esp. in a ceremonious manner; to give in charge or possession; to deliver; to make over.

Soldiers in romance assist their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Pope*.

4. To make a gift of; to bestow; to give, generally in a formal or ceremonious manner; to grant; to confer.

My last, least offering, I present thee now. *Cowper*.

5. Hence: To endow; to bestow a gift upon; to favor, as with a donation; also, to court by gifts.

Octavia presented the poet for his admirable elegy on her son Marcellus. *Dryden*.

6. To represent; to personate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

7. In specific uses: (a) To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to offer to the bishop or ordinary as a candidate for institution.

The patron of a church may present his clerk to a parsonage or vicarage; that is, may offer him to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted. *Blackstone*.

(b) To nominate for support at a public school or other institution. *Lamb*. (c) To lay before a public body, or an official, for consideration, as before a legislature, a court of judicature, a corporation, etc.; *as, to present a memorial, petition, remonstrance, or indictment.* (d) To lay before a court as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially of, as a crime or offense; to find or represent judicially; *as, a grand jury present certain offenses or nuisances, or whatever they think to be public injuries.* (e) To bring an indictment against. [*U.S.*] (f) To aim, point, or direct, as a weapon; *as, to present a pistol* or the point of a sword to the breast of another.

Present arms (*Mil.*), the command in response to which the gun is carried perpendicularly in front of the center of the body, and held there with the left hand grasping it at the lower band, and the right hand grasping the small of the stock, in token of respect, *as, in saluting a superior officer; also, the position taken at such a command.*

Pre-sent', *v. i.* (*Med.*) To appear at the mouth of the uterus so as to be perceptible to the finger in vaginal examination; — said of a part of an infant during labor.

Pres-ent (prē'sent), *n.* [*F. présent*.] Anything presented or given; a gift; a donative; *as, a Christmas present.*

Syn.—Gift; donation; donative; ben- Present Arms.

6. Port; mien; air; personal appearance. "Rather dignity of presence than beauty of aspect." *Bacon*.

A graceful presence bespeaks acceptance. *Collier*.

Presence chamber, or Presence room, the room in which a great personage receives company. *Addison*. "Chambers of presence." *Bacon*. — Presence of mind, that state of the mind in which all its faculties are alert, prompt, and acting harmoniously in obedience to the will, enabling one to reach, as it were spontaneously or by intuition, just conclusions in sudden emergencies.

Pre-sen-sa-tion (prē'sēn-sā'shūn), *n.* Previous sensation, notion, or idea. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More*.

Pre-sen-sion (prē'sēn'shūn), *n.* [*L. praesensio*, fr. *praesentare* to perceive beforehand. See **PRESENT**.] Previous perception. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne*.

Pre-sent (prē'sent), *a.* [*F. présent, L. praesens, -entis*, that is before one, in sight or at hand, p. p. of *praesentare* to be before; *prae* before + *esse* to be. See **EASSENCE**.] 1. Being at hand, within reach or call, within certain contemplated limits; — opposed to *absent*.

These things have I spoken unto you, being yet *present* with you. *John xiv. 25*.

2. Now existing, or in process; begun but not ended; now in view, or under consideration; being at this time; not past or future; *as, the present session of Congress; the present state of affairs; the present instance.*

I'll bring thee to the present business. *Shak.*

3. Not delayed; immediate; instant; coincident. "A present recompense." "A present pardon." *Shak.*

An ambassador . . . desires a present audience. *Massinger*.

4. Ready; quick in emergency; *as, a present wit.* [*R.*]

5. Favorably attentive; propitious. [*Archaic*]

To find a god so present to my prayer. *Dryden*.

Present *tense* (*Gram.*), the tense or form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time; *as, I am writing, I write, or I do write.*

Pres-ent, *n.* [*cf. F. présent*. See **PRESENT**, *a.*] 1. Present time; the time being; time in progress now, or at the moment contemplated; *as, at this present.*

Past and present, wound in one. *Tennyson*.

2. *pl.* (*Law*) Present letters or instrument, as a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, or other writing; *as, in the phrase, "Know all men by these presents," that is, by the writing itself, "as he has litters praesentes;"* — in this sense, rarely used in the singular.

3. (*Gram.*) A present tense, or the form of the verb denoting the present tense.

At present, at the present time; now. — For the present, for the time being; temporarily. — In present, at once, without delay. [*Obs.*] "With them, in present, half his kingdom; the rest to follow at his death." *Milton*.

Pre-sent' (prē'sent'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PRESENTED*, p. pr. & vb. n. **PRESENTING**.] [*F. présenter, L. praesentare*, fr. *praesens*, *a.* See **PRESENT**, *a.*] 1. To bring or introduce into the presence of some one, especially of a superior; to introduce formally; to offer for acquaintance; *as, to present an envoy to the king; (with the reciprocal pronoun) to come into the presence of a superior.*

Now there was a day when the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord. *Job i. 6*.

2. To exhibit or offer to view or notice; to lay before one's perception or cognizance; to set forth; *as, to present a fine appearance.*

Lecturers' memory is ever . . . presenting him with the thoughts of other persons. *I. Watts*.

3. To pass over, esp. in a ceremonious manner; to give in charge or possession; to deliver; to make over.

Soldiers in romance assist their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Pope*.

4. To make a gift of; to bestow; to give, generally in a formal or ceremonious manner; to grant; to confer.

My last, least offering, I present thee now. *Cowper*.

5. Hence: To endow; to bestow a gift upon; to favor, as with a donation; also, to court by gifts.

Octavia presented the poet for his admirable elegy on her son Marcellus. *Dryden*.

6. To represent; to personate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

7. In specific uses: (a) To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to offer to the bishop or ordinary as a candidate for institution.

The patron of a church may present his clerk to a parsonage or vicarage; that is, may offer him to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted. *Blackstone*.

(b) To nominate for support at a public school or other institution. *Lamb*. (c) To lay before a public body, or an official, for consideration, as before a legislature, a court of judicature, a corporation, etc.; *as, to present a memorial, petition, remonstrance, or indictment.* (d) To lay before a court as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially of, as a crime or offense; to find or represent judicially; *as, a grand jury present certain offenses or nuisances, or whatever they think to be public injuries.* (e) To bring an indictment against. [*U.S.*] (f) To aim, point, or direct, as a weapon; *as, to present a pistol* or the point of a sword to the breast of another.

Present arms (*Mil.*), the command in response to which the gun is carried perpendicularly in front of the center of the body, and held there with the left hand grasping it at the lower band, and the right hand grasping the small of the stock, in token of respect, *as, in saluting a superior officer; also, the position taken at such a command.*

Pre-sent', *v. i.* (*Med.*) To appear at the mouth of the uterus so as to be perceptible to the finger in vaginal examination; — said of a part of an infant during labor.

Pres-ent (prē'sent), *n.* [*F. présent*.] Anything presented or given; a gift; a donative; *as, a Christmas present.*

Syn.—Gift; donation; donative; ben- Present Arms.

6. Port; mien; air; personal appearance. "Rather dignity of presence than beauty of aspect." *Bacon*.

A graceful presence bespeaks acceptance. *Collier*.

Presence chamber, or Presence room, the room in which a great personage receives company. *Addison*. "Chambers of presence." *Bacon*. — Presence of mind, that state of the mind in which all its faculties are alert, prompt, and acting harmoniously in obedience to the will, enabling one to reach, as it were spontaneously or by intuition, just conclusions in sudden emergencies.

Pre-sen-sa-tion (prē'sēn-sā'shūn), *n.* Previous sensation, notion, or idea. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More*.

Pre-sen-sion (prē'sēn'shūn), *n.* [*L. praesensio*, fr. *praesentare* to perceive beforehand. See **PRESENT**.] Previous perception. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne*.

Pre-sent (prē'sent), *a.* [*F. présent, L. praesens, -entis*, that is before one, in sight or at hand, p. p. of *praesentare* to be before; *prae* before + *esse* to be. See **EASSENCE**.] 1. Being at hand, within reach or call, within certain contemplated limits; — opposed to *absent*.

These things have I spoken unto you, being yet *present* with you. *John xiv. 25*.

2. Now existing, or in process; begun but not ended; now in view, or under consideration; being at this time; not past or future; *as, the present session of Congress; the present state of affairs; the present instance.*

I'll bring thee to the present business. *Shak.*

3. Not delayed; immediate; instant; coincident. "A present recompense." "A present pardon." *Shak.*

An ambassador . . . desires a present audience. *Massinger*.

4. Ready; quick in emergency; *as, a present wit.* [*R.*]

5. Favorably attentive; propitious. [*Archaic*]

To find a god so present to my prayer. *Dryden*.

Present *tense* (*Gram.*), the tense or form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time; *as, I am writing, I write, or I do write.*

Pres-ent, *n.* [*cf. F. présent*. See **PRESENT**, *a.*] 1. Present time; the time being; time in progress now, or at the moment contemplated; *as, at this present.*

Past and present, wound in one. *Tennyson*.

2. *pl.* (*Law*) Present letters or instrument, as a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, or other writing; *as, in the phrase, "Know all men by these presents," that is, by the writing itself, "as he has litters praesentes;"* — in this sense, rarely used in the singular.

3. (*Gram.*) A present tense, or the form of the verb denoting the present tense.

At present, at the present time; now. — For the present, for the time being; temporarily. — In present, at once, without delay. [*Obs.*] "With them, in present, half his kingdom; the rest to follow at his death." *Milton*.

Pre-sent' (prē'sent'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PRESENTED*, p. pr. & vb. n. **PRESENTING**.] [*F. présenter, L. praesentare*, fr. *praesens*, *a.* See **PRESENT**, *a.*] 1. To bring or introduce into the presence of some one, especially of a superior; to introduce formally; to offer for acquaintance; *as, to present an envoy to the king; (with the reciprocal pronoun) to come into the presence of a superior.*

Now there was a day when the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord. *Job i. 6*.

2. To exhibit or offer to view or notice; to lay before one's perception or cognizance; to set forth; *as, to present a fine appearance.*

Lecturers' memory is ever . . . presenting him with the thoughts of other persons. *I. Watts*.

3. To pass over, esp. in a ceremonious manner; to give in charge or possession; to deliver; to make over.

Soldiers in romance assist their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. <

the drawee for acceptance, or to the acceptor for payment. See *Bill of exchange*, under *BILL*. *Mosley & W.*

Pres-ent-ness (prĕs'ent-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being present; presence. [*Obs.*] "Presentness of mind in danger." *Clarendon*.

Pres-en-tor' (prĕs'en-twĕr'), *n.* [Formed after analogy of French.] An ornamental tray, dish, or the like, used as a salver.

Pres-er-va-ble (prĕ-zĕrv'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being preserved; admitting of preservation.

Pres-er-va-tion (prĕs'ĕrv-ā-shŭn), *n.* [Cf. *F. préservation*.] The act or process of preserving, or keeping safe; the state of being preserved, or kept from injury, destruction, or decay; security; safety; *as, preservation of life, fruit, game, etc.*; a picture in good preservation. Give us particulars of thy preservation. *Shak.*

Pres-er-va-tive (prĕ-zĕrv'ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. *F. préservatif*.] Having the power or quality of preserving; tending to preserve, or keep from injury, decay, etc.

Pres-er-va-tive, *n.* That which preserves, or has the power of preserving; a preservative agent.

To wear tablets as preservatives against the plague. *Bacon.*

Pres-er-va-to-ry (tĕ-rĭ), *a.* Preservative. *Sp. Hall.*

Pres-er-va-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* PRESERVATORIES (-rĭz). 1. A preservative. [*Obs.*] *Whitlock.*

2. A room, or apparatus, in which perishable things, as fruit, vegetables, etc., can be preserved without decay.

Pres-er-ve' (prĕ-zĕrv'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PRESERVED (-zĕrvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRESERVING.] [F. *préserver*, from *L. prae* before + *servare* to save, preserve; cf. *L. praeservare* to observe beforehand. See *SERVE*.] 1. To keep or save from injury or destruction; to guard or defend from evil, harm, danger, etc.; to protect.

O Lord, thou preservest man and beast. *Ps. xxxvi. 6.*

Now, good angels preserve the king. *Shak.*

2. To save from decay by the use of some preservative substance, as sugar, salt, etc.; to season and prepare for remaining in a good state, as fruits, meat, etc.; as, to preserve peaches or grapes.

You can not preserve it from tainting. *Shak.*

3. To maintain throughout; to keep intact; as, to preserve appearances; to preserve silence.

To preserve game, to protect it from extermination.

Syn. — To keep; save; secure; uphold; sustain; defend; spare; protect; guard; shield. See *KEEP*.

Pres-erve', *v. i.* 1. To make preserves. *Shak.*

2. To protect game for purposes of sport.

Pres-erve', *n.* 1. That which is preserved; fruit, etc., seasoned and kept by suitable preparation; esp., fruit cooked with sugar; — commonly in the plural.

2. A place in which game, fish, etc., are preserved for purposes of sport, or for food.

Pres-er-ve' (prĕ-zĕrv'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, preserves, saves, or defends, from destruction, injury, or decay; esp., one who saves the life or character of another. *Shak.*

2. One who makes preserves of fruit.

Game preserver. See under *GAME*.

Pres-show' (prĕ-shŏ'), *v. t.* To foreshow.

Pres-side' (-zĭd'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PRESIDING; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRESIDING.] [*L. praesidere*; *prae* before + *sedere* to sit; cf. *F. présider*. See *SIT*.] 1. To be set, or to sit, in the place of authority; to occupy the place of president, chairman, moderator, director, etc.; to direct, control, and regulate, as chief officer; as, to preside at a public meeting; to preside over the senate.

2. To exercise superintendence; to watch over.

Some o'er the public magazines preside. *Dryden.*

Pres'i-dence (prĕz'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* See *PRESIDENCY*. [*Obs.*]

Pres'i-den-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PRESIDENCIES (-sĭz). [Cf. *F. présidence*.] 1. The function or condition of one who presides; superintendence; control and care.

2. The office of president; as, Washington was elected to the presidency.

3. The term during which a president holds his office; as, during the presidency of Madison.

4. One of the three great divisions of British India, the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies, each of which had a council of which its governor was president.

Pres'i-dent (-dĕnt), *n.* President. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pres'i-dent, *a.* Occupying the first rank or chief place; having the highest authority; presiding. [*R.*]

His angels president

In every province. *Milton.*

Pres'i-dent, *n.* [F. *président*, *L. praesident*, *antis*, *p. pr. of praesidere*. See *PRESIDE*.] 1. One who is elected or appointed to preside; a presiding officer, as of a legislative body. Specifically: (a) The chief officer of a corporation, company, institution, society, or the like. (b) The chief executive officer of the government in certain republics; as, the president of the United States.

2. A protector; a guardian; a presiding genius. [*Obs.*]

Just Apollo, president of verse. *Waller.*

Pres'i-den-tial (-dĕn'tshl), *a.* 1. Presiding or watching over. "Presidential angels." *Glenville.*

2. Of or pertaining to a president; as, the presidential chair; a presidential election.

Pres'i-den-tial-ship (prĕz'ĭ-dĕnt-shĭp), *n.* The office and dignity of president; presidency.

Pre-sid'er (prĕ-sĭd'ĕr), *n.* One who presides.

Pre-sid'i-al (-sĭd'ĭ-ā), *a.* [*L. praesidialis* and *praesidiarius*.] 1. Relating to a president, or to the office of president; as, a presidial army.

Pre-sid'i-a-ry (-sĭd'ĭ-ā-ry), *a.* Relating to a president, or to the office of president; as, a presidial army.

Pre-sid'i-a-ry, *n.* [*L. praesidiarius*.] A guard. [*Obs.*] "Heavenly praesidiaries." *Sp. Hall.*

Pre-sid'ing (prĕ-sĭd'ĭng), *a.* & *n.* from *PRESIDE*.

Presiding elder. See under *2d ELDER*.

Pre-sid'i-o (prĕ-sĭd'ĭ-ō), *n.* [*Sp.*] A place of defense; a fortress; a garrison or guardhouse.

Pre-sid'i-o, *n.* [*Sp.*] A place of defense; a fortress; a garrison or guardhouse.

Pre-sid'i-o, *n.* [*Sp.*] A place of defense; a fortress; a garrison or guardhouse.

Pre-sid'i-o, *n.* [*Sp.*] A place of defense; a fortress; a garrison or guardhouse.

Pre-sid'i-o, *n.* [*Sp.*] A place of defense; a fortress; a garrison or guardhouse.

Pre-sid'i-o, *n.* [*Sp.*] A place of defense; a fortress; a garrison or guardhouse.

Pre-sid'i-o, *n.* [*Sp.*] A place of defense; a fortress; a garrison or guardhouse.

Pre-sid'i-o, *n.* [*Sp.*] A place of defense; a fortress; a garrison or guardhouse.

Pre-sig-ni-fi-ca-tion (prĕ-sĭg'nĭ-ty-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*L. praesignificatio*. See *PRAESIGNIFY*.] The act of signifying or showing beforehand.

Pre-sig-ni-ty (-sĭg'nĭ-ty), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PRESIGNIFYING (-sĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRESIGNIFYING.] [*L. praesignificare*; *prae* before + *significare* to signify.] To intimate or signify beforehand; to praesage.

Pre-sphe-noid (-sĭf'noid), *a.* [*Anat.*] Situated in front of the sphenoid bone; of or pertaining to the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone (i. e., the presphenoid bone).

Presphenoid bone (*Anat.*), the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone in front of the basisphenoid. It is usually a separate bone in the young or fetus, but becomes a part of the sphenoid in the adult.

Pre-sphe-noid, *n.* (*Anat.*) The presphenoid bone.

Pre-sphe-noid'al (prĕs'fĭ-noid'al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the presphenoid bone; presphenoid.

Pre-spi-nal (prĕs'pĭ-nl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Prevertebral.

Press (prĕs), *n.* (*Zool.*) An East Indian insectivore (*Tupaia ferruginea*). It is arboreal in its habits, and has a bushy tail. The fur is soft, and varies from rusty red to maroon and to brownish black.

Press, *v. t.* [Corrupt. fr. *prest* ready money advanced, a loan; hence, earnest money given soldiers on entering service. See *PREST*, *n.*] To force into service, particularly into naval service; to impress.

The peaceful peasant to the wars is pressed. *Dryden.*

Press, *n.* [For *prest*, confused with *press*.] A commission to force men into public service, particularly into the navy.

I have misused the king's press. *Shak.*

Press gang, or **Pressgang**, a detachment of seamen under the command of an officer empowered to force men into the naval service. See *IMPRESS GANG*, under *IMPRESS*.

Press money, money paid to a man enlisted into public service. See *PREST MONEY*, under *PREST*, *a.*

Press, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PRESSED (prĕst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRESSING.] [F. *presser*, fr. *L. pressare* to press, fr. *premere*, *pressum*, to press. Cf. *PAINT*, *v.*] 1. To urge, or act upon, with force, as weight; to act upon by pushing or thrusting, in distinction from pulling; to crowd or compel by a gradual and continued exertion; to bear upon; to squeeze; to compress; as, we press the ground with the feet when we walk; we press the couch on which we repose; we press substances with the hands, fingers, or arms; we are pressed in a crowd.

Good measure, pressed down, and shaken together. *Luke vi. 38.*

2. To squeeze, in order to extract the juice or contents of; to squeeze out, or express, from something.

From sweet kernels pressed, *Milton.*

And I took the grapes and pressed them into Pharaoh's cup, and I gave the cup into Pharaoh's hand. *Gen. xl. 11.*

3. To squeeze in or with suitable instruments or apparatus, in order to compact, make dense, or smooth; as, to press cotton bales, paper, etc.; to smooth by ironing; as, to press clothes.

4. To embrace closely; to hug.

Lend thee shook at these alarms, *Pope.*

And pressed Palenon closer in her arms.

5. To oppress; to bear hard upon.

Press not a falling man too far. *Shak.*

6. To straiten; to distress; as, to be pressed with want or hunger.

7. To exercise very powerful or irresistible influence upon or over; to constrain; to force; to compel.

Paul was pressed in the spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ. *Acts xviii. 5.*

8. To try to force (something upon someone); to urge or inculcate with earnestness or importunity; to enforce; as, to press divine truth on an audience.

He pressed a letter upon me within this hour. *Dryden.*

Be sure to press upon him every motive. *Addison.*

9. To drive with violence; to hurry; to urge on; to ply hard; as, to press a horse in a race.

The posts . . . went out, being hastened and pressed on, by the king's commandment. *Esther viii. 14.*

Press differs from *drive* and *strike* in usually denoting a slow or continued application of force; whereas *drive* and *strike* denote a sudden impulse of force.

Pressed brick. See under *BRICK*.

Press, *v. t.* 1. To exert pressure; to bear heavily; to push, crowd, or urge with steady force.

2. To move on with urging and crowding; to make one's way with violence or effort; to bear onward forcibly; to crowd; to throng; to encroach.

They pressed upon him for to touch him. *Mark iii. 10.*

3. To urge with vehemence or importunity; to exert a strong or compelling influence; as, an argument presses upon the judgment.

Press, *n.* [F. *presse*. See 4th *PRESS*.] 1. An apparatus or machine by which any substance or body is pressed, squeezed, stamped, or shaped, or by which an impression of a body is taken; sometimes, the place or building containing a press or presses.

2. Specifically, a printing press.

3. The art or business of printing and publishing; hence, printed publications, taken collectively, more especially newspapers or the persons employed in writing for them; as, a free press is a blessing, a licentious press is a curse.

4. An upright case or closet for the safe keeping of articles; as, a clothes press. *Shak.*

5. The act of pressing or thronging forward.

In their throng and press to that last hold. *Shak.*

6. Urgent demands of business or affairs; urgency; as, a press of engagements.

Press, *n.* [F. *presse*. See 4th *PRESS*.] 1. An apparatus or machine by which any substance or body is pressed, squeezed, stamped, or shaped, or by which an impression of a body is taken; sometimes, the place or building containing a press or presses.

2. Specifically, a printing press.

3. The art or business of printing and publishing; hence, printed publications, taken collectively, more especially newspapers or the persons employed in writing for them; as, a free press is a blessing, a licentious press is a curse.

4. An upright case or closet for the safe keeping of articles; as, a clothes press. *Shak.*

5. The act of pressing or thronging forward.

In their throng and press to that last hold. *Shak.*

6. Urgent demands of business or affairs; urgency; as, a press of engagements.

Press, *n.* [F. *presse*. See 4th *PRESS*.] 1. An apparatus or machine by which any substance or body is pressed, squeezed, stamped, or shaped, or by which an impression of a body is taken; sometimes, the place or building containing a press or presses.

2. Specifically, a printing press.

3. The art or business of printing and publishing; hence, printed publications, taken collectively, more especially newspapers or the persons employed in writing for them; as, a free press is a blessing, a licentious press is a curse.

4. An upright case or closet for the safe keeping of articles; as, a clothes press. *Shak.*

5. The act of pressing or thronging forward.

In their throng and press to that last hold. *Shak.*

6. Urgent demands of business or affairs; urgency; as, a press of engagements.

7. A multitude of individuals crowded together; a crowd of single things; a throng.

They could not come nigh unto him for the press. *Mark ii. 4.*

Cylinder press, a printing press in which the impression is produced by a revolving cylinder under which the form passes; also, one in which the form of type or plates is curved around a cylinder, instead of resting on a flat bed.

Hydrostatic press. See under *HYDROSTATIC*. — **Liberty of the press**, the free right of publishing books, pamphlets, or papers, without previous restraint or censorship, subject only to punishment for libelous, seditious, or morally pernicious matters. — **Press bed**, a bed that may be folded, and included, in a press or closet. *Boswell.* — **Press of sail** (*Naut.*), as much sail as the state of the wind will permit.

Press'er (prĕs'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, presses.

Presser bar, or **Presser wheel** (*Knitting machine*), a bar or wheel which closes the bars of the needles to enable the loops of the yarn to pass over them. — **Presser foot**, the part of a sewing machine which rests on the cloth and presses it down upon the table of the machine.

Press'gang' (-gāng'), *n.* See *Press gang*, under *PRESS*.

Press'ing, *a.* Urgent; exacting; importunate; as, a pressing necessity. — **Press'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Press'ion (prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [*L. pressio*; cf. *F. pression*. See 4th *PRESS*.] 1. The act of pressing; pressure. [*Obs.*]

Sir I. Newton.

2. (*Cartesian Philo.*) An endeavor to move.

Press'ist-ros'ter (prĕs'ĭs-rŏs'tĕr), *n.* [*L. pressus* pressed (p. p. of *premere*) + *rostrum* beak; cf. *F. pressirostre*. See 4th *PRESS*.] (*Zool.*) One of a tribe of wading birds (*Pressirostridae*) including those which have a compressed beak, as the plovers.

Press'ist-ros'tral (-rŏs'trāl), *a.* (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to the Pressirostridae.

Press'ist-tant (-tānt), *a.* [*See* 4th *PRESS*.] Gravitating; heavy. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Press'ive (prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Pressing; urgent; also, oppressive; as, pressive taxation. [*R.*] *Sp. Hall.*

Press'ly (prĕs'ĭl), *adv.* Closely; concisely. [*Obs.*]

Press'man (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* PRESSMEN (-mĕn). 1. One who manages, or attends to, a press, esp. a printing press.

2. One who presses clothes; as, a tailor's pressman.

Press'man, *n.* [*See* 2d *PRESS*.] One of a press gang, who aids in forcing men into the naval service; also, one forced into the service.

Press'or (-ŕ), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Causing, or giving rise to, pressure or to an increase of pressure; as, *pressor* nerve fibers, stimulation of which excites the vasomotor center, thus causing a stronger contraction of the arteries and consequently an increase of the arterial blood pressure; — opposed to *depressor*. *Landois & Stirling.*

Press'pack' (prĕs'pāk'), *v. t.* To pack, or prepare for packing, by means of a press.

Press'sur-age (prĕs'hŭr-āj), *n.* [*F.*] 1. Pressure.

2. The juice of the grape extracted by the press; also, a fee paid for the use of a wine press.

Press'sure (prĕs'hŭr; 138), *n.* [*OF*, fr. *L. pressura*, fr. *premere*. See 4th *PRESS*.] 1. The act of pressing, or the condition of being pressed; compression; a squeezing; a crushing; as, a pressure of the hand.

2. A constraining force or impulse of any kind; as, the pressure of poverty; the pressure of taxes; the pressure of motives on the mind; the pressure of civilization.

Where the pressure of danger was not felt. *Macauley.*

3. Affliction; distress; grievance.

My people's pressures are grievous. *Eikon Basilike.*

In the midst of his great troubles and pressures. *Atterbury.*

4. Urgency; as, the pressure of business.

5. Impression; stamp; character impressed.

All saws of books, all forms, all pressures past. *Shak.*

6. (*Mech.*) The action of a force against some obstacle or opposing force; a force in the nature of a thrust, distributed over a surface, often estimated with reference to the amount upon a unit's area.

Atmospheric pressure. Center of pressure, etc. See under *ATMOSPHERIC*, *CENTER*, etc. — **Back pressure** (*Steam engine*), pressure which resists the motion of the piston, as the pressure of exhaust steam which does not find free outlet. — **Fluid pressure**, pressure like that exerted by a fluid. It is a thrust which is normal and equally intense in all directions around a point. *Hankine.* — **Pressure gauge**, a gauge for indicating fluid pressure; a manometer.

Press'work' (prĕs'wŭrk'), *n.* The art of printing from the surface of type, plates, or engravings in relief, by means of a press; the work so done. *MacKellar.*

Prest (prĕst), *imp. & p. p.* of *PRESS*.

Prest, *a.* [*OF*, *prest*, *F. prêt*, fr. *L. praestus* ready. Cf. *PASTO*.] 1. Ready; prompt; prepared. [*Obs.*]

All prest to such battle he was. *R. of Gloucester.*

2. Neat; tidy; proper. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Prest money, money formerly paid to men when they enlisted into the British service; — so called because it bound those that received it to be ready for service when called upon.

Prest, *n.* [*OF*

Bag. Law A payment of money; a toll or duty; also, the rendering of a service.

Prestation money, a sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop.

Pres'ter (prĕs'tĕr), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. *πρεσβυτης*, from *πρεσβυα*, to kindly, or burn, and *πρεσβυ* to blow up, swell out by blowing.] 1. A meteor or exhalation formerly supposed to be thrown from the clouds with such violence that by collision it is set on fire. [Obs.]

2. *pl.* One of the veins of the neck when swollen with anger or other excitement. [Obs.]

Pres'ter, *n.* [OF. *prestre*. See **PREST.**] A priest or presbyter; as, *Pres'ter John*. [Obs.]

Prester'num (prĕs'tĕr'nŭm), *n.* [NL.] (Anat.) The anterior segment of the sternum; the manubrium. — **Prester'nal** (-nal), *a.*

Pres't-dig'i-tal (prĕs'tĕ-dij'ĭ-tal), *a.* Nimble-fingered; having fingers fit for prestidigitatation, or juggling. [R.] "His prestidigitat hand." Charles Reade.

Pres't-dig'i-tat'ion (prĕs'tĕ-dij'ĭ-tā'shun), *n.* Legerdamian; sleight of hand; juggling.

Pres't-dig'i-ta'tor (prĕs'tĕ-dij'ĭ-tā'tŕ), *n.* [L. *praesto* ready + *digitus* finger; cf. *F. prestigitateur*.] One skilled in legerdamian or sleight of hand; a juggler.

Pres'tige (prĕs'tij; *F. prĕs'tĕzh*; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *praestigium* delusion, illusion, *praestigiæ* deceptions, jugglers' tricks, prob. fr. *prae* before + the root of *stringere* to extinguish, originally, to prick. See **STRICK**, *v.*]

1. Delusion; illusion; trick. [Obs.]

The sophisms of infidelity, and the prestiges of imposture. *Sp. Warburton.*

2. Weight or influence derived from past success; expectation of future achievements founded on those already accomplished; force or charm derived from acknowledged character or reputation. "The prestige of his name must go for something." *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Pres'tig'i-ation (prĕs'tij'ĭ-ā'shun), *n.* [L. *praestigiare* to deceive by juggling tricks, fr. *praestigiare*. See **PRESTIGE**.] Legerdamian; prestidigitatation. [Obs.]

Pres'tig'i-a'tor (-tĭj'ĭ-tā'tŕ), *n.* [L. *praestigiator*.] A juggler; a prestidigitator. [Obs.] *Dr. H. More.*

Pres'tig'i-a-to-ry (-ā-tŕ-y), *a.* Consisting of impostures; juggling. [Obs.]

Pres'tig'i-ous (prĕs'tij'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praestigiosus*.] Practicing tricks; juggling. [Obs.] *Cotton Mather.*

Pres'ti-mo-ni-um (prĕs'tĕ-tĭ-mŏ-nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *praestimonium*, fr. L. *praestare* to furnish, supply; cf. *F. prestimonie*. See **PREST**, *n.*] (Canon Law) A fund for the support of a priest, without the title of a benefice. The patron is the collector.

Pres'ti-si-mo (prĕs'tĕ-sĭ-mŏ), *adv.* [It., superl. of *presto*.] (Mus.) Very quickly; with great rapidity.

Pres'to (prĕs'tŏ), *adv.* [It. or Sp. *presto* quick, quickly. See **PREST**, *a.*] 1. Quickly; immediately; in haste; suddenly.

Presto! begone! 'tis here again. *Swift.*

2. (Mus.) Quickly; rapidly; — a direction for a quick, lively movement or performance, quicker than allegro, or any rate of time except prestissimo.

Pre-stric'tion (prĕs'trĭk'tŭ-shun), *n.* [L. *praestrictio* a binding fast, fr. *praestringere*. See **PRE** and **STRINGENT**.] Obstruction, dimness, or defect of sight. [Obs.] *Milton.*

Pre-su-l'tor (prĕs-sul'tŕ), *n.* [L. *praesul'tor*; *prae* before + *salire* to dance.] A leader in the dance. [R.]

Pre-sum'a-bile (prĕs-sŭm'ā-bĭ-l), *a.* [Cf. *F. présumable*.] Such as may be presumed or supposed to be true; that seems entitled to belief without direct evidence.

Pre-sum'a-bly, *adv.* In a presumable manner; by, or according to, presumption.

Pre-sume' (-sŭm'), *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **PRESUMED** (-sŭmd'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PRESUMING**.] [*F. présumer*, L. *praesumere*, *praesumptum*; *prae* before + *sumere* to take. See **ASSUME**, **REDUCE**.] 1. To assume or take beforehand; esp., to do or undertake without leave or authority previously obtained.

Dare he presume to scorn us in this manner? *Shak.*

2. To take or suppose to be true, or entitled to belief, without examination or proof, or on the strength of probability; to take for granted; to infer; to suppose.

Every man is to be presumed innocent till he is proved to be guilty. *Blackstone.*

What rests but that the mortal sentence pass, . . . Which he presumes already vain and void, Because not yet inflected? *Milton.*

Pre-sume', *v. i.* 1. To suppose or assume something to be, or to be true, on grounds deemed valid, though not amounting to proof; to believe by anticipation; to infer; as, we may presume too far.

2. To venture, go, or act, by an assumption of leave or authority not granted; to go beyond what is warranted by the circumstances of the case; to venture beyond license; to take liberties; — often with *on* or *upon* before the ground of confidence.

Do not presume too much upon my love. *Shak.*

This man presumes upon his parts. *Locke.*

Pre-sum'ed-ly, *adv.* By presumption.

Pre-sumer (-ĕr), *n.* One who presumes; also, an arrogant person. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Pre-sum'ing-ly, *adv.* Confidently; arrogantly.

Pre-sump'tion (-sŭmp'shun; 215), *n.* [L. *praesumptio*; cf. *F. présomption*, OF. also *presumpcion*. See **PRESUMPTIVE**.] 1. The act of presuming, or believing upon probable evidence; the act of assuming or taking for granted; inference on incomplete proof.

2. Ground for presuming; evidence probable, but not conclusive; strong probability; reasonable supposition; as, the presumption is that an event has taken place.

3. That which is presumed or assumed; that which is supposed or believed to be real or true, on evidence that is probable but not conclusive. "In contradiction to these very plausible presumptions." *De Quincey.*

4. The act of venturing beyond due bounds; an overstepping of the bounds of reverence, respect, or courtesy; forward, overconfident, or arrogant opinion or conduct; presumptuousness; arrogance; effrontery.

Thy son I killed for his presumption. *Shak.*

I had the presumption to dedicate to you a very unfinished piece. *Dryden.*

Conclusive presumption See under **CONCLUSIVE**. — **Presumption of fact** (*law*), an argument of a fact from a fact; an inference as to the existence of one fact not certainly known, from the existence of some other fact known or proved, founded on a previous experience of their connection; supposition of the truth or real existence of something, without direct or positive proof of the fact, but grounded on circumstantial or probable evidence which entitles it to belief. *Burrill. Best. Wharton.* — **Presumption of law** (*law*), a postulate advanced in advance to all cases of a particular class, *a.*, the presumption of innocence and of regularity of records. Such a presumption is rebuttable or irrebuttable.

Presump'tive (prĕs-sŭmp'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. *F. présomptif*.] 1. Based on presumption or probability; grounded on probable evidence; probable; as, *presumptive proof*.

2. Presumptuous; arrogant. [R.] *Sir T. Browne.*

Presumptive evidence (*law*), that which is derived from circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact, as distinct from direct evidence or positive proof; indirect or circumstantial evidence. "Presumptive evidence of felony should be cautiously admitted." *Blackstone.* The distinction, however, between direct and presumptive (or circumstantial) evidence is now generally abandoned; all evidence being now more or less direct and more or less presumptive. — **Presumptive heir**. See *their presumptive*, under **HEIR**.

Pre-sump'tu-ous-ly, *adv.* By presumption, or supposition grounded on probability; presumably.

Pre-sump'tu-ous (-sŭmp'tŭ-ŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *praesumptuosus*; cf. *F. présomptueux*, OF. also *presumptuosus*. See **PRESUMPTIVE**.] 1. Full of presumption; presuming; overconfident or venturesome; audacious; rash; taking liberties unduly; arrogant; insolent; as, a *presumptuous commander*; *presumptuous conduct*.

A class of presumptuous men, whom age has not made cautious, nor adversity wise. *Buckminster.*

2. Based on presumption; as, a *presumptuous idea*. "False, presumptuous hope." *Milton.*

3. Done with bold design, rash confidence, or in violation of known duty; willful. "Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins." *Ps. xix. 13.*

Syn. — Overconfident; foolhardy; rash; presuming; forward; arrogant; insolent.

Pre-sump'tu-ous-ly, *adv.* In a presumptuous manner; arrogantly.

Pre-sump'tu-ous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being presumptuous.

Pre-sup-po-sal (prĕs-sŭp-pŏz'al), *n.* Presupposition. [R.] "Presupposal of knowledge." *Hooker.*

Pre-sup-pose' (-pŏz'), *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **PRESUPPOSED** (-pŏzd'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PRESUPPOSING**.] [*Pre-* + *suppose*; cf. *F. présupposer*.] To suppose beforehand; to imply as antecedent; to take for granted; to assume; as, creation *presupposes* a creator.

Each (kind of knowledge) presupposes many necessary things learned in other sciences, and known beforehand. *Hooker.*

Pre-sup-po-si-tion (prĕs-sŭp-pŏ-zĭ-sh'ŭn), *n.* [*Pre-* + *supposition*; cf. *F. présupposition*.] 1. The act of presupposing; an antecedent implication; presumption.

2. That which is presupposed; a previous supposition or surmise.

Pre-sur-mise' (prĕs-sŭr-mĭz'), *n.* A surmise previously formed.

Pre-sys-tole' (-sĭs-tŏl'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Preceding the systole or contraction of the heart; as, the *pre-systolic friction sound*.

Pre-tem-po-ral (prĕ-tĕm'pŏ-ral), *a.* (Anat.) Situated in front of the temporal bone.

Pre-ten'ce (-tĕns'), *n.* **Pre-ten'ce-ful**, *a.* **Pre-ten'ce-less, *a.* See **PRETENSE**, **PRETENSEFUL**, **PRETENSELESS**.**

Pre-ten'd' (prĕ-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **PRETENDED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PRETENDING**.] [*OF. pre-tendre* to lay claim to, *F. prétendre*, L. *pretendere*, *pretentum*, to stretch forward, *pretens* to simulate, assert; *prae* before + *tendere* to stretch. See **TEND**, *v. i.*] 1. To lay a claim to; to allege a title to; to claim.

Chiefs shall be grudging the part which they pretend. *Dryden.*

2. To hold before, or put forward, as a cloak or disguise for something else; to exhibit as a veil for something hidden. [R.]

Let that too heavenly form, pretended To helish falsehood, snare them. *Milton.*

3. To hold out, or represent, falsely; to put forward, or offer, as true or real (something untrue or unreal); to show hypocritically, or for the purpose of deceiving; to simulate; to feign; as, to *pretend friendship*.

Let this let him know, Surprised, willfully transgressing, he pretend. *Milton.*

4. To inter; *a.* to design; to plot; to attempt. [Obs.]

Such as shall pretend Malicious practices against his state. *Shak.*

5. To hold before one; to extend. [Obs.] "His target always over her pretended." *Spenser.*

Pre-ten'd', *v. i.* 1. To put in, or make, a claim, truly or falsely; to allege a title to; to lay claim to, or strive after, something; — usually with *to*. "Countries that pretend to freedom." *Swift.*

For to what fine he would anon pretend, That know I well. *Chaucer.*

2. To hold out the appearance of being, possessing, or performing; to profess; to make believe; to feign; to sham; as, to *pretend to be asleep*. "[He] pretended to drink the waters." *Macaulay.*

Pre-ten'd'ant (-ant), *n.* A pretender; a claimant.

Pre-ten'd'ed, *a.* Making a false appearance; unreal; false; as, a *pretended friend*. — **Pre-ten'd'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Pre-ten'd'ence (prĕ-tĕnd'ĕns), *n.* The act of pretending; pretense. [Obs.]

Pre-ten'd'er (-ĕr), *n.* 1. One who lays claim, or asserts a title (to something); a claimant. Specifically, *The Pretender* (*Eng. Hist.*), the son or the grandson of James II., the heir of the royal family of Stuart, who laid claim to the throne of Great Britain, from which the house was excluded by law.

It is the shallow, unimproved intellects that are the confident pretenders to certainty. *Glanville.*

2. One who pretends, simulates, or feigns.

Pre-ten'd'er-ship, *n.* The character, right, or claim of a pretender. *Swift.*

Pre-ten'd'ing-ly, *adv.* As by right or title; arrogantly; presumptuously. *Collier.*

Pre-ten'se' (prĕ-tĕns'), *n.* [LL. *pretentus*, for L. *Pre-ten'ce'*; *pretentus*, *p. p.* of *pretendere*. See **PRETEND**, and cf. **TENSION**.] 1. The act of laying claim; the claim laid; assumption; pretension.

Primogeniture can not have any pretense to a right of solely inheriting property or power. *Locke.*

I went to Lambeth with Sir R. Brown's pretense to the wardenship of Merton College, Oxford. *Evelyn.*

2. The act of holding out, or offering, to others something false or feigned; presentation of what is deceptive or hypocritical; deception by showing what is unreal and concealing what is real; false show; simulation; as, *pretense of illness*; under *pretense of patriotism*; on *pretense of revenging Caesar's death*.

3. That which is pretended; false, deceptive, or hypocritical show, argument, or reason; pretext; feint.

Let not the Trojans, with a feigned pretense Of proffered peace, delude the Latian prince. *Dryden.*

4. Intention; design. [Obs.]

A very pretense and purpose of unkindness. *Shak.*

See the Note under **OFFENSE**.

Syn. — Mask; appearance; color; show; pretext; excuse. — **PRETENSE**, **PRETEXT**. A pretense is something held out as real when it is not so, thus falsifying the truth. A pretext is something woven up in order to cover or conceal one's true motives, feelings, or reasons. Pretense is often, but not always, used in a bad sense.

Pre-ten'sed' (-tĕns'), *a.* Pretended; feigned. [Obs.]

Pre-ten'sed-ly (-tĕns'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [Obs.]

Pre-ten'se-ful (-tĕns'ŭl), *a.* Abounding in pretenses.

Pre-ten'se-less, *a.* Not having or making pretenses.

Pre-ten'sion (-tĕns'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. *F. prétention*. See **PRETEND**, **TENSION**.] 1. The act of pretending, or laying claim; the act of asserting right or title.

The arrogant pretensions of Genghis contributed to protract the discussion. *Macaulay.*

2. A claim made, whether true or false; a right alleged or assumed; a holding out the appearance of possessing a certain character; as, *pretensions to scholarship*.

This was but an invention and pretension given out by the Spaniards. *Baron.*

Men indulge those opinions and practices that favor their pretensions. *L'Estrange.*

Pre-ten'ta-tive (-tĕn'tā-tĭv), *a.* [*Pre-* + *tentative*; cf. L. *pretentare* to try beforehand.] Fitted for trial beforehand; experimental. [R.] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Pre-ten'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [Cf. *F. prétentieux*. See **PRETEND**.] Full of pretension; disposed to lay claim to more than is one's due; presuming; assuming. — **Pre-ten'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-ten'tious-ness**, *n.*

Pre'ter (-prĕtĕr'), *n.* [*L. praeter* past, beyond, originally a compar. of *prae* before. See **FOR**, *prep.*] A prefix signifying past, by, beyond, more than; as, *pretermission*, a permitting to go by; *preternatural*, beyond or more than is natural. [Written also *praeter*.]

Pre'ter-hu-man (-hŭ'man), *a.* [*Pre-* + *praeter* + *human*.] More than human.

Pre'ter-ri-ent (prĕ-tĕr'ri-ent), *a.* [L. *praeteriens*, *p. pr.* See **PRETERIT**.] Passed through; antecedent; previous; as, *praeterit states*. [R.]

Pre'ter-im-per-fect (prĕ-tĕr'im-pĕr'fĕkt), *a.* & *n.* [*Pre-* + *praeter* + *imperfect*.] (*Gram.*) Old name of the tense also called *imperfect*.

Pre'ter-lat (prĕ-tĕr-lat or prĕ-tĕr'), *n.* [*Pre-* + *praeter* + *-lat*.] 1. One whose chief interest is in the past; one who regards the past with most pleasure or favor.

2. (*Theol.*) One who believes the prophecies of the Apocalypse to have been already fulfilled. *Farrar.*

Pre'ter-it (prĕ-tĕr'ĭt or prĕ-tĕr'ĭt; 277), *a.* [L. *praeteritus*, *p. p.* of *praeterire* to go or pass by; *praeter* beyond, by + *ire* to go; cf. *F. praeterit*. See **ISSUE**.]

[Written also *praeterite* and *praeterite*.] 1. (*Gram.*) Past; — applied to a tense which expresses an action or state as past.

2. Belonging wholly to the past; passed by. [R.]

Things and persons as thoroughly praeterite as Romulus and Numa. *Lowell.*

Pre'ter-it, n. (*Gram.*) The praeterit tense; also, a word in the praeterit tense. Same as **PRETERIT**.

Pre'ter-it-ness, *a.* & *n.* Same as **PRETERITNESS**.

Pre'ter-i-tion (prĕ-tĕr'ĭ-sh'ŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *praeteritio*; cf. *F. préterition*.] 1. The act of passing, or going past; the state of being past. *Ep. Hall.*

2. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which, in pretending to pass over anything, a summary mention of it is made; as, "I will not say he is valiant, he is learned, he is just." Called also *paraleipsis*.

3. (*Law*) The omission by a testator of some one of his heirs who is entitled to a portion. *Bouvier.*

Pre'ter-i-tive (prĕ-tĕr'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* (*Gram.*) Used only or chiefly in the praeterit or past tenses, as certain verbs.

Pre'ter-i-t-ness (prĕ-tĕr'ĭ-tĕs or prĕ-tĕr'ĭt'), *n.* The quality or state of being past. *Bentley. Lowell.*

Pre'ter-lap-sed' (prĕ-tĕr'ĭ-kpĕt'), *a.* [L. *praeterlapsus*, *p. p.* of *praeterlabi* to glide by. See **PRETER**, **LAPSE**.] Past; as, *praeterlapsed ages*. [R.]

Pre'ter-le-gal (-lĕ-gal), *a.* [*Pre-* + *praeter* + *legal*.] Exceeding the limits of law. [R.]

Pre-ter-mis-sion (prē-tār-mīsh'ūn), *n.* [L. *praetermissio*. See **PRETERMIT**.] 1. The act of passing by or omitting; omission. *Milton.*

2. (*Rhet.*) See **PRETERITION**.

Pre-ter-mit' (-mīt'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PRETERMITTID**; *pr. pr. & vb. n.* **PRETERMITTING**.] [L. *praetermittere*, *praetermissum*; *praeter* beyond + *mittere* to send. See **MISSION**.] To pass by; to omit; to disregard. *Bacon.*

Pre-ter-nat'-u-ral (-nāt'ū-rāl; 135), *a.* [Pref. *pre-* + *ter-nat'*.] Beyond or different from what is natural, or according to the regular course of things, but not clearly supernatural or miraculous; strange; inexplicable; extraordinary; uncommon; irregular; abnormal; as, a preternatural appearance; a preternatural stillness; a preternatural presentation (in childbirth) or labor.

This vile and preternatural temper of mind. *South.*

Syn. — See **SUPERNATURAL**.

Pre-ter-nat'-u-ral-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The state of being preternatural; a preternatural condition.

Pre-ter-nat'-u-ral-ity (-rāl'ī-tē), *n.* Preternaturalness. [*R.*] *Dr. John Smith.*

Pre-ter-nat'-u-ral-ly (-nāt'ū-rāl-ly; 135), *adv.* In a preternatural manner or degree. *Bacon.*

Pre-ter-nat'-u-ral-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being preternatural.

Pre-ter-per-foot (-pēr'fēkt), *a. & n.* [Pref. *pre-* + *ter-per'*.] (*Gram.*) Old name of the tense also called *preterit*.

Pre-ter-plu-per-foot (-plū'pēr'fēkt), *a. & n.* [Pref. *pre-* + *pluperfect*.] (*Gram.*) Old name of the tense also called *pluperfect*.

Pre-ter-ti-a-ry (prē-tēr'tsh'ī-ā-ry), *a.* (*Geol.*) Earlier than Tertiary.

Pre-ter-vo-tion (-vōk'shūn), *n.* [L. *praeterfectio*, fr. *praeterferere* to carry beyond. See **INVECTION**.] The act of carrying past or beyond. [*R.*] *Abp. Potter.*

Pre-ter-z' (prē-tēr'z'), *v. t.* [L. *praeterzere*. See **PRETEXT**.] To frame; to devise; to disguise or excuse; hence, to pretend; to declare falsely. [*Obs.*]

Pre-text (prē-tēkst or prē-tēkst; 271), *n.* [F. *prétexte*, L. *praetextum*, fr. *praetextus*, p. p. of *praetextare* to weave before, allege as an excuse; *prae* before + *texere* to weave. See **TEXT**.] Ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a color or cover for the real reason or motive; pretense; disguise.

They suck the blood of those they depend on, under a pretext of service and kindness. *L. Extrange.*

With how much or how little pretext of reason. *Dr. H. More.*

Syn. — Pretense; excuse; semblance; disguise; appearance. See **PRETENSE**.

Pre-ter-zure (prē-tēr'zūr; 135), *n.* A pretext. [*Obs.*]

Pre-tib'-al (prē-tīb'ī-āl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the tibia.

Pre-tor (prē-tōr), *n.* [L. *praetor*, for *praetor*, fr. *prae* to go before; *tor* before + *ire* to go. See **ISSUE**.] 1. (*Rom. Antig.*) A civil officer or magistrate among the ancient Romans.

Originally the *praetor* was a kind of third consul; but at an early period two praetors were appointed, the first of whom (*praetor urbanus*) was a kind of mayor or city judge; the other (*praetor peregrinus*) was a judge of cases in which one or both of the parties were foreigners. Still later, the number of praetors, or judges, was further increased.

2. Hence, a mayor or magistrate. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Pre-tor-ial (prē-tōr'ī-āl), *a.* Pretorian. *Burke.*

Pre-tor-ian (-an), *a.* [L. *praetorianus*; cf. F. *préto-rien*.] Of or pertaining to a pretor or magistrate; judicial; exercised by, or belonging to, a pretor; as, pretorian power or authority.

Pretorian bands or guards, or Pretorians (*Rom. Hist.*), the emperor's bodyguards, instituted by the Emperor Augustus in nine cohorts of 1,000 men each. — Pretorian gate (*Rom. Antig.*), that one of the four gates in a camp which lay next the enemy. *Brande & C.*

Pre-tor-ian, *n.* A soldier of the pretorian guard.

Pre-tor-ian (-ian), *n.* [L. *praetorium*, fr. *praetor*.] 1. The general's tent in a Roman camp; hence, a council of war, because held in the general's tent.

2. The official residence of a governor of a province; hence, a palace; a splendid country seat.

Pre-tor-ship (prē-tōr'ship), *n.* The office or dignity of a pretor.

Pre-tor-ture (prē-tōr'tūr; 135), *v. t.* To torture beforehand. *Fuller.*

Pre-ti-ly (prē-tī-ly), *adv.* In a pretty manner.

Pre-ti-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being pretty; — used sometimes in a disparaging sense.

A style . . . without sententious pretension or antithetical pretences. *Jeffrey.*

Pre-ty (prē-tē), *a.* [Compar. **PRETTIER** (-tē-ēr); superl. **PRETTIEST**.] [*OE.* *præti*, *AS.* *prettig*, *pretig*, *crafty*, *aly*, akin to *præti*, *præti*, *deceit*, *trickery*, *ice*, *prettig* *tricky*, *pretti* *trick*; probably fr. Latin, perhaps through Celtic; cf. W. *præti* *act*, *deed*, *practice*, *LL.* *practica* *execution*, *practice*, *plot*. See **PRACTICE**.] 1. Pleasing by delicacy or grace; attracting, but not striking or impressing; of a pleasing and attractive form or color; having slight or diminutive beauty; neat or elegant without elevation or grandeur; pleasingly, but not grandly, conceived or expressed; as, a pretty face; a pretty flower; a pretty poem.

That which is little can be but pretty, and by claiming dignity becomes ridiculous. *Johnson.*

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever ran on the greenward. *Shak.*

2. Moderately large; considerable; as, he had saved a pretty fortune. "Wavering a pretty while." *Evelyn.*

3. Affectingly nice; foppish; — used in an ill sense. The pretty gentleman is the most complaisant creature in the world. *Spectator.*

4. Mean; despicable; contemptible; — used ironically; as, a pretty trick; a pretty fellow.

5. Stout; strong and brave; intrepid; valiant. [*Scot.*] [He] observed they were pretty men, meaning not handsome, but stout, warlike fellows. *Sir W. Scott.*

Syn. — Elegant; neat; fine. See **HANDSOME**.

Pre-ty (prē-tē), *adv.* In some degree; moderately; considerably; rather; almost; — less emphatic than *very*; as, I am pretty nure of the fact; pretty cold weather.

Pretty plainly professes himself a sincere Christian. *Atterbury.*

Pre-ty-ish, *a.* Somewhat pretty. *Walpole.*

Pre-ty-ism (-iz'm), *n.* Affectation of a pretty style, manner, etc. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev.*

Pre-ty-spo-ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Spoken or speaking prettily. [*Colloq.*]

Pre-ty-ty (prē-tē-tē), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PRE-TY-IFIED** (-id); *pr. pr. & vb. n.* **PRE-TYIFYING**.] To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type. *Bp. Pearson.*

Pre-tzel (prē-tēl), *n.* [G. *pretzel*, *breizel*. Cf. **BRETZEL**.] A kind of German biscuit or cake in the form of a twisted ring, salted on the outside.

Pre-val' (prē-vāl'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PREVAILED** (-vāld'); *pr. pr. & vb. n.* **PREVAILING**.] [*F.* *prevailoir*, OF. *prevaleir*, L. *praevalere*; *prae* before + *valere* to be strong, able, or worth. See **VALIANT**.] 1. To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to gain the advantage; to have the upper hand, or the mastery; to succeed; — sometimes with *over* or *against*.

When Moses held up his hand, Israel prevailed, and when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed. *Ex. xvii. 11.*

So David prevailed over the Philistine. *1 Sam. xvii. 50.*

This kingdom could never prevail against the united power of England. *Swift.*

2. To be in force; to have effect, power, or influence; to be predominant; to have currency or prevalence; to obtain; as, the practice prevails to this day.

This custom makes the short-sighted bigots, and the warier skeptics, as far as it prevails. *Locke.*

3. To persuade or induce; — with *on*, *upon*, or *with*; as, I prevailed on him to wait.

He was prevailed with to restrain the Earl. *Clarendon.*

Prevail upon some judicious friend to be your constant hearer, and allow him the utmost freedom. *Swift.*

Pre-val'-ing, *a.* 1. Having superior force or influence; efficacious; persuasive. *Shak.*

Saints shall assist thee with prevailing prayers. *Rowe.*

2. Predominant; prevalent; most general; as, the prevailing disease of a climate; a prevailing opinion.

Syn. — See **PREVALENT**.

Pre-val'-ing-ly, *adv.* So as to prevail.

Pre-val'-ment (-ment), *n.* Prevalence; superior influence; efficacy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pre-val'-ence (prē-vāl'ens), *n.* [L. *praevalentia*; cf. F. *prévalence*. See **PREVALENT**.] The quality or condition of being prevalent; superior strength, force, or influence; general existence, reception, or practice; wide extension; as, the prevalence of virtue, of a fashion, or of a disease; the prevalence of a rumor.

The duke better know what kind of arguments were of prevalence with him. *Clarendon.*

Pre-val'-en-cy (-en-sē), *n.* See **PREVALENT**.

Pre-val'-ent (-lent), *a.* [L. *praevalens*, *entis*, p. pr. of *praevalere*. See **PREVALENT**.] 1. Gaining advantage or superiority; having superior force, influence, or efficacy; prevailing; predominant; successful; victorious.

Brennus told the Roman ambassadors, that *praevalent* arms were as good as any title. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Most generally received or current; most widely adopted or practiced; also, generally or extensively existing; widespread; prevailing; as, a prevalent observance; prevalent disease.

This was the most received and prevalent opinion. *Woodward.*

Syn. — Prevailing; predominant; successful; efficacious; powerful. — **PREVALENT**, **PREVAILING**. What customarily prevails is *prevailing*; a *prevailing* fashion.

What actually prevails is *prevailing*; as, the prevailing winds are west. Hence, *prevailing* is the livelier and more pointed word, since it represents a thing in action.

It is sometimes the stronger word, since a thing may prevail sufficiently to be called *prevailing*, and yet require greater strength to make it actually *prevailing*.

Pre-val'-ent-ly, *adv.* In a prevalent manner. *Prior.*

Pre-var-i'-cate (prē-vār'ī-kāt), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PREVARICATED** (-kāt); *pr. pr. & vb. n.* **PREVARICATING**.] [*L.* *praevaricatus*, p. p. of *praevaricare* to walk crookedly, to collude; *prae* before + *varicare* to straddle, fr. *varicus* straddling, *varius* bent. See **VARICOSE**.] 1. To shift or turn from one side to the other, from the direct course, or from truth; to speak with equivocation; to shuffle; to quibble; as, he *prevaricates* in his statement.

He *prevaricates* with his own understanding. *South.*

2. (*Civil Law*) To collude, as where an informer colludes with the defendant, and makes a sham prosecution.

3. (*Eng. Law*) To undertake a thing falsely and deceitfully, with the purpose of defeating or destroying it.

Syn. — To evade; equivocate; quibble; shuffle. — **PREVARICATE**, **EVAD**, **EQUIVOCATE**. One who *evades* a question ostensibly answers it, but really turns aside to some other point. He who *equivocates* uses words which have a double meaning, so that in one sense he can claim to have said the truth, though he does in fact deceive, and intends to do it. He who *prevaricates* talks all round the question, hoping to "dodge" it, and disclose nothing.

Pre-var-i'-cate, *v. t.* To evade by a quibble; to transgress; to pervert. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Pre-var-i'-cation (-kāt'shūn), *n.* [L. *praevaricatio*, cf. F. *prévarication*.] 1. The act of prevaricating, shuffling, or quibbling, to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth; a deviation from the truth and fair dealing.

The august tribunal of the skies, where no prevarication shall avail. *Gray.*

2. A secret abuse in the exercise of a public office.

3. (*Law*) (*a*) (*Roman Law*) The collusion of a former with the defendant, for the purpose of making a

sham prosecution. (*b*) (*Common Law*) A false or deceitful seeming to undertake a thing for the purpose of defeating or destroying it. *Cowell.*

Pre-var-i'-o-ator (prē-vār'ī-kāt'ōr), *n.* [L. *praevaricator*; cf. F. *prévaricateur*.] 1. One who prevaricates.

2. (*Roman Law*) A sham dealer; one who colludes with a defendant in a sham prosecution.

3. One who betrays or abuses a trust. *Prynne.*

Prove (prōv), *v. t. & i.* To prove. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Prove, *n.* Proof. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Prove-nance (prōv'ē-nāns), *n.* [F. *provenance*.] (*Metaph.*) A going before; anticipation in sequence or order. "The law of provenance is simply the well-known law of phenomenal sequence." *Ward.*

Prove-nan-cy (-nāns-ē), *n.* The act of anticipating another's wishes, desires, etc., in the way of favor or courtesy; hence, civility; obligingness. [*Obs.*] *Sterne.*

Pre-ven' (prē-vēn'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *prévenir*, L. *praevenire*. See **PREVENT**.] To come before; to anticipate; hence, to hinder; to prevent. [*Obs.*] *Philips.*

Pre-ven'-ence (-vēn'ēns or -ēns; 100), *n.* The act of going before; anticipation. [*R.*]

Pre-ven'-ent (-ēnt or -ēnt), *a.* [L. *praeveniens*, p. pr.] Going before; preceding; hence, preventive. "Preventive grace descending." *Milton.*

Pre-ven't (prē-vēnt'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PREVENTED**; *pr. pr. & vb. n.* **PREVENTING**.] [*L.* *praevenire*, *praeven-tum*; *prae* before + *venire* to come. See **COME**.] 1. To go before; to precede; hence, to go before as a guide; to direct. [*Obs.*]

We which are alive and remain until the coming of the Lord shall not prevent them which are asleep. *1 Thess. iv. 15.*

We pray thee that thy grace may always prevent and follow us. *Bk. of Common Prayer.*

Then had I come, preventing Sheba's queen. *Prior.*

2. To be beforehand with; to anticipate. [*Obs.*]

Their ready guilt preventing thy commands. *Pope.*

3. To intercept; to hinder; to frustrate; to stop; to thwart. "This vile purpose to prevent." *Shak.*

Perhaps forestalling night prevented them. *Milton.*

Pre-vent', *v. t.* To come before the usual time. [*Obs.*]

Strawberries . . . will prevent and come early. *Bacon.*

Pre-vent'-a-bil'-ity (-ā-bil'ī-tē), *n.* The quality or state of being preventable.

Pre-vent'-a-ble (prē-vēnt'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being prevented or hindered; as, preventable diseases.

Pre-vent'-a-tive (-tīv), *n.* That which prevents; — incorrectly used instead of *preventive*.

Pre-vent'er (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who goes before; one who forestalls or anticipates another. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. One who prevents or obstructs; a hinderer; that which hinders; as, a preventer of evils or of disease.

3. (*Naut.*) An auxiliary rope to strengthen a mast.

Preventer bolts, or Preventer plates (*Naut.*), fixtures connected with preventers to reinforce other rigging. — Preventer stay. (*Naut.*) Same as **PREVENTER**, 3.

Pre-vent'-ing-ly, *adv.* So as to prevent or hinder.

Pre-ven'tion (prē-vēn'shūn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prévention*.] 1. The act of going, or state of being, before. [*Obs.*]

The greater the distance, the greater the prevention. *Bacon.*

2. Anticipation; esp., anticipation of needs or wishes; hence, precaution; forethought. [*Obs.*]

Hammond. Shak.

3. The act of preventing or hindering; obstruction of action, access, or approach; thwarting.

Cases, be sudden, for we fear prevention. *Shak.*

4. Prejudice; prepossession. [*A Gallicism*] *Dryden.*

Pre-ven'tion-al (-āl), *a.* Tending to prevent. [*Obs.*]

Pre-ven'tive (prē-vēnt'iv), *a.* [Cf. F. *préventif*.] 1. Going before; preceding. [*Obs.*]

Any previous counsel or preventive understanding. *Cudworth.*

2. Tending to defeat or hinder; obviating; preventing the access of; as, a medicine preventive of disease.

Physic is either curative or preventive. *Sir T. Browne.*

Preventive service, the duty performed by the armed police in guarding the coast against smuggling. [*Eng.*]

Pre-ven'tive, *n.* That which prevents, hinders, or obstructs; that which intercepts access; in medicine, something to prevent disease; a prophylactic.

Pre-ven'tive-ly, *adv.* In a preventive manner.

Pre-vert'-e-bral (-vēr'tē-brāl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated immediately in front, or on the ventral side, of the vertebral column; prespinal.

Pre-vi'-ous (prē-vī'ūs), *a.* [L. *praevisus* going before, leading the way; *prae* before + *via* the way. See **VORACE**.] Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior; as, previous arrangements; a previous illness.

The dull sound . . . previous to the storm, Rolls o'er the muttering earth. *Thomson.*

Previous question (*Parliamentary Practice*) See under **QUESTION**, and compare **CLOSURE**. — **Previous** to, before; — often used adverbially for *previously*. "Previous to publication." *M. Arnold.* "A policy . . . his friends had advised previous to 1710." *J. H. Newman.*

Syn. — Antecedent; preceding; anterior; prior; foregoing; former.

Pre-vi'-ous-ly, *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently; as, a plan previously formed.

Pre-vi'-ous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being previous; priority or antecedence in time.

Pre-vise' (prē-vīz'), *v. t.* [L. *praevisare*, p. p. of *praevidere* to foresee; *prae* before + *videre* to see. See **VISION**.] 1. To foresee. [*R.*]

2. To inform beforehand; to warn. *Id. Iytton.*

Pre-vi'sion (-vīsh'ūn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prévision*.] Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience. *II. Spencer.*

Pre-vo'-ant (-vō'ant), *a.* [F. *prévoquant*.] Foreseeing; prescient. [*R.*] *Mrs. Otpham.*

Pre-warn' (prē-wārn'), *v. t. & i.* [imp. & p. p. **PRE-WARNED** (-wārd); *pr. pr. & vb. n.* **PRE-WARNING**.] To warn beforehand; to forewarn. [*R.*]

Prey (prĕ), *n.* [OF. *preie*, *F. proie*, *L. praeda*, probably for *praeheda*. See *PREHENSILE*, and cf. *DEPRĒDARE*, *PREDATORY*.] 1. Anything, as goods, etc., taken or got by violence; anything taken by force from an enemy in war; spoil; booty; plunder.

And they brought the captives, and the prey, and the spoil, unto Moses, and Eleazar the priest. *Num. xxxi. 12.*

2. That which is or may be seized by animals or birds to be devoured; hence, a person given up as a victim.

The old lion perisheth for lack of prey. *Job iv. 11.*
Already sees herself the monster's prey. *Dryden.*

3. The act of devouring other creatures; *ravage*.
Hog in sloth, fox in stealth, . . . lion in prey. *Shak.*
Beast of prey, a carnivorous animal; one that feeds on the flesh of other animals.

Prey (prĕ), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. PREYED* (prĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n. PREYING*.] [OF. *preier*, *preer*, *L. praedari*, fr. *praeda*. See *PREY*, *n.*] To take booty; to gather spoil; to ravage; to take food by violence.

More pity that the eagle should be mewed,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shak.*

To prey on or upon. (a) To take prey from; to devour; to pillage; to rob. *Shak.* (b) To seize as prey; to take for food by violence; to seize and devour. *Shak.* (c) To wear away gradually; to cause to waste or pine away; as, the trouble preyed upon his mind. *Addison.*

Preyer (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, preys; a plunderer; a waster; a devourer. *Hooker.*

Preyerful (-fŭl), *a.* 1. Disposed to take prey. [*Obs.*] The *preyerful* brood of savage beasts. *Chapman.*

2. Rich in prey. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pre-syg-a-poph-y-sis (prĕ-sĭg'ā-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* *PREZYGOPOPHYSSES* (-sĕz). [*NL.* See *PRE-*, and *ZYGOPHYSIS*.] (*Anat.*) An anterior zygopophysis.

Pr'al (pr'āl), *n.* A corruption of *pair royal*. See under *PAIR*, *n.*

Pr'an (-an), *n.* [Cornish, clayey ground, from *prī* clay.] (*Mining*) A fine, white, somewhat friable clay; also, the ore contained in a mixture of clay and pebbles. [*Written also prym.*]

Pr'a-pe'an (pr'ā-pĕ'an), *n.* [Cf. *L. Priapeus*, pertaining to Priapus.] (*Lat. Pros.*) A species of hexameter verse so constructed as to be divisible into two portions of three feet each, having generally a trochee in the first and the fourth foot, and an amphibrach in the third; — applied also to a regular hexameter verse when so constructed as to be divisible into two portions of three feet each. *Andrews.*

Pr'a-pl'm (pr'ā-pĭz'm), *n.* [*L. priapismus*, Gr. *πριαπισμός*, from *Priapus* the god of procreation, the penis, Gr. *ἵπιαρος*; cf. *F. priapisme*.] (*Med.*) More or less permanent erection and rigidity of the penis, with or without sexual desire.

Pr'i-a-pu-la-ce-a (prĭ-āp'ŭ-lĕ-shĕ-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* See *PRIAPISM*, *a*.]

(*Zool.*) A suborder of Gephyrea, having a cylindrical body with a terminal anal opening, and usually with one or two caudal gills.

One of the Priapulacea (*Priapulus pugnax*).
(x 6) a Mouth; b Gill.

Pr'i-a-sour (prĭ-ā-sŭr), *n.* A hard rider. [*Obs.*]

Price (prĭs), *n.* [OE. *pris*, OF. *pris*, *F. prix*, *L. pretium*; cf. Gr. *πράγμα* I sell, *πράσσειν* to buy, *ἔκρη* pay to buy, *ὀλ* *venio* I sell. Cf. *APPRECIATE*, *DEPRECIATE*, *INTERPRET*, *PRASE*, *n.* & *v.*, *PRECIOUS*, *PRIZE*.] 1. The sum or amount of money at which a thing is valued, or the value which a seller sets on his goods in market; that for which something is bought or sold, or offered for sale; equivalent in money or other means of exchange; current value or rate paid or demanded in market or in barter; cost. "Buy wine and milk without money and without price." *Isa. lv. 1.*

We can afford no more at such a price. *Shak.*

2. Value; estimation; excellence; worth.
Her price is far above rubies. *Prov. xxxi. 10.*
New treasures still, of countless price. *Keble.*

3. Reward; recompense; as, the price of industry.

"In the price of toil,
The knave deserves it when he tills the soil." *Pope.*

Price current, or **Price list**, a statement or list of the prevailing prices of merchandise, stocks, specie, bills of exchange, etc., published steadily or occasionally.

Price, v. t. [*imp. & p. p. PRICED* (prĭst); *p. pr. & vb. n. PRICING*.] 1. To pay the price of. [*Obs.*]

With thine own blood to price his blood. *Spenser.*

2. To set a price on; to value. See *PRIZE*.

3. To ask the price of; as, to price eggs. [*Collog.*]

Priced (prĭst), *a.* Rated in price; valued; as, high-priced goods; low-priced labor.

Price/ite (-ĭt), *n.* [From Thomas Price of San Francisco.] (*Min.*) A hydrous borate of lime, from Oregon.

Price/less, *a.* 1. Too valuable to admit of being appraised; of inestimable worth; invaluable.

2. Of no value; worthless. [*R.*] *J. Barlow.*

Prick (prĭk), *n.* [*AS. pricea*, *pricu*; akin to *LG. prick*, *pricke*, *D. prik*, *Dan. prik*, *pricke*, *Sw. prick*. Cf. *PRICK*, *v.*] 1. That which pricks, penetrates, or punctures; a sharp and slender thing; a pointed instrument; a goad; a spur, etc.; a point; a skewer.

Pine, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary. *Shak.*
It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks. *Acts ix. 5.*

2. The act of pricking, or the sensation of being pricked; a sharp, stinging pain; figuratively, remorse. "The pricks of conscience." *A. Tucker.*

3. A mark made by a pointed instrument; a puncture; a point. Hence: (a) A point or mark on the dial, noting the hour. [*Obs.*] "The prick of noon." *Shak.* (b) The point on a target at which an archer aims; the mark; the pin. "They that shooten nearest the prick." *Spenser.* (c) A mark denoting degree; degree; pitch.

[*Obs.*] "To prick of highest praise forth to advance." *Spenser.* (d) A mathematical point; — regularly used in old English translations of Euclid. (e) The footprint of a hare. [*Obs.*]

4. (*Naut.*) A small roll; as, a prick of spun yarn; a prick of tobacco.

Prick (prĭk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PRICKED* (prĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n. PRICKING*.] [*AS. prician*; akin to *LG. pricken*, *D. pricken*, *Dan. prikke*, *Sw. pricka*. See *PRICK*, *n.*, and cf. *PRICK*, *PRIO*.] 1. To pierce slightly with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance; to make a puncture in, or to make by puncturing; to drive a fine point into; as, to prick one with a pin, needle, etc.; to prick a card; to prick holes in paper.

2. To fix by the point; to attach or hang by puncturing; as, to prick a knife into a board. *Sir I. Newton.*

The cooks prick it [a slice] on a prong of iron. *Sandys.*

3. To mark or denote by a puncture; to designate by pricking; to choose; to mark; — sometimes with *off*.
Some who are pricked for sheriffs. *Lucan.*

Let the soldiers for duty be carefully pricked off. *Sir W. Scott.*
Those many, then, shall die; their names are pricked. *Shak.*

4. To mark the outline of by puncturing; to trace or form by pricking; to mark by punctured dots; as, to prick a pattern for embroidery; to prick the notes of a musical composition. *Couper.*

5. To ride or guide with spurs; to spur; to goad; to incite; to urge on; — sometimes with *on*, or *off*.
Who pricketh his blind horse over the fallow. *Chaucer.*
The season pricketh every gentle heart. *Chaucer.*
My duty pricketh me on to utter that. *Shak.*

6. To affect with sharp pain; to sting, as with remorse. "I was pricked with some remorse." *Tennyson.*
Now when they heard this, they were pricked in their heart. *Acts ii. 37.*

7. To make sharp; to erect into a point; to raise, as something pointed; — said especially of the ears of an animal, as a horse or dog; and usually followed by *up*; — hence, to prick up the ears, to listen sharply; to have the attention and interest strongly engaged. "The courser . . . pricks up his ears." *Dryden.*

8. To render acid or pungent. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

9. To dress; to prick; — usually with *up*. [*Obs.*]

10. (*Naut.*) (a) To run a middle seam through, as the cloth of a sail. (b) To trace on a chart, as a ship's course.

11. (*Far.*) (a) To drive a nail into (a horse's foot), so as to cause lameness. (b) To nick.

Prick, v. i. 1. To be punctured; to suffer or feel a sharp pain, as by puncture; as, a sore finger pricks.

2. To spur onward; to ride on horseback. *Milton.*

A gentle knight was pricking on the plain. *Spenser.*

3. To become sharp or acid; to turn sour, as wine.

4. To aim at a point or mark. *Hawkins.*

Prick-eared (prĭk'ĕrd'), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having erect, pointed ears; — said of certain dogs.

Thou prick-eared cur of Iceland. *Shak.*

Prick'er (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, pricks; a pointed instrument; a sharp point; a prick.

2. One who spurs forward; a light horseman.

The prickers, who rode foremost, . . . halted. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. A priming wire; a priming needle, — used in blasting and gunnery. *Knicht.*

4. (*Naut.*) A small marine spike having generally a wooden handle, — used in sailmaking. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

Prick'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Perhaps so called from the state of his horns. See *PRICK*, and cf. *BROCKET*.] (*Zool.*) A buck in his second year. See *Note* under *3d Buck*. *Shak.*

Prick'ing, *n.* 1. The act of piercing or puncturing with a sharp point. "There is that speaketh like the prickings of a sword." *Prov. xii. 18* [1563].

2. (*Far.*) (a) The driving of a nail into a horse's foot so as to produce lameness. (b) Same as *NICKING*.

3. A sensation of being pricked. *Shak.*

4. The mark or trace left by a hare's foot; a prick; also, the act of tracing a hare by its footmarks. [*Obs.*]

5. Dressing one's self for show; prinking. [*Obs.*]

Prick'ing-up (-ŭp), *n.* (*Arch.*) The first coating of plaster in work of three coats upon laths. Its surface is scratched once to form a better key for the next coat. In the United States called *scratch coat*. *Brande & C.*

Prick'le (prĭk'l'), *n.* [*AS. pricea*, *pricu*; akin to *LG. prickel*, *D. prikkel*. See *PRICK*, *n.*] 1. A little prick; a small, sharp point; a fine, sharp process or projection, as from the skin of an animal, the bark of a plant, etc.; a spine. *Bacon.*

2. A kind of willow basket; — a term still used in some branches of trade. *B. Jonson.*

3. A sieve of filberts, — about fifty pounds. [*Eng.*]

Prick'le, v. t. To prick slightly, as with prickles, or fine, sharp points.

Felt a horror over me creep,
Prickle my skin, and catch my breath. *Tennyson.*

Prick'le-back (-băk'), *n.* (*Zool.*) The stickleback.

Prick'le-flah (-flah'), *n.* (*Zool.*) The stickleback.

Prick'le-ness (prĭk'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From *PRICKLY*.] The quality of being prickly, or of having many prickles.

Prick'ling (-lĭng), *a.* Prickly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Prick'loose (-loos'), *n.* A tailor; — so called in contempt. [*Old slang*] *L'Estrange.*

Prick'ly, *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles; armed or covered with prickles; as, a prickly shrub.

Prickly ash (*Bot.*), a prickly shrub (*Xanthoxylum Americanum*) with yellowish flowers appearing with the leaves. All parts of the plant are pungent and aromatic. The southern species is *X. Carolinianum*. *Gray*. — **Prickly heat** (*Med.*), a noncontagious cutaneous eruption of red pimples, attended with intense itching and tingling of the parts affected. It is due to inflammation of the sweat glands, and is often brought on by overheating the skin in hot weather. — **Prickly pear** (*Bot.*), a name given to several plants of the cactaceous genus *Opuntia*, American plants consisting of fleshy, leafless, usually flattened, and often prickly joints inserted upon each

other. The scuffle flowers have many petals and numerous stamens. The edible fruit is a large pear-shaped berry containing many flatish seeds. The common species of the Northern Atlantic States is *Opuntia vulgaris*. In the South and West are many others, and in tropical America more than a hundred more. *O. vulgaris*, *O. ficus-indica*, and *O. Tuna* are abundant in the Mediterranean region, and *O. Dillenii* has become common in India. — **Prickly pole** (*Bot.*), a West Indian palm (*Bactris Plumieriana*), the slender trunk of which bears many rings of long black prickles. — **Prickly wicks** (*Bot.*), a West Indian cactaceous plant (*Cereus triangularis*) having prickly, slender, climbing, triangular stems.

— **Prickly rat** (*Zool.*), any one of several species of South American burrowing rodents belonging to *Ctenomys* and allied genera. The hair is usually intermingled with sharp spines.

Prick'mad'am (prĭk'măd'am), *n.* [*F. trique-madame*, Cf. *TRIPMADAM*.] (*Bot.*) A name given to several species of stoncrop, used as ingredients of vermifuge medicines. See *STONECROP*.

Prick/punch (-pŭnch'), *n.* A pointed steel punch, to prick a mark on metal.

Prick/shaft (-shăft'), *n.* An arrow. [*Obs.*]

Prick/song (-sŏng'; 115), *n.* [See *PRICK*, *v. t.*, 4.] Music written, or noted, with dots or points; — so called from the points or dots with which it is noted down. [*Obs.*]

He fights as you sing prick-song. *Shak.*

Prick'wood (-wŭd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub (*Eunymus Europæus*); — so named from the use of its wood for goads, skewers, and shoe pegs. Called also *spindle tree*.

Prick'y (-ĭ), *a.* Stiff and sharp; prickly. *Holland.*

Pride (prĭd), *n.* [Cf. *AS. lamprede*, *LL. lampredus*, *E. lamprey*.] (*Zool.*) A small European lamprey (*Petromyzon branchialis*); — called also *prid*, and *sandpiper*.

Pride, n. [*AS. prȳde*; akin to *Icel. prýði* honor, ornament, *prýða* to adorn, *Dan. pryde*, *Sw. pryda*; cf. *W. prydu* comely. See *PROUD*.] 1. The quality or state of being proud; inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority in talents, beauty, wealth, rank, etc., which manifests itself in lofty airs, distance, reserve, and often in contempt of others.

Those that walk in pride he is able to abase. *Dan. iv. 37.*
Pride that dines on vanity saps on contempt. *Franklin.*

2. A sense of one's own worth, and abhorrence of what is beneath or unworthy of one; lofty self-respect; noble self-esteem; elevation of character; dignified bearing; proud delight; — in a good sense.

Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride. *Goldsmith.*

A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants. *Marquand.*

3. Proud or disdainful behavior or treatment; insolence or arrogance of demeanor; haughty bearing and conduct; insolent exultation; disdain.

Let not the foot of pride come against me. *Ps. xxxvi. 11.*
That hardly we escaped the pride of France. *Shak.*

4. That of which one is proud; that which excites boasting or self-gratulation; the occasion or ground of self-esteem, or of arrogant and presumptuous confidence, as beauty, ornament, noble character, children, etc.

Lofty trees yel'd with summer's pride. *Spenser.*

I will cut off the pride of the Philistines. *Zech. ix. 6.*
A bold peasantry, their country's pride. *Goldsmith.*

5. Show; ostentation; glory.

Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war. *Shak.*

6. Highest pitch; elevation reached; loftiness; prime; glory; as, to be in the pride of one's life.

A falcon, towering in her pride of place. *Shak.*

7. Consciousness of power; fullness of animal spirits; mettle; wantonness; hence, lust; sexual desire; esp., an excitement of sexual appetite in a female beast. [*Obs.*]

Pride of India, or **Pride of China**. (*Bot.*) See *MARAOBA*.

Pride of the desert (*Zool.*), the camel.

Syn. — Self-exaltation; conceit; hauteur; haughtiness; lordliness; loftiness. — **PRIDE, VANITY**. *Pride* is a high or an excessive esteem of one's self for some real or imagined superiority, as rank, wealth, talents, character, etc. *Vanity* is the love of being admired, praised, exalted, etc., by others. *Vanity* is an ostentation of pride; but one may have great pride without displaying it. *Vanity*, which is etymologically "emptiness," is applied especially to the exhibition of pride in superficialities, as beauty, dress, wealth, etc.

Pride, v. t. [*imp. & p. p. PRIDED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. PRIDING*.] To indulge in pride, or self-esteem; to rate highly; to plume; — used reflexively. *Bp. Hall.*

Pluming and priding himself in all his services. *South.*

Pride, v. i. To be proud; to glory. [*R.*]

Pride/ful (-fŭl), *a.* Full of pride; haughty. *Tennyson.*

— **Pride/ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Pride/ful-ness**, *n.*

Pride/less, *a.* Without pride. *Chaucer.*

Pride/lan (prĭd'ān), *a.* [*L. pridianus*.] Of or pertaining to the day before, or yesterday. [*R.*] *Thackeray.*

Priding-ly (prĭd'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* Proudly. [*Obs.*]

Pris (prĭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The plant privet. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Pris, v. t. To pry. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Prisd (prĭd), *imp. & p. p.* of *PRY*.

Prisd/en (prĭs'dĕn), *n.* [*F.*, literally, pray God.] A kneeling desk for prayers.

Priest (prĭst), *n.* Proof. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* *Indygate.*

Pri'er (prĭēr), *n.* [From *PRY*.] One who prys; one who inquires narrowly and searches, or is inquisitive.

So pragmatical a prier he is into divine secrets. *Fuller.*

Priest (prĭst), *n.* [OE. *preost*, *preost*, *AS. prebst*, fr. *L. presbyter*, Gr. *πρεσβύτερος* elder, older, *n.*, an elder, compar. of *πρεβειν* an old man, the first syllable of which is probably akin to *L. priatus*. Cf. *PASTOR*, *PASTORAL*.] 1. (*Christian Church*) A presbyter or



elder; a minister; specifically: (a) (*R. C. Ch. & Gr. Ch.*) One who is authorized to consecrate the host and to say Mass; but especially, one of the lowest order possessing this power. *Murdock*. (b) (*Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.*) A presbyter; one who belongs to the intermediate order between bishop and deacon. He is authorized to perform all ministerial services except those of ordination and confirmation.

2. One who officiates at the altar, or performs the rites of sacrifice; one who acts as a mediator between men and the divinity or the gods in any form of religion; as, *Buddhist priests*. "The priests of Dagon." 1 Sam. v. 5.

Then the priest of Jupiter . . . brought oxen and garlands . . . and would have done sacrifice with the people. *Acts* xiv. 13. Every priest taken from among men is ordained for men in things pertaining to God, that he may offer both gifts and sacrifices for sins. *Heb.* v. 1.

In the New Testament presbyters are not called priests; but Christ is designated as a priest, and as a high priest, and all Christians are designated priests.

Priest (prĕst), *v. t.* To ordain as priest.

Priest/cap (-kăp'), *n.* (*Fort.*) A form of redan, so named from its shape; — called also *swallowtail*.

Priestcraft (-krăft'), *n.* Priestly policy; the policy of a priesthood; esp., in an ill sense, fraud or imposition in religious concerns; management by priests to gain wealth and power by working upon the religious motives or credulity of others.

It is better that men should be governed by priestcraft than by violence. *Macaulay*.

Priest/er-y (-ĕr-y'), *n.* Priests, collectively; the priesthood; — so called in contempt. [*R.*] *Milton*.

Priest/ess, *n.* A woman who officiated in sacred rites among pagans. *Abb. Potter*.

Priest/hood (-hōd), *n.* 1. The office or character of a priest; the priestly function. *Ik. of Com. Prayer*.

2. Priests, taken collectively; the order of men set apart for sacred offices; the order of priests.

Priest/ing, *n.* The office of a priest. [*Obs.*] *Milton*.

Priest/ism (-iz'm), *n.* The influence, doctrines, principles, etc., of priests or the priesthood. [*R.*]

Priest/less, *a.* Without a priest. *Pope*.

Priest/like (-lik'), *a.* Priestly. *B. Jonson*.

Priest/liness (-li-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being priestly. *R. Browning*.

Priest/ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to a priest or the priesthood; sacerdotal; befitting or becoming a priest; as, the priestly office; a priestly farewell. *Shak.*

Priest/-rid/den (-rid'dĕn), *a.* Controlled or oppressed by priests; as, a priest-ridden people. *Swift*.

Priest/ry (prĕv), *v. t.* To prove. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Prig (prĭg), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* *Prigged* (prĭgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *Prigging* (-gĭng).] A modification of *prick*. To haggle about the price of a commodity; to bargain hard. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Prig, *v. t.* To chafe. [*Scot.*]

2. [Perhaps orig. to ride off with. See *PRICK*, *v. t.*] To flick or steal; as, to prig a handkerchief. [*Cont.*]

Prig, *n.* 1. A pert, conceited, pragmatical fellow. *Macaulay*.

The queer prig of a doctor. *Shak.*

2. A thief; a sinner. [*Cont.*]

Prig/ger-y (-gĕr-y'), *n.* Priggism.

Prig/gish (-gĭsh'), *a.* Like a prig; conceited; pragmatical. — **Prig/gish-ly**, *adv.* — **Prig/gish-ness**, *n.*

Prig/gism (-gĭz'm), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being priggish; the manners of a prig. *Ed. Rev.*

2. Roguery; thievery. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Prig/ite (prĭt), *obs. imp. of PRICK*.

Prill (prĭl), *n.* [*Cf.* *Build.*] (*Zoöl.*) The brill.

Prill, *v. t.* To flow. [*Obs.*]

Prill, *n.* A stream. [*Obs.*] *Davies* (*Microcosmos*).

Prill, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] 1. (*Mining*) A nugget of virgin metal. (b) Ore selected for excellence.

2. The button of metal from an assay.

Prillion (prĭl'yŭn), *n.* Tin extracted from the slag.

Prim (prĭm), *n.* [*See PRIMER.*] (*Bot.*) The privet.

Prim, *a.* [*OF.* *prim*, *prime*, *first*, *principal*, *sharp*, *thin*, *piercing*, *fr. L. primus* *first*. See *PRIME*, *a.*]

Formal; precise; affectedly neat or nice; as, *prim* regularity; a *prim* person.

Prim, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* *PRIMMED* (prĭmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PRIMMING*.] To deck with great nicety; to arrange with affected cleanliness; to prink.

Prim, *v. t.* To dress or act smartly. [*R.*]

Prim/a-oy (prĭm'ă-ŏy), *n.* [*LL.* *primatitia*, *fr. L. primas*, *act.* one of the first or principal, chief, *fr. primus* *first*: *cf. F. primatie*. See *PRIME*, *a.*] 1. The state or condition of being prime or first, as in time, place, rank, etc.; hence, excellency; supremacy. [*R.*] *De Quincey*.

2. The office, rank, or character of a primative; the chief ecclesiastical station or dignity in a national church; the office or dignity of an archbishop; as, the *primacy* of England.

Prim/a don/na (prĭm'ă dŏn'nă), *pl.* *E. PRIMA DONNAS* (-năz), *It.* *PRIME* (-mĕ) *DONNAS* (-năz). [*It.*, *fr. primo*, *prima*, the first + *donna* *lady*, *mistress*. See *PRIMA*, *a.*, and *DONNA*.] The first or chief female singer in an opera.

Prim/a fa/ci-e (prĭm'ă fă'kĭ-ē), [*L.*, from *abl. of primus* *first* + *abl. of facies* *appearance*.] At first view; on the first appearance.

Prima facie evidence (of a fact) (*Law*), evidence which is sufficient to establish the fact unless rebutted. *Bowyer*.

Prim/age (prĭm'ăj; 48), *n.* [*F.*] (*Com.*) A charge in addition to the freight; originally, a gratuity to the captain for his particular care of the goods (sometimes called *bat money*), but now belonging to the owners or freighters of the vessel, unless by special agreement the whole or part is assigned to the captain. *Homans*.

Prim/al (-măl), *a.* [*LL.* *primatilis*, *fr. L. primus* the first. See *PRIME*, *a.*] First; primary; original; chief.

It hath the primal eldest curse upon it. *Shak.*

The primal duties shine aloft like stars. *Wordsworth*.

Primal/ity (prĭ-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being primal. [*Obs.*]

Prima-ri-ly (prĭm'ă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a primary manner; in the first place; in the first intention; originally.

Prima-ri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being primary, or first in time, in act, or in intention. *Norris*.

Prim/a-ry (prĭm'ă-rĭ), *a.* [*L. primarius*, *fr. primus* *first*: *cf. F. primaire*. See *PRIME*, *a.*, and *cf. PRIMARIA*, *PRIMARIO*.] 1. First in order of time or development or in intention; primitive; fundamental; original.

The church of Christ, in its primary institution. *Bp. Pearson*.

These I call original, or primary, qualities of body. *Locke*.

2. First in order, as being preparatory to something higher; as, *primary assemblies*; *primary schools*.

3. First in dignity or importance; chief; principal; as, *primary planets*; a matter of *primary importance*.

4. (*Geol.*) Earliest formed; fundamental.

5. (*Chem.*) Illustrating, possessing, or characterized by, some quality or property in the first degree; having undergone the first stage of substitution or replacement.

Primary alcohol (*Organic Chem.*), any alcohol which possesses the group CH_2OH , and can be oxidized so as to form a corresponding aldehyde and acid having the same number of carbon atoms; — distinguished from *secondary* and *tertiary alcohols*. — **Primary amine**, (*Chem.*) an amine containing the amino group, or a derivative of ammonia in which only one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by a basic radical; — distinguished from *secondary* and *tertiary amines*. — **Primary amputation** (*Surg.*), an amputation for injury performed as soon as the shock due to the injury has passed away, and before symptoms of inflammation supervene. — **Primary axis** (*Bot.*), the main axis which bears a whole cluster of flowers. — **Primary colors**. See under *COLOR*. — **Primary meeting**, a meeting of citizens at which the first steps are taken towards the nomination of candidates, etc. See *CAUCUS*. — **Primary pinna** (*Bot.*), one of those portions of a compound leaf or frond which branch off directly from the main rachis or stem, whether simple or compound. — **Primary planets (*Astron.*) See the Note under *PLANET*. — **Primary qualities of bodies**, such as are essential to and inseparable from them. — **Primary quills** (*Zoöl.*), the largest feathers of the wing of a bird; *primaries*. — **Primary rocks** (*Geol.*), a term early used for rocks supposed to have been first formed, being crystalline and containing no organic remains, as granite, gneiss, etc.; — called also *primary rocks*. The terms *Secondary*, *Tertiary*, and *Quaternary rocks* have also been used in like manner, but of these the last two only are now in use. — **Primary salt** (*Chem.*), a salt derived from a polybasic acid in which only one acid hydrogen atom has been replaced by a base or basic radical. — **Primary syphilis** (*Med.*), the initial stage of syphilis, including the period from the development of the original lesion or chancre to the first manifestation of symptoms indicative of general constitutional infection. — **Primary union** (*Surg.*), union without suppuration; union by the first intention.**

Prim-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* *PRIMARIES* (-rĭz). 1. That which stands first in order, rank, or importance; a chief matter.

2. A primary meeting; a caucus.

3. (*Zoöl.*) One of the large feathers on the distal joint of a bird's wing. See *ILLUMAGE*, and *ILLUSTR.* of *BIRD*.

4. (*Astron.*) A primary planet; the brighter component of a double star. See under *PLANET*.

Prim/ate (-măt), *n.* [*OE.* *primat*, *F. primat*, *L. primas*, *act.* one of the first, chief, *fr. primus* the first. See *PRIME*, *a.*] 1. The chief ecclesiastic in a national church; one who presides over other bishops in a province; an archbishop.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the Primates.

Prim/ates (prĭ-măt'ĕz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] (*Zoöl.*) The highest order of mammals. It includes man, together with the apes and monkeys. *Cf. PITHECI*.

Prim/ate-ship (prĭmăt'-shĭp), *n.* The office, dignity, or position of a primative; primacy.

Prim/ati-al (prĭ-măt'ĭ-shăl), *a.* [*Cf. F. primatialis*.] Primative. [*R.*]

Prim/ati-cal (-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a primative. *Barrow*.

Prime (prĭm), *a.* [*F.*, *fr. L. primus* *first*, a superl. corresponding to the compar. *prior* former. See *PRIOR*, *a.*, *FOREMOST*, *FORMER*, and *cf. PRIM*, *a.*, *PRIMARY*, *PRINCE*.]

1. First in order of time; original; primeval; primitive; primary. "Prime forests." *Tennyson*.

She was not the prime cause, but I myself. *Milton*.

In this sense the word is nearly superseded by *primitive*, except in the phrase *prime cost*.

2. First in rank, degree, dignity, authority, or importance; as, *prime minister*. "Prime virtues." *Dryden*.

3. First in excellence; of highest quality; as, *prime wheat*; a *prime* quality of cloth.

4. Early; blooming; being in the first stage. [*Poetic*]

His stately helm, unbuckled, showed him prime in manhood where youth ended. *Milton*.

5. Lecherous; lustful; lewd. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

6. Marked or distinguished by a mark (') called a *prime mark*.

Prime and ultimate ratio. (*Math.*) See *ULTIMATE*. — **Prime conductor**. (*Elec.*) See under *CONDUCTOR*. — **Prime factor** (*Arith.*), a factor which is a prime number. — **Prime figure** (*Geom.*), a figure which can not be divided into any other figure more simple than itself, as a triangle, a pyramid, etc. — **Prime meridian** (*Astron.*), the meridian from which longitude is reckoned, as the meridian of Greenwich or Washington. — **Prime minister**, the responsible head of a ministry or executive government; applied particularly to that of England. — **Prime mover**. (*Mech.*) (a) A natural agency applied by man to the production of power. Especially: Muscular force; the weight and motion of fluids, as water and air; heat obtained by chemical combination, and applied to produce changes in the volume and pressure of steam, air, or other fluids; and electricity, obtained by chemical action, and applied to produce alternation of magnetic force. (b) An engine, or machine, the object of which is to receive and modify force and motion as supplied by some natural source, and apply them to drive other machines; as a water wheel, a water-pressure engine, a steam engine, a hot-air engine, etc. (c) Fig.: The original or the most effective force in any undertaking or work; as, *Clarkson* was the *prime mover* in English

antislavery agitation. — **Prime number** (*Arith.*), a number which is exactly divisible by no number except itself or unity, as 2, 3, 5, 7, 11. — **Prime vertical** (*Astron.*), the vertical circle which passes through the east and west points of the horizon. — **Prime-vertic dial**, a dial in which the shadow is projected on the plane of the prime vertical. — **Prime-vertical transit instrument**, a transit instrument the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical, — used for observing the transit of stars over this circle.

Prime (prĭm), *n.* 1. The first part; the earliest stage; the beginning or opening, as of the day, the year, etc.; hence, the dawn; the spring. *Chaucer*.

In the very prime of the world. *Hooker*.

Hope waits upon the flowery prime. *Waller*.

2. The spring of life; youth; hence, full health, strength, or beauty; perfection. "Cut off in their prime." *Eustace*. "The prime of youth." *Dryden*.

3. That which is first in quality; the most excellent portion; the best part.

Give him always of the prime. *Swift*.

4. [*F. prime*, *LL. prima* (*sc. hora*).] See *PRIME*, *a.* The morning; specifically (*R. C. Ch.*), the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds.

Early and late it sung, at evening and at prime. *Spenser*.

Originally, *prime* denoted the first quarter of the artificial day, reckoned from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. Afterwards, it denoted the end of the first quarter, that is, 9 A. M. Specifically, it denoted the first canonical hour, as now. *Chaucer* uses it in all these senses, and also in the sense of def. 1, above.

They sleep all till that it was prime large. *Chaucer*.

5. (*Fencing*) The first of the chief guards.

6. (*Chem.*) Any number expressing the combining weight or equivalent of any particular element; — so called because these numbers were respectively reduced to their lowest relative terms on the fixed standard of hydrogen as 1. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

7. (*Arith.*) A prime number. See under *PRIME*, *a.*

8. An incli, as composed of twelve seconds in the duodecimal system; — denoted by [']. See 2d *INCH*, *n.*, 1.

Prime of the moon, the new moon at its first appearance.

Prime, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* *PRIMED* (prĭmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PRIMING*.] [*From PRIME*, *a.*] 1. To apply priming to, as a musket or a cannon; to apply a primer to, as a metallic cartridge.

2. To lay the first color, coating, or preparation upon (a surface), as in painting; as, to *prime* a canvas, a wall.

3. To prepare; to make ready; to instruct beforehand; to post; to coach; as, to *prime* a witness; the boys are *primed* for mischief. [*Collog.*] *Thackeray*.

4. To trim or prune, as trees. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

5. (*Math.*) To mark with a prime mark.

To prime a pump, to charge a pump with water, in order to put it in working condition.

Prime, *v. t.* 1. To be renewed, or as at first. [*Obs.*]

Night's bashful empress, though she often wane, As oft repeats her darkness, *primes* again. *Quarles*.

2. To serve as priming for the charge of a gun.

3. To work so that foaming occurs from too violent ebullition, which causes water to become mixed with, and be carried along with, the steam that is formed; — said of a steam boiler.

Prime/ly, *adv.* 1. At first; primarily. [*Obs.*] *South*.

2. In a prime manner; excellently.

Prime/ness, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being first.

2. The quality or state of being prime, or excellent.

Prim'er (prĭm'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, primes; specifically, an instrument or device for priming; esp., a cap, tube, or wafer containing percussion powder or other compound for igniting a charge of gunpowder.

Prim'er, *a.* [*OF.* *primer*, *primier*, *premier*, *F. premier*. See *PRIMER*.] First; original; primary. [*Obs.*]

"The primer English kings." *Dryden*.

Primer fine (*O. Eng. Law*), a fine due to the king on the writ or commencement of a suit by fine. *Blackstone*.

Primer seisin (*Feudal Law*), the right of the king, when a tenant *in capite* died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversion expectant on an estate for life; — now abolished. *Blackstone*.

Prim'er (prĭm'ĕr), *n.* [Originally, the book read at prime, the first canonical hour. *LL. primae liber*. See *PRIME*, *n.*, 4.] 1. Originally, a small prayer book for church service, containing the little office of the Virgin Mary; also, a work of elementary religious instruction.

The primer, or office of the Blessed Virgin. *Bp. Stillington*.

2. A small elementary book for teaching children to read; a reading or spelling book for a beginner.

As he sat in the school at his *prymr*. *Chaucer*.

3. (*Print.*) A kind of type, of which there are two species; one, called *long primer*, intermediate in size between bourgeois and small pica [see *LONG PRIMER*]; the other, called *great primer*, larger than pica.

Great primer type.

Prim'er-o (prĭm'ĕr-ŏ), *n.* [*Sp. primera*, *fr. primero* *first*, from *L. primarius*. See *PRIMER*.] A game at cards, now unknown. *Shak.*

Prim'er-ole (prĭm'ĕr-ŏl), *n.* (*Bot.*) See *PRIMOROSE*.

[*Obs.*] "She was a *primerole*." *Chaucer*.

Prim'e-val (prĭm'ĕ-val), *a.* [*L. primaevalis*; *primus* *first* + *aeum* *age*. See *PRIME*, *a.*, and *AEOL*.] Belonging to the first ages; primeval; original; primitive; primary; as, the *primeval* innocence of man. "This is the forest *primeval*." *Longfellow*.

From chaos, and primeval darkness, came Light. *Kraits*.

Prim'e-val-ly, *adv.* In a primeval manner; in or from the earliest times; originally. *Darwin*.

Prim'e-vo-us (-vŭs), *a.* Primeval. [*Obs.*]

Primi-ge-ni-al (prīm'jē-nī-āl), *a.* First born, or first of all; original; primary. See **PRIMOGENIAL**.
Primi-ge-ni-ous (-jē-nī-ūs), *a.* [*L. primigenius*, *Eng.*], a spring safety valve applied to the cylinder of a steam engine for discharging water carried into the cylinder by priming. — **Priming** *wire*, a pointed wire used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for piercing the cartridge before priming.

Primine (prīm'īn), *n.* [*L. primus* first; *cf. F. primine*, (*Bot.*) The outermost of the two integuments of an ovule.

Prim-ing (prīm'īng), *n.* 1. The powder or other combustible used to communicate fire to a charge of gunpowder, as in a firearm.

2. (*Paint.*) The first coating of color, size, or the like, laid on canvas, or on a building, or other surface.

3. (*Steam Eng.*) The carrying over of water, with the steam, from the boiler, as into the cylinder.

Priming of the tide. See *Lag of the tide*, under 2d *Lag*. — **Priming tube**, a small pipe, filled with a combustible composition for firing cannon. — **Priming valve**, (*Eng.*) a spring safety valve applied to the cylinder of a steam engine for discharging water carried into the cylinder by priming. — **Priming wire**, a pointed wire used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for piercing the cartridge before priming.

Primi-pa-ra (prīm'pā-rā), *n.* [*L. fr. primus* first + *parere* to bring forth], (*Med.*) A woman who bears a child for the first time.

Primi-pa-rous (-rūs), *a.* [See **PRIMIPARA**.] Belonging to a first birth; bearing young for the first time.

Primi-pi-lar (-fī-lēr), *a.* [*L. primipilaris*, *fr. primipilus* the centurion of the first cohort of a Roman legion, *fr. primus pilus* the division made up of the triarii in the Roman army.] Of or pertaining to the captain of the vanguard of a Roman army.

Primi-ti-a (prīm'itī-ā), *n.* [*pl. PRIMITIVAE* (-ē) (*PRIMITIVAE* -āz), *obs.*]. [*L. primitiva*, *pl. fr. primus* first. *cf. PRIMICKS*.] (*Eng. Law*) The first fruit; the first year's whole profit of an ecclesiastical preferment.

The *primitias* of your parsonage. *Spenser.*

Primi-tial (-mī-shāl), *a.* Being of the first production; primitive; original. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Primi-tive (prīm'itīv), *a.* [*L. primitivus*, *fr. primus* the first; *cf. F. primitif*. See **PRIME**, *a.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the beginning or origin, or to early times; original; primordial; primeval; first; as, *primitive* ages; *primitive* innocence; the *primitive* church. "Our *primitive* great sire." *Milton.*

2. Of or pertaining to a former time; old-fashioned; characterized by simplicity; as, a *primitive* style of dress.

3. Original; primary; radical; not derived; as, a *primitive* verb in grammar.

Primitive axes of coordinates (*Geom.*), that system of axes to which the points of a curve are first referred, with reference to a second set or system, to which they are afterward referred. — **Primitive chord** (*Mus.*), that chord, the lowest note of which is of the same literal denomination as the fundamental base of the harmony; — opposed to *derivative*. *Moore (Encyc. of Music).* — **Primitive circle** (*Spherical Projection*), the circle cut from the sphere to be projected, by the primitive plane. — **Primitive colors** (*Paint.*), primary colors. See under **COLOR**. — **Primitive Fathers** (*Ecccl.*), the acknowledged Christian writers who flourished before the Council of Nice, A. D. 325. *Shipley.* — **Primitive groove** (*Anat.*), a depression or groove in the epiblast of the primitive streak. It is not connected with the medullary groove, which appears later and in front of it. — **Primitive land** (*Spherical Projection*), the plane upon which the projections are made, generally coinciding with some principal circle of the sphere, as the equator or a meridian. — **Primitive rocks** (*Geol.*), primary rocks. See under **PRIMARY**. — **Primitive streak** (*Anat.*), an opaque and thickened band where the mesoblast first appears in the vertebrate blastoderm.

Syn. — First; original; primary; radical; pristine; ancient; primeval; antiquated; old-fashioned.

Primi-tive, *n.* An original or primary word; a word not derived from another; — opposed to *derivative*.

Primi-tive-ly, *adv.* 1. Originally; at first.

2. Primarily; not derivatively.

3. According to the original rule or ancient practice; in the ancient style.

Primi-tive-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being primitive; conformity to primitive style or practice.

Primi-ti-ty (-tī), *n.* Quality of being first; primitiveness. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Pearson.*

Primi-ty, *adv.* In a prim or precise manner.

Prim-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being prim; affected formality or niceness; preciseness; stiffness.

Primo (prīm'ō), *a.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) First; chief.

Primo-ge-ni-al (prīm'jē-nī-āl), *a.* [See **PRIMOGENIAL**.] First born, made, or generated; original; primary; elemental; as, *primogenial* light.

Primo-ge-ni-tive (-jē-nī-tīv), *a.* [See **PRIMOGENITIVE**.] Of or pertaining to primogeniture. [*R.*]

Primo-ge-ni-tive, *n.* Primogeniture. [*Obs.*]

The *primogeniture* and due of birth. *Shak.*

Primo-ge-ni-tor (-tōr), *n.* [*LL. fr. L. primus* first + *genitor* a begetter.]. The first ancestor; a forefather.

Primo-ge-ni-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [*LL. fr. L. primus* first + *genitura* a begetting, birth, generation, *fr. genere*, *gignere*, to beget; *cf. F. primogéniture*, *L. primogenitus* firstborn. See **PRIME**, *a.*, and **GENUS**, *kin.*] 1. The state of being the firstborn of the same parents; seniority by birth among children of the same family.

2. (*Eng. Law*) The exclusive right of inheritance which belongs to the eldest son. Thus in England the right of inheriting the estate of the father belongs to the eldest son, and in the royal family the eldest son of the sovereign is entitled to the throne by *primogeniture*. In exceptional cases, among the female children, the crown descends by right of *primogeniture* to the eldest daughter only and her issue. *Blackstone.*

Primo-ge-ni-ture-ship (prīm'jē-nī-tūr-shīp), *n.* The state or privileges of the firstborn.

Primo-r-di-al (prīm'ōr-dī-āl), *a.* [*L. primordialis*, *from primordial* the first beginning; *primus* first + *ordini* to begin a web, to begin; *cf. F. primordial*.] 1. First in order; primary; original; of earliest origin; as, a *primordial* condition. "The *primordial* facts of our intelligent nature." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to the lowest beds of the Silurian age, corresponding to the Acadian and Potsdam periods in American geology. It is called also *Cambrian*, and by many geologists is separated from the Silurian.

3. (*Bot.*) Originally or earliest formed in the growth of an individual or organ; as, a *primordial* leaf; a *primordial* cell.

Primordial utricle (*Bot.*), the interior lining of a young vegetable cell.

Primo-r-di-al, *n.* A first principle or element.

Primo-r-di-al-ism (-iz'm), *n.* Devotion to, or persistence in, conditions of the primordial state. *H. Spencer.*

Primo-r-di-al-ly, *adv.* At the beginning; under the first order of things; originally.

Primo-r-di-an (-an), *n.* [*L. primordial* first of all, *fr. primordial*.] (*Bot.*) A name given to several kinds of plants; as, red *primordian*, amber *primordian*, etc.

Primo-r-di-ate (-āt), *a.* Primordial. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

Primp (prīm'p), *v. & t.* [*cf. PRIME*, *a.*] To be formal or affected in dress or manners; — often with *up*.

[*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Prime-rose (prīm'ōr-sē), *n.* [*OE. primerole*, *F. prime-rose*, a derivative *fr. LL. primula*, from *L. primus* first. See **PRIME**, *a.*] (*Bot.*) (a) An early flowering plant of the genus *Primula* (*P. vulgaris*)

closely allied to the cowslip. There are several varieties, as the white, the red, the yellow-flowered, etc. Formerly called also *primerole*, *prime-rolles*. (b) Any plant of the genus *Primula*.

Evening primrose, an erect biennial herb (*Oenothera biennis*), with yellow vesperine flowers, common in the United States. The name is sometimes extended to other species of the same genus. — **Primrose peeries**, the two-flowered *Narcissus* (*N. biflorus*). [*Obs.*]

Prim-rose, *a.* Of or pertaining to the primrose; of the color of a primrose; — hence, flowery; gay. "The *primrose* path of dalliance." *Shak.*

Prim-u-la (prīm'ū-lā), *n.* [*LL. See PRIMROSE*.] (*Bot.*) The genus of plants including the primrose (*Primula verna*).

Prim-u-la-ceous (-lē-shūs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to an order of herbaceous plants (*Primulaceae*), of which the primrose is the type, and the pimpernel, the cyclamen, and the water violet are other examples.

Prim-mum mo-bi-le (prīm'mū mōb'ī-lē), [*L. first cause of motion*.] (*Astron.*) In the Ptolemaic system, the outermost of the revolving concentric spheres constituting the universe, the motion of which was supposed to carry with it all the inclosed spheres with their planets in a daily revolution from east to west. See *Crystalline heavens*, under **CRYSTALLINE**.

The motions of the greatest persons in a government ought to be, as the motions of the planets, under *primum mobile*. *Bacon.*

Prim-us (prīm'ūs), *n.* [*L. the first*.] One of the bishops of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, who presides at the meetings of the bishops, and has certain privileges but no metropolitan authority. *Internat. Cyc.*

Prim-y (prīm'y), *a.* [*From PRIME*, *a.*] Being in its prime. [*Obs.*] "The youth of *primy* nature." *Shak.*

Prince (prīns), *n.* [*F. from L. princeps*, *-cipis*, the first, chief; *primus* first + *capere* to take. See **PRIME**, *a.*, and **CAPACIOUS**.] 1. The one of highest rank; one holding the highest place and authority; a sovereign; a monarch; — originally applied to either sex, but now rarely applied to a female. *Wydlif (Rev. 1. 5).*

Go, Michael, of celestial armies prince. *Milton.*

Queen Elizabeth, a prince admirable above her sex. *Camden.*

2. The son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family; as, *princes* of the blood.

3. A title belonging to persons of high rank, differing in different countries. In England it belongs to dukes, marquises, and earls, but is given to members of the royal family only. In Italy a prince is inferior to a duke as a member of a particular order of nobility; in Spain he is always one of the royal family.

4. The chief of any body of men; one at the head of a class or profession; one who is preëminent; as, a merchant *prince*; a *prince* of players. "The *prince* of learning." *Peacham.*

Prince-Albert coat, a long double-breasted frock coat for men. — **Prince of the blood**, **Prince consort**, **Prince of darkness**. See under **BLOOD**, **CONSORT**, and **DARKNESS**. — **Prince of Wales**, the eldest son of the English sovereign. — **Prince's fashions** (*Bot.*), a name given to two annual herbs (*Amaranthus caudatus* and *Polygonum orientale*), with apetalous reddish flowers arranged in long recurved panicle spikes. — **Prince's metal**, **Prince Rupert's metal. See under **METAL**. — **Prince's pine**. (*Bot.*) See **PRINSEWIA**.**

Prin-oe, *v. i.* To play the prince. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Prin-oe-dom (prīns'dōm), *n.* The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate of a prince.

Thrones, *princedoms*, powers, dominions, I reduce. *Milton.*

Prin-oe-hood (-hōd), *n.* Princeliness. [*Obs.*] *E. Hall.*

Prin-oe-kin (-kīn), *n.* A petty prince; a princeling.

The *princelings* of private life. *Thackeray.*

Prin-oe-less, *a.* Without a prince.

Prin-oe-let (-lē), *n.* A petty prince. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Prin-oe-like (-lik), *a.* Princely.

Prin-oe-li-ness (-lē-nēs), *n.* The quality of being princely; the state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

Prin-oe-ling (-līng), *n.* A petty prince; a young prince.

Prin-oe-ly, *a.* 1. Of or relating to a prince; regal;

royal; of highest rank or authority; as, *princely* birth, character, fortune, etc.

2. Suitable for, or becoming to, a prince; grand; august; magnificent; as, *princely* virtues; a *princely* fortune. "Most *princely* gifts." *Shak.*

Prin-oe-ly (prīns'īy), *adv.* In a princely manner.

My appetite was not *princely* got. *Shak.*

Prin-cess (prīns'sē), *n.* [*F. princesse*. See **PRINCE**, and *cf. PRINCESS*.] 1. A female prince; a woman having sovereign power, or the rank of a prince.

So excellent a *princess* as the present queen. *Swift.*

2. The daughter of a sovereign; a female member of a royal family.

3. The consort of a prince; as, the *princess* of Wales.

Princess royal, the eldest daughter of a sovereign.

Prin-cess' (prīns'sē'), *a.* [*F. a princess*.] A term applied to a lady's long, close-fitting dress made with waist and skirt in one.

Prin-cess-like (prīns'sē-lik'), *a.* Like a princess.

Prin-cess-wood' (prīns'wōd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The wood of two small tropical American trees (*Hamelia ventricosa*, and *Cordia gerascanthoides*). It is brownish, veined with lighter color.

Prin-ci-fied (prīns'īf-id), *a.* [*Prince* + *L. ficare* (in comp.).] Imitative of a prince. [*R. & Collog.*]

Prin-ci-pal (-pal), *a.* [*F. from L. principalis*. See **PRINCE**.] 1. Highest in rank, authority, character, importance, or degree; most considerable or important; chief; main; as, the *principal* officers of a government; the *principal* men of a state; the *principal* productions of a country; the *principal* arguments in a case.

Wisdom is the *principal* thing. *Prov. 17. 1.*

2. Of or pertaining to a prince; princely. [*A Latin-ism*] [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Principal axis. See *Axis of a curve*, under **AXIS**. — **Principal axes of a quadric** (*Geom.*), three lines in which the principal planes of the solid intersect two and two, as in an ellipsoid. — **Principal challenge**. (*Leg.*) See under **CHALLENGE**. — **Principal plane**. See *Plane of projection*, under **PLANE**. — **Principal planes of a quadric** (*Geom.*), three planes each of which is at right angles to the other two, and bisects all chords of the quadric perpendicular to the plane, as in an ellipsoid. — **Principal point** (*Persp.*), the projection of the point of sight upon the plane of projection. — **Principal ray** (*Persp.*), the line drawn through the point of sight perpendicular to the perspective plane. — **Principal section** (*Crystallog.*), a plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal.

Prin-ci-pal, *n.* 1. A leader, chief, or head; one who takes the lead; one who acts independently, or who has controlling authority or influence; as, the *principal* of a faction, a school, a firm, etc.; — distinguished from a subordinate, abettor, auxiliary, or assistant.

2. Hence: (*Law*) (a) The chief actor in a crime, or an abettor who is present at it, — as distinguished from an accessory. (b) A chief obligor, promisor, or debtor, — as distinguished from a surety. (c) One who employs another to act for him, — as distinguished from an agent.

Wharton. *Bouvier. Burrill.*

3. A thing of chief or prime importance; something fundamental or especially conspicuous. Specifically: (a) (*Com.*) A capital sum of money, placed out at interest, due as a debt or used as a fund; — so called in distinction from interest or profit. (b) (*Arch. & Engin.*) The construction which gives shape and strength to a roof, — generally a truss of timber or iron, but there are roofs with stone *principals*. Also, loosely, the most important member of a piece of framing. (c) (*Mus.*) In English organs the chief open metallic stop, an octave above the open diapason. On the manual it is four feet long, on the pedal eight feet. In Germany this term corresponds to the English open diapason. (d) (*pl. Eng. Law*) An heirloom; a mortuary. *Cowell.* (e) (*pl.*) The first two long feathers of a hawk's wing. *Spenser. J. H. Walsh.* (f) One of the towers or pinnacles of wax-work and tapers with which the posts and center of a funeral hearse were formerly crowned. *Oxf. Gloss.* (g) A principal or essential point or rule; a principle. [*Obs.*]

Prin-ci-pal-ty (prīns'ī-pāl'tī), *n.* [*pl. PRINCIPALITIES* (-itēz).] [*From PRINCIPALIS*, preëminence, excellence; *cf. F. principauté*, *principauté*. See **PRINCIPAL**.] 1. Sovereignty; supreme power; hence, superiority; predominance; high, or the highest, station. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Your *principalties* shall come down, even the crown of your glory. *Jer. xlii. 18.*

The prerogative and *principality* above everything else. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty. "Next upstod Nieroch, of *principalties* the prime." *Milton.*

3. The territory or jurisdiction of a prince; or the country which gives title to a prince; as, the *principality* of Wales.

Prin-ci-pal-ly (prīns'ī-pāl'īy), *adv.* In a principal manner; primarily; above all; chiefly; mainly.

Prin-ci-pal-ness, *n.* The quality of being principal.

Prin-ci-pate (-pāt), *n.* [*L. principatus*; *cf. F. principat*.] Principlality; supreme rule. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Prin-ci-p-a (prīns'ī-pā), *n.* [*pl. L. principum*. See **PRINCIPLE**.] First principles; fundamental beginnings; elements; as, Newton's *Principia*.

Prin-ci-p-al (-al), *a.* Elementary. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Prin-ci-p-ant (-ant), *a.* [*L. principans*, *p. pr. of principare* to begin, *fr. principium*. See **PRINCIPLE**.] Relating to principles or beginnings. [*It.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Prin-ci-p-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*See PRINCIPANT*.] To begin; to initiate. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Prin-ci-p-a-tion (-āsh'n), *n.* Analysis into primary or elemental parts. [*Archie*] *Bacon.*

Prin-ci-ple (prīns'ī-pī), *n.* [*F. principe*, *L. principium* beginning, foundation, *fr. princeps*, *-cipis*. See **PRINCE**.] 1. Beginning; commencement. [*Obs.*]

Doubting end and of principle unsound. *Spenser.*

2. A source, or origin; that from which anything

proceeds; fundamental substance or energy; primordial substance; ultimate element, or cause.

The soul of man is an active principle. Tillotson.

3. An original faculty or endowment.

Nature in your principles hath set [benignity]. Chaucer. Those active principles whose direct and ultimate object is the communication either of enjoyment or suffering. Stewart.

4. A fundamental truth; a comprehensive law or doctrine, from which others are derived, or on which others are founded; a general truth; an elementary proposition; a maxim; an axiom; a postulate.

Therefore, leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection. Heb. vi. 1.

A good principle, not rightly understood, may prove as hurtful as a bad. Milton.

5. A settled rule of action; a governing law of conduct; an opinion or belief which exercises a directing influence on the life and behavior; a rule (usually, a right rule) of conduct consistently directing one's actions; as, a person of no principle.

All kinds of dishonesty destroy our pretenses to an honest principle of mind. Law.

6. (Chem.) Any original inherent constituent which characterizes a substance, or gives it its essential properties, and which can usually be separated by analysis; — applied especially to drugs, plant extracts, etc.

Cathartine is the bitter, purgative principle of senna. Gregory. Bitter principle. Principle of contradiction, etc. See under BITTER, CONTRADICTION, etc.

Print'able (prīn'ā-b'l), v. t. [Imp. & p. p. PRINTABLE (-p'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. PRINTING (-p'ing).] To equip with principles; to establish, or fix, in certain principles; to impress with any tenet, or rule of conduct, good or ill.

Governors should be well principled. L'Estrange.

Let an enthusiast be principled that he or his teacher is inspired. Locke.

Print'cock (-k'k), n. [Prin + cock.] A cockcomb; Print'cock (-k'k), n. [Imp. & p. p. PRINTED (-p'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. PRINTING (-p'ing).] A printed form of print. See PRINT, v. t. and cf. FRIO, FRANK.

To dress or adjust one's self for show; to prank. Print, v. t. To prank or dress up; to deck fantastically. "And prink their hair with daisies." Cowper.

Print'or (-ō), n. One who prints.

Print'rid'die (prīn'prīd'vī), n. (Zoöl.) The long-tailed timonae. [Prov. Eng.]

Print (prīnt), v. t. [Imp. & p. p. PRINTED (-p'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. PRINTING (-p'ing).] [Abbrev. fr. IMPRINT, and PRESS to squeeze.] 1. To fix or impress, as a stamp, mark, character, idea, etc., into or upon something.

A look will print a thought that never may remove. Surrey. Upon his breastplate he beholds a dint. Which in that field young Edward's sword did print. Sir John Beaumont.

Perhaps some footsteps printed in the clay. Roscommon.

2. To stamp something in or upon; to make an impression or mark upon by pressure, or as by pressure.

Forth on his fiery steed betimes he rode, That scarcely prints the turf on which he trod. Dryden.

3. Specifically: To strike off an impression or impressions of, from type, or from stereotype, electrotype, or engraved plates, or the like; in a wider sense, to do the typesetting, presswork, etc., of (a book or other publication); as, to print books, newspapers, pictures; to print an edition of a book.

4. To stamp or impress with colored figures or patterns; as, to print calico.

5. (Photog.) To take (a copy, a positive picture, etc.), from a negative, a transparent drawing, or the like, by the action of light upon a sensitized surface.

Printed goods, textile fabrics printed in patterns, especially cotton cloths, or calicoes.

Print, v. i. 1. To use or practice the art of typography; to take impressions of letters, figures, or electrotypes, engraved plates, or the like.

2. To publish a book or an article.

From the moment he prints, he must expect to hear no more truth. Pope.

Print, n. [See PRINT, v., IMPRINT, n.] 1. A mark made by impression; a line, character, figure, or indentation, made by the pressure of one thing on another; as, the print of teeth or nails in flesh; the print of the foot in sand or snow.

Where print of human feet was never seen. Dryden.

2. A stamp or die for molding or impressing an ornamental design upon an object; as, a butter print.

3. That which receives an impression, as from a stamp or mold; as, a print of butter.

4. Printed letters; the impression taken from type, as to excellence, form, size, etc.; as, small print; large print; this line is in print.

5. That which is produced by printing. Specifically:

(a) An impression taken from anything, as from an engraved plate. "The prints which we see of antiquities." Dryden. (b) A printed publication, more especially a newspaper or other periodical. Addison. (c) A printed cloth; a fabric figured by stamping, especially calico or cotton cloth. (d) A photographic copy, or positive picture, on prepared paper, as from a negative, or from a drawing on transparent paper.

6. (Founding) A core print. See under CORE.

Blue print, a copy in white lines on a blue ground, of a drawing, plan, tracing, etc., or a positive picture in blue and white, from a negative, produced by photographic printing on peculiarly prepared paper. — In print. (a) In a printed form; issued from the press; published. Shak. (b) To the letter; with accurateness. "All this I speak in print." Shak. — Out of print. See under OUT. — Print works, a factory where cloth, as calico, is printed.

Print'a-ble (-ā-b'l), a. Worthy to be published. [R.]

Print'or (-ō), n. One who prints; especially, one who

prints books, newspapers, engravings, etc.; a compositor; a typesetter; a pressman.

Printer's devil, Printer's gangs. See under DEVIL, and GANGS. — Printer's ink. See Printing ink, below.

Print'er-y (prīnt'ēr-y), n. A place where cloth is printed; print works; also, a printing office. [R.]

Print'ing, n. The act, art, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer, including typesetting and presswork, with their adjuncts; typography; also, the act of producing photographic prints.

Block printing. See under BLOCK. — Printing frame (Photog.), a shallow box, usually having a glass front, in which prints are made by exposure to light. — Printing house, a printing office. — Printing ink, ink used in printing books, newspapers, etc. It is composed of lampblack or ivory black mingled with linseed or nut oil, made thick by boiling and burning. Other ingredients are employed for the finer qualities. Use. — Printing office, a place where books, pamphlets, or newspapers, etc., are printed. — Printing paper, paper used in the printing of books, pamphlets, newspapers, and the like, as distinguished from writing paper, wrapping paper, etc. — Printing press, a press for printing books, newspapers, handbills, etc. — Printing wheel, a wheel with letters or figures on its periphery, used in machines for paging or numbering, or in ticket-printing machines, typewriters, etc.; a type wheel.

Print'less, a. Making no imprint. Milton.

Print'shop, n. A shop where prints are sold.

Prior (prī'or), a. [L. prior former, previous, better, superior; compar. corresponding to prius first, and pro for. See FORMER, and cf. PRIOR, a., and PAX, PRO.] Preceding in the order of time; former; antecedent; anterior; previous; as, a prior discovery; prior obligation; — used elliptically in cases like the following: he lived alone [in the time] prior to his marriage.

Prior, n. [OE. priour, OF. priour, prior, priur, F. prieur, from L. prior former, superior. See PRIOR, a.] (Ecc.) The superior of a priory, and next below an abbot in dignity.

Conventual, or Conventual, prior, a prior who is at the head of his own house. See the Note under PRIORY. — Claustal prior, an official next in rank to the abbot in a monastery; prior of the cloisters.

Prior'ate (-āt), n. [LL. prioratus: cf. F. priorat.] The dignity, office, or government of a prior. T. Watson.

Prior'ess, n. [OF. priorissa.] A lady superior of a priory of nuns, and next in dignity to an abbess.

Prior'ity (prī'or-ē-tē), n. [Cf. F. priorité. See PRIOR, a.] 1. The quality or state of being prior or antecedent in time, or of preceding something else; as, priority of birth; priority of application.

2. Precedence; superior rank. Shak.

Priority of debts, a superior claim to payment, or a claim to payment before others.

Syn. — Antecedence; precedence; preeminence.

Prior'ly (prī'or-ē-lē), adv. Previously. [R.] Geddes.

Prior'ship, n. The state or office of prior; priorate.

Prior'y (-ō-rē), n.; pl. PRIORIES (-rēz). [Cf. LL. prioria. See PRIOR, a.] 1. A religious house presided over by a prior or prioress; — sometimes an offshoot of, and subordinate to, an abbey, and called also cell, and obedience. See CELL, 2.

Of such houses there were two sorts: one where the prior was chosen by the inmates and governed as independently as an abbot in an abbey; the other where the priory was subordinate to an abbey, and the prior was placed or displaced at the will of the abbot.

Allen priory, a small religious house dependent on a large monastery in some other country.

Syn. — See CLOISTER.

Pris (prīs), n. See PRICE, and 1st PRIZE. [Obs.]

Pris'age (prīz'āj; 48), n. [OF. prisage a praising, valuing, taxing; cf. LL. prisagium prisage; or from F. prise a taking, capture, prize. See PRIZE.] (O. Eng. Law) (a) A right belonging to the crown of England, of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more, — one before and one behind the mast. By charter of Edward I. butlerage was substituted for this. Blackstone. (b) The share of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea which belongs to the king or admiral.

Pris'ol'lian-ist (prīs-ōl'li-an-īst), n. (Ecc. Hist.) A follower of Priscillian, bishop of Avila in Spain, in the fourth century, who mixed various elements of Gnosticism and Manichaeism with Christianity.

Prise (prīz), n. An enterprise. [Obs.] Spenser.

Prise, n. & v. See PRIZE, n., 5. Also PRIZE, v. i.

Pris'er (prīz'ēr), n. See 1st PRIZE. [Obs.]

Prism (prīz'm), n. [L. prisma, Gr. πρίσμα, fr. πρίσσειν, πρίσσειν, to saw: cf. F. prismes.] 1. (Geom.) A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.

Prisms of different forms are often named from the figure of their bases; as, a triangular prism, a quadrangular prism, a rhombic prism, etc.

2. (Opt.) A transparent body, with usually three rectangular plane faces or sides, and two equal and parallel triangular ends or bases; — used in experiments on refraction, dispersion, etc.

3. (Crystallog.) A form the planes of which are parallel to the vertical axis. See FORM, n., 13.

Achromatic prism (Opt.), a prism composed usually of two prisms of different transparent substances which have unequal dispersive powers, as two different kinds of glass, especially flint glass and crown glass, the difference of dispersive power being compensated by giving them different refracting angles, so that, when placed together so as to have opposite relative positions, a ray of light passed through them is refracted or bent into a new position, but is free from color. Nicol's prism. Nicol prism. [So called from Wm. Nicol, of Edinburgh, who first proposed it.] (Opt.) An instrument for experiments

in polarization, consisting of a rhomb of Iceland spar, which has been bisected obliquely at a certain angle, and the two parts again joined with transparent cement, so that the ordinary image produced by double refraction is thrown out of the field by total reflection from the internal cemented surface, and the extraordinary, or polarized, image alone is transmitted.

Pris-mat'ic (prīz-māt'ik), a. [Cf. F. prismatique.] Pris-mat'ic-al (-ī-kāl), } 1. Resembling, or pertaining to, a prism; as, a prismatic form or cleavage.

2. Separated or distributed by a prism; formed by a prism; as, prismatic colors.

3. (Crystallog.) Same as ORTHORHOMBIC.

Prismatic borax (Chem.), borax crystallized in the form of oblique prisms, with ten molecules of water; — distinguished from octahedral borax. — Prismatic colors (Opt.), the seven colors into which light is resolved when passed through a prism; primary colors. See PRIMARY colors. — Prismatic compass (Surr.), a compass having a prism for viewing a distant object and the compass card at the same time. — Prismatic spectrum (Opt.), the spectrum produced by the passage of light through a prism.

Pris-mat'ic-al-ly, adv. In the form or manner of a prism; by means of a prism.

Pris-ma-told'al (prīz-mā-tōld'al), a. [Gr. πρίσμα, -aros, prism + -oid: cf. F. prismatoïde.] Having a prismlike form. Use.

Pris-mold (prīz-mold), n. [Cf. F. prismôide.] A body that approaches to the form of a prism.

Pris-mold'al (-mōld'al), n. Having the form of a prismoid; as, prismoid solids.

Pris'my (prīz'my), a. Pertaining to a prism. [R.]

Pris'on (prīz'n; 277), n. [F., fr. L. prehensio, prehensio, a seizing, arresting, fr. prehendere, prendere, to lay hold of, to seize. See PREHENSILE, and cf. PRIZE, n., MISPRISON.] 1. A place where persons are confined, or restrained of personal liberty; hence, a place or state of confinement, restraint, or safe custody.

Bring my soul out of prison, that I may praise thy name. Ps. cxlii. 7.

The tyrant Escalus, . . . With power imperial, curbs the struggling winds, And sounding tempests in dark prisons binds. Dryden.

2. Specifically, a building for the safe custody or confinement of criminals and others committed by lawful authority.

Prison bars, or Prison base. See BASE, n., 24. — Prison breach. (Law) See Note under 3d ESCAPE, n., 4. — Prison house, a prison. Shak. — Prison ship (Naut.), a ship fitted up for the confinement of prisoners. — Prison van, a carriage in which prisoners are conveyed to and from prison.

Pris'on, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. PRISONED (-nd); p. pr. & vb. n. PRISONING (-nd).] 1. To imprison; to shut up in, or as in, a prison; to confine; to restrain from liberty.

The prisoned eagle dies for dose. Sir W. Scott.

His true respect will prison false desire. Shak.

2. To bind (together); to enchain. [Obs.]

Sir William Cresspin with the duke was led Together prisoned. Robert of Brunne.

Pris'on-er (-ēr), n. [F. prisonnier.] 1. One who is confined in a prison.

2. A person under arrest, or in custody, whether in prison or not; a person held in involuntary restraint; a captive; as, a prisoner at the bar of a court. Bouvier.

Prisoner of Hope thou art, — look up and sing. Keble.

Prisoner's base. See BASE, n., 24.

Pris'on-ment (-ment), n. Imprisonment. [Obs.] Shak.

Pris'tin-ate (prīst'īn-āt), a. Pristine; primitive. [Obs.] "Pristine idolatry." Holmshead.

Pris'tine (prīst'īn), a. [L. pristinus, akin to prior: cf. F. pristin. See PRIOR, a.] Belonging to the earliest period or state; original; primitive; primeval; as, the pristine state of innocence; the pristine manners of a people; pristine vigor.

Pris'tine (prīst'īn), n. [See PRICE.] 1. A sharp-pointed instrument; also, an easel. [Prov. Eng.] D. Rogers.

2. Pique; offense. [Obs.]

Pris'tine (prīst'īn), n. A tool employed by blacksmiths for punching or enlarging the nail holes in a horseshoe.

Prith'ee (prīth'ē), interj. A corruption of pray thee; as, I prith'ee; generally used without I. Shak.

What was that scream for, I prith'ee? L'Estrange.

Prith'ee, tell me, Dimple-child. E. C. Stedman.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

Pris'tle-prat'tle (prīst'ēl-prāt't'l), n. [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle; — used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.] Abp. Bramhall.

3. Not invested with, or engaged in, public office or employment; as, a *private* citizen; *private* life. *Shak.*

A *private* person may arrest a felon. *Blackstone.*

4. Not publicly known; not open; secret; as, a *private* negotiation; a *private* understanding.

5. Having secret or private knowledge; privy. [*Obs.*]

Private act or statute, a statute exclusively for the settlement of private and personal interests, of which courts do not take judicial notice; — opposed to a *general law*, which operates on the whole community. — *Private nuisance or wrong*. See *Nuisance*. — *Private soldier*. See *Privateer*, n., 5. — *Private way*, a right of private passage over another man's ground. *Kent.*

Private (prī'vāt), n. 1. A secret message; a personal unofficial communication. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Personal interest; particular business. [*Obs.*]

Nor must I be unkindful of my *private*. *B. Jonson.*

3. Privacy; retirement. [*Archaic*] "Go off; I discard you: let me enjoy my *private*." *Shak.*

4. One not invested with a public office. [*Archaic*]

What have kings, that *privates* have not too? *Shak.*

5. (*Mil.*) A common soldier; a soldier below the grade of a noncommissioned officer. *Macaulay.*

6. pl. The private parts; the genitals.

In *private*, secretly; not openly or publicly.

Private-ter (prī'vā-tēr'), n. [*From Private*,] 1. An armed private vessel which bears the commission of the sovereign power to cruise against the enemy. See *Letters of marque*, under *Marque*.

2. The commander of a privateer.

Kidd soon threw off the character of a *privateer* and became a pirate. *Macaulay.*

Private-ter, v. t. [*Imp.* & p. p. *PRIVATEERED* (-tēr'd)]

p. pr. & vb. n. *PRIVATEERING*. To cruise in a privateer.

Private-ter-ing, n. Cruising in a privateer.

Private-ter-man (-tēr'man), n.; pl. *PRIVATEERSMEN* (-men). An officer or seaman of a privateer.

Private-ly (prī'vāt-lī), adv. 1. In a private manner; not openly; without the presence of others.

2. In a manner affecting an individual; personally; not officially; as, he is not *privately* benefited.

Private-ness, n. 1. Seclusion from company or society; retirement; privacy; secrecy. *Bacon.*

2. The state of one not invested with public office.

Private-ty (prī'vāt-ē-tī), n. [*Lat. privatus*: cf. *F. privation*. See *Privation*.] 1. The act of depriving, or taking away; hence, the depriving of rank or office; degradation in rank; deprivation. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being deprived or destitute of something, especially of something required or desired; destitution; need; as, to undergo severe *privations*.

3. The condition of being absent; absence; negation.

Evil will be known by consequence, as being only a *privation*, or absence, of good. *South.*

Privation mere of light and absent day. *Milton.*

Private-tive (prī'vāt-iv), a. [*Lat. privativus*: cf. *F. privatif*. See *Privation*.] 1. Causing privation; depriving.

2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive; negative.

Private-tive-ness, n. The quality of being *private-tive*.

Private-tive-ly, adv. In a *private-tive* manner; by the absence of something; negatively. [*R.*] *Hammond.*

Private-tive-ness, n. The state of being *private-tive*.

Private-tive-ty (-tī), n. [*Cf. Scot. privie*, Prov. E. *prim-print*, *primwort*. Prob. for *primet*, and perh. named from being cut and trimmed. See *PRIME*, a., and cf. *PRIME* to prune, *PRIM*, n., *PRIM*, n.] (*Bot.*) An ornamental European shrub (*Ligustrum vulgare*), much used in hedges; — called also *prim*.

Private-tive-ty, n. [*Cf. LAWSONIA*. — Evergreen *privet*, a plant of the genus *Rhamnus*. See *ALATERN*. — Mock *privet*, any one of several evergreen shrubs of the genus *Phillyrea*. They are from the Mediterranean region, and have been much cultivated for hedges and for fancifully clipped shrubberies.]

Privilege (prī'vī-lēj), n. [*F. privilège*, L. *privilegium* an ordinance or law against or in favor of an individual; *privus* private + *lex*, legis, law. See *PRIVATUM*, and *LEGAL*.] 1. A peculiar benefit, advantage, or favor; a right or immunity not enjoyed by others or by all; special enjoyment of a good, or exemption from an evil or burden; a prerogative; advantage; franchise.

He pleads the legal *privilege* of a Roman. *Kettlewell.*

The *privilege* birthright was a double portion. *Locke.*

A people inheriting *privileges*, franchises, and liberties. *Burke.*

2. (*Stockbroker's Cant*) See *CALL*, *PUT*, *SPREAD*, etc.

Breach of privilege. See under *BREACH*. — *Question of privilege* (*Parliamentary Practice*), a question which concerns the security of a member of a legislative body in his special privileges as such. — *Water privilege*, the advantage of having machinery driven by a stream, or a place affording such advantage. [*U. S.*] — *Writ of privilege* (*Law*), a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — *Prerogative*; *immunity*; *franchise*; *right*; *claim*; *liberty*. — *PRIVILEGE*, *PREROGATIVE*. *Privilege*, among the Romans, was something conferred upon an individual by a private law; and hence, it denotes some peculiar benefit or advantage, some right or immunity, not enjoyed by the world at large. *Prerogative*, among the Romans, was the right of voting first; and, hence,

it denotes a right of precedence, or of doing certain acts, or enjoying certain privileges, to the exclusion of others. It is the *privilege* of a member of Congress not to be called in question elsewhere for words uttered in debate. It is the *privilege* of the president to nominate judges and executive officers. It is the *privilege* of a Christian child to be instructed in the true religion. It is the *privilege* of a parent to govern and direct his children.

Privilege (prī'vī-lēj), v. t. [*Imp.* & p. p. *PRIVILEGED* (-lējd); p. pr. & vb. n. *PRIVILEGING*.] [*Cf. F. privilégier*.] 1. To grant some particular right or exemption to; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity; to authorize; as, to *privilege* representatives from arrest.

To *privilege* dishonor in thy name. *Shak.*

2. To bring or put into a condition of privilege or exemption from evil or danger; to exempt; to deliver.

He took this place for sanctuary.

And it shall *privilege* him from your hands. *Shak.*

Privileged (-lējd), a. Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right, advantage, or immunity.

Privileged communication (*Law*) (*n*). A communication which can not be disclosed without the consent of the party making it, — such as those made by a client to his legal adviser, or by persons to their religious or medical advisers. (*b*) A communication which does not expose the party making it to indictment for libel, — such as those made by persons communicating confidentially with a government, persons consulting confidentially as to the character of servants, etc. — *Privileged debts* (*Law*), those to which a preference in payment is given out of the estate of a deceased person, or out of the estate of an insolvent. *Wharton. Burrill.* — *Privileged witnesses* (*Law*), witnesses who are not obliged to testify as to certain things, as lawyers in relation to their dealings with their clients, and officers of state as to state secrets; also, by statute, clergymen and physicians are placed in the same category, so far as concerns information received by them professionally.

Privily (-lī), adv. In a *privy* manner; privately; secretly. *Chaucer.* 2 *Pet. ii. 1.*

Privately (-tī), n.; pl. *PRIVITIES* (-tīz). [*From Private*, a.: cf. *F. privé* extreme familiarity.] 1. Privacy; secrecy; confidence. *Chaucer.*

I will unto you, in *privacy*, discover . . . my purpose. *Spenser.*

2. Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern; cognizance implying consent or concurrence.

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the *privacy* of the Prince of Orange. *Swift.*

3. A private matter or business; a secret. *Chaucer.*

4. pl. The genitals; the privates.

5. (*Law*) A connection, or bond of union, between parties, as to some particular transaction; mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property.

Privy (-y), a. [*F. privé*, fr. L. *privatus*. See *PRIVATE*.] 1. Of or pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; not public; private; as, the *privy* purse. "Privy knights and squires." *Chaucer.*

2. Secret; clandestine. "A *privy* thief." *Chaucer.*

3. Appropriated to retirement; private; not open to the public. "Privy chambers." *Ezek. xxi. 14.*

4. Admitted to knowledge of a secret transaction; secretly cognizant; privately knowing.

His wife also being *privy* to it. *Acts v. 2.*

Myself am one made *privy* to the plot. *Shak.*

Privy chamber, a private apartment in a royal residence. [*Eng.*] — *Privy council* (*Eng. Law*), the principal council of the sovereign, composed of the cabinet ministers and other persons chosen by the king or queen. *Burrill.*

— *Privy councillor*, a member of the privy council. — *Privy purse*, moneys set apart for the personal use of the monarch; also, the title of the person having charge of these moneys. [*Eng.*] *Macaulay.* — *Privy seal* or *signet*, the seal which the king uses in grants, etc., which are to pass the great seal, or which he uses in matters of subordinate consequence which do not require the great seal; also, elliptically, the principal secretary of state, or person intrusted with the privy seal. [*Eng.*] — *Privy verdict*, a verdict given *privily* to the judge out of court; — now disused. *Burrill.*

Privy, n.; pl. *PRIVIES* (-īz). 1. (*Law*) A partaker; a person having an interest in any action or thing; one who has an interest in an estate created by another; a person having an interest derived from a contract or conveyance to which he is not himself a party. The term, in its proper sense, is distinguished from *party*. *Burrill. Wharton.*

2. A necessary house or place; a backhouse.

Privy-ble (prī'vī-blī), a. Valuable. *H. Taylor.*

Privy (prīz), n. [*F. prise* a seizing, hold, grasp, fr. *pris*, p. p. of *prendre* to take, L. *prendere*, *prehendere*; in some senses, as 2 (*b*), either from, or influenced by, *F. prize* price. See *PRISON*, *PRÆSENSILE*, and cf. *PRY*, and also *PRIZE*.] 1. That which is taken from another; something captured; a thing seized by force, stratagem, or superior power.

I will depart my *prize*, or my prey, by deliberation. *Chaucer.*

Whom formerly he had in battle won. *Spenser.*

2. Hence, specifically: (*a*) (*Law*) Anything captured by a belligerent using the rights of war; esp., property captured at sea in virtue of the rights of war, as a vessel. *Kent. Brande & C.* (*b*) An honor or reward striven for in a competitive contest; anything offered to be competed for, or as an inducement to, or reward of, effort.

I'll never wrestle for *prize* more. *Shak.*

I fought and conquered, yet have lost the *prize*. *Dryden.*

(c) That which may be won by chance, as in a lottery.

3. Anything worth striving for; a valuable possession held or in prospect.

I press toward the mark for the *prize* of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. *Phil. iii. 14.*

4. A contest for a reward; competition. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. A lever; a pry; also, the hold of a lever. [*Written also prize*.]

Prize court, a court having jurisdiction of all captures made in war on the high seas. *Bouvier.* — *Prize fight*,

an exhibition contest, esp. one of pugilists, for a stake or wager. — *Prize fighter*, one who fights publicly for a reward; — applied esp. to a professional boxer or pugilist. *Pepe.* — *Prize fighting*, fighting, especially boxing, in public for a reward or wager. — *Prize master*, an officer put in charge or command of a captured vessel. — *Prize medal*, a medal given as a prize. — *Prize money*, a dividend from the proceeds of a captured vessel, etc., paid to the captors. — *Prize ring*, the ring or enclosure for a prize fight; the system and practice of prize fighting. — *To make prize*, of, to capture. *Hawthorne.*

Prize (prīz), v. t. To move with a lever; to force up or open; to pry. [*Written also prize*.]

Prize, v. t. [*Imp.* & p. p. *PRIZED* (prīzd); p. pr. & vb. n. *PRIZING*.] [*F. priser*, OF. *priser*, *preisier*, fr. L. *pretiare*, fr. *pretium* worth, value, price. See *PRICE*, and cf. *PRÆISE*.] [*Formerly written also prize*.] 1. To set or estimate the value of; to appraise; to price; to rate.

A goodly price that I was *prized* at. *Zech. xi. 13.*

I *prize* it [life] not a straw, but for mine honor. *Shak.*

2. To value highly; to estimate to be of great worth; to esteem. "[I] do love, *prize*, honor you." *Shak.*

I *prized* your person, but your crown disdain. *Dryden.*

Prize, n. [*F. prize* price. See 3d *PRIZE*.] Estimation; valuation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Prize-man (-mān), n.; pl. *PRIZEMEN* (-mēn). The winner of a prize.

Prizer (-ēr), n. [*See* 3d *PRIZE*.] One who estimates or sets the value of a thing; an appraiser. *Shak.*

Prizer, n. [*See* 1st *PRIZE*.] One who contends for a prize; a prize fighter; a challenger. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Appareth no man yet to answer the *prizer*. *B. Jonson.*

Prizing, n. [*See* 2d *PRIZE*.] The application of a lever to move any weighty body, as a cask, anchor, cannon, car, etc. See *PRIZE*, n., 5.

Pro (-prū-). [*L. pro*, or *Gr. πρό*. See *PRO*.] A prefix signifying before, in front, forth, for, in behalf of, in place of, according to; as, *propose*, to place before; *proceed*, to go before or forward; *project*, to throw forward; *prologue*, part spoken before (the main pieces); *propel*, *pronegation*; *provide*, to look out for; *pronoun*, a word instead of a noun; *proconsul*, a person acting in place of a consul; *proportion*, arrangement according to parts.

|| *Pro*, prep. [*L.*; akin to *prae* before, *Gr. πρό*, and *E. for*. See *Fon*, prep., and cf. *PRON*, a.] A Latin preposition signifying for, before, forth.

Pro confesso [*L. (Law)*], taken as confessed. The action of a court of equity on that portion of the pleading in a particular case which the pleading on the other side does not deny. — *Pro rata* [*L. See* *PROBATE*.] In proportion; proportion. — *Pro re nata* [*L. (Law)*], for the existing occasion; as matters are.

Pro, adv. For, on, or in behalf of, the affirmative side; — in contrast with *con*.

Pro and *con*, for and against, on the affirmative and on the negative side; as, they debated the question *pro* and *con*; — formerly used also as a verb. — *Pro* and *con*, the arguments or reasons on either side.

Pro'a (prō'ā), n. [*Malay prāu*, *prāhū*.] (*Naut.*) A sailing canoe of the Ladrone Islands and Malay Archipelago, having its lee side flat and its weather side like that of an ordinary boat. The ends are alike. The canoe is long and narrow, and is kept from overturning by a cigar-shaped log attached to a frame extending several feet to windward. It has been called the *flying proa*, and is the swiftest sailing craft known.

Proach (prōch), v. t. See *APPROACH*. [*Obs.*]

Pro-at-las (prō'āt-lās), n. [*Pref. pro-* + *atlas*.] (*Anat.*) A vertebral rudiment in front of the atlas in some reptiles.

Pro'b-a-bil-i-t-ism (prō'b'ā-bīl-ī-t-īz'm), n. The doctrine of the probabiliorists.

Pro'b-a-bil-i-t-ist (-rīst), n. [*From* L. *probabilior*, compar. of *probabilis* probable.] (*Casuistry*) One who holds, in opposition to the probabilists, that a man is bound to do that which is most probably right.

Pro'b-a-bil-ism (prō'b'ā-bīl-īz'm), n. [*Cf. F. probabilisme*.] The doctrine of the probabilists.

Pro'b-a-bil-ist, n. [*Cf. F. probabiliste*.] 1. One who maintains that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern our faith and actions.

2. (*Casuistry*) One who maintains that a man may do that which has a probability of being right, or which is inculcated by teachers of authority, although other opinions may seem to him still more probable.

Pro'b-a-bil-ty (-bīl-ty), n.; pl. *PROBABILITIES* (-tīz). [*L. probabilis*: cf. *F. probabilité*.] 1. The quality or state of being probable; appearance of reality or truth; reasonable ground of presumption; likelihood.

Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas by the intervention of proofs whose connection is not constant, but appears for the most part to be so. *Locke.*

2. That which is or appears probable; anything that has the appearance of reality or truth.

The whole life of man is a perpetual comparison of evidence and balancing of *probabilities*. *Lockmaster.*

We do not call for evidence till antecedent *probabilities* fail. *J. H. Newman.*

3. (*Math.*) Likelihood of the occurrence of any event in the doctrine of chances, or the ratio of the number of favorable chances to the whole number of chances, favorable and unfavorable. See 1st *CHANCE*, n., 5.

Syn. — *Likelihood*; *credibility*; *likelihood*; *chance*.

Prob'a-ble (prō'b'ā-blī), a. [*L. probabilis*, fr. *probare* to try, approve, prove; cf. *F. probable*. See *PROVE*, and cf. *PROVABLE*.] 1. Capable of being proved. [*Obs.*]

2. Having more evidence for than against; supported by evidence which inclines the mind to believe, but leaves some room for doubt; likely.

That is accounted *probable* which has better arguments producible for it than can be brought against it. *South.*

I do not say that the principles of religion are merely *probable*; I have before asserted them to be morally certain. *By. Wilkins.*

3. Rendering probable; supporting, or giving ground for, belief, but not demonstrating; as, *probable evidence*; *probable presumption*. *Blackstone.*

Probable cause (*Law*), a reasonable ground of presumption that a charge is, or may be, well founded. — **Probable error** (of an observation, or of the mean of a number), that within which, taken positively and negatively, there is an even chance that the real error shall lie. Thus, if 3" is the probable error in a given case, the chances that the real error is greater than 3" are equal to the chances that it is less. The probable error is computed from the observations made, and is used to express their degree of accuracy. The probable, that which is within the bounds of probability; that which is not unusual or preternatural; — opposed to the *natural*.

Prob'ably (prôb'ä-bly), *adv.* In a probable manner; in likelihood.

Distinguish between what may possibly and what will probably be done. *L'Estrange.*

Prob'acy (prôb'ä-sy), *n.* [See **PROBATE**.] Proof; trial. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Prob'al (-bal), *a.* Approved; probable. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Prob'al-ity (prôb'al-ty), *n.* Probability. [Obs.] "With as great probability." *Holland.*

Prob'ang (prôb'äng), *n.* [See **PROBE**.] A slender elastic rod, as of whalebone, with a sponge on the end, for removing obstructions from the esophagus, etc.

Probate (prôb'ät), *n.* [From *L. probatus*, p. p. of *probare* to prove. See **PROVE**.] 1. Proof. [Obs.] *Skellon.*

2. (*Law*) (a) Official proof; especially, the proof before a competent officer or tribunal that an instrument offered, purporting to be the last will and testament of a person deceased, is indeed his lawful act; the copy of a will proved, under the seal of the Court of Probate, delivered to the executors with a certificate of its having been proved. *Bouvier. Burrill.* (b) The right or jurisdiction of proving wills.

Prob'ate, a. Of or belonging to a probate, or court of probate; as, a *probate record*.

Probate Court, or Court of Probate, a court for the probate of wills. — **Probate duty**, a government tax on property passing by will. [Eng.]

Prob'ate (-bät), *v. t.* To obtain the official approval of, as of an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament; as, the executor has *probated* the will.

Prob'ation (prôb'ä-shün), *n.* [*L. probatio*, fr. *probare* to try, examine, prove, cf. *F. probation*. See **PROVE**.] 1. The act of proving; also, that which proves anything; proof. [Obs.]

When by miracle God dispensed great gifts to the laity, . . . he gave *probation* that he intended that all should prophesy and preach. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualification, etc.; examination; trial; as, to engage a person on *probation*. Hence, specifically:

(a) The novitiate which a person must pass in a convent, to prove his or her virtue and ability to bear the severities of the rule. (b) The trial of a ministerial candidate's qualifications prior to his ordination, or to his settlement as a pastor. (c) Moral trial; the state of man in the present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character, and becoming qualified for a happier state.

No [view of human life] seems so reasonable as that which regards it as a state of *probation*. *Paley.*

Prob'ation-ary (-ä-ry), *a.* Of or pertaining to probation; serving for trial.

To consider this life . . . as a *probationary* state. *Palmy.*

Prob'ation-er (-är), *n.* 1. One who is undergoing probation; one who is on trial; a novice.

While yet a young *probationer*, And candidate of heaven. *Dryden.*

2. A student in divinity, who, having received certificates of good morals and qualifications from his university, is admitted to several trials by a presbytery, and, on acquiring himself well, is licensed to preach. [Scot.]

Prob'ation-er-ship, *n.* The state of being a probationer; novitiate. *Locke.*

Prob'ation-ship, *n.* A state of probation.

Prob'ative (prôb'ä-tiv), *a.* [*L. probativus*: cf. *F. probatif*.] Serving for trial or proof; probationary; as, *probative judgments*; *probative evidence*. *South.*

Prob'ator (prôb'ä-tör), *n.* [*L.*] 1. An examiner; an approver. *Mayhew.*

2. (*Eng. Law*) One who, when indicted for crime, confessed it, and accused others, his accomplices, in order to obtain pardon; a state's evidence.

Prob'ato-ry (prôb'ä-tör-y), *a.* [*Cl. F. probatoire*.] 1. Serving for trial; probationary. *Abp. Bramhall.*

2. Pertaining to, or serving for, proof. *Jer. Taylor.*

Probatory term (*Law*), a time for taking testimony.

Probe (prôb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PROBARE* (prôbd); *p. pr. & vb. n. PROBING*.] [*L. probare* to try, examine. See **PROVE**.] 1. To examine, as a wound, an ulcer, or some cavity of the body, with a probe.

2. Fig.: To search to the bottom; to scrutinize or examine thoroughly. *Dryden.*

The growing disposition to *probe* the legality of all acts of the crown. *Wolcott.*

Probe, n. (*Surg.*) An instrument for examining the depth or other circumstances of a wound, ulcer, or cavity, or the direction of a sinus, or for exploring for bullets, for stones in the bladder, etc. *Parr.*

Probe, or Probe-pointed, scalars (*Surg.*), scalars used to open wounds, the blade of which is to be thrust into the orifice, has a button at the end. *Wiseman.*

Probe-gle (prôb'g'l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See **PROBE-GLE**.

Probe-pointed (prôb'pôint'ed), *a.* (*Surg.*) Having a blunt or button-shaped extremity; — said of cutting instruments.

Prob'ity (prôb'it-y), *n.* [*F. probité*, fr. *L. probitas*, fr. *probus* good, proper, honest. Cf. **PROVE**.] Tried virtue or integrity; approved moral excellence; honesty; rectitude; uprightness. "*Probity of mind*." *Pope.*

Syn. — **PROBITY, INTEGRITY.** *Probity* denotes unimpeachable honesty and virtue, shown especially by the performance of those obligations, called *imperfect*, which the laws of the state do not reach, and can not enforce. *Integrity* denotes a whole-hearted honesty, and especially that which excludes all injustice that might favor one's self. It has a peculiar reference to uprightness in mutual dealings, transfer of property, and the execution of trusts for others.

Problem (prôb'lēm), *n.* [*F. problème, L. problema*, fr. Gr. *πρόβλημα* anything thrown forward, a question proposed for solution, fr. *προβάλλειν* to throw or lay before; *πρό* before, forward + *βάλλειν* to throw. Cf. **PARTABLE**.] 1. A question proposed for solution; a matter stated for examination or proof; hence, a matter difficult of solution or settlement; a doubtful case; a question involving doubt. *Bacon.*

2. (*Math.*) Anything which is required to be done; as, in geometry, to bisect a line, to draw a perpendicular; or, in algebra, to find an unknown quantity.

3. *Problem* differs from *theorem* in this, that a *problem* is something to be done, as to bisect a triangle, to describe a circle, etc.; a *theorem* is something to be proved, as that all the angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles.

Plane problem (*Geom.*), a problem that can be solved by the use of the rule and compass. — **Solid problem** (*Geom.*), a problem requiring in its geometric solution the use of a conic section or higher curve.

Problem-at'io (-ät'io), *a.* [*L. problematicus, Problem-at'io-al* (-i-kal), } Gr. *προβληματικός*: cf. *F. problematicue*.] Having the nature of a problem; not shown in fact; questionable; uncertain; unsettled; doubtful. — **Problem-at'io-al-ly**, *adv.*

Diligent inquiries into remote and problematical guilt leave a gate wide open to . . . informers. *Swift.*

Problem-a-tist (prôb'lēm-ä-tist), *n.* One who proposes problems. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

Problem-a-tize (-tiz), *v. t.* To propose problems. [*R.*] "Hear him *problematize*." *B. Jonson.*

Pro-bos'ci-date (prôb'ôs-ä-dät), *a.* [See **PROBOSCIS**.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a proboscis; proboscidian.

Pro-bos'ci-d'e-a (prôb'ôs-sid'ä-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.* See **PROBOSCIS**.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of large mammals including the elephants and mastodons.

Pro-bos'ci-d'e-an (-än), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Proboscidian.

Pro-bos'ci-d'i-al (-i-al), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Proboscidean.

Pro-bos'ci-d'i-an (-än), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Proboscidea. — *n.* One of the Proboscidea.

Pro-bos'ci-d'i-e-ra (prôb'ôs-sid'ä-yä-rä), *n. pl.* [*NL.* See **PROBOSCIS**, and *-reus*.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) An extensive division of pectinibranchiate gastropods, including those that have a long retractile proboscis, with the mouth at the end, as the cones, whelks, tritons, and cowries. See *Illustr. of GASTROPODA*, and of *WINKLE*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A subdivision of the tenebrionate gastropods, including the fig-shells (*Pyrrula*), the helmet shells (*Cassia*), the tritons, and allied genera.

Pro-bos'ci-d'i-form (prôb'ôs-sid'ä-för-m), *a.* Having the form or use of a proboscis; as, a *proboscideiform* mouth.

Pro-bos'cis (prôb'ôs-sis), *n.; pl. PROBOSCISES (-sides). [*L.* fr. Gr. *πρόβος*; *πρό* before + *βόσκω* to feed, graze.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) A hollow organ or tube attached to the head, or connected with the mouth, of various animals, and generally used in taking food or drink; a snout; a trunk.*

2. The proboscis of an elephant is a flexible muscular elongation of the nose. The proboscis of insects is usually a chitinous tube formed by the modified maxilla, or by the labium. See *Illustr. of HEMIPTERA* and *LEPIDOPTERA*.

3. (*Zoöl.*) By extension, applied to various tubelike mouth organs of the lower animals that can be everted or protruded.

4. The proboscis of annelids and of mollusks is usually a portion of the pharynx that can be everted or protruded.

That of nemertean is a special long internal organ, not connected with the mouth, and not used in feeding, but capable of being protruded from a pore in the head. See *Illustr.* in Appendix.

5. The nose. [*Jocose*]

Proboscis monkey. (*Zoöl.*) See **KANAU**.

Pro-bos'ci-ous (prôb'ôs-shüs), *a.* [*L. procaz, -acis*, fr. *procare* to ask, demand.] Pert; petulant; forward; saucy. [*L.*] *Barrow.*

Pro-ca'i-ty (-käs'it-y), *n.* [*L. procaitas*.] Forwardness; pertness; petulance. [*R.*] *Burton.*

Pro-ca'm'bi-um (prô-käm'bi-üm), *n.* [*NL.* See **PRO-**, and **CAMBIVUM**.] (*Bot.*) The young tissue of a fibrovascular bundle before its component cells have begun to be differentiated. *Sachs.*

Pro-ca-ro'tio (prô-kät'är'k'it-y), *a.* [*Gr. προκαταρκτικός* beginning beforehand, fr. *προκαταρχειν* to begin first; *πρό* before + *καταρχειν* to begin; *κατά* intense + *αρχειν* to begin: cf. *F. procatartique*.] (*Med.*) Beginning; predisposing; exciting; initial. [Obs.]

The words *procatartetic causes* have been used with different significations. Thus they have been employed synonymously with *prime causes*, *exciting causes*, and *predisposing or remote causes*.

The physician inquires into the *procatartetic causes*. *Harvey.*

Pro-ca-ter'is (-kä'ter'is), *n.* [*NL.* fr. Gr. *προκαταρτίζω* first beginning.] (*Med.*) The kindling of a disease into action; also, the procatartetic cause. *Quincy.*

Pro-ca-den'do (prô-kä-dän'do), *n.* [*Abt.* of the gerundive of *L. procedere*. See **PROCEED**.] (*Law*) (a) A writ by which a cause which has been removed on insufficient grounds from an inferior to a superior court by *certiorari*, or otherwise, is sent down again to the same court, to be proceeded in there. (b) In English practice, a writ issuing out of chancery in cases where the

judges of subordinate courts delay giving judgment, commanding them to proceed to judgment. (c) A writ by which the commission of the justice of the peace is revived, after having been suspended. *Tomlins. Burrill.*

Pro-ced'ure (prô-sêd'ür; 135), *n.* [*F. procédure*. See **PROCEED**.] 1. The act or manner of proceeding or moving forward; progress; process; operation; conduct. "The true *procedure* of conscience." *South.*

2. A step taken; an act performed; a proceeding; the steps taken in an action or other legal proceeding. "Gracious *procedure*." *Taylor.*

3. That which results; issue; product. [Obs.] *Bacon.*

Pro-ced'ed' (prô-sêd'et), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PROCEEDING*; *p. pr. & vb. n. PROCEEDING*.] [*F. procéder*, fr. *L. procedere*, *processum*, to go before, to proceed; *pro* forward + *cedere* to move. See **CEDERE**.] 1. To move, pass, or go forward or onward; to advance; to continue or renew motion begun; as, to *proceed* on a journey.

If thou *proceed* in this thy insolence. *Shak.*

2. To pass from one point, topic, or stage, to another; as, to *proceed* with a story or argument.

3. To issue or come forth as from a source or origin; to come from; as, light *proceeds* from the sun.

I *proceeded* forth and came from God. *John viii. 42.*

It *proceeds* from policy, not love. *Shak.*

4. To go on in an orderly or regulated manner; to begin and carry on a series of acts or measures; to act by method; to prosecute a design.

He that *proceeds* upon other principles in his inquiry. *Locke.*

5. To be transacted; to take place; to occur. [Obs.]

He will, after his sour fashion, tell you What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day. *Shak.*

6. To have application or effect; to operate.

This rule only *proceeds* and takes place when a person can not of common law condemn another by his sentence. *Asiatic.*

7. (*Law*) To begin and carry on a legal process.

Syn. — To advance; go on; continue; progress; issue; arise; emanate.

Pro-ced'ed (prô-sêd), *n.* See **PROCEEDS**. [Obs.] *Howell.*

Pro-ced'er (prô-sêd'är), *n.* One who proceeds.

Pro-ced'ing, *n.* 1. The act of one who proceeds, or who prosecutes a design or transaction; progress or movement from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in a course of business; a transaction; as, an illegal *proceeding*; a cautious or a violent *proceeding*.

The *proceedings* of the high commission. *Macaulay.*

2. *pl.* (*Law*) The course of procedure in the prosecution of an action at law. *Blackstone.*

Proceedings of a society, the published record of its action, or of things done at its meetings.

Syn. — Procedure; measure; step. See **TRANSACTION**.

Pro-ced's (prô-sêd; 277), *n. pl.* That which comes forth or results; effect; yield; issue; product; sum accruing from a sale, etc.

Pro-cel'eus-mat'io (prô-sê-lüs-mät'io), *a.* [*L. proceleusmaticus*, Gr. *προκελευσματικός*, fr. *προκελεύειν* to rouse to action beforehand; *πρό* + *κελεύειν* to incite: cf. *F. proceleusmaticue*.] 1. Inciting; animating; encouraging. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

2. (*Pros.*) Consisting of four short syllables; composed of feet of four short syllables each.

Pro-cel'eus-mat'io, n. (*Pros.*) A foot consisting of four short syllables.

Pro-cel-la-ri-an (prô-sêl-lä-rä-an), *n.* [*L. procella* a storm.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a family of oceanic birds (*Procellariidae*) including the petrels, fulmars, and shearwaters. They are often seen in great abundance in stormy weather.

Pro-cel'lous (prô-sêl-lüs), *a.* [*L. procellosus*, fr. *procella* a storm.] Stormy. [Obs.] *Bailey.*

Pro-cel'phal'io (prô-sêl-fäl'io), *a.* [*Pref. pro-* + *cephalic*.] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or forming, the front of the head.

Procephalic lobe (*Zoöl.*), that part of the head of an invertebrate animal which is in front of the mouth.

Pro-cep'tion (prô-sêp-shün), *n.* [*Pref. pro-* + *L. capere* to take.] Preoccupation. [Obs.] *Eikon Basilike.*

Pro-cer'e (-sär), *a.* [*L. procerus* tall.] Of high stature; tall. [Obs.] *Evelyn.*

Pro-cer'e-brum (prô-sär-sê-brüm), *n.* [*Pref. pro-* + *cerebrum*.] (*Anat.*) The cerebrum.

Pro-cer'es (prô-sär-sêz), *n. pl.* [*NL.* fr. *L. procer* a chief.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of large birds; the Ratites; — called also *Proceri*.

Pro-cer'ite (prô-sär-it), *n.* [*Pref. pro-* + *Gr. κέρα* a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) The segment next to the flagellum of the antennae of Crustacea.

Pro-cer'it-y (prô-sär'it-y), *n.* [*L. proceritas*.] Height of stature; tallness. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Pro-cess (prô-sêz; 277), *n.* [*F. procès, L. processus*. See **PROCEED**.] 1. The act of proceeding; continued forward movement; procedure; progress; advance. "Long *process* of time." *Milton.*

The thoughts of men are widened with the *process* of the suns. *Tennyson.*

2. A series of actions, motions, or occurrences; progressive act or transaction; continuous operation; normal or actual course or procedure; regular proceeding; as, the *process* of vegetation or decomposition; a chemical *process*; *processes* of nature.

Tell her the *process* of Antonio's death. *Shak.*

3. A statement of events; a narrative. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

4. (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) Any marked prominence or projecting part, especially of a bone; anapophysis.

5. (*Law*) The whole course of proceedings in a cause real or personal, civil or criminal, from the beginning to the end of the suit; strictly, the means used for bringing the defendant into court to answer to the action; — a generic term for writs of the class called *judicial*.

Deacon's process [from *H. Deacon*, who introduced it]

(Chem.), a method of obtaining chlorine gas by passing hydrochloric acid gas over heated porous slag which has been previously saturated with a solution of some metallic salt, as sulphate of copper. — Final process (Procure), a writ of execution in a case at law. *Burrill*. — In process, in the condition of advance, accomplishment, transaction, or the like; begun, and not completed. — Jury process (Law), the process by which a jury is summoned in a cause, and by which their attendance is enforced. *Burrill*. — Leblanc's process (Chem.), the process of manufacturing soda by treating salt with sulphuric acid, reducing the sodium sulphate so formed to sodium sulphide by roasting with charcoal, and converting the sodium sulphide to sodium carbonate by roasting with lime. — Mesne process. See under MESNE. — Process mill, the process of high milling for grinding flour. See under MILLING. — Reversible process (Thermodynamics), any process consisting of a cycle of operations such that the different operations of the cycle can be performed in reverse order with a reversal of their effects.

Pro-cēs-sion (prō-sēsh'ūn), *n.* [F. fr. *L. processio*. See **PROCEED**.] 1. The act of proceeding, moving on, advancing, or issuing; regular, orderly, or ceremonious progress; continuous course. *Bp. Pearson*.

That the procession of their life might be More equable, majestic, pure, and free. *Trench*.

2. That which is moving onward in an orderly, stately, or solemn manner; a train of persons advancing in order; a ceremonious train; a retinue; as, a procession of mourners; the Lord Mayor's procession.

Here comes the townsmen on procession. *Shak.*

3. (Eccles.) An orderly and ceremonial progress of persons, either from the sacristy to the choir, or from the choir around the church, within or without. *Shirley*.

4. *pl.* (Eccles.) An old term for litanies which were said in procession and not kneeling. *Shirley*.

Procession of the Holy Ghost, a theological term applied to the relation of the Holy Spirit to the Father and the Son, the Eastern Church affirming that the Spirit proceeds from the Father only, and the Western Church that the Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son. *Shirley*. — Procession week, a name for Rogation week, when processions were made; Cross-week. *Shirley*.

Pro-cēs-sion, *v. t.* (Law) To ascertain, mark, and establish the boundary lines, as, lands. [*Local, U. S. (North Carolina and Tennessee)*.] "To procession the lands of such persons as desire it." *Burrill*.

Pro-cēs-sion, *v. t.* To march in procession. [*R.*]

Pro-cēs-sion, *v. t.* To honor with a procession. [*R.*]

Pro-cēs-sion-al (-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession.

The processional services became more frequent. *Milton*.

Pro-cēs-sion-al, *n.* [F. *processional*, *LL. processionalis*.] 1. (*R. C. Ch.*) A service book relating to ecclesiastical processions. *J. Gregory*.

2. A hymn, or other selection, sung during a church procession; as, the processional was the 202d hymn.

Pro-cēs-sion-al-ist, *n.* One who goes or marches in a procession. [*R.*]

Pro-cēs-sion-ary (-rī), *a.* [Cf. *LL. processionarius*, *F. processionnaire*.] Pertaining to a procession; consisting in processions; as, processional service.

Processionary moth (*Zool.*), any moth of the genus *Cnecothampa*, especially *C. processionaria* of Europe, whose larvae make large webs on oak trees, and go out to feed in regular order. They are covered with stinging hairs.

Pro-cēs-sion-er (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who takes part in a procession.

2. A manual of processions; a processional. *Fuller*.

3. An officer appointed to procession lands. [*Local, U. S. (North Carolina and Tennessee)*.] *Burrill*.

Pro-cēs-sion-ing, *n.* A proceeding prescribed by statute for ascertaining and fixing the boundaries of land. See 2d **PROCESSION**. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bouvier*.

Pro-cēs-sive (-sīv), *a.* Proceeding; advancing.

Because it is language, — ergo, *processive*. *Coleridge*.

Pro-cēs-ver-bal' (prō-sēv'bal'), [*F.*] (*French Law*) An authentic minute of an official act, or statement of facts.

Pro-chēin (prō-shēn'), *a.* [F. *prochain*, fr. *L. (assumed) proximus*, fr. *proximus*.] Next; nearest.

Prochein *ami* or *amy* (ā-mē') (*Law*), the next friend. See under **NEXT**.

Pro-chor-dal (prō-kōr'dal'), [*Pref. pro- + chor-dal*.] (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the notochord; — applied especially to parts of the cartilaginous rudiments in the base of the skull.

Pro-chro-nism (prōkrō-nīz'm), *n.* [Gr. *πρόχρονος* preceding in time; *πρό* before + *χρόνος* time; cf. *F. prochronisme*.] The dating of an event before the time it happened; an antedating; — opposed to *metachronism*.

Pro-chro-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To antedate. *Fitzed. Hall*.

Pro-cl-dence (prōs-t-dēns or prōs-t'), *n.* [*L. proci-*]. **Pro-cl-den-ti-a** (prōs-t-dēnsh-ā'), *n.* [*dentia*, fr. *prociens*, *p. pr.* of *prociere* to fall down forward.] (*Med.*) A falling down; a prolapsus. [*R.*] *Parr.*

Pro-cl-d-u-s (prōs-t-d-ū-s), *a.* [*L. proctidius*.] Falling from its proper place.

Pro-clut' (-ānkt'), *n.* [*L. proclutus*, fr. *proclutere*, *proclutere*, to gird up.] A state of complete readiness for action. [*Obs.*] "War in proclut." *Milton*.

Pro-clām' (-klām'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PROCLAIM* (-klām'd)]. *p. pr. & v. b. n. PROCLAIMING*.] [*OE. proclamān, L. proclamare; pro* before, forward + *clamare* to call or cry out; cf. *F. proclamer*. See **CLAIM**.] 1. To make known by public announcement; to give wide publicity to; to publish abroad; to promulgate; to declare; as, to proclaim war or peace.

To proclaim liberty to the captives. *Isa. li. 1.*

For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shak.*

Throughout the host proclaim A solemn council forthwith to be held. *Milton*.

2. To outlaw by public proclamation. *Shak.*

Syn. — To publish; promulgate; declare; announce. See **ANNOUNCE**.

Pro-clām'er (prō-klēām'ēr), *n.* One who proclaims.

Pro-clām-ation (prōk-lām'āsh'ūn), *n.* [*F. proclamation*, *L. proclamatio*. See **PROCLAIM**.] 1. The act of proclaiming; official or general notice; publication.

King Aza made a proclamation throughout all Judah; none was exempted. *1 Kings xv. 22.*

2. That which is proclaimed, publicly announced, or officially declared; a published ordinance; — as, the proclamation of a king; a Thanksgiving proclamation.

Pro-clit'ic (prō-klit'ik), *a.* [Gr. *proklivēin* to lean forward; *πρό* forward + *κλίνειν* to lean or incline. Cf. *ENCLITIC*.] (*Gr. Gram.*) Leaning forward; — said of certain monosyllabic words which are so closely attached to the following word as not to have a separate accent.

Pro-clit'ic, *n.* (*Gr. Gram.*) A word so closely attached to the following word as not to have a separate accent.

Pro-cliv'e (-kliv'), *a.* [*L. proclivis* sloping, inclined; *pro* forward + *clivus* hill; cf. *F. proclive*. See **DECLIVITY**, and cf. **PROCLIVOUS**.] Having a tendency by nature; prone; proclivous. [*R.*] *Mrs. Browning*.

Pro-cliv'i-ty (-kliv'ti-ty), *n.* [*L. proclivitas*; cf. *F. proclivité*.] 1. Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency. "A proclivity to steal." *Abp. Bramhall*.

2. Readiness; facility; aptitude.

He had such a dexterous proclivity as his teachers were vain to restrain his forwardness. *Sir H. Wotton*.

Pro-cliv'ous (-kliv'ūs), *a.* [*L. proclivus*. See **PROCLIVE**.] 1. Inclined; tending by nature. [*R.*]

2. (*Zool.*) Having the incisor teeth directed forward.

Pro-con'ic (-sēl'), *n.* [*Prof. pro- + Gr. κωνικός* hollow.] (*Anat.*) A lateral cavity of the prosencephalon; a lateral ventricle of the brain. *B. G. Wilder*.

Pro-con'ic (-sēl'), *n.* [*pl. PROCELLÆ* (-ē)]. [*NL.*] (*Anat.*) Same as **PROCELLÆ**.

Pro-con'ic, *n. pl.* [*NL.*] (*Zool.*) A division of Crocodilia, including the true crocodiles and alligators, in which the dorsal vertebrae are concave in front.

Pro-con'ic (-m), *a.* [*See PROCELLÆ*.] (*Anat. & Zool.*) Concave in front; as, proclivous vertebrae, which have the anterior end of the centra concave and the posterior convex.

Pro-con'ic, *n.* (*Zool.*) A reptile having proclavian vertebrae; one of the Procellia.

Pro-con'lous (-lūs), *a.* Same as **PROCELLAN**.

Pro-con'sul (prō-kōn'sul'), *n.* [*L. fr. pro + consul*.] (*Rom. Antig.*) An officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul; a governor of, or a military commander in, a province. He was usually one who had previously been consul.

Pro-con'sul-ary (-sū-lēr'), *a.* [*L. proconsularis*; cf. *pro-con'sul-ary* (-lēr'), *f. proconsularis*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a proconsul; as, proconsular powers.

2. Under the government of a proconsul; as, a proconsular province.

Pro-con'sul-ate (-lāt'), *n.* [*L. proconsulatus*; cf. *F. proconsulat*.] The office or jurisdiction of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

Pro-con'sul-ship (-shīp'), *n.* Proconsulate.

Pro-crās'ti-nate (-krās'ti-nāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PROCRASTINATE* (-nāt'), *p. pr. & v. b. n. PROCRASTINATING*.] [*L. procrastinatus*, *p. pr.* of *procrastinare* to procrastinate; *pro* forward + *crastinus* to-morrow, fr. *cras* to-morrow.] To put off till to-morrow, or from day to day; to defer; to postpone; to delay; as, to procrastinate repentance. *Dr. H. More*.

Hopeless and helpless doth Egeon wend, But to procrastinate his lifeless end. *Shak.*

Syn. — To postpone; adjourn; defer; delay; retard; protract; prolong.

Pro-crās'ti-nate, *v. i.* To delay; to be dilatory.

I procrastinate more than I did twenty years ago. *Swift*.

Pro-crās'ti-na-tion (-nāsh'ūn), *n.* [*L. procrastinatio*; cf. *F. procrastination*.] The act or habit of procrastinating, or putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

Procrastination is the thief of time. *Young*.

Pro-crās'ti-na-tor (-krās'ti-nā-tōr'), *n.* One who procrastinates, or defers the performance of anything.

Pro-crās'ti-na-to-ry (-nā-tō-rī'), *a.* Of or pertaining to procrastination; dilatory.

Pro-crās'tine (-tīn'), *v. t.* To procrastinate. [*Obs.*]

Pro-crē-ant (prōkrē-ant'), *a.* [*L. procreans*, *p. pr.* of *procreare*. See **PROCREATE**.] Generating; producing; productive; fruitful; assisting in procreation. [*R.*]

"His pendent bed and procreant cradle." *Shak.*

Pro-crē-ant, *n.* One who, or that which, procreates.

Pro-crē-ate (-āt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PROCREATED* (-āt'), *p. pr. & v. b. n. PROCREATING*.] [*L. procreatus*, *p. pr.* of *procreare*; *pro* forward, forth + *creare* to create.] To generate and produce; to beget; to engender.

Pro-crē-a-tion (-āsh'ūn), *n.* [*F. procreation*, *L. procreatio*.] The act of begetting; generation and procreation of young. *South*.

Pro-crē-a-tive (prōkrē-ā-tiv'), *a.* Having the power to beget; generative. *Sir M. Hale*.

Pro-crē-a-tor (-ā-tōr'), *n.* [*L.*] One who begets; a father or sire; a generator.

Pro-crē-ic (prōkrē-ik'), *n.* [*L.*, the wife of Cephalus, *Gr. Hypocypis*.] (*Zool.*) Any species of small moths of the genus *Procreia*. The larvae of some species injure the grapevine by feeding in groups upon the leaves.

Pro-crūs-to-an (prōkrūs-tē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Procrustes*, or the mode of torture practiced by him; producing conformity by violent means; as, the Procrustean treatment; a Procrustean limit. See **PROCRUSTES**.

Pro-crūs-tē-an-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PROCRASTINATE*].

(-īz); *p. pr. & v. b. n. PROCRASTINATING* (-īzing).] To stretch or contract according to some rule or standard.

Pro-crūs'tes (prōkrūs-tēs'), *n.* [*L. fr. Gr. Προκρούστης*, fr. *προκρούειν* to beat out, to stretch; *πρό* forward + *κρούειν* to strike.] (*Gr. Antig.*) A celebrated legendary highwayman of Attica, who tied his victims upon an iron bed, and, as the case required, either stretched or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length; — whence the metaphorical phrase, the bed of Procrustes.

Pro-crūs-tē-an (prōkrūs-tē-an'), *a.* See **PROCRUSTEAN**.

Pro-crūtis (prōkrūtis'), *n.* [*NL.*, from *Gr. πρωκτός* anus + *-itis*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the rectum.

Pro-crūt-ic (prōkrūt-ik'), *n.* [*Gr. πρωκτός* anus + *κλήν* tumor.] (*Med.*) Inversion and prolapse of the mucous coat of the rectum, from relaxation of the sphincter, with more or less swelling; prolapsus ani. *Dunington*.

Pro-crūt-ic (-dē-um), *n.* [*NL.*, from *Gr. πρωκτός* the anus + *δαίω* to divide.] (*Anat.*) See **MESENTERON**.

Pro-crūt (prōkrūt'), *n.* [*OE. procrutator*, contr. fr. *procrutator*. See **PROCRUTATOR**.] One who is employed to manage the affairs of another. Specifically: (a) A person appointed to collect alms for those who could not go out to beg for themselves, as lepers, the bedridden, etc.; hence, a beggar. [*Obs.*] *Nares*. (b) (*Eng. Law*) An officer employed in admiralty and ecclesiastical causes. He answers to an attorney at common law, or to a solicitor in equity. *Wharton*. (c) (*Ch. of Eng.*) A representative of the clergy in convocation. (d) An officer in a university or college whose duty it is to enforce obedience to the laws of the institution.

Pro-crūt, *v. t.* To act as a procrutor toward; to manage as an attorney or agent. *Bp. Warburton*.

Pro-crūt-er (-ēr'), *n.* Management by a procrutor, or as by a procrutor; hence, control; superintendence; — in contempt. "The fogging procrutery of money." *Milton*.

Pro-crūt-ic (prōkrūt-ik'), *a.* Of or pertaining to a procrutor, esp. an academic procrutor; managerial.

Pro-crūt-ic (-āl), *a.* Procrutal. [*R.*]

Pro-crūt-ship (prōkrūt-shīp'), *n.* The office or dignity of a procrutor; also, the term of his office. *Clarendon*.

Pro-crūt-ic (prōkrūt-ik'), *n.* [*Gr. πρωκτός* anus + *τέμνω* to cut.] (*Surg.*) An incision into the rectum, as for the division of a stricture.

Pro-crūt-ic (prōkrūt-ik'), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, from *Gr. πρωκτός* anus + *εχέω* to have.] (*Zool.*) (a) A division of Turbellaria including those that have an intestine terminating posteriorly.

(b) The Nemertina.

Pro-crūt-ic (prōkrūt-ik'), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, from *Gr. πρωκτός* anus + *εχέω* to have.] (*Zool.*) (a) A division of Turbellaria including those that have an intestine terminating posteriorly.

(b) The Nemertina.

Pro-crūt-ic (prōkrūt-ik'), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, from *Gr. πρωκτός* anus + *εχέω* to have.] (*Zool.*) (a) A division of Turbellaria including those that have an intestine terminating posteriorly.

(b) The Nemertina.

Pro-crūt-ic (prōkrūt-ik'), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, from *Gr. πρωκτός* anus + *εχέω* to have.] (*Zool.*) (a) A division of Turbellaria including those that have an intestine terminating posteriorly.

(b) The Nemertina.

Pro-crūt-ic (prōkrūt-ik'), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, from *Gr. πρωκτός* anus + *εχέω* to have.] (*Zool.*) (a) A division of Turbellaria including those that have an intestine terminating posteriorly.

(b) The Nemertina.

Pro-crūt-ic (prōkrūt-ik'), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, from *Gr. πρωκτός* anus + *εχέω* to have.] (*Zool.*) (a) A division of Turbellaria including those that have an intestine terminating posteriorly.

(b) The Nemertina.

Pro-crūt-ic (prōkrūt-ik'), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, from *Gr. πρωκτός* anus + *εχέω* to have.] (*Zool.*) (a) A division of Turbellaria including those that have an intestine terminating posteriorly.

(b) The Nemertina.

Pro-crūt-ic (prōkrūt-ik'), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, from *Gr. πρωκτός* anus + *εχέω* to have.] (*Zool.*) (a) A division of Turbellaria including those that have an intestine terminating posteriorly.

(b) The Nemertina.

Pro-crūt-ic (prōkrūt-ik'), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, from *Gr. πρωκτός* anus + *εχέω* to have.] (*Zool.*) (a) A division of Turbellaria including those that have an intestine terminating posteriorly.

(b) The Nemertina.

Pro-crūt-ic (prōkrūt-ik'), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, from *Gr. πρωκτός* anus + *εχέω* to have.] (*Zool.*) (a) A division of Turbellaria including those that have an intestine terminating posteriorly.

(b) The Nemertina.

Pro-crūt-ic (prōkrūt-ik'), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, from *Gr. πρωκτός* anus + *εχέω* to have.] (*Zool.*) (a) A division of Turbellaria including those that have an intestine terminating posteriorly.

(b) The Nemertina.

Pro-crūt-ic (prōkrūt-ik'), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, from *Gr. πρωκτός* anus + *εχέω* to have.] (*Zool.*) (a) A division of Turbellaria including those that have an intestine terminating posteriorly.

(b) The Nemertina.

Pro-crūt-ic (prōkrūt-ik'), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, from *Gr. πρωκτός* anus + *εχέω* to have.] (*Zool.*) (a) A division of Turbellaria including those that have an intestine terminating posteriorly.

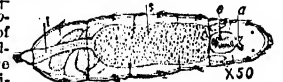
(b) The Nemertina.

Pro-crūt-ic (prōkrūt-ik'), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, from *Gr. πρωκτός* anus + *εχέω* to have.] (*Zool.*) (a) A division of Turbellaria including those that have an intestine terminating posteriorly.

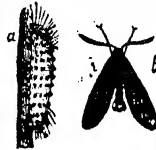
(b) The Nemertina.

Pro-crūt-ic (prōkrūt-ik'), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, from *Gr. πρωκτός* anus + *εχέω* to have.] (*Zool.*) (a) A division of Turbellaria including those that have an intestine terminating posteriorly.

(b) The Nemertina.



One of the Procrutic (a) (*Dinophilus*).
(b) The Nemertina. c Pharynx; d Stomach; e Intestine.



Grapevine Procris (*Procris americana*). a Larva; b Imago. Nat. size.

4. To cause to come; to bring; to attract. [Obs.]
What unaccustomed cause procures her hither? *Shak.*
5. To obtain for illicit intercourse or prostitution.
Syn.—See **ATTAIN**.
Pro-cure' (prô-kûr'), v. t. 1. To pimp. *Shak.*
2. To manage business for another in court. [Scot.]
Pro-cure-ment (-ment), n. 1. The act of procuring or obtaining; attainment.
2. Efficient contrivance; management; agency.
They think it done
By her procurement. *Dryden.*

Pro-cur'er (-ër), n. [Cf. F. *procureur*.] 1. One who procures, or obtains; one who, or that which, brings on, or causes to be done, esp. by corrupt means.
2. One who procures the gratification of lust for another; a pimp; a pander. *South.*
Pro-cur'ess, n. A female procurer, or pander.
Pro-cy-on (prô-si-ôn), n. [L., a constellation which rises before the Dog Star, Gr. *Προκύων*; *πρό* before + *κύων* a dog.] 1. (Astron.) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation *Canis Minor*, or the Little Dog.
2. (Zool.) A genus of mammals including the raccoon.
Prod (prôd), n. [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *brod* good, prickle, sting, and E. *brad*, also *procto* to poke, thrust.] 1. A pointed instrument for pricking or puncturing, as a goad, an awl, a skewer, etc.
2. A prick or stab with a pointed instrument.
3. A light kind of crossbow;—in this sense, often spelled *prod*. *Fairholt.*
Prod, v. t. [imp. & p. p. **PRODDED** (-dêd), p. pr. & vb. n. **PRODING**.] To thrust some pointed instrument into; to prick with something sharp; as, to prod a soldier with a bayonet; to prod oxen; hence, to goad, to incite, to worry; as, to prod a student. *H. Taylor.*
Prodd (prôd), n. A crossbow. See **PROD**, 3.
Prod'i-gal (prôd'i-gal), a. [L. *prodigus*, from *prodigere* to drive forth, to squander away; *pro* forward, *ferre* + *agere* to drive: cf. F. *prodigue*. See **AGENT**.] Given to extravagant expenditure; expending money or other things without necessity; recklessly or viciously profuse; lavish; wasteful; not frugal or economical; as, a prodigal man; the prodigal son; prodigal giving; prodigal expenses.
In fighting fields [patrons] were prodigal of blood. *Dryden.*
Syn.—Profuse; lavish; extravagant; squandering; wasteful. See **PROFUSE**.

Prod'i-gal-ly (-i-gal'i-ly), ad. [F. *prodigalité*, L. *prodigalitas*. See **PRODIGAL**.] Extravagance in expenditure, particularly of money; excessive liberality; profusion; waste;—opposed to *frugality*, *economy*, and *parsimony*. "The prodigality of his wit." *Dryden.*
Prod'i-gal-ize (prôd'i-gal-iz), v. i. To act as a prodigal; to spend liberally. *Sherwood.*
Prod'i-gal-ize, v. t. To expend lavishly. *Ld. Lytton.*
Prod'i-gal-ly, adv. In a prodigal manner; with profusion of expense; extravagantly; wastefully; profusely; lavishly; as, an estate prodigally dissipated.
Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows;
Our paths with flowers she prodigally strows. *Dryden.*

Prod'i-gate (-gât), v. t. To squander. *Thackeray.*
Prod'i-gence (-jen), n. [L. *prodigentia*, fr. *prodigens*, p. pr. of *prodigere*. See **PRODIGAL**.] Waste; profusion; prodigality. [R.]
Sp. Hall.
Prod'i-gious (prôd-i-jî-us), a. [L. *prodigiōsus*, fr. *prodigium* a prodigy: cf. F. *prodigieux*. See **PRODIGY**.] 1. Of the nature of a prodigy; marvelous; wonderful; portentous. [Obs. or R.] *Spenser.*
It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky. *Sir T. Browne.*
2. Extraordinary in bulk, extent, quantity, or degree; very great; vast; huge; immense; as, a prodigious mountain; a prodigious creature; a prodigious blunder. "Prodigious might." *Milton.*

Syn.—Huge; enormous; monstrous; portentous; marvelous; amazing; astonishing; extraordinary.
Prod'i-gious-ly, adv. 1. Enormously; wonderfully; astonishingly; as, prodigiously great.
2. Very much; extremely; as, he was prodigiously pleased. [Colloq.] *Pope.*
Prod'i-gious-ness, n. The quality or state of being prodigious; the state of having qualities that excite wonder or astonishment; enormity; vastness.
Prod'i-gy (prôd'i-jî), n., pl. **PRODIGES** (-jîz). [L. *prodigium*; *pro* before + (perh.) a word appearing in *adagium* adage: cf. F. *prodige*. Cf. **ADAGE**.] 1. Something extraordinary, or out of the usual course of nature, from which omens are drawn; a portent; as, eclipses and meteors were anciently deemed prodigies.
So many terrors, voices, prodigies,
May warn thee, as a sure foretelling sign. *Milton.*
2. Anything so extraordinary as to excite wonder or astonishment; a marvel; as, a prodigy of learning.
3. A production out of the ordinary course of nature; an abnormal development; a monster. *B. Jonson.*

Syn.—Wonder; miracle; portent; marvel; monster.
Prod'i-tion (prôd-i-tî-on), n. [L. *proditio*, from *prodere* to give forth, betray: cf. OF. *prodicion*.] Disclosure; treachery; treason. [Obs.] *Ainsworth.*
Prod'i-tor (prôd'i-tôr), n. [L.] A traitor. [Obs.]
Prod'i-tor-ious (-tôr-i-us), a. [Cf. OF. *proditoire*.] 1. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous. [Obs.] *Daniel.*
2. Apt to make unexpected revelations. [Obs.] "Nature is proditorious." *Sir H. Wotton.*
Prod'i-to-ry (prôd'i-tôr-y), a. Treacherous. [Obs.]
Prod-ro-mal (prôd-rô-mal), a. (Med.) Of or pertaining to prodromes; as, the prodromal stage of a disease.
Prodrome (prôd-rôm), n. [Gr. *πρόδρομος* running before; *πρό* before + *δρομέω* to run: cf. F. *prodrome*.] A forerunner; a precursor.

Prod-ro-mous (prôd-rô-mûs), a. Precursory. [R.]
Prod-ro-mus (-mûs), n. [NL.] 1. A prodrome.
2. A preliminary course or publication;—used esp. in the titles of elementary works.
Produce' (prô-dûs'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **PRODUCED** (-dûst'), p. pr. & vb. n. **PRODUCING** (-dû-sîng).] [L. *producere*, *productum*, to bring forward, beget, produce; *pro* forward, *ducere* to lead. See **DUKE**.] 1. To bring forward; to lead forth; to offer to view or notice; to exhibit; to show; as, to produce a witness or evidence in court.
Produce your cause, saith the Lord. *Isa. xli. 21.*

Your parents did not produce you much into the world. *Swift.*
2. To bring forth, as young, or as a natural product or growth; to give birth to; to bear; to generate; to propagate; to yield; to furnish; as, the earth produces grass; trees produce fruit; the clouds produce rain.
This soil produces all sorts of palm trees. *Sandys.*

[They] produce prodigious births of body or mind. *Milton.*
The greatest jurist his country had produced. *Macaulay.*

3. To cause to be or to happen; to originate, as an effect or result; to bring about; as, disease produces pain; vice produces misery.
4. To give being or form to; to manufacture; to make; as, a manufacturer produces excellent wares.
5. To yield or furnish; to gain; as, money at interest produces an income; capital produces profit.
6. To draw out; to extend; to lengthen; to prolong; as, to produce a man's life to threescore. *Sir T. Browne.*
7. (Geom.) To extend;—applied to a line, surface, or solid; as, to produce a side of a triangle.
Produce', v. i. To yield or furnish appropriate offspring, crops, effects, consequences, or results.
Produce' (prôdûs'; 277), n. That which is produced, brought forth, or yielded; product; yield; proceeds; result of labor, especially of agricultural labors; hence, specifically, agricultural products.
Produce-ment (prôdûs-ment), n. Production. [Obs.]

Pro-du-cent (-dû-sent), n. [L. *producens*, p. pr.] One who produces, or offers to notice. [Obs.] *Ayliffe.*
Pro-du-er (-sêr), n. 1. One who produces, brings forth, or generates.
2. One who grows agricultural products, or manufactures crude materials into articles of use.
3. (Iron & Steel Manuf.) A furnace for producing combustible gas which is used for fuel.

Pro-du-ci-bil'i-ty (-sî-bil'i-tî), n. The quality or state of being producible. *Barron.*
Pro-du-ci-ble (prô-dû-sî-b'l'), a. Capable of being produced, brought forward, brought forth, generated, made, or extended.—**Pro-du-ci-ble-ness**, n.

Pro-duct (prôdûkt'), n. [L. *productus*, p. p. of *producere*. See **PRODUCE**.] 1. Anything that is produced, whether as the result of generation, growth, labor, or thought, or by the operation of involuntary causes; as, the products of the season, or of the farm; the products of manufactures; the products of the brain.
These are the product

Of those ill-mated marriages. *Milton.*
These institutions are the products of enthusiasm. *Burke.*

2. (Math.) The number or sum obtained by adding one number or quantity to itself as many times as there are units in another number; the number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers; as, the product of the multiplication of 7 by 5 is 35. In general, the result of any kind of multiplication. See the Note under **MULTIPLICATION**.
Syn.—Produce; production; fruit; result; effect; consequence; outcome; work; performance.

Pro-duct' (prô-dûkt'), v. t. 1. To produce; to bring forward. "Produced to . . . examination." [Obs.] *Fore.*
2. To lengthen out; to extend. [Obs.]
He that doth much . . . produces his mortality. *Hackett.*
3. To produce; to make. [Obs.] *Holinshead.*
Pro-duct-i-bil'i-ty (-i-bil'i-tî), n. The state of being producible; productivity. *Rusk.*
Pro-duct-i-ble (-i-b'l'), a. [Cf. F. *productible*.] Capable of being produced; producible.

Pro-duct-ile (-dûkt'il'), a. [L. *productilis*, fr. *producere* to stretch out.] Capable of being extended or prolonged; extensible; ductile.
Pro-duc-tion (-shûn), n. [L. *productio* a lengthening, prolonging: cf. F. *production*. See **PRODUCE**.] 1. The act or process of producing, bringing forth, or exhibiting to view; as, the production of commodities, of a witness.
2. That which is produced, yielded, or made, whether naturally, or by the application of intelligence and labor; as, the productions of the earth; the productions of handicraft; the productions of intellect or genius.
3. The act of lengthening out or prolonging.

Syn.—Product; produce; fruit; work; performance; composition.

Pro-duc-tive (-tîv), a. [F. *productif*, L. *productivus* fit for prolongation.] 1. Having the quality or power of producing; yielding or furnishing results; as, productive soil; productive enterprises; productive labor, that which increases the number or amount of products.
2. Bringing into being; causing to exist; producing; originate; as, an age productive of great men; a spirit productive of heroic achievements.

And kindle with thy own productive fire. *Dryden.*
This is turning nobility into a principle of virtue, and making it productive of merit. *Spectator.*

3. Producing, or able to produce, in large measure; fertile; profitable.

—**Pro-duc-tive-ly**, adv.—**Pro-duc-tive-ness**, n.
Pro-duc-tiv'i-ty (prôdûkt-iv'i-tî), n. The quality or state of being productive; productivity. *Emerson.*
Not indeed as the product, but as the producing power, the productivity. *Coolidge.*

Pro-du-ress (prô-dûk-trê-s), n. A female producer.

|| **Pro-duc-tus** (prô-dûktûs), n. [NL. See **PRODUCT**.] (Paleont.) An extinct genus of brachiopoda, very characteristic of the Carboniferous rocks.



Productus. a. *Productus ambiculus*; b. *Productus horridus*, opened to show interior of Valves.

Pro-e-gu-mi-nal (prô-ê-gûm'i-nal), a. [Gr. *προγυμνωμένος*, p. pr. of *προγυμνω* to lead the way: cf. F. *pro-gymne*.] (Med.) Serving to predispose; predisposing; as, a proeguminal cause of disease.

Pro-em (prô-ê-m), n. [L. *proemium*, Gr. *προοίμιον*; *πρό* before + *οἶκος* way, course or strain of a song: cf. F. *proème*.] Preface; introduction; preliminary observations; prelude.

Thus much may serve by way of proem. *Swift.*

Pro-em, v. t. To preface. [Obs.] *South.*
Pro-em-bryo (prô-ê-m'bryô), n. [Prof. *pro-+em-bryo*.] (Bot.) (a) The series of cells formed in the ovule of a flowering plant after fertilization, but before the formation of the embryo. (b) The primary growth from the spore in certain cryptogamous plants; as, the proembryo, or protonema, of mosses.

Pro-em'al (prô-ê-m'al), a. Introductory; prefatory; preliminary. [R.] *Hammond.*

Pro-emp-to-ri-ous (prô-êmp-tôr-i-ous), n. [NL., from Gr. *προεμπτείνω* to fall in before; *πρό* before + *εμπίπτω* to fall.] (Chron.) The addition of a day to the lunar calendar. [R.] See **METEMPTORIS**.

Pro-face (prô-fâs), interj. [OF. *prou face*, *prou fâsse*; *prou* profit + *fâsse* to make, do.] Much good may it do you!—a familiar salutation or welcome. [Obs.]

Master page, good master page, sit. *Proface!* *Shak.*

Pro-fa-nate (prô-fâ-nât), v. t. To profane. [Obs.]

Pro-fa-na-tion (-nâ-shûn), n. [L. *profanatio*: cf. F. *profanation*. See **PROFANE**, v. t.] 1. The act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; irreverent or too familiar treatment or use of what is sacred; desecration; as, the profanation of the Sabbath; the profanation of a sanctuary; the profanation of the name of God.
2. The act of treating with abuse or disrespect, or with undue publicity, or lack of delicacy.

'T were profanation of our joys
To tell the lady our love. *Donne.*

Pro-fane' (prô-fân'), a. [F. fr. L. *profanus*, properly, before the temple, i. e., without the temple, unholy; *pro* before + *fanum* temple. See 1st **FANE**.] 1. Not sacred or holy; not possessing peculiar sanctity; unconsecrated; hence, relating to matters other than sacred; secular;—opposed to *sacred*, *religious*, or *inspired*; as, a profane place. "Profane authors." *J. Disraeli.*

The profane wreath was suspended before the shrine. *Gibson.*

2. Unclean; impure; polluted; unholy.

Nothing is profane that serveth to holy things. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Treating sacred things with contempt, disrespect, irreverence, or undue familiarity; irreverent; impious. Hence, specifically: Irreverent in language; taking the name of God in vain; given to swearing; blasphemous; as, a profane person, word, oath, or tongue. *1 Tim. i. 9.*

Syn.—Secular; temporal; worldly; unsanctified; unhallowed; unholy; irreligious; irreverent; ungodly; wicked; godless; impious. See **IMPIOUS**.

Pro-fane', v. t. [imp. & p. p. **PROFANED** (-fând'), p. pr. & vb. n. **PROFANING**.] [L. *profanare*: cf. F. *profaner*. See **PROFANE**, a.] 1. To violate, as anything sacred; to treat with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt; to desecrate; to pollute; as, to profane the name of God; to profane the Scriptures, or the ordinances of God.
The priests in the temple profane the sabbath. *Matt. xii. 5.*

2. To put to a wrong or unworthy use; to make a base employment of; to debase; to abuse; to defile.
So idly to profane the precious time. *Shak.*

Pro-fane-ly, adv. In a profane manner.

The character of God profanely impeached. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

Pro-fane-ness, n. The quality or state of being profane; especially, the use of profane language.

Pro-fan'er (-ër), n. One who treats sacred things with irreverence, or defiles what is holy; one who uses profane language. *Hooker.*

Pro-fan'i-ty (prô-fân'i-tî), n. [L. *profanitas*.] 1. The quality or state of being profane; profaneness; irreverence; esp., the use of profane language; blasphemy.
2. That which is profane; profane language or acts.

The brisk interchange of profanity and folly. *Buckmaster.*

Pro-fec-tion (-fêk-shûn), n. [See **PROFICIENT**.] A setting out; a going forward; advance; progression. [Obs.] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pro-fec-ti-tious (prô-fêk-tî-shî-us), a. [L. *profectivus*, fr. *proficisci* to set out, proceed.] Proceeding from, as from a parent; derived, as from an ancestor. [L.]

The threefold distinction of *profectitious*, adventitious, and professional was ascertained. *Gibson.*

Pro-fer' (prô-fêr'), n. [L., he brings forward, 3d pers. pr. of *proferre*. See **PROFERRE**.] (Law) The exhibition or production of a record or paper in open court, or an allegation that it is in court.

Pro-fess' (prô-fê-s'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **PROFESSED** (-fêst'), p. pr. & vb. n. **PROFESSING**.] [F. *profes*, masc., *professe*, fem., professed (monk or nun), L. *professus*, p. p. of *profiteri* to profess; *pro* before, forward + *fateri* to confess, own. See **CONFESS**.] 1. To make open declaration of, as of one's knowledge, belief, action, etc.;

to avow or acknowledge; to confess publicly; to own or admit freely. "Hear me *profess* sincerely." *Shak.*

The best and wisest of them all *professed* to know this only, that he nothing knew. *Milton.*

2. To set up a claim to; to make pretense to; hence, to put on or present an appearance of.

I do *profess* to be no less than I seem. *Shak.*

3. To pretend to knowledge of; to proclaim one's self versed in; to make one's self a teacher or practitioner of; to set up as an authority respecting; to declare (one's self to be such or such); as, he *professes* surgery; to *profess* one's self a physician.

Pro-fess' (prô-fës'), v. t. 1. To take a profession upon one's self by a public declaration; to confess. *Drayton.*

2. To declare friendship. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pro-fessed' (-fës'), a. Openly declared, avowed, acknowledged, or claimed; as, a *professed* foe; a *professed* tyrant; a *professed* Christian.

The *professed* (R. C. Ch.), a certain class among the Jesuits bound by a special vow. See the Note under *Jesuit*.

Pro-fess-ed-ly (-fës/-d-ly), adv. By profession.

Pro-fession (-fës-shun), n. [*F.* fr. *L. professio*. See *PROFESS*, v.] 1. The act of professing or claiming; open declaration; public avowal or acknowledgment; as, *professions* of friendship; a *profession* of faith.

A solemn vow, promise, and *profession*. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

2. That which one professes; a declaration; an avowal; a claim; as, his *professions* are insincere.

The Indians quickly perceive the coincidence or the contradiction between *professions* and conduct. *J. Morse.*

3. That of which one professes knowledge; the occupation, if not mechanical, agricultural, or the like, to which one devotes one's self; the business which one professes to understand, and to follow for subsistence; calling; vocation; employment; as, the *profession* of arms; the *profession* of a clergyman, lawyer, or physician; the *profession* of lecturer on chemistry.

He tried five or six *professions* in turn. *Macaulay.*

The three *professions*, or *learned professions*, are, especially, theology, law, and medicine.

4. The collective body of persons engaged in a calling; as, the *profession* distrust him.

5. (*Ecc. Law*) The act of entering, or becoming a member of, a religious order.

Pro-fession-al (-al), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a profession; or calling; conforming to the rules or standards of a profession; following a profession; as, *professional* knowledge; *professional* conduct. "Pride, not personal, but *professional*." *Macaulay.* "A *professional* sneerer." *De Quincey.*

2. Engaged in by professionals; as, a *professional* race; — opposed to *amateur*.

Pro-fession-al-ly, adv. In a professional manner or capacity; by profession or calling; in the exercise of one's profession; as, one employed *professionally*.

Pro-fess-or (prô-fës-sôr), n. [*L.* a teacher, a public teacher; cf. *F. professeur*. See *PROFESS*, v.] 1. One who professes, or makes open declaration of, his sentiments or opinions; especially, one who makes a public avowal of his belief in the Scriptures and his faith in Christ, and thus unites himself to the visible church. "*Professors* of religion." *Bacon.*

2. One who professes, or publicly teaches, any science or branch of learning; especially, an officer in a university, college, or other seminary, whose business it is to read lectures, or instruct students, in a particular branch of learning; as, a *professor* of theology, of botany, of mathematics, or of political economy.

Pro-fess-or-i-al (prô-fës-sôr-i-al), a. [*L. professorius*; cf. *F. professorial*] Of or pertaining to a professor; as, the *professorial* chair; *professorial* interest.

Pro-fess-or-i-ally (-i-ly), adv. In the character, manner, or habits of a professor. [*R.*]

Pro-fess-or-i-ate (-i-ate), n. See *PROFESSORIAL*.

Pro-fess-or-i-ate (-i-ate), n. 1. The body of professors, or the professorial staff, in a university or college.

2. A professorship.

Pro-fess-or-ship (prô-fës-sôr-ship), n. The office or position of a professor, or public teacher. *Watson.*

Pro-fess-or-y (-sôr-y), a. [*L. professorius*] Of or pertaining to a professor; professorial. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Pro-fiter (prô-fî-tër), v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PROFITERE* (-fî-tër); *p. pr.* & *vb.* *PROFITERING*] [*OE. profraferen, F. profiter, fr. L. proficere* to bring forth or forward, to offer; *pro* forward + *ferre* to bring. See *BEAR* to produce.] 1. To offer for acceptance; to propose to give; to make a tender of; as, to *profiter* a gift; to *profiter* services; to *profiter* friendship. *Shak.*

I reck not what wrong that thou me *profite*. *Chaucer.*

2. To essay or attempt of one's own accord; to undertake, or propose to undertake. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Pro-fiter, 1. An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another; a tender; as, *proffers* of peace or friendship.

He made a *proffer* to lay down his commission. *Clarendon.*

2. Essay; attempt. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Pro-fiter-er (-ër), n. One who proffers something.

Pro-ficiency (prô-fî-shi-ens), n. The quality or state of being proficient; as, being *proficient* in art, science, or knowledge; progression in knowledge; improvement; adeptness; as, to acquire *proficiency* in music.

Pro-ficient (prô-fî-shent), n. [*L. proficiens, -entia, p. pr. of proficere* to go forward, make progress; *pro*

forward + *facere* to make. See *FACT*, and cf. *PROFIT*, n.] One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an expert; an adept; as, a *proficient* in a trade; a *proficient* in mathematics, music, etc.

Pro-ficient (prô-fî-shent), a. Well advanced in any branch of knowledge or skill; possessed of considerable acquirements; well-skilled; versed; adept.

Pro-ficient-ly, adv. In a proficient manner.

Pro-ficiency (prô-fî-shi-ens), a. [*L. proficiens*] Profitable; advantageous; useful. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Pro-file (prô-fîl or -fîl; 277), n. [*It. profilo, fr. L. pro* before + *filum* a thread, an outline, shape; cf. *F. profil*. See *FILE* a row, and cf. *PURPLE*, *PURL*, a fringe.]

1. An outline, or contour; as, the *profile* of an apple.

2. (*Paint. & Sculpt.*) A human head represented side-wise, or in a side view; the side face or half face.

3. (a) (*Arch.*) A section of any member, made at right angles with its main lines, showing the exact shape of moldings and the like. (b) (*Civil Engin.*) A drawing exhibiting a vertical section of the ground along a surveyed line, or graded work, as of a railway, showing elevations, depressions, grades, etc.

Profile paper (*Civil Engin.*), paper ruled with vertical and horizontal lines forming small oblong rectangles, adapted for drawing profiles.

Pro-file, v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PROFILED* (-fîld or -fîld); *p. pr.* & *vb.* *PROFILING*] [*Of F. profiler, fr. L. profilare*. See *PROFILL*, n.] 1. To draw the outline of; to draw in profile, as an architectural member.

2. (*Mech.*) To shape the outline of an object by passing a cutter around it.

Profiling machine, a jigg machine.

Pro-filing, n. (*Fort.*) In the construction of field-works, the erection at proper intervals of wooden profiles, to show to the workmen the sectional form of the parapets at those points.

Pro-filist, n. One who takes profiles.

Pro-fit (prô-fî-t), n. [*F.* fr. *L. profectus* advance, progress, profit, *fr. proficere, profectum*. See *PROFICIENT*.] 1. Acquisition beyond expenditure; excess of value received for producing, keeping, or selling, over cost; hence, pecuniary gain in any transaction or occupation; emolument; as, a *profit* on the sale of goods.

Let no man anticipate uncertain *profits*. *Rambler.*

2. Accession of good; valuable results; useful consequences; benefit; avail; gain; as, an office of *profit*.

This I speak for your own *profit*. 1 Cor. vii. 35.

If you dare do yourself a *profit* and a right. *Shak.*

Syn. — Benefit; avail; service; improvement; advancement; gain; emolument.

Pro-fit, v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PROFITED*; *p. pr.* & *vb.* *PROFITING*] [*F. profiter*. See *PROFIT*, n.] To be of service to; to be good to; to help on; to benefit; to advantage; to avail; to aid; as, truth *profits* all men.

The word preached did not *profit* them. *Heb. iv. 2.*

It is a great means of *profiting* yourself, to copy diligently excellent pieces and beautiful designs. *Dryden.*

Pro-fit, v. t. 1. To gain advantage; to make improvement; to improve; to gain; to advance.

1 *profit* not by thy talk. *Shak.*

2. To be of use or advantage; to do or bring good.

Riches *profit* not in the day of wrath. *Prov. xi. 4.*

Pro-fit-a-ble (-a-b'l), a. [*F. profitable*] Yielding or bringing forth gain; gainful; lucrative; useful; helpful; advantageous; beneficial; as, a *profitable* trade; *profitable* business; a *profitable* study or profession.

What was so *profitable* to the empire became fatal to the emperor. *Arbutnot.*

Pro-fit-a-ble-ness, n. — **Pro-fit-a-bly**, adv.

Pro-fit-ing, n. Gain; advantage; profit.

That thy *profiting* may appear to all. 1 Tim. iv. 15.

Pro-fit-less, a. Without profit; unprofitable. *Shak.*

Pro-fit-less-ly (-l-ly), adv. [*See PROFITABLE*, a.] The quality or state of being profligate; a profligate or very vicious course of life; a state of being abandoned in moral principle and in vice; dissoluteness.

Pro-fit-less-ly (-l-ly), a. [*L. profligatus*, p. p. of *profligare* to strike or dash to the ground, to destroy; *pro* before + a word akin to *figere* to strike. See *AFRILICT*.] 1. Overthrown; beaten; conquered. [*Obs.*]

The foe is *profligate*, and run. *Hudibras.*

2. Broken down in respect of rectitude, principle, virtue, or decency; openly and shamelessly immoral or vicious; dissolute; as, a *profligate* man or wretch.

A race more *profligate* than we. *Roscommon.*

Made prostitute and *profligate* the muse. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Abandoned; corrupt; dissolute; vitiated; depraved; vicious; wicked. See *ABANDONED*.

Pro-fit-gate, n. An abandoned person; one openly and shamelessly vicious; a dissolute person. "Such a *profit-gate* as Antony." *Swift.*

Pro-fit-gate (-gât), v. t. To drive away; to overcome. [*A Latinism*] [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Pro-fit-gate-ly (-gât-ly), adv. In a profligate manner.

Pro-fit-gate-ness, n. The quality of being profligate; an abandoned course of life; profligacy.

Pro-fit-gation (-gât-shun), n. [*L. profligatio*] Defeat; rout; overthrow. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pro-fit-ness (prô-fî-shens), n. [*L. profuentia*] Quality of being profuent; course. [*R.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Pro-fit-ent (-ent), a. [*L. profuens*, p. pr. of *profundere*; *pro* forward + *fundere* to flow.] Flowing forward. [*R.*] "In the *proficient* stream." *Milton.*

Pro-found (prô-fôund'), a. [*F. profond*, *L. profundus*; *pro* before, forward + *fundus* the bottom. See *FOUND* to establish, bottom lowest part.] 1. Descending far below the surface; opening or reaching to a great depth; deep. "A *gulf profound*." *Milton.*

2. Intellectually deep; entering far into subjects; reaching to the bottom of a matter, or of a branch of

learning; thorough; as, a *profound* investigation or treatise; a *profound* scholar; *profound* wisdom.

3. Characterized by intensity; deeply felt; pervading; overmastering; far-reaching; strongly impressed; as, a *profound* sleep. "*Profound* solations." *Shak.*

Of the *profound* corruption of this class there can be no doubt. *Milton.*

4. Bending low; exhibiting or expressing deep humility; lowly; submissive; as, a *profound* bow.

What humble gestures! What *profound* reverence! *Dryden.*

Pro-found' (prô-fôund'), n. 1. The deep; the sea; the ocean.

God in the fathomless *profound* Hath all his choice commanders drowned. *Sandys.*

2. An abyss.

Pro-found', v. t. To cause to sink deeply; to cause to dive or penetrate far down. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Pro-found', v. t. To dive deeply; to penetrate. [*Obs.*]

Pro-found'ly, adv. In a profound manner.

Why sigh you so *profoundly*? *Shak.*

Pro-found-ness, n. The quality or state of being profound; profundity; depth.

Pro-ful- (fûl-gent), a. [*Prof. pro- + L. fulgere* to shine.] Shining forth; brilliant; effulgent. [*Obs.*]

"*Profulgent* in preciousness." *Chaucer.*

Pro-fund-ity (-fûn-dî-ti), n.; pl. *-ities* (-î-ti). [*L. profunditas*; cf. *F. profundité*. See *PROFOUND*.] The quality or state of being profound; depth of place, knowledge, feeling, etc. "The vast *profundity* obscure." *Milton.*

Pro-fuse' (prô-fûs'), a. [*L. profusus*, p. p. of *profundere* to pour forth, or *pro* forward, forth + *fundere* to pour; cf. *F. profus*. See *FUSE* to melt.]

1. Pouring forth with fullness or exuberance; bountiful; exceedingly liberal; giving without stint; as, a *profuse* government; *profuse* hospitality.

A green, shady bank, *profuse* of flowers. *Milton.*

2. Superabundant; excessive; prodigal; lavish; as, *profuse* expenditure. "*Profuse* ornament." *Kames.*

Syn. — Lavish; exuberant; bountiful; prodigal; extravagant. *Prodigious*, *Lavish*, *Prodigal*, *Profuse* denotes pouring out (as money, etc.) with great fullness or freeness; as, *profuse* in his expenditures, thanks, promises, etc. *Lavish* is stronger, implying unnecessary or wasteful excess; as, *lavish* of his bounties, favors, praises, etc. *Prodigal* is stronger still, denoting unmeasured or reckless profusion; as, *prodigal* of one's strength, life, or blood, to secure some object. *Dryden.*

Pro-fuse' (-fûs'), v. t. To pour out; to give or spend liberally; to lavish; to squander. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Pro-fuse-ly (-fûs-ly), adv. In a profuse manner.

Pro-fuse-ness, n. Extravagance; profusion.

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into *profuseness*. *Atterbury.*

Pro-fusion (-fû-zhun), n. [*L. profusio*; cf. *F. profusion*.] 1. The act of one who is profuse; a lavishing or pouring out without stint.

Thy vast *profusion* to the factious nobles? *Rowe.*

2. Abundance; exuberant plenty; lavish supply; as, a *profusion* of commodities.

Pro-fu-sive (-sîv), a. Profuse; lavish; prodigal. [*Obs.*]

Pro-g (prôg), v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PROGOGED* (prôgd); *p. pr.* & *vb.* *PROGGING*] [*Of D. procken, G. prockern, Dan. præke, Sw. præcka*, to beg, *L. procare, procaré*, to ask, demand, and *E. prowl*.] 1. To wander about and beg; to seek food or other supplies by low arts; to seek for advantage by mean shifts or tricks. [*Low*]

A perfect artist in *propping* for money. *Fuller.*

I have been endeavoring to *prop* for you. *Burke.*

2. To steal; to rob; to filch. [*Low*] *Johnson.*

3. To prick; to goad; to prod. [*Scot.*]

Prog. n. 1. Victuals got by begging, or vagrancy; victuals of any kind; food; supplies. [*Slang*] *Swift.*

So long as he picked from the filth his *prog*. *R. Drowning.*

2. A vagrant beggar; a tramp. [*Slang*]

3. A goad; a prod. [*Scot.*]

Pro-gen-er-ate (prô-jên-er-ât), v. t. [*L. progeneratus*, p. p. of *progenerare* to beget; *pro* forth, forward + *generare* to generate.] To beget; to generate; to produce; to procreate; as, to *progenerate* a race. [*R.*] *Landon.*

Pro-gen-er-a-tion (-jên-shun), n. [*L. progeneratio*] The act of begetting; propagation. [*R.*]

Pro-gen-itor (-jên-tôr), n. [*OF. progentleur*, *L. progenitor*, *fr. progenerare, progenitum*, to bring forth, to beget; *pro* forth + *gignere* to beget. See *GENDER* kind.] An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather.

And reverence thee thy great *progenitor*. *Milton.*

Pro-gen-itor-ship, n. The state of being a progenitor.

Pro-gen-itor-ess (-trës), n. A female progenitor.

Pro-gen-iture (-tûr; 135), n. [*F. progenture*.] A begetting, or birth. [*R.*]

Pro-g-en-y (prô-jên-y), n. [*OE. progenie, F. progénie, fr. L. progenies, fr. progenerare*. See *PROGENERATOR*.] Descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals; children; offspring; race; lineage. "Issued from the *progeny* of kings." *Shak.*

Pro-glott'id (prô-glôt'id), n. (*Zoöl.*) Proglottidia.

Pro-glott'id (-tis), n.; pl. *PROGLOTTIDES* (-dîz). [*NL.* fr. Gr. *proglottis* the tip of the tongue; *pro* forward + *glottis* the tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the free, or nearly free, segments of a tapeworm. It contains both male and female reproductive organs, and is capable of a brief independent existence.

Pro-g-na-thi (prôg-nâ-thi), n. pl. [*NL.* See *PROGNATHOUS*.] (*Zoöl.*) A comprehensive group of mankind, including those that have prognathous jaws.

Pro-gna-thi (-nâ-thi), a. (*Anat.*) Prognathous.

Pro-gna-thism (prôg-nâ-this'm or prôg-nâ-this'm), n. (*Anat.*) Projection of the jaws.

Pro-gna-thous (-thûs), a. [*Gr. pro* before + *gnâthos* the jaw.] (*Anat.*) Having the jaws projecting beyond the upper part of the face; — opposed to *orthognathous*. See *Gnathic index*, under *Gnathos*.

Their countenances had the true *prognathous* character. *Kane.*

Progne (prôg'nê), n. [L., a swallow, traditionally said to be fr. *Progne* (the sister of Philomela), who was changed into a swallow, Gr. Ἰπὸκρην.] (a) A swallow. (b) A genus of swallows including the purple martin. See **MARTIN**. (c) An American butterfly (*Prolycaea*, or *Venezia*, *Progne*). It is orange and black above, grayish beneath, with an L-shaped silver mark on the hind wings. Called also *gray comma*.

Progno'sis (prôg'nô'sis), n. [L., fr. Gr. πρόγνωσις, fr. πρόγνωσκειν to know beforehand; πρό before + γινώσκω to know. See **KNOW**.] (Med.) The act or art of foretelling the course and termination of a disease; also, the outlook afforded by this act of judgment; as, the prognosis of hydrophobia is bad.

Progno'stic (prôg'nô'stik), a. [Gr. πρόγνωστικός. See **PROGNOSIS**.] Indicating something future by signs or symptoms; foreshowing; aiding in prognosis; as, the prognostic symptoms of a disease; prognostic signs.

Progno'stic, n. [L. prognosticum, Gr. προγνωστικόν; cf. F. pronostic, prognostic. See **PROGNOSIS**.] 1. That which prognosticates; a sign by which a future event may be known or foretold; an indication; a sign or omen; hence, a foretelling; a prediction.

That choice would inevitably be considered by the country as a prognostic of the highest import. *Macaulay*.

2. (Med.) A sign or symptom indicating the course and termination of a disease. *Parr*.

Syn.—Sign; omen; presage; token; indication.

Progno'stic, v. t. To prognosticate. [Obs.]

Progno'stic-a-ble (tî-kâ'b'l), a. Capable of being prognosticated or foretold. *Sir T. Browne*.

Progno'stic-a-ble (tî-kâ't), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROGNOSTICATED (-kâ'ted); p. pr. & vb. n. PROGNOSTICATING.] [See **PROGNOSTIC**.] To indicate as future; to foretell from signs or symptoms; to prophesy; to foreshow; to predict; as, to prognosticate evil. *Burke*.

I neither will nor can prognosticate. *Dryden*.

To the young gaping heir his father's fate. *Dryden*.

Syn.—To foreshow; foretold; betoken; forebode; presage; predict; prophesy.

Progno'stic-a-tion (kâ'shûn), n. [Cf. F. pronostication.] 1. The act of foreshowing or foretelling something future by present signs; prediction.

2. That which foreshows; a foretold.

Progno'stic-a-tor (kâ'shûr), n. One who prognosticates; a foreknower or foreteller of a future course or event by present signs. *Isa. xlvii. 13*.

Program (prôgrâm), n. Same as **PROGRAMME**.

Programma (prôgrâm), n. [pl. PROGRAMMATA (-tâ).] [L. See **PROGRAMME**.] 1. (Gr. Αντίγρ.) Any law, which, after it had passed the Athenian senate, was fixed on a tablet for public inspection previously to its being proposed to the general assembly of the people.

2. An edict published for public information; an official bulletin; a public proclamation.

3. See **PROGRAMME**.

4. A program. [Obs.] *T. Warton*.

Programme (prôgrâm), n. [L. programma a public proclamation, manifesto, Gr. προγραμμα, fr. προγράφω to write before, or in public; πρό before, forth + γράφω to write: cf. F. programme. See **GRAPHIC**.] That which is written or printed as a public notice or advertisement; a scheme; a prospectus; especially, a brief outline or explanation of the order to be pursued, or the subjects embraced, in any public exercise, performance, or entertainment; a preliminary sketch.

Programme music (Mûz), descriptive instrumental music which requires an argument or programme to explain the meaning of its several movements.

Progress (prôgrêss; 277), n. [L. progressus, from progredi, p. p. progressus, to go forth or forward; pro forward + gradi to step, go: cf. F. progrès. See **GRADE**.] 1. A moving or going forward; a proceeding onward; an advance; specifically: (a) In actual space, as the progress of a ship, carriage, etc. (b) In the growth of an animal or plant; increase. (c) In business of any kind; as, the progress of a negotiation; the progress of art. (d) In knowledge; in proficiency; as, the progress of a child at school. (e) Toward ideal completeness or perfection in respect of quality or condition;—applied to individuals, communities, or the race; as, social, moral, religious, or political progress.

2. A journey of state; a circuit; especially, one made by a sovereign through parts of his own dominions.

The king being returned from his progress. *Evelyn*.

Progress (prôgrêss; formerly pronounced like **PROGRESS**, n.), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROGRESSED (-grêst'); p. pr. & vb. n. PROGRESSING.] 1. To make progress; to move forward in space; to continue onward in course; to proceed; to advance; to go on; as, railroads are progressing. "As his recovery progressed." *Thackeray*.

Let me wipe off this honorable dew. *Shak*.

That silver doth progress on thy cheeks. *Shak*.

They progress in that style in proportion as their places are treated with contempt. *Washington*.

The war had progressed for some time. *Marshall*.

2. To make improvement; to advance. *Bayard*.

If man progresses, art must progress too. *Caird*.

Progress (prôgrêss; see **PROGRESS**, v. t.), v. t. To make progress in; to pass through. [Obs.] *Milton*.

Pro-gres-sion (prôgrêsh'ûn), n. [L. progressio: cf. F. progression.] 1. The act of moving forward; a proceeding in a course; motion onward.

2. Course; passage; lapse or process of time.

I hope, in a short progression, you will be wholly immersed in the delights and joys of religion. *Evelyn*.

3. (Math.) Regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers; continued proportion, arithmetical, geometrical, or harmonic.

4. (Mus.) A regular succession of tones or chords; the movement of the parts in harmony; the order of the modulations in a piece from key to key.

Arithmetical progression, a progression in which the

terms increase or decrease by equal differences, as the numbers { 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, } by the difference 2.

—Geometrical progression, a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios, as the numbers { 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, } by a continual multiplication { 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, } by a continual division by 2.

—Harmonic progression, a progression in which the terms are the reciprocals of quantities in arithmetical progression, as { 1, 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, }.

Pro-gres-sion-al (prôgrêsh'ûn-al), a. Of or pertaining to progression; tending to, or capable of, progress.

Pro-gres-sion-ist, n. 1. One who holds to a belief in the progression of society toward perfection.

2. One who maintains the doctrine of progression in organic forms;—opposed to uniformitarian. *H. Spencer*.

Pro-gres-sion-ist (prôgrêsh'ûn-ist), n. One who makes, or holds to, progress; a progressionist.

Pro-gres-sive (prôgrêss'iv), a. [Cf. F. progressif.] 1. Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing; evincing progress; increasing; as, progressive motion or course;—opposed to retrograde.

2. Improving; as, art is in a progressive state.

Progressive euchre or whist, a way of playing at card parties, by which, after every game, the losers at the first table go to the last table, and the winners at all the tables, except the first, move up to the next table. —Progressive muscular atrophy (Med.), a nervous disorder characterized by continuous atrophy of the muscles.

—Pro-gres-sive-ly, adv. —Pro-gres-sive-ness, n.

Progue (prôg), v. t. To prog. [Obs.] *P. Fletcher*.

Progue, n. A sharp point; a goad. [Scot. & Local, U.S.] —v. t. To prick; to goad. [Scot. & Local, U.S.]

Pro-home (prô'hôm), n. Proem. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

Pro-hib-it (prô-hi'yû-t), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROHIBITED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROHIBITING.] [L. prohibere, p. p. of prohibere to prohibit; pro before, forth + habere to have, hold. See **HABIT**.] 1. To forbid by authority; to interdict; as, God prohibited Adam from eating of the fruit of a certain tree; we prohibit a person from doing a thing, and also the doing of the thing; as, the law prohibits men from stealing, or it prohibits stealing.

2. Prohibit was formerly followed by to with the infinitive, but is now commonly followed by from with the verbal noun in -ing.

3. To hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.

Gates of burning adamant, *Milton*.

Barred over us, prohibit all egress.

Syn.—To forbid; interdict; debar; prevent; hinder.

—PROHIBIT. FORM. To forbid is Anglo-Saxon, and is more familiar; to prohibit is Latin, and is more formal or official. A parent forbids his child to be out late at night; he prohibits his intercourse with the profane and vicious.

Pro-hib-it-er (-êr), n. One who prohibits or forbids; a forbinder; an interdicter.

Pro-hib-i-tion (prô-hi'bîsh'ûn), n. [L. prohibitio: cf. F. prohibition.] 1. The act of prohibiting; a declaration or injunction forbidding some action; interdict.

The law of God, in the ten commandments, consists mostly of prohibitions. *Tillotson*.

2. Specifically, the forbidding by law of the sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages.

Writ of prohibition (Law), a writ issued by a superior tribunal, directed to an inferior court, commanding the latter to cease from the prosecution of a suit depending before it. *Blackstone*.

By ellipsis, prohibition is used for the writ itself.

Pro-hib-i-tion-ist, n. 1. One who favors prohibitory duties on foreign goods in commerce; a protectionist.

2. One who favors the prohibition of the sale (or of the sale and manufacture) of alcoholic liquors as beverages.

Pro-hib-i-tive (prô-hi'yû-tiv), a. [Cf. F. prohibitif.] That prohibits; prohibitory; as, a tax whose effect is prohibitive.

Pro-hib-i-tory (-ôrî), a. [L. prohibitorius.] Tending to prohibit, forbid, or exclude; implying prohibition; forbidding; as, a prohibitory law; a prohibitory price.

Prohibitory index (R. C. Ch.) See under **INDEX**.

Proin (proin), v. t. [See **PRUNE** to trim.] To lop; to trim; to prune; to adorn. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

The sprigs that did about it grow. *Chapman*.

He proineth from the leafy arms.

Proin, v. t. To be employed in pruning. [Obs.]

Pro-ject (prôjekt; 277), n. [OF. project, F. projet, fr. L. projectus, p. p. of projicere to project; pro forward + jacere to throw. See **JET** a shooting forth, and cf. **PROJECT**.] 1. The place from which a thing projects, or starts forth. [Obs.] *Holland*.

2. That which is projected or designed; something intended or devised; a scheme; a design; a plan.

Vented much policy, and projects deep. *Milton*.

Projects of happiness devised by human reason. *Rogers*.

He entered into the project with his customary ardor. *Prescott*.

3. An idle scheme; an impracticable design; as, a man given to projects.

Syn.—Design; scheme; plan; purpose. —PROJECT. Design. A project is something of a practical nature thrown out for consideration as to its being done. A design is a project when matured and settled, as a thing to be accomplished. An ingenious man has many projects, but, if governed by sound sense, will be slow in forming them into designs. See also **SCHEME**.

Pro-ject (prôjekt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROJECTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROJECTING.] [Cf. OF. projecter, F. projeter.] 1. To throw or cast forward; to shoot forth. Before his feet herself she did project. *Spenser*.

Behold! 'th' ascending villas on my side. *Pope*.

Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide.

2. To cast forward or revolve in the mind; to contrive; to devise; to scheme; as, to project a plan.

What sit we then projecting peace and war? *Milton*.

3. (Persp.) To draw or exhibit, as the form of any

thing; to delineate; as, to project a sphere, a map, an ellipse, and the like;—sometimes with on, upon, into, etc.; as, to project a line or point upon a plane. See **PROJECTION**, 4.

Pro-ject (prôjekt), v. t. 1. To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to be prominent; to jut; as, the cornice projects; branches project from the tree.

2. To form a project; to scheme. [R.] *Fuller*.

Pro-jectile (-il), a. [Cf. F. projectile.] 1. Projecting or impelling forward; as, a projectile force.

2. Caused or imparted by impulse or projection; impelled forward; as, projectile motion. *Aristot.*

Pro-ject-ile, n. [Cf. F. projectile.] 1. A body projected, or impelled forward, by force; especially, a missile adapted to be shot from a firearm.

2. pl. (Mech.) A part of mechanics which treats of the motion, range, time of flight, etc., of bodies thrown or driven through the air by an impelling force.

Pro-ject-ion (-jêk'shûn), n. [L. projectio: cf. F. projection.] 1. The act of throwing or shooting forward.

2. A jutting out; also, a part jutting out, as of a building; an extension beyond something else.

3. The act of scheming or planning; also, that which is planned; contrivance; design; plan. *Davenant*.

4. (Persp.) The representation of something; delineation; plan; especially, the representation of any object on a perspective plane, or such a delineation as would result were the chief points of the object thrown forward upon the plane, each in the direction of a line drawn through it from a given point of sight, or central point; as, the projection of a sphere. The several kinds of projection differ according to the assumed point of sight and plane of projection in each.

5. (Geog.) Any method of representing the surface of the earth upon a plane.

Conical projection, a mode of representing the sphere, the spherical surface being projected upon the surface of a cone tangent to the sphere, the point of sight being at the center of the sphere. —Cylindric projection, a mode of representing the sphere, the spherical surface being projected upon the surface of a cylinder touching the sphere, the point of sight being at the center of the sphere. —Global, Gnomonic, Orthographic, projection, etc. See under **GLOBAL**, **GNOMONIC**, etc. —Mercator's projection, a mode of representing the sphere, in which the meridians are drawn parallel to each other, and the parallels of latitude are straight lines whose distance from each other increases with their distance from the equator, so that at all places the degrees of latitude and longitude have to each other the same ratio as on the sphere itself. —Oblique projection, a projection made by parallel lines drawn from every point of a figure and meeting the plane of projection obliquely. —Polar projection, a projection of the sphere in which the point of sight is at the center, and the plane of projection passes through one of the polar circles. —Powder of projection (Alchemy), a certain powder cast into a crucible or other vessel containing prepared metal or other matter which is to be thereby transmuted into gold. —Projection, a point on a plane (Descriptive Geom.), the foot of a perpendicular to the plane drawn through the point. —Projection of a straight line on a plane, the straight line on the plane connecting the feet of the perpendiculars let fall from the extremities of the given line.

Syn.—See **PROTUBERANCE**.

Pro-ject-ment (-jêkt'ment), n. Design; contrivance; projection. [Obs.] *Clarendon*.

Pro-ject-or (-ôr), n. [Cf. F. projeteur.] One who projects a scheme or design; hence, one who forms fanciful or chimerical schemes. *L'Estrange*.

Pro-ject-ure (-jêkt'ûr; 135), n. [L. projectura: cf. F. projecture.] A jutting out beyond a surface.

|| **Pro-jet** (prô'zhâ), n. [F. See **PROJECT**, n.] A plan proposed; a draft of a proposed measure; a project.

Proke (prôk), v. t. To poke; to thrust. [Obs.] *Holland*.

Pro-lap-se (prô-lâp'se), n. [L. prolapsus, fr. prolapsus, p. p. of prolabi to fall forward; pro forward + labi to glide, fall.] (Med.) The falling down of a part through the orifice with which it is naturally connected, especially of the uterus or the rectum. *Darwin*.

Pro-lap-sed, v. t. To fall down or out; to protrude.

Pro-lap-sion (-lâp'shûn), n. [L. prolapsio.] (Med.) Prolapse. [Written also prolapsion.] [Obs.]

Pro-lap-sus (-sûs), n. [L.] (Med.) Prolapse.

Pro-late (prô-lât), a. [L. prolatus, used as p. p. of proferre to bring forth, to extend; pro + latus, p. p. See **PRO**, and **TOLERATE**.] Stretched out; extended; especially, elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles; as, a prolate spheroid;—opposed to oblate.

Prolate cycloid. See the Note under **CYCLOID**. —Prolate ellipsoid or spheroid (Geom.), a figure generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its major axis. See **ELLIPSOID** of revolution, under **ELLIPSOID**.

Pro-late (prô-lât), v. t. To utter; to pronounce. [Obs.] "Foun-der-ed; prolate it right." *B. Jonson*.

Pro-la-tion (prô-lâ'shûn), n. [L. prolatio: cf. F. prolation.] 1. The act of prolat-ing or pronouncing; utterance; pronunciation. [Obs.] *Ray*.

2. The act of deferring; delay. [Obs.] *Ainsworth*.

3. (Mus.) A mediæval method of determining the proportionate duration of semibreves and minims. *Busby*.

|| **Pro-la-tum** (-lâ'tûm), n.; pl. PRO-LATA (-tâ). [NL. See **PROLATE**.] (Geom.) A prolate spheroid. See **ELLIPSOID** of revolution, under **ELLIPSOID**.

Pro-leg (prô-lêg'), n. [Pref. pro- for, in place of + leg-] (Zool.) One of the fleshy legs found on the abdominal segments of the larvæ of Lepidoptera, sawflies, and some other insects. Those of Lepidoptera have a circle of hooks. Called also *pro-leg*, *proleg*, and *false-leg*.

Pro-leg-ate (prô-lêg'ât; 48), n. [L. prolegatus; pro for + legatus legate. (Rom. Hist.) The deputy or substitute for a legate.



Prole-gom'e-na-ry (prōl'ē-gōm'ē-nā-rī or prōl'ē-), *a.* Of the nature of a prolegomenon; preliminary; introductory; prefatory.

|| **Prole-gom'e-non** (-nōn), *n.* [*L.* fr. Gr. ΠΡΟΛΟΓΟΜΕΝΑ (-νά), [*NL.* fr. Gr. προλογεῖν, properly neut. pass. p. pr. of προλογέω to say beforehand; πρό before + λέγειν to say.] A preliminary remark or observation; an introductory discourse prefixed to a book or treatise.

D. Stokes (1659). *Sir W. Scott*. || **Prolep'sis** (prōl'ēp'sis), *n.* [*L.* fr. Gr. πρόληψις, from προλαμβάνειν to take beforehand; πρό before + λαμβάνειν to take.] (*Rhet.*) (*a*) A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented. *Abp. Bramhall*. (*b*) A necessary truth or assumption; a first or assumed principle.

2. (*Chron.*) An error in chronology, consisting in an event being dated before the actual time.

3. (*Gram.*) The application of an adjective to a noun in anticipation, or to denote the result, of the action of the verb; as, to strike one *dumb*.

Prolep'tic (-tik), *a.* [*Gr.* προληπτικός: cf. *F.* **Prolep'tic** (-tik), *n.* (*Rhet.*) (*a*) A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented. *Abp. Bramhall*. (*b*) A necessary truth or assumption; a first or assumed principle.

2. Previous; antecedent.

3. (*Med.*) Anticipating the usual time; — applied to a periodical disease whose paroxysms return at an earlier hour at every repetition.

Prolep'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a proleptical manner.

Prolep'tics (-tik-s), *n.* (*Med.*) The art and science of predicting in medicine.

|| **Prole'taire** (prōl'ē'tāir), *n.* [*F.* See **PROLETARIAN**.] One of the common people; a low person; also, the common people as a class or estate in a country.

Prole'ta-ne-ous (prōl'ē-tā-nē-ūs or prōl'ē-), *a.* [*L.* **proletaneus**.] Having a numerous offspring. [*R.*]

Prole'ta-ri-an (-ri-an), *a.* [*L.* **proletarius**. See **PROLETARIAN**.] Of or pertaining to the proletarians; belonging to the commonality; hence, mean; vile; vulgar. "Every citizen, if he were not a proletarian animal kept at the public cost." *De Quincy*. — *n.* A proletary.

Prole'ta-ri-at (-āt), *n.* [*F.*] The indigent class in the State; the body of proletarians.

Prole'ta-ri-ate (-āt), *n.* [*F.*] The lower classes; beggars. "The Italian proletariate." *J. A. Symonds*.

Prole'ta-ry (prōl'ē-tā-rī or prōl'ē-), *n.* [*pl.* **PROLETARIANS** (-tāz).] [*L.* **proletarius**, fr. **proles** offspring. Cf. **PROLETARIAN**.] (*Rom. Antig.*) A citizen of the lowest class, who served the state, not with property, but only by having children; hence, a common person.

Prole'tide (prōl'ē-tīd or prōl'ē-), *n.* [*L.* **proles** offspring + *caedere* to kill.] The crime of destroying one's offspring, either in the womb or after birth. *Bouvier*.

Pro-lef'er-ate (prōl'ēf'er-āt), *v. t.* [*L.* **proles** offspring + *ferre* to bear.] 1. (*Biol.*) To produce or form cells; especially, to produce cells rapidly.

2. (*Zool.*) To produce zooids by budding.

Pro-lef'er-a-tion (-āshūn), *n.* 1. (*Biol.*) The continuous development of cells in tissue formation; cell formation.

2. (*Zool.*) The production of numerous zooids by budding, especially when buds arise from other buds in succession.

Pro-lef'er-ous (-ūs), *a.* [*L.* **proles** offspring + *ferous*.] 1. (*Bot.*) Bearing offspring; — applied to a flower from within which another is produced, or to a branch or frond from which another rises, or to a plant which is reproduced by buds or gemmæ.

2. (*Zool.*) (*a*) Producing young by budding. (*b*) Producing sexual zooids by budding; — said of the blastostyle of a hydroid. (*c*) Producing a cluster of branchlets from a larger branch; — said of corals.

Proli'ferous (Med.), a cyst that produces highly-organized or even vascular structures. *Paget*.

— **Pro-lef'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Pro-lif'ic (-fik), *a.* [*F.* **prolifue**, fr. *L.* **proles** offspring (from *pro* for, forward + *lifer* of *ulere* to nourish) + *facere* to make. See **ADULT**, **OLD**, and **FACT**.] 1. Having the quality of generating; producing young or fruit; generative; fruitful; productive; — applied to plants producing fruit, animals producing young, etc.; — usually with the implied idea of frequent or numerous production; as, a prolific tree, female, and the like.

2. Serving to produce; fruitful of results; active; as, a prolific brain; a controversy prolific of evil.

3. (*Bot.*) Proliferous.

Pro-lif'ic-a-ry (-ī-kā-rī), *n.* Prolificity. [*R.*]

Pro-lif'ic-al (-ī-kāl), *a.* Producing young or fruit abundantly; fruitful; prolific. — **Pro-lif'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pro-lif'ic-ate (-ī-kāt), *v. t.* [*See* **PROLIFIC**.] To make prolific; to fertilize; to impregnate. *Sir T. Browne*.

Pro-lif'ic-a-tion (-ī-kā-shūn), *n.* [*Cf.* *F.* **prolification**, *LL.* **prolificatio**.] 1. The generation of young.

2. (*Bot.*) Reproduction by the growth of a plant, or part of a plant, directly from an older one, or by gemmæ.

Pro-lif'ic-ness (-ī-kā-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being prolific; fruitfulness; prolificacy.

Pro-lif'z (prōl'īks or prōl'īks; 277), *a.* [*L.* **prolitzus** extended, long, proliz, probably fr. *pro* before, forward + *litz* to flow, akin to *liquidus* liquid; cf. *OL.* *liza* water: cf. *F.* **prolize**. See **Liquid**.] 1. Extending to a great length; unnecessarily long; minute in narration or argument; excessively particular in detail; — rarely used except with reference to discourse written or spoken; as, a proliz oration; a proliz poem; a proliz sermon.

2. Indulging in protracted discourse; tedious; wearisome; — applied to a speaker or writer.

Syn. — Long; diffuse; prolonged; protracted; tedious; tiresome; wearisome. — **PROLIZ**, *Diffuse*. A proliz writer delights in circumlocution, extended detail, and trifling particulars. A *diffuse* writer is fond of amplifying, and abounds in epithets, figures, and illustrations.

Diffuseness often arises from an exuberance of imagination; *prolitzity* is generally connected with a want of it.

Pro-liz'ious (prōl'īk'shūs), *a.* Dilatory; tedious; superfluous. [*Obs.*] "Lay by all closty, and prolizious blushe." *Shak*.

Pro-liz'ity (-īks'it-ī), *n.* [*L.* **prolitzitas**: cf. *F.* **prolitzité**.] The quality or state of being proliz; great length; minute detail; as, *prolitzity* in discourses and writings. "For fulsomeness of his prolitzities." *Chaucer*.

Idly running on with vain prolitzity. *Drayton*.

Pro-liz'ness, *n.* Prolitzity. *Adam Smith*.

Proll (prōl), *v. t.* [*See* **PROLL**.] [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PROLLED** (prōl); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PROLLING**.] To search or prowl after; to rob; to plunder. [*Obs.*]

By how many tricks did he *proll* money! *Darwin*.

Proll, *v. i.* To prowl about; to rob. [*Obs.*] *South*. Though ye *proll* aye, ye shall it never find. *Chaucer*.

Proll'er (-ēr), *n.* Prowler; thief. [*Obs.*] *Chapman*.

Pro-liz'cu'tor (prōl'īk'kū'tēr or prōl'īk'kū'tēr), *n.* [*L.* from *proluzi*, *p. p.* **proluzitus**, to speak out; *pro* for + *loqui* to speak.] 1. One who speaks for another. *Jeffrey*.

2. The presiding officer of a convocation. *Macaulay*.

Pro-liz'cu'tor-ship, *n.* The office of a prolizcutor.

Pro-liz'gize (prōl'īz-jīz), *v. t.* [*Gr.* προλογίζω. See **PROLOGUE**.] To deliver a prologue. [*R.*] *Whewell*.

Pro-liz'gize (-jīz), *n.* One who prolizgizes. [*R.*]

Prologue (prōl'ōg; 277), *n.* [*F.* fr. *L.* **prologus**, fr. *Gr.* πρόλογος, fr. *pro* before + *logos* to say beforehand; πρό before + λέγειν to say. See **LOGIC**.] 1. The preface or introduction to a discourse, poem, or performance; as, the prologue of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales;" esp., a discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance.

2. One who delivers a prologue. [*R.*] *Shak*.

Prologue, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PROLOGUED** (-lōgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PROLOGUING**.] To introduce with a formal preface, or prologue. [*R.*] *Shak*.

Pro-long (prōl'ōng; 115), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PROLONGED** (-lōngd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PROLONGING**.] [*F.* **prolonger**, *L.* **prolongare**; *pro* before, forth + *longus* long. See **LONG**, *a.* and *cf.* **PROLONGATE**, **PURLOIN**.] 1. To extend in space or length; as, to *prolong* a line.

2. To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of; to draw out; to continue; as, to *prolong* one's days.

Prolong while the traitor's life. *Shak*.

The unhappy queen with talk *prolonged* the night. *Dryden*.

3. To put off to a distant time; to postpone. *Shak*.

Pro-long-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being prolonged; as, life is *prolongable* by care.

Each syllable being a *prolongable* quantity. *Rush*.

Pro-long-ate (-lōng'āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PROLONGATED** (-gā-tēd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PROLONGATING**.] [*L.* **prolongatus**, *p. p.* of **prolongare**. See **PROLONG**.] To prolong; to extend in space or in time. [*R.*]

Pro-long-a-tion (prōl'ōng'āshūn), *n.* [*F.* **prolongation**.] 1. The act of lengthening in space or in time; extension; protraction.

2. That which forms an additional length.

Pro-long'er (prōl'ōng'r; *F.* prōl'ōngz'r), *n.* [*F.* See **PROLONGER** (*Field Artillery*) a rope with a hook and a toggle, sometimes used to drag a gun carriage or to lash it to the limber, and for various other purposes.

Pro-long'er (prōl'ōng'r; 115), *n.* One who, or that which, causes an extension in time or space.

Pro-long'ment (-ment), *n.* Prolongation.

Pro-long'a-tion (-lōng'āshūn), *n.* [*L.* **proluzio**, fr. *proluzere* to prolude; *pro* before + *luzere* to play: cf. *F.* **prolusion**, *it.* **prolusioni**.] A trial before the principal performance; a prelude; hence, an introductory essay or exercise. "Domestic *prolusions*." *Thackeray*.

Her presence was in some measure a restraint on the worthy divine, whose *prolusion* lasted. *Sir W. Scott*.

Pro-ma-na-tion (prōmā'nāshūn), *n.* [*Prof.* *pro* + *L.* *manutio* a flowing, fr. *manare* to flow.] The act of flowing forth; emanation; efflux. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More*.

Pro-ma-nade (prōmā'nād' or nād'; 277), *n.* [*F.* (with a foreign suffix), from *promener* to lead, take for a walk, *se promener* to walk, from *L.* *prominare* to drive forward or along; *pro* forward + *minare* to drive animals. See **AMENABLE**, **MENACE**.] 1. A walk for pleasure, display, or exercise.

2. A place for walking; a public walk. *Bp. Montagu*.

Pro-ma-nade, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PROMENADED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PROMENADING**.] To walk for pleasure, display, or exercise.

Pro-ma-nad'er (-ēr), *n.* One who promenades.

Pro-mer'it (prō-mēr'it), *v. t.* [*L.* **promeritus**, *p. p.* of *promerere* to deserve; *pro* before + *merere* to merit.] 1. To oblige; to confer a favor on. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*.

2. To deserve; to procure by merit. [*Obs.*] *Davenant*.

Pro-m'e-rope (prōm'ē-rōp-s), *n.* [*NL.* fr. *Gr.* πρό before + μέσος *bee-eater*.] (*Zool.*) Any one of several species of very brilliant birds belonging to *Promerops*, *Eptmarchus* and allied genera, closely related to the paradise birds, and mostly native of New Guinea. They have a long curved beak and a long graduated tail.

|| **Pro-me'the-a** (prō-mē'thē-ā), *n.* [*NL.* See **PROMETHEUS**.] (*Zool.*) A large American bonycid moth (*Collosamia promethea*). Its larva feeds on the sassafras, wild cherry, and other trees, and suspends its cocoon from a branch by a silken band.

Pro-me'the-an (-an), *a.* [*L.* **Prometheus**: cf. *F.* **prométhéen**.] 1. Of or pertaining to Prometheus. See **PROMETHEUS**. "Promethean fire." *Shak*.

2. Having a life-giving quality; inspiring.

Pro-me'the-an (prō-mē'thē-an), *n.* (*Old Chém.*) (*a*) An apparatus for automatic ignition. (*b*) A kind of lacfer match.

Pro-me'the-us (-thē-ūs or -thūs), *n.* [*L.* fr. *Gr.* Προμηθεύς, from προμνησθῆναι to have forethought for.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Iapetus (one of the Titans) and Clymene, fabled by the poets to have surpassed all mankind in knowledge, and to have formed men of clay to whom he gave life by means of fire stolen from heaven. Jupiter, being angry at this, sent Mercury to bind Prometheus to Mount Caucasus, where a vulture preyed upon his liver.

Prom't-nance (prōm't-nens), *n.* [*L.* **prominentia**: **Prom't-nen-oy** (-nen-ōy), cf. *F.* **prominence**. See **PROMINENT**.] 1. The quality or state of being prominent; a standing out from something; conspicuousness.

2. That which is prominent; a protuberance.

Solar prominences. (*Astron.*) See **Solar Protuberances**, under **PROTUBERANCE**.

Prom't-nent (-nent), *a.* [*L.* **prominens**, *entis*, *p. pr.* of *prominere* to jut out, to project; *pro* before, forward + *minere* (in comp.) to jut, project: cf. *F.* **prominent**. See **IMMINENT**, **EMINENT**.] 1. Standing out, or projecting, beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; in high relief; as, a *prominent* figure on a vase.

2. Hence: Distinctly manifest; likely to attract attention from its size or position; conspicuous; as, a *prominent* feature of the face; a *prominent* building.

3. Eminent; distinguished above others; as, a *prominent* character.

Prominent moth (*Zool.*), any moth of the family *Noctuidæ*; a notodontini; — so called because the larva has a hump or prominence on its back. Several of the species are injurious to fruit trees.

Prom't-nent-ly, *adv.* In a prominent manner.

Prom'is-a-ry (prōm'is-ā-rī), *n.* **Promissuousness**; confusion. *Il. Spencer*.

Prom'is-a-ry (prōm'is-ā-rī), *n.* [*L.* **promissarius**; *pro* before, in place of, for + *miscere* to mix. See **MIX**.] 1. Consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order; mingled; confused; undistinguished; as, a *promissuous* crowd or mass.

A wild, where weeds and flowers *promissuous* shroud. *Pope*.

2. Distributed or applied without order or discrimination; not restricted to an individual; common; indiscriminate; as, *promissuous* love or intercourse.

Prom'is-a-ry-ly, *adv.* In a promissuous manner.

Prom'is-a-ry-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being promissuous.

Prom'ise (prōm'is), *n.* [*F.* **promesse**, *L.* **promissum**, fr. *promittere*, *promissum*, to put forth, foretell, promise; *pro* forward, for + *mittere* to send. See **MISSION**.] 1. In general, a declaration, written or verbal, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it to do, or to forbear to do, a specified act; a declaration which gives to the person to whom it is made a right to expect or to claim the performance or forbearance of a specified act.

For if the inheritance be of the law, it is no more of *promise*: but God gave it to Abraham by *promise*. *Gal. III. 18*.

2. (*Law*) An engagement by one person to another, either in words or in writing, but properly not under seal, for the performance or nonperformance of some particular thing. The word *promise* is used to denote the mere engagement of a person, without regard to the consideration for it, or the corresponding duty of the party to whom it is made. *Chitty*. *Parsons*. *Burrill*.

3. That which causes hope, expectation, or assurance; especially, that which affords expectation of future distinction; as, a youth of great *promise*.

My native country was full of youthful *promise*. *W. Irving*.

4. Bestowal, fulfillment, or grant of what is promised. He . . . commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the *promise* of the Father. *Acts I. 4*.

Prom'ise, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PROMISED** (-ist); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PROMISING**.] 1. To engage to do, give, make, or to refrain from doing, giving, or making, or the like; to covenant; to engage; as, to *promise* a visit; to *promise* a cessation of hostilities; to *promise* the payment of money. "To *promise* aid." *Shak*.

2. To afford reason to expect; to cause hope or assurance of; as, the clouds *promise* rain. *Milton*.

3. To make declaration of or give assurance of, as some benefit to be conferred; to pledge or engage to bestow; as, the proprietors *promised* large tracts of land; the city *promised* a reward.

Promised land. See **Land of promise**, under **LAND**. — **To promise** one's self. (*a*) To resolve; to determine; to vow. (*b*) To be assured; to have strong confidence.

I dare *promise* myself you will attest the truth of all I have advanced. *Hambler*.

Prom'ise, *v. i.* 1. To give assurance by a promise, or binding declaration.

2. To afford hopes or expectations; to give ground to expect good; rarely, to give reason to expect evil.

Will not the ladies be afraid of the lion? *Shak*. I fear it, I *promise* you.

Prom'ise-ee (-ē), *n.* (*Law*) The person to whom a promise is made.

Prom'is-er (prōm'is-ēr), *n.* One who promises.

Prom'is-ing, *a.* Making a promise or promises; affording hope or assurance; as, a *promising* person; a *promising* day. — **Prom'is-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Prom'is-or (-ōr), *n.* (*Law*) One who engages or undertakes; a promisor. *Burrill*.

Prom'is-ive (prōm'is-īv), *a.* Making a promise; implying a promise; promising. [*R.*]



Promethea. Female.

Promissorily (próm'is-só-rí-lý), *adv.* In a promissory manner.

Promissory (-sò-rý), *a.* Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne.

Promissory note (*Law*), a written promise to pay to some person named, and at a time specified therein, or on demand, or at sight, a certain sum of money, absolutely and at all events; — frequently called a *note of hand*.

Promont (próm'ont), *n.* Promontory. [*R.*] Drayton.
Promontory (próm'ont-ry), *n.*; *pl.* Promontories (-ries). [*L.* *promontorium*, *promunturium*; *pro* before *mons*, *montis*, mountain; cf. *F.* *promontoire*. See MOUNT, *n.*] 1. (*Phys. Geog.*) A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast; a headland; a high cape.
Like one that stands upon a promontory. *Shak.*

2. (*Anat.*) A projecting part. Especially: (a) The projecting angle of the ventral side of the sacrum where it joins the last lumbar vertebra. (b) A prominence on the inner wall of the tympanum of the ear.

Promorphology (próm-mórf'ol-og-í), *a.* (*Biol.*) Relating to promorphology; as, a promorphological conception.

Promorphologist (próm-mórf'ol-og-íst), *n.* (*Biol.*) One versed in the science of promorphology.

Promorphology (próm-mórf'ol-og-í), *n.* [*Pref.* *pro-* + *morphology*.] (*Biol.*) Crystallography of organic forms; — a division of morphology created by Haeckel. It is essentially stereometric, and relates to a mathematical conception of organic forms. See TECTOLOGY.

Promote (próm'út), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROMOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROMOTING.] [*L.* *promotus*, *p. p.* of *promovere* to move forward, to promote; *pro* forward + *movere* to move. See MOVE.] 1. To contribute to the growth, enlargement, or prosperity of (any process or thing that is in course); to forward; to further; to encourage; to advance; to excite; as, to promote learning; to promote disorder; to promote a business venture. "Born to promote all truth." *Milton*.

2. To exalt in station, rank, or honor; to elevate; to raise; to prefer; to advance; as, to promote an officer. I will promote thee unto very great honor. *Nim.* xxii. 17.

Exit her, and she shall promote thee. *Prov.* iv. 8.

Syn. — To forward; advance; further; patronize; help; exalt; prefer; elevate; dignify.

Promote, *v. t.* To urge on or incite another, as to strife; also, to inform against a person. [*Obs.*]

Promoter (-mút'ér), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, forwards, advances, or promotes; an encourager; as, a promoter of charity or philosophy.

2. Specifically, one who sets on foot, and takes the preliminary steps in, a scheme for the organization of a corporation, a joint-stock company, or the like.

3. One who excites; as, a promoter of sedition.

4. An informer; a makebabe. [*Obs.*] *Tusser*.

Promotion (-mút'shún), *n.* [*L.* *promotio*; cf. *F.* *promotion*.] The act of promoting, advancing, or encouraging; the act of exalting in rank or honor; also, the condition of being advanced, encouraged, or exalted in honor; preferment. *Milton*.

Promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south. *Is.* lxxv. 6.

Promotive (-tív), *a.* Tending to advance, promote, or encourage. *Hume*.

Promove (-mút'v), *v. t.* [*See* PROMOTE.] To move forward; to advance; to promote. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Fell*.

Prompt (próm't), *a.* [*Compar.* PROMPTER (-tér); *superl.* PROMPTEST.] [*F.* *prompt*, *L.* *promptus*, properly, brought forth (to light or view), hence, visible, evident, at hand, ready, quick, — *p. p.* of *promere* to take or bring forth; *pro* forth + *emere* to take. See REDDEM.]

1. Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; meeting requirements readily; not slow, dilatory, or hesitating in decision or action; responding on the instant; immediate; as, prompt in obedience or compliance; — said of persons.

Very discerning and prompt in giving orders. *Clarendon*.

Tell him I am prompt. *Shak.*

And you, perhaps, too prompt in your replies. *Dryden*.

2. Done or rendered quickly, readily, or immediately; given without delay or hesitation; — said of conduct; as, prompt assistance.

When Washington heard the voice of his country in distress, his obedience was prompt. *Ames*.

3. Easy; unobstructed. [*Obs.*]

The reception of the light into the body of the building was very prompt. *Sur H. Wotton*.

Syn. — Ready; expeditious; quick; agile; alert; brisk; nimble. PROMPT, READY, EXPEDITIOUS. One who is ready is prepared to act at the moment. One who is prompt acts at the moment. One who is expeditious carries through an undertaking with constant promptness.

Prompt, *n.* (*Com.*) A limit of time given for payment of an account for produce purchased, this limit varying with different goods. See PROMPT-NOTE.

To cover any probable difference of price which might arise before the expiration of the prompt, which for this article [tea] is three months. *J. S. Mill*.

Prompt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROMPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROMPTING.] 1. To assist or induce the action of; to move to action; to instigate; to incite.

God first . . . prompted on the infirmities of the infant world by temporal prosperity. *Jer. Taylor*.

2. To suggest; to dictate.

And whispering angels prompt her golden dreams. *Pope*.

3. To remind, as an actor or an orator, of words or topics forgotten.

Prompt-book (-bók'), *n.* The book used by a prompter of a theater.

Prompt'er (próm'tér), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, prompts; one who admonishes or incites to action.

2. One who reminds another, as an actor or an orator, of the words to be spoken next; specifically, one employed for this purpose in a theater.

Promptitude (-tít'úd), *n.* [*F.*, *fr.* *L.* *promptitudo*. See PROMPT, *a.*] The quality of being prompt; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands; alacrity; as, promptitude in obedience.

Men of action, of promptitude, and of courage. *I. Taylor*.

Promptly, *adv.* In a prompt manner.

Promptness, *n.* 1. Promptitude; readiness; quickness of decision or action.

2. Cheerful willingness; alacrity.

Prompt-note (-nót'), *n.* (*Com.*) A memorandum of a sale, and time when payment is due, given to the purchaser at a sale of goods.

Promptuary (prómpt'ú-á-ry; 135), *a.* Of or pertaining to preparation. [*R.*] *Bacon*.

Promptuary, *n.* [*L.* *promptuarium*, *fr.* *promptuari* belonging to distribution, distributing; cf. *F.* *promptuaire*. See PROMPT, *a.*] That from which supplies are drawn; a storehouse; a magazine; a repository.

Prompture (-túr; 135), *n.* [*See* PROMPT, *a.*] Suggestion; incitement; prompting. [*R.*] *Shak.* Coleridge.

Promulgate (próm-múl-gát), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROMULGATED (-gát'éd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROMULGATING.] [*L.* *promulgatus*, *p. p.* of *promulgare* to promulgate; of unknown origin. Cf. PROMULGATE.] To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, or tidings; to publish; as, to promulgate the secrets of a council.

Syn. — To publish; declare; proclaim. See ANNOUNCE.

Promulgation (próm-múl-gá'shún), *n.* [*L.* *promulgatio*; cf. *F.* *promulgation*.] The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration; as, the promulgation of the gospel.

Promulgator (próm-múl-gá'tér), *n.* [*L.*] One who promulgates or publishes.

Promulge (-múl-jí), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROMULGED (-múl-jí'd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROMULGING (-múl-jí'jng).] [*Cf.* *F.* *promulguer*. See PROMULGATE.] To promulgate; to publish or teach.

Extraordinary doctrines these for the age in which they were promulged. *Prescott*.

Promulger (-múl-jér), *n.* One who promulgates or publishes what was before unknown.

Promuscle (-mús'sl), *n.* [*L.*, corruption of *proboscis*.] (*Zool.*) The proboscis of hemipterous insects. See *Illustr.* under HEMIPTERA.

Promuscle (-mús'sl), *n.* [*L.*, *fr.* *Gr.* *πρόμας*; *πρό* before + *μας* temple.] (*Arch.*) The porch or vestibule of a temple.

Pronate (prón'at), *a.* [*L.* *pronatus*, *p. p.* of *pronus* to bend forward. See PRONE.] Somewhat prone; inclined; as, pronate trees.

Pronation (prón'at'shún), *n.* [*Cf.* *F.* *pronation*.] (*Physiol.*) (a) The act of turning the palm or palmar surface of the forefoot downward. (b) That motion of the forearm whereby the palm or palmar surface is turned downward. (c) The position of the limb resulting from the act of pronation. Opposed to supination.

Pronator (prón'at'ér), *n.* [*NL.*] (*Anat.*) A muscle which produces pronation.

Prona (prón'), *a.* [*L.* *pronus*, akin to *Gr.* *πρηνής*, *prānēs*, *Skr.* *pravaya* sloping, inclined, and also to *L.* *pro* forward, *for*. See PRO-.] 1. Bending forward; inclined; not erect.

Towards him they bend. *Milton*.

2. Prostrate; flat; esp., lying with the face down; — opposed to *supine*.

Which, as the wind,

Blew where it listed, laying all things prone. *Byron*.

3. Headlong; running downward or headlong. "Down thither prone in flight." *Milton*.

4. Sloping, with reference to a line or surface; declivity; inclined; not level.

Since the floods demand,

For their descent, a prone and sinking land. *Blackmore*.

5. Inclined; propense; disposed; — applied to the mind or affections, usually in an ill sense. Followed by *to*. "Prone to mischief." *Shak.*

Poets are nearly all prone to melancholy. *Landon*.

Pronely, *adv.* In a prone manner or position.

Proneness, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being prone, or of bending downward; as, the proneness of beasts is opposed to the erectness of man.

2. The state of lying with the face down; — applied to *supineness*.

3. Descend; declivity; as, the proneness of a hill.

4. Inclination of mind, heart, or temper; propension; disposition; as, proneness to self-gratification.

Pronephros (prón'néf'rós), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the nephros.

Pronephros (-néf'rós), *n.* [*NL.*, *fr.* *Gr.* *πρό* before + *νέφρος* (-néf'rós), *fore* + *νεφρός* a kidney.] (*Anat.*) The head kidney. See under HEAD.

Pron (prón; 115), *n.* [*Cf.* *D.* *prang* to pinch, press, LG. *prange* a stick, or *W.* *pricio* to thrust, *E.* *prowl*, *pang*.] 1. A sharp-pointed instrument.

Prick it on a prony of iron. *Sandys*.

2. The tine of a fork, or of a similar instrument; as, a fork of two or three prongs.

3. (*Zool.*) (a) A sharp projection, as of an antler.

(b) The fang of a tooth.

Pronbuck (-búk'), *n.* (*Zool.*) (a) The springbuck.

(b) The pronghorn.

Pronged (prón'gd), *a.* Having prongs or projections like the tines of a fork; as, a three-pronged fork.

Pronghoe (prón'ghó), *n.* A hoe with prongs to break the earth.

Pronghorn (prón'ghörn'), *n.* (*Zool.*) An American antelope (*Antilocapra Americana*), native of the plains near the Rocky Mountains. The upper parts are mostly yellowish brown; the under parts, the sides of the head and throat, and the buttocks, are white. The horny sheath of the horns is shed annually. Called also *cabrée*, *cabrit*, *prongbuck*, and *pronghorn antelope*.



Pronghorn (*Antilocapra Americana*).

Pronity (prón'ít-ty), *n.* [*L.* *proutas*.] Proneness; propensity. [*R.*]

Pronominal (prón'óm'í-nal), *a.* [*L.* *pronominalis*; cf. *F.* *pronominal*. See PRONOUN.] Belonging to, or partaking of the nature of, a pronoun.

Pronominalize (-íz), *v. t.* To give the effect of a pronoun to; as, to *pronominalize* the substantive *person*, *people*, etc. *Earle*.

Pronominally, *adv.* In a pronominal manner; with the nature or office of a pronoun; as a pronoun.

Pronominal (-óm'í-nal), *a.* [*F.* See PRONOUN.] Strongly marked; decided, as in manners, etc.

Pronota (-nót'a), *n.* See PRONOTARY.

Pronotum (-nót'úm), *n.*; *pl.* PRONOTAE (-tá). [*NL.* See PRO- and NOTUM.] (*Zool.*) The dorsal plate of the prothorax in insects. See *Illustr.* of COLEOPTERA.

Pronoun (prón'oun), *n.* [*Pref.* *pro-* + *noun*; cf. *F.* *pronom*, *L.* *pronomem*. See NOUN.] (*Gram.*) A word used instead of a noun or name, to avoid the repetition of it. The personal pronouns in English are *I*, *thou* or *you*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *we*, *ye*, and *they*.

Pronounce (prón'oun-s), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRONOUNCED (-nóun'st); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRONOUNCING (-nóun'síng).] [*F.* *prononcer*, *L.* *pronunciare*; *pro* before, forth + *nunciare*, *nuntiare*, to announce. See ANNOUNCE.]

1. To utter articulately; to speak out or distinctly; to utter, as words or syllables; to speak with the proper sound and accent; as, adults rarely learn to pronounce a foreign language correctly.

2. To utter officially or solemnly; to deliver, as a decree or sentence; as, to pronounce sentence of death.

Sternly he pronounced. *Milton*.

The rigid interdiction. *Milton*.

3. To speak or utter rhetorically; to deliver; to recite; as, to pronounce an oration.

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you. *Shak.*

4. To declare or affirm; as, he pronounced the book to be a libel; he pronounced the act to be a fraud.

The God who hallowed thee and blessed, *Pronouncing* thee all good. *Keble*.

Syn. — To deliver; utter; speak. See DELIVER.

Pronounce, *v. t.* 1. To give a pronunciation; to articulate; as, to pronounce faultlessly.

2. To make declaration; to utter an opinion; to speak with confidence. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More*.

Pronouncement, *n.* Pronouncement; declaration; pronouncement. [*Obs.*] *Milton*.

Pronouncement (-nóun'sment), *n.* [*Cf.* *L.* *pronunciatio* declarative.] Capable of being pronounced.

Pronounced (-nóun'st'), *a.* [*F.* *prononcé*.] Strongly marked; unequivocal; decided. [*A Gallitissim*]

[His] views became every day more pronounced. *Thackeray*.

Pronouncement (prón'oun'sment), *n.* The act of pronouncing; a declaration; a formal announcement.

Pronoun'er (-nóun'sér), *n.* One who pronounces, utters, or declares; also, a pronouncing book.

Pronoun'ing (-síng), *a.* Pertaining to, or indicating, pronunciation; as, a pronouncing dictionary.

Pronubial (prón'ú-bí-al), *a.* [*L.* *pronus* bride-maid; *pro* before + *nubere* to marry.] Presiding over marriage. [*R.*]

Pronucleus (-nú'klé-us), *n.*; *pl.* PRONUCLEI (-í). [*NL.* See PRO- and NUCLEUS.] (*Biol.*) One of the two bodies or nuclei (called *male* and *female pronuclei*) which unite to form the first segmentation nucleus of an impregnated ovum.

P In the maturing of the ovum preparatory to impregnation, a part of the germinal vesicle (see *Polar body*, under POLAR) becomes converted into a number of small vesicles, which aggregate themselves into a single clear nucleus, which travels towards the center of the egg and is called the *female pronucleus*. In impregnation, the spermatozoon which enters the egg soon loses its tail, while the head forms a nucleus, called the *male pronucleus*, which gradually travels towards the female pronucleus and eventually fuses with it, forming the first segmentation nucleus.

Pronuncial (-nú'nshal), *a.* Of or pertaining to pronunciation; pronunciative.

Pronuncial (-nú'nshal), *n.* A proclamation or manifesto; a formal announcement or declaration.

Pronuncial (-nú'nshal), *n.* [*NL.* See PRONUNCIATION.] See PRONUNCIATION.

Pronunciation (prón'oun-shún or -shí-á'shún; 277), *n.* [*F.* *pronunciation*, *L.* *pronunciatio*. See PRONOUNCE.] 1. The act of uttering with articulation; the act of giving the proper sound and accent; utterance; as, the pronunciation of syllables or words; distinct or indistinct pronunciation.

2. The mode of uttering words or sentences.

3. (*Rhet.*) The art or manner of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and gracefulness; — now called *delivery*.

Pronunciative (-shí-á-tív), *a.* [*L.* *pronunciativus*.] 1. Of or pertaining to pronunciation.

2. Uttering confidently; dogmatical. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*.

Pronunciator (-shí-á'tér), *n.* [*L.*, a reciter.] One who pronounces; a pronouncer.

Pro-nun-ci-a-to-ry (prô-nûn'shî-â-tô-ry), *a.* Of or pertaining to pronunciation; that pronounces.

Proof (prôof), *n.* [OF. *proove*, *proeve*, *F. preuve*, fr. *L. proba*, fr. *probare* to prove. See **PROVE**.] 1. Any effort, process, or operation designed to establish or discover a fact or truth; an act of testing; a test; a trial.

For whatsoever mother wit or art
Could work, he put in *proof*. *Spenser.*

You shall have many *proofs* to show your skill. *Ford.*
Formerly, a very rude mode of ascertaining the strength of spirits was practical, called the *proof*. *Ure.*

2. That degree of evidence which convinces the mind of any truth or fact, and produces belief; a test by facts or arguments that induce, or tend to induce, certainty of the judgment; conclusive evidence; demonstration.

I'll have some *proof*. *Shak.*

It is no *proof* of a man's understanding to be able to contrive whatever he pleases. *Emerson.*

3. Properly speaking, *proof* is the effect or result of evidence; evidence is the medium of *proof*. Cf. **DEMONSTRATION**, 1.

4. The quality or state of having been proved or tried; firmness or hardness that resists impression, or does not yield to force; impenetrability of physical bodies.

5. Firmness of mind; stability not to be shaken.

6. (Print.) A trial impression, as from type, taken for correction or examination; — called also *proof sheet*.

7. (Math.) A process for testing the accuracy of an operation performed. Cf. **PROVE**, *v. t.*, 5.

8. Armor of excellent or tried quality, and deemed impenetrable; properly, *armor of proof*. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Artist's *proof*, a very early proof impression of an engraving, or the like — often distinguished by the artist's signature. — *Proof reader*, one who reads, and marks corrections in, proofs. — See def. 5, above.

Syn. — Testimony; evidence; reason; argument; trial; demonstration. See **TESTIMONY**.

Proof, a. 1. Used in proving or testing; as, a *proof* load, or *proof* charge.

2. Firm or successful in resisting; as, *proof* against harm; *waterproof*; *bombproof*.

1. I have found thee
Proof against all temptation. *Milton.*

3. Being of a certain standard as to strength; — said of alcoholic liquors.

Proof charge (*Firearms*), a charge of powder and ball, greater than the service charge, fired in an arm, as a gun or cannon, to test its strength. — **Proof impression**. See under **IMPRESSION**. — **Proof load** (*Engin.*), the greatest load that can be applied to a piece, as a beam, column, etc., without straining the piece beyond the elastic limit.

— **Proof sheet**. See **PROOF**, *n.*, 6. — **Proof spirit** (*Chem.*), a strong distilled liquor, or mixture of alcohol and water, containing not less than a standard amount of alcohol. In the United States "proof spirit is defined by law to be that mixture of alcohol and water which contains one half of its volume of alcohol, the alcohol when at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit being of specific gravity 0.7939 referred to water at its maximum density at 62° F. Proof spirit has at 60° Fahrenheit a specific gravity of 0.93353, 100 parts by volume of the same consisting of 50 parts of absolute alcohol and 50 parts of water," the apparent excess of water being due to contraction of the liquids on mixture. In England proof spirit is defined by Act 58 George III., to be such as shall at a temperature of 51° Fahrenheit weigh exactly the 13 part of an equal measure of distilled water. This contains 49.3 per cent by weight, or 57.06 by volume, of alcohol. Stronger spirits, as those of about 60, 70, and 80 per cent of alcohol, are sometimes called *second*, *third*, and *fourth proof* spirits respectively. — **Proof staff**, a straight-edge used by millers to test the flatness of a stone. — **Proof stick** (*Super Manuf.*), a rod in the side of a vacuum pan, for testing the consistency of the sirup. — **Proof text**, a passage of Scripture used to prove a doctrine.

Proof-arm (*-ârm*), *v. t.* To arm with proof armor; to arm securely; as, to *proof-arm* herself. [*R.*] *Beau.* & *Fl.*

Proofless, a. Wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief; not proved. *Boyle.* — **Proofless-ly, adv.**

Proof-proof, a. Proof against proofs; obstinate in the wrong. "That might have shown to any one who was not *proof-proof*." *Whately.*

Pro-ô-s-tra-cum (prô-ô's-trâ-kûm), *n.*; pl. **PROSTRACA** (-kâ). [*N.L.*, fr. Gr. *prô* before + *ôstrapakos* shell of a testacean.] (*Zool.*) The anterior prolongation of the guard of the phragmocone of belemnites and allied fossil cephalopods, whether horny or calcareous. See **ILLUSTR.** of **PHRAGMOCONE**.

Pro-ô-tic (-ô'tik), *v. t.* [*Prof.* *pro* + Gr. *ôtis*, *ôtis*, an ear.] (*Anat.*) In front of the auditory capsule; — applied especially to a bone, or center of ossification, in the periotic capsule. — *n.* A prootic bone.

Prop (prôp), *n.* A shell, used as a die. See **PROPS**.

Prop (prôp), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **PROPPED** (prôpt); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* **PROPPING**.] [*Akin* to *L.G.* & *D.* *proppen* to cram, stuff, thrust into, stop, *G. pfropfen*, *Dan. proppes*, *Sw. proppa*; of uncertain origin, cf. *G. pfropfen*, *Dan. proppes* to graft, fr. *L. propago* set, layer of a plant, *slip*, shoot. Cf. 3d **PROP**, **PROPAGATE**.] To support, or prevent from falling, by placing something under or against; as, to *prop* up a fence or an old building; (*Fig.*) to sustain; to maintain; as, to *prop* a declining state. *Shak.*

Till the bright mountains *prop* the incumbent sky. *Pope.*

For being not *prop'd* by ancestry. *Shak.*

I *prop* myself upon those few supports that are left me. *Pope.*

Prop, a. [*Akin* to *L.G.* *D.* & *Dan.* *prop* stopple, stopper, cork, *Sw. proppa*, *G. pfropfen*. See **PROP**, *v. t.*] That which sustains an incumbent weight; that on which anything rests or leans for support; a support; a stay; as, a *prop* for a building. "Two *props* of virtue." *Shak.*

Pro-pen-dent (prô-pên-dênt), *a.* [*Gr.* *propendêin*, to lean, to incline; *prô* before + *naidêin* to bring up a child, to educate, teach, fr. *naie*, *naieos*, a child.] Of, pertaining to, or conveying, preliminary instruction; introductory to any art or science; instructing beforehand.

Pro-pen-dent (prô-pên-dênt), *n.* The preliminary learning connected with any art or science; preparatory instruction.

Pro-pa-ga-ble (prô-pâ-gâ-b'l), *a.* [*See* **PROPAGATE**.] 1. Capable of being propagated, or of being continued or multiplied by natural generation or production.

2. Capable of being spread or extended by any means; — said of tenets, doctrines, or principles.

Pro-pa-gan-da (-gân-dâ), *n.* [*Abbrev.* fr. *L. de propaganda fide*; cf. *F. propagande*. See **PROPAGATE**.] 1. (*Ec. Ch.*) (a) A congregation of cardinals, established in 1622, charged with the management of missions. (b) The college of the Propaganda, instituted by Urban VIII. (1623-1644) to educate priests for missions in all parts of the world.

2. Hence, any organization or plan for spreading a particular doctrine or a system of principles.

Pro-pa-gan-dism (-diz'm), *n.* [*Cf.* *F. propagandisme*.] The art or practice of propagating tenets or principles; zeal in propagating one's opinions.

Pro-pa-gan-dist (-dist), *n.* [*Cf.* *F. propagandiste*.] A person who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles. "Political *propagandists*." *Walsh.*

Pro-pa-gate (prô-pâ-gât), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **PROPAGATED** (-gâ-têd); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* **PROPAGATING**.] [*L. propagatus*, *p. p.* of *propagare* to propagate, akin to *propagare*, *propago*, a layer of a plant, *slip*, shoot. See **PROP**, and *cf.* **FACT**, **PROP**, **PROPAGATE**, *v. t.*] 1. To cause to continue or multiply by generation, or successive production; — applied to animals and plants; as, to *propagate* a breed of horses or sheep; to *propagate* a species of fruit tree.

2. To cause to spread or extend; to impel or continue forward in space; as, to *propagate* sound or light.

3. To spread from person to person; to extend the knowledge of; to originate and spread; to carry from place to place; to disseminate; as, to *propagate* a story or report; to *propagate* the Christian religion.

The infection was *propagated* insensibly. *De Foe.*

4. To multiply; to increase. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. To generate; to produce.

Motion *propagated* motion, and life threw off life. *Dr. Quincey.*

Syn. — To multiply; to continue; to increase; to spread; to diffuse; to disseminate; to promote.

Pro-pa-gate, v. i. To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants; as, rabbits *propagate* rapidly.

Should'st *propagate*, already infinite. *Milton.*

Pro-pa-ga-tion (-gâ-shûn), *n.* [*L. propagatio*; cf. *F. propagation*.] 1. The act of propagating; continuance or multiplication of the kind by generation or successive production; as, the *propagation* of animals or plants.

There is not in nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation*. *Ray.*

2. The spreading abroad, or extension, of anything; diffusion; dissemination; as, the *propagation* of sound; the *propagation* of the gospel.

Pro-pa-ga-tive (prô-pâ-gâ-tiv), *a.* Producing by propagation, or by a process of growth.

Pro-pa-ga-tor (-gâ-tôr), *n.* [*cf.* *F. propagateur*.] One who propagates; one who continues or multiplies.

Pro-pa-g-u-lum (-pâ-gâ-lûm), *n.*; pl. **PROPAUGULA** (-lâ). [*N.L.* See **PROPAGATE**.] (*Bot.*) A runner terminated by a germinating bud.

Pro-pane (prô-pân), *n.* [*Propyl* + methane.] (*Chem.*) A heavy gaseous hydrocarbon, C₃H₈, of the paraffin series, occurring naturally dissolved in crude petroleum, and also made artificially; — called also *propyl hydride*.

Pro-pa-ryl (prô-pâ-ryl), *n.* [*Propyl* + Gr. *âpyros* silver + *-yl*. So called because one hydrogen atom may be replaced by silver.] (*Chem.*) Same as **PROPYL**.

Pro-pa-ryl-ton (prô-pâ-ryl-tôn), *n.* [*Gr.* *propa-ryl-ton*. See **PROP**, and **PAROXYTONE**.] (*Gr. Gram.*) A word which has the acute accent on the antepenult.

Pro-ped (prô-pêd), *n.* [*Prof.* *pro* + *L. pes*, *pedis*, foot.] (*Zool.*) Same as **PROPEL**.

Pro-pel (prô-pêl), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **PROPELLED** (-pêld); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* **PROPELLING**.] [*L. propellere*, *propulsus*; *pro* forward + *pellere* to drive. See **PULSE** a beating.] To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force; to move, or cause to move; as, the wind or steam *propels* ships; balls are *propelled* by gunpowder.

Pro-pel-ler (-lêr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, propels.

2. A contrivance for propelling a steam vessel, usually consisting of a screw placed in the stern under water, and made to revolve by an engine; a propeller wheel.

3. A steamboat thus propelled; a screw steamer.

Propeller wheel, the screw, usually having two or more blades, used in propelling a vessel.

Pro-pend (prô-pênd), *v. i.* [*L. propendere*, *propensum*; *pro* forward, forth + *pendere* to hang. See **PENDENT**.] To lean toward a thing; to be favorably inclined or disposed; to incline; to tend. [*R.*] *Shak.*

We shall *propend* to it, as a stone falleth down. *Barrow.*

Pro-pend-ent (-ên-t), *n.* 1. Propensity. [*R.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Inclining forward or toward. *South.*

Pro-pense (prô-pên), *n.* [*Propyl* + ethylene.] (*Chem.*) Same as **PROPYLENE**.

Pro-pense (prô-pên), *a.* [*L. propensus*, *p. p.* See **PROPENSUS**.] Leaning toward, in a moral sense; inclined; disposed; prone; as, women *propense* to holiness. *Hooker.* — **Pro-pense-ly, adv.** — **Pro-pense-ness, n.**

Pro-pen-sion (-pên-shûn), *n.* [*L. propensio*; cf. *F. propension*. See **PROPENSUS**, **PROPENSE**.] The quality or state of being propense; propensity.

Your full consent
Gave wings to my *propension*. *Shak.*

Pro-pen-si-ty (-pên-si-ti), *n.*; pl. **PROPENSITIES** (-ti-ti).

The quality or state of being propense; natural inclination; disposition to do good or evil; bias; bent; tendency. "A *propensity* to utter blasphemy." *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Disposition; bias; inclination; proclivity; proneness; bent; tendency.

Pro-pe-nyl (prô-pê-nîl), *n.* [*Propene* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical hydrocarbon radical, C₃H₅, isomeric with allyl and glyceryl, and regarded as the essential residue of glycerin. Cf. **ALLYL**, and **GLYCERYL**.

Pro-pep-sin (prô-pêp-sîn), *n.* [*Ref. pro* + *pepsin*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) See **PEPSINOGEN**.

Pro-pep-tone (-tôn), *n.* [*Ref. pro* + *peptone*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A product of gastric digestion intermediate between albumin and peptone, identical with hemialbumose.

Pro-per (prô-pêr), *a.* [*OE. propre*, *F. propre*, fr. *L. proprius*, Cf. **APPROPRIATE**.] 1. Belonging to one; one's own; individual. "His *proper* good." [*i. e.*, his own possessions]. *Chaucer.* "My *proper* son." *Shak.*

Now learn the difference, at your *proper* cost,
Betwixt true valor and an empty boast. *Dryden.*

2. Belonging to the natural or essential constitution; peculiar; not common; particular; as, every animal has his *proper* instincts and appetites.

Those high and peculiar attributes . . . which constitute our *proper* humanity. *Cobridge.*

3. Fitting one's nature, qualities, etc.; suitable in all respects; appropriate; right; fit; decent; as, water is the *proper* element for fish; a *proper* dress.

The *proper* study of mankind is man. *Pope.*

In Athens all was pleasure, mirth, and play,
All *proper* to the spring, and sprightly May. *Dryden.*

4. Receding in appearance; well formed; handsome. [*Archaic*] "Thou art a *proper* man." *Chaucer.*

Moses . . . was hid three months of his parents, because they saw he was a *proper* child. *Heb. xi. 23.*

5. Pertaining to one of a species, but not common to the whole; not appellative; — opposed to *common*; as, a *proper* name; Dublin is the *proper* name of a city.

6. Rightly so called; strictly considered; as, Greece *proper*; the garden *proper*.

7. (*Her.*) Represented in its natural color; — said of any object used as a charge.

In *proper*, individually; privately. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

— **Pro-per flower** or corolla (*Bot.*), one of the single florets, or corollules, in an aggregate or compound flower. — **Pro-per fraction** (*Arith.*), a fraction in which the numerator is less than the denominator. — **Pro-per nectary** (*Bot.*), a nectary separate from the petals and other parts of the flower. — **Pro-per noun** (*Gram.*), a name belonging to an individual, by which it is distinguished from others of the same class; — opposed to *common noun*; as, *John*, *Boston*, *America*. — **Pro-per perianth** or involucre (*Bot.*), that which incloses only a single flower. — **Pro-per receptacle** (*Bot.*), a receptacle which supports only a single flower or fructification.

Pro-per, adv. Properly; hence, to a great degree; very; as, *proper* good. [*Colloq.* & *Vulgar*]

Pro-per-ate (-ât), *v. t. & i.* [*L. properatus*, *p. p.* of *propere* to hasten.] To hasten, or press forward. [*Obs.*]

Pro-per-a-tion (-â-shûn), *n.* [*L. properatio*.] The act of hastening; haste. [*Obs.*] *T. Adams.*

Pro-per-i-spon-me (prô-pêr-i-spôn-mê), *n.* (*Gr. Gram.*) Propriopomenon.

— **Pro-per-i-spon-me-non** (-spôn-mê-nôn), *n.*; pl. **PROPERISPOMENON** (-nâ). [*N.L.*, fr. Gr. *properisponemênos*, fr. *propere* to hasten, to circumspect on the penult; *spôn* before + *ponêin* to circumspect. See **PROPOSMENON**.] (*Gr. Gram.*) A word which has the circumflex accent on the penult.

Pro-per-ly (prô-pêr-ly), *adv.* 1. In a proper manner; suitably; fitly; strictly; rightly; as, a word *properly* applied; a dress *properly* adjusted. *Milton.*

2. Individually; after one's own manner. [*Obs.*]

Now, harkeneth, how I *properly* *Chaucer.*

Pro-per-ness, n. 1. The quality of being proper.

2. Tallness; slimness. [*Obs.*] *Udall.*

Pro-per-tad (-tâd), *a.* Possessing property; holding real estate, or other investments of money. "The *propriety* and satisfied classes." *M. Arnold.*

Pro-per-ty (-tî), *n.*; pl. **PROPERTIES** (-ti-ti). [*OE. propre*, *OF. propriete* property, *F. propriete* neatness, cleanliness, *propriete* property, fr. *L. proprietas*. See **PROPER**, *a.*, and *cf.* **PROPRIETY**.] 1. That which is proper to anything; a peculiar quality of a thing; that which is inherent in a subject, or naturally essential to it; an attribute; as, sweetness is a *property* of sugar.

Property is correctly a synonym for peculiar quality; but it is frequently used as coextensive with quality in general. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

In physical science, the properties of matter are distinguished into the three following classes: 1. *Physical properties*, or those which result from the relations of bodies to the physical agents, light, heat, electricity, gravitation, cohesion, adhesion, etc., and which are exhibited without a change in the composition or kind of matter acted on. They are color, lustre, opacity, transparency, hardness, sonorosity, density, crystalline form, solubility, capability of osmotic diffusion, vaporization, boiling, fusion, etc. 2. *Chemical properties*, or those which are conditioned by affinity and composition; thus, combustion, explosion, and certain solutions are reactions occasioned by chemical properties. Chemical properties are identical when there is identity of composition and structure, and change according as the composition changes. 3. *Organoleptic properties*, or those forming a class which can not be included in either of the other two divisions. They manifest themselves in the contact of substances with the organs of taste, touch, and smell, or otherwise affect the living organism, as in the manner of medicines and poisons.

2. An acquired or artificial quality; that which is given by art, or bestowed by man; as, the poem has the *properties* which constitute excellence.

3. The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing; ownership; title.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity and property of blood. *Shak.*

Shall man assume a *property* in man? *Wordsworth.*

4. That to which a person has a legal title, whether in his possession or not; thing owned; an estate, whether in lands, goods, or money; as, a man of large *property*, or small *property*.

5. pl. All the adjuncts of a play except the scenery and the dresses of the actors; stage requisites.

I will draw a bill of *properties*. *Shak.*

6. Propriety; correctness. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

Literary property. (*Law*) See under LITERARY. — *Property* man, one who has charge of the "properties" of a theater.

Pro-per-ty (prôp'êr-tî), v. t. 1. To invest with properties, or qualities. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To make a property of; to appropriate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

They have here *propertyed* me.

Pro-phane (prô-fân), a. & v. t. See *PROFANE*. [*Obs.*]

Pro-ph'a-sis (prô-fâ-sis), n. [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *προφασισ*] to show beforehand. See *PRO*, and *PHASIS*. [*Med.*] Foreknowledge of a disease; prognosis.

Pro-ph'e-oy (prô-fê-ôy), n.; pl. *PROPHECIES* (-îz). [*OE.* *prophetie*, OF. *prophete*, F. *prophétie*, L. *prophetia*, fr. Gr. *προφητεία*, fr. *προφητεύω* to be an interpreter of the gods, to prophesy, fr. *προφήτης* prophet. See *PROPHET*.] 1. A declaration of something to come; a foretelling; a prediction; esp., an inspired foretelling.

He hearkens after *prophecies* and dreams. *Shak.*

Prophecy came not in old time by the will of man. 2 Pet. i. 21.

2. (*Script.*) A book of prophecies; a history; as, the *prophecy* of Ahijah. 2 Chron. ix. 29.

3. Public interpretation of Scripture; preaching; exhortation or instruction.

Pro-ph'e-si-er (-sî-er), n. A prophet. *Shak.*

Pro-ph'e-sy (-sî), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *PROPHESIED* (-sîd) & *vb.* n. *PROPHESYING* (-sî-ing).] [*See* *PROPHET*.] 1. To foretell; to predict; to prognosticate.

He doth not *prophecy* good concerning me. 1 Kings xxii. 8.

Then I perceive that will be verified.

Henry the Fifth did sometime *prophecy*. *Shak.*

2. To forewarn; to herald; to prefigure.

Mighty thought very gait did *prophecy*.

A royal nobleness; I must embrace thee. *Shak.*

Pro-ph'e-sy, v. i. 1. To utter predictions; to make declaration of events to come. *Matt.* xv. 7.

2. To give instruction in religious matters; to interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects; to preach; to exhort; to expound. *Ezek.* xxxvii. 7.

Pro-ph'et (-ê-t), n. [*F.* *prophète*, L. *propheta*, fr. Gr. *προφήτης*, literally, one who speaks for another, especially, one who speaks for a god and interprets his will to man, fr. *προφάτω* to say beforehand; *πρό* for, before + *φάτω* to say or speak. See *FAME*.] 1. One who prophesies, or foretells events; a predictor; a foreteller.

2. One inspired or instructed by God to speak in his name, or announce future events, as, Moses, Elijah, etc.

3. An interpreter; a spokesman. [*R.*] *Ez.* vii. 1.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A mantis.

School of the prophets (*Anc. Jewish Hist.*), a school or college in which young men were educated and trained for public teachers or members of the prophetic order. These students were called *sons of the prophets*.

Pro-ph'e-tess, n. [*Cf.* F. *prophétesse*, L. *prophetissa*.] A female prophet.

Pro-ph'e-tic (prô-fê-tîk), a. [*L.* *propheticus*, Gr. *προφητικός* (-î-kal), *cf.* *προφήτης*; *cf.* F. *prophétique*.] Containing, or pertaining to, prophecy; foretelling events; as, *prophetic* writings; *prophetic* dreams; — used with of before the thing foretold.

And fears are oft *prophetic* of the event. *Dryden.*

Pro-ph'e-tic-al-ly (-î-kal-î), adv. In a prophetic manner; by way of prediction.

Pro-ph'e-tic-al-ness, n. The quality or state of being prophetic; power or capacity to foretell.

Pro-ph'e-tize (prô-fê-tîz), v. t. [*L.* *prophetizare*, Gr. *προφητίζω*; *cf.* F. *prophétiser*, Cf. *ΠΡΟΦΗΤΕΙΑ*.] To give predictions; to forewarn events; to prophesy. [*R.*]

"*Prophetizing* dreams." *Daniel.*

Pro-ph'o-ic (prô-fô-îk), a. [*Gr.* *προφορικός*, fr. *προφά* utterance.] Enunciative. [*R.*]

Pro-phrag-ma (-frâg-mâ), n.; pl. *PROPHRAGMATA* (-tâ), [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *πρό* before + *φράγμα*, *arros*, fence, screen.] [*Zoöl.*] An internal dorsal chitinous process between the first two divisions of the thorax of insects.

Pro-ph'y-lac-tic (prô-fî-lâk-tîk or prô-fî-), n. [*Cf.* F. *prophylactique*.] (*Med.*) A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventive.

Pro-ph'y-lac-tic-al (-î-lâk-tîk), a. [*Gr.* *προφυλακτικός*, *cf.* *προφύλασσω* to guard against; *πρό* before + *φύλασσω* to guard; *cf.* F. *prophylactique*.] (*Med.*) Defending or preserving from disease; preventive. *Coe.*

Pro-ph'y-lax-is (-î-lâks-îs), n. [*NL.* See *PROPHYLACTIC*.] (*Med.*) The art of preserving from, or of preventing, disease; the observance of the rules necessary for the preservation of health; preservative or preventive treatment.

Pro-pice (prô-pîs), a. [*OE.*, fr. F. *propice*. See *PROSPICIOUS*.] Fit; propitious. [*Obs.*] *E. Hall.*

Pro-pi-dene (prô-pî-dên), n. [*Propyl* + *ethylene*.] (*Chem.*) The unsymmetrical hypothetical hydrocarbon radical, CH₃.CH₂.CH, analogous to ethylidene, and regarded as the type of certain derivatives of propane; — called also *propylidene*.

Pro-pi-na-tion (prô-pî-nâ-shûn), n. [*L.* *propinatio*. See *PROPINARE*.] The act of pledging, or drinking first, and then offering the cup to another. [*Obs.*] *Abp. Potter.*

Pro-pine (prô-pin), v. t. [*L.* *propinare*, Gr. *πρωινεύω*; *πρό* before + *πίνω* to drink.] 1. To pledge; to offer as a toast or a health in the manner of drinking, that is, by drinking first and passing the cup. [*Obs.*]

The lovely sorceress mixed, and to the prince

Health, peace, and joy *propined*. *C. Smart.*

2. Hence, to give in token of friendship. [*Obs.*]

3. To give, or deliver; to subject. [*Obs.*] *Fotherby.*

Pro-pine (prô-pin), n. 1. A pledge. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

2. A gift; esp., drink money. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Pro-pine (prô-pin or -piu), n. [*Propyl* + *ethine*.] (*Chem.*) Same as ALLYLENE.

Pro-pin-quity (prô-pin-kwî-tî), n. [*L.* *propinquitias*, from *propinquus* near, neighboring, from *prope* near.]

1. Nearness in place; neighborhood; proximity.

2. Nearness in time. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. Nearness of blood; kindred; affinity. *Shak.*

Pro-pi-nyl (prô-pî-nîl), n. [*Propine* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon radical regarded as an essential residue of propine and allied compounds.

Pro-pi-ol-ate (-â-tîk), n. A salt of propiolic acid.

Pro-pi-ol-ic (-â-tîk), a. [*Propionic* + *tetrol-ic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an organic acid (called also *propargylic* acid) of the acetylene or tetrolic series, analogous to propionic acid, and obtained as a white crystalline substance.

Pro-pi-o-nate (prô-pî-ô-nât), n. (*Chem.*) A salt of propionic acid.

Pro-pi-one (-ôn), n. (*Chem.*) The ketone of propionic acid, obtained as a colorless fragrant liquid.

Pro-pi-on-ic (prô-pî-ôn-îk), a. [*Proto* + *Gr.* *πίον* fat.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an organic acid which is produced in the distillation of wood, in the fermentation of various organic substances, as glycerin, calcium lactate, etc., and is obtained as a colorless liquid having a sharp, pungent odor. Propionic acid is so called because it is the first or lowest member of the *fatty acid* series whose salts have a fatty feel.

Pro-pi-o-nyl (prô-pî-ô-nîl), n. (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical C₂H₃O, regarded as the essential residue of propionic acid and certain related compounds.

Pro-pi-the-cus (prô-pî-thê-kûs), n. [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *πρό* before, for + *πίθος* ape.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus including the long-tailed, or diadem, indris. See *INDRIS*.

Pro-pi-ti-a-ble (prô-pî-shî-tî-â-b'l), a. [*L.* *propitiabilis*.] Capable of being propitiated.

Pro-pi-ti-ate (-ât), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *PROFITIATED* (-ât-tîd); *pr. pr.* & *vb.* n. *PROFITIATING*.] [*L.* *propitiatus*, p. p. of *propitiare* to propitiate, fr. *propiti-us* favorable. See *PROSPICIOUS*.] To appease and render favorable; to make propitious; to conciliate.

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,

The god *propitiate*, and the pest assuage. *Pope.*

Pro-pi-ti-ate, v. i. To make propitious; to atone.

Pro-pi-ti-ation (-â-shûn), n. [*L.* *propitiatio*; *cf.* F. *propitiation*.] 1. The act of appeasing the wrath and conciliating the favor of an offended person; the act of making propitious.

2. (*Theol.*) That which propitiates; atonement or atoning sacrifice; specifically, the influence or effects of the death of Christ in appeasing the divine justice, and conciliating the divine favor.

He [Jesus Christ] is the *propitiation* for our sins. 1 John ii. 2.

Pro-pi-ti-a-tor (prô-pî-shî-tî-â-tôr), n. [*L.*] One who propitiates or appeases.

Pro-pi-ti-a-to-ri-ly (-â-tô-rî-î), adv. By way of propitiation.

Pro-pi-ti-a-to-ry (-rî), a. [*L.* *propitiatorius*; *cf.* F. *propitiatoire*.] Having the power to make propitious; pertaining to, or employed in, propitiation; expiatory; as, a *propitiatory* sacrifice. *Sharp.*

Pro-pi-ti-a-to-ry, n. [*L.* *propitiatorium*.] (*Jewish Antiq.*) The mercy seat; — so called because a symbol of the propitiated Jehovah. *Bp. Pearson.*

Pro-pi-tious (-pî-shûs), a. [*L.* *propitius*, perhaps originally a term of augury meaning, flying forward (*pro*) or well; *cf.* Skr. *pat* to fly, E. *petition*, *feather*.] 1. Convenient; auspicious; favorable; kind; as, a *propitious* season; a *propitious* breeze.

2. Hence, kind; gracious; merciful; helpful; — said of a person or a divinity. *Milton.*

And now 't' assuage the force of this new flame.

And make thee [Love] more *propitious* in my need. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Auspicious; favorable; kind. — *PROSPICIOUS*, AUSPICIOUS. Auspicious (from the ancient idea of "auspices, or omens") denotes "indicative of success," or "augured by incidental occurrences," as, an *auspicious* opening; an *auspicious* venture. *Propitious* denotes that which efficaciously protects us in some undertaking, speeds our exertions, and decides our success; as, *propitious* gales; *propitious* influences.

— *PRO-PITIOUS-ly*, adv. — *PRO-PITIOUS-ness*, n.

Pro-plasm (prô-plâz'm), n. [*L.* *proplasma*, fr. *πρό* before + *πλάσσω* a thing formed, fr. *πλάσσω* to mold.] A mold; a matrix. [*R.*] *Woodward.*

Pro-plas-tic (prô-plâs-tîk), a. Forming a mold.

Pro-plas-tic (-plâs-tîks), n. The art of making molds for castings. [*R.*]

Prop-leg (prô-pî-lêg), n. [So called because it *prope* up or supports the body.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PROLE.

Pro-po-di-al (prô-pô-dî-âl), a. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the propodiola, or to the parts of the limbs to which they belong.

Pro-po-di-a-le (-â-lê), n.; pl. *PROPODIALIA* (-â-lî-â), [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *πρό* before + *ποδών*, dim. of *πούς*, *podós*, foot.] (*Anat.*) The bone of either the upper arm or the thigh, the *propodiola* being the humerus and femur.

Pro-po-dite (prô-pô-dî-tî), n. [*Prop.* + *Gr.* *πούς*, *podós*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The sixth joint of a typical leg of a crustacean; usually, the penultimate joint.

Pro-po-di-um (prô-pô-dî-ûm), n.; pl. *PROPODIA* (-â), [*NL.* See *PROPODIALIA*.] (*Zoöl.*) (a) The anterior portion of the foot of a mollusk. (b) The segment which forms the posterior part of the thorax of a hymenopterous insect. [Written also *propodeum*.]

Pro-po-lis (prô-pô-lîs or prô-pô-lîs), n. [*L.*, fr. Gr. *πρό* before + *πολίς* city.] Same as *Bee glue*, under *BEE*.

Pro-pone (prô-pôn'), v. t. [*L.* *proponere* to propose. See *PROFOUND*.] To propose; to bring forward.

Pro-po-nant (prô-pô-nant), a. [*L.* *proponens*, p. pr.] Making proposals; proposing.

Pro-po-nent, n. 1. One who makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition. *Dryden.*

2. (*Law*) The propounder of a thing.

Pro-portion (prô-pôr-shûn), n. [*F.*, fr. L. *proportio*; *pro* before + *portio* part or share. See *PORTION*.]

1. The relation or adaptation of one portion to another, or to the whole, as respects magnitude, quantity, or degree; comparative relation; ratio; as, the *proportion* of the parts of a building, or of the body.

The image of Christ, made after his own *proportion*. *Ridley.*

Formed in the best *proportions* of her sex. *Sir W. Scott.*

Documents are authentic and facts are true precisely in *proportion* to the support which they afford to his theory. *Macaulay.*

2. Harmonic relation between parts, or between different things of the same kind; symmetrical arrangement or adjustment; symmetry; as, to be out of *proportion*. "Let us prophesy according to the proportion of faith." *Rom.* xii. 6.

3. The portion one receives when a whole is distributed by a rule or principle; equal or proper share; lot. Let the women . . . do the same things in their *proportions* and capacities. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. A part considered comparatively; a share.

5. (*Math.*) (a) The equality or similarity of ratios, especially of geometrical ratios; or a relation among quantities such that the quotient of the first divided by the second is equal to that of the third divided by the fourth; — called also *geometrical proportion*, in distinction from *arithmetical proportion*, or that in which the difference of the first and second is equal to the difference of the third and fourth.

(b) *Proportion* in the mathematical sense differs from *ratio*. *Ratio* is the relation of two quantities of the same kind, as the ratio of 5 to 10, or the ratio of 8 to 16. *Proportion* is the sameness or likeness of two such relations. Thus, 5 is to 10 as 8 to 16; that is, 5 bears the same relation to 10 as 8 does to 16. Hence, such numbers are said to be in *proportion*. *Proportion* is expressed by symbols thus:

$$a : b :: c : d, \text{ or } a : b = c : d, \text{ or } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$$

(b) The rule of three, in arithmetic, in which the three given terms, together with the one sought, are proportional.

Continued proportion, *inverse proportion*, etc. See under CONTINUED, INVERSE, etc. — *Harmonical*, or *Musical proportion*, a relation of three or four quantities, such that the first is to the last as the difference between the first two is to the difference between the last two; thus, 2, 3, 6, are in harmonical proportion; for 2 is to 6 as 1 to 3. Thus, 24, 16, 12, 9, are harmonical, for 24 : 9 :: 16 : 3. — *In proportion*, according as, to the degree that, "In *proportion* as they are metaphysically true, they are morally and politically false." *Burke.*

Pro-portion, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *PROPORTIONED* (-shûn); *pr. pr.* & *vb.* n. *PROPORTIONING*.] [*Cf.* F. *proportionner*. *Cf.* *PROPORTIONATE*, v.] 1. To adjust in a suitable proportion, as one thing or one part to another; as, to *proportion* the size of a building to its height; to *proportion* our expenditures to our income.

In the loss of an object we do not *proportion* our grief to the real value . . . but to the value our fancies set upon it. *Addison.*

2. To form with symmetry or suitableness, as the parts of the body.

Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. To divide into equal or just shares; to apportion.

Pro-portion-a-ble (-â-b'l), a. Capable of being proportioned, or made proportional; also, proportional; proportionate. — *Pro-portion-a-ble-ness*, n.

But eloquence may exist without a *proportionable* degree of wisdom.

Proportionable, which is no longer much favored, was of our [i. e., English writers'] own coinage. *Fitzed. Hall.*

Pro-portion-a-ble-ly, adv. Proportionally. *Locke.*

Pro-portion-al (-âl), a. [*L.* *proportionalis*; *cf.* F. *proportionnel*.] 1. Having a due proportion, or comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree; as, the parts of an edifice are *proportional*. *Milton.*

2. Relating to, or securing, proportion. *Hutton.*

3. (*Math.*) Constituting a proportion; having the same, or a constant, ratio; as, *proportional* quantities; momentum is *proportional* to quantity of matter.

Proportional logarithms, *logistic logarithms*. See under LOGISTIC. — *Proportional scale*, a scale on which are marked parts proportional to the logarithms of the natural numbers; a logarithmic scale. — *Proportional scales*, compasses, dividers, etc. (*Draughting*), instruments used in making copies of drawings, or drawings of objects, on an enlarged or reduced scale.

Pro-portion-al, n. 1. (*Math.*) Any number or quantity in a proportion; as, a mean *proportional*.

2. (*Chem.*) The combining weight or equivalent of an element. [*Obs.*]

Pro-portion-al-ity (-îl-tî), n. [*Cf.* F. *proportionnalité*.] The state of being in proportion. *Coleridge.*

Pro-portion-al-ly (prô-pôr-shûn-âl-î), adv. In proportion; in due degree; adapted relatively; as, all parts of the building are *proportionally* large. *Sir I. Newton.*

Pro-portion-ate (-ât), a. [*L.* *proportionatus*. See *PROPORTION*.] Adjusted to something else according to a proportion; proportional. *Longfellow.*

What is *proportionate* to his transgression. *Locke.*

Pro-portion-ate (-ât), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *PROPORTIONATED* (-ât-tîd); *pr. pr.* & *vb.* n. *PROPORTIONATING*.] [*Cf.* *PROPORTION*, v.] To make proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate, or to due comparative relation; to proportion; as, to *proportionate* punishments to crimes.

Pro-portion-ate-ly (-ât-î), adv. In a proportionate manner; with due proportion; proportionally.

Pro-portion-ate-ness, n. The quality or state of being proportionate. *Sir M. Hale.*

Proportion-less (prō-pō'shūn-lēs), *a.* Without proportion; unproportional.

Proportion-ment (-ment), *n.* The act or process of dividing out proportionally.

Pro-posal (prō-pō'sal), *n.* [From *PROPOSAL*.] 1. That which is proposed, offered, or propounded for consideration or acceptance; a scheme or design; terms or conditions proposed; offer; as, to make *proposals* for a treaty of peace; to offer *proposals* for erecting a building; to make *proposals* of marriage. "To put forth *proposals* for a book." *Macaulay*.

2. (Law) The offer by a party of what he has in view as to an intended business transaction, which, with acceptance, constitutes a contract.

Syn.—Proffer; tender; overture. See *PROPOSITION*.

Pro-poser (prō-pō'ser), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *PROPOSED* (-pōsd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PROPOSING*.] [*F. proposer*; *prof. pro-* (L. *pro* for, forward) + *poser* to place. See *POSSE*, *v.*, and cf. *PURPOSE*, *v.*] 1. To set forth. [*Obs.*] That being *proposed* brimfull of wine, one scarce could lift it up. *Chapman*.

2. To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption; as, to *propose* terms of peace; to *propose* a question for discussion; to *propose* an alliance; to *propose* a person for office.

3. To set before one's self or others as a purpose formed; hence, to purpose; to intend.

I *propose* to relate, in several volumes, the history of the people of New England. *Fahey*.

To propose to one's self, to intend; to design.

Pro-poser, *v. t.* 1. To speak; to converse. [*Obs.*]

There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice, *Proposing* with the prince and Claudio. *Shak.*

2. To form or declare a purpose or intention; to lay a scheme; to design; as, man *proposes*, but God disposes.

3. To offer one's self in marriage.

Pro-poser, *n.* [*F. propos*, L. *propositum*. See *PROPOSITION*, *PROPOSE*, *n.*] Talk; discourse. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pro-poser (-pō'ser), *n.* 1. One who proposes or offers anything for consideration or adoption.

2. A speaker; an orator. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Prop-o-sition (prō-pō'shūn), *n.* [L. *propositio*; cf. *F. proposition*. See *PROPOSITION*.] 1. The act of setting or placing before; the act of offering. "Oblations for the altar of *proposition*." *Jer. Taylor*.

2. That which is proposed; that which is offered, as for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; as, the enemy made *propositions* of peace; his *proposition* was not accepted.

3. A statement of religious doctrine; an article of faith; creed; as, the *propositions* of Wyclif and Huss.

Some persons . . . change their *propositions* according as their temporal necessities or advantages do turn. *Jer. Taylor*.

4. (Gram. & Logic) A complete sentence, or part of a sentence consisting of a subject and predicate united by a copula; a thought expressed or propounded in language; a form of speech in which a predicate is affirmed or denied of a subject; as, *snow is white*.

5. (Math.) A statement in terms of a truth to be demonstrated, or of an operation to be performed.

It is called a *theorem* when it is something to be proved, and a *problem* when it is something to be done.

6. (Rhet.) That which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse; anything stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration.

7. (Poetry) The part of a poem in which the author states the subject or matter of it.

Leaves of *proposition* (*Jewish Antiq.*), the showbread. *Wyclif* (*Luke vi. 4*).

Syn.—Proposal; offer; statement; declaration.—*PROPOSITION*, *PROPOSAL*. These words are both from the Latin verb *proponere*, to set forth, and as here compared they mark different forms or stages of a negotiation.

A *proposition* is something presented for discussion or consideration; as, *propositions* of peace. A *proposal* is some definite thing offered by one party to be accepted or rejected by the other. If the *proposition* is favorably received, it is usually followed by *proposals* which complete the arrangement.

Prop-o-sition-al (-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the nature of, a proposition; considered as a proposition; as, a *propositional* sense. *I. Watts*.

Pro-pound (prō-pōund), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *PROPOUNDED*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PROPOUNDING*.] [From earlier *propone*, L. *proponere*, to set forth, to propose, to propound; *pro* for, before + *ponere* to put. See *POSITION*, and cf. *PROVE*.] 1. To offer for consideration; to exhibit; to propose; as, to *propound* a question; to *propound* an argument. *Shak.*

And darest thou to the Son of God *propound* To worship thee, accused? *Milton*.

It is a strange folly to set ourselves no mark, to *propound* no end, in the hearing of the gospel. *Cotgrave*.

2. (Eccles.) To propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church.

Pro-pounder (-er), *n.* One who propounds, proposes, or offers for consideration. *Chillingworth*.

Pro-pon-er (-prō'tor), *n.* [L. *proponitor*; *pro* for, before + *ponere* to put. See *PROPOSITION*.] A magistrate who, having been pretor at home, was appointed to the government of a province. [Written also *propretor*.]

Pro-prise-tary (-prī'tē-ry), *n.* [*F. proprietaire*. See *PROPRIETARY*, and cf. *PROPRIETOR*.] 1. A proprietor or owner; one who has exclusive title to a thing; one who possesses, or holds the title to, a thing in his own right. *Fuller*.

2. A body of proprietors, taken collectively.

3. (Eccles.) A monk who had reserved goods and effects to himself, notwithstanding his renunciation of all at the time of profession.

Pro-prise-tary, *a.* [L. *proprietary*.] Belonging, or

pertaining, to a proprietor; considered as property; owned; as, a *proprietary* medicine.

Proprietary articles, manufactured articles which some person or persons have an exclusive right to make and sell. *U. S. Statutes*.

Pro-prise-tor (prō-prī'tēr), *n.* [For older *proprietary*; cf. *F. proprietaire*.] One who has the legal right or exclusive title to anything, whether in possession or not; an owner; as, the *proprietor* of a farm or of a mill.

Pro-prise-to-ri-al (-tō'rī-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to ownership; proprietary; as, *proprietary* rights.

Pro-prise-to-ship (prō-prī'tēr-ship), *n.* The state of being proprietor; ownership.

Pro-prise-tress (-trēs), *n.* A female proprietor.

Pro-prise-ty (-tī), *n.* [*F. proprietas* (-tēs).] [*F. propriété*, L. *proprietas*, fr. *proprius* one's own, proper. See *PROPRIETARY*, *PROPRIETOR*.] 1. Individual right to hold property; ownership by personal title; property. [*Obs.*] "On-les this *propriety* be exiled." *Robynson* (*More's Utopia*).

So are the *proprietries* of a wife to be disposed of by her lord, and yet all are for her provisions, it being a part of his need to refresh and supply her. *Jer. Taylor*.

2. That which is proper or peculiar; an inherent property or quality; peculiarity. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*.

We find no mention hereof in ancient zoographers, . . . who seldom forget *proprietries* of such a nature. *Sir T. Browne*.

3. The quality or state of being proper; suitability; to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs; fitness; appropriateness; as, *propriety* of behavior, language, manners, etc. "The rule of *propriety*." *Locke*.

Pro-prec-tor (-prō'k'tor), *n.* [*Prof. pro- + prec-tor*.] [*Eng. Univ.*] An assistant proctor. *Hook*.

Pro-prise (prō'pēs), *n. pl.* A game of chance, in which four sea shells, each called a *prop*, are used instead of dice.

Pro-prise-yg-i-um (prō'pēs-ryj-i-um), *n.* [*pl. PROPRYOLIA* (-iā).] [*N.L.*, fr. Gr. *propō* before + *πρύγνυμι* to fin.] (*Anat.*) The anterior of the three principal basal cartilages in the fins of some fishes. — **Pro-prise-yg-i-al** (prō'pēs-ryj-i-al), *a.*

Pro-pugn (prō'pūn), *v. t.* [L. *propugnare*; *pro* for + *pugnare* to fight.] To contend for; to defend; to vindicate. [*Obs.*] *Hammond*.

Pro-pug-na-cle (prō'pūn-ā-k'l), *n.* [L. *propugnaculum*.] A fortress. [*Obs.*] *Howell*.

Pro-pug-na-tion (prō'pūn-ā-shūn), *n.* [L. *propugnatio*.] Means of defense; defense. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pro-pugn-er (prō'pūn-er), *n.* A defender; a vindicator. "Zealous *propugniers*." *Gov. of Tongue*.

Pro-pul-sion (prō'pūl-sūn), *n.* [L. *propulsio*.] See *PROPELSE*. The act of driving away or repelling; a keeping at a distance. [*Obs.*] *Sp. Hall*.

Pro-pulse (prō'plūs), *v. t.* [L. *propulsare*, *v. intens.* from *propellere* to propel. See *PROPEL*.] To repel; to drive off or away. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave*.

Pro-pul-sion (-pūl'shūn), *n.* [Cf. *F. propulsion*.] See *PROPEL*. 1. The act of driving forward or away; the act or process of propelling; as, steam *propulsion*.

2. An impelling act or movement.

God works in all things; all obey His first *propulsion*. *Whittier*.

Pro-pul-sive (-siv), *a.* Tending, or having power, to propel; driving on; urging. "[The] *propulsive* movement of the verse." *Cotgrave*.

Pro-pul-so-ry (-sō-ry), *a.* Propulsive.

Pro-pyl (prō'pil), *n.* [*Propionic* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical C₂H₃, regarded as the essential residue of propane and related compounds.

Pro-pyl-lūm (prō'pil-lūm), *n.* [*pl. PROPYLEA* (-ā).] [*L.*, fr. Gr. *πύλαιον*; *πύλ* before + *πύλη* a gate.] (*Arch.*) Any court or vestibule before a building or leading into any inclosure.

Pro-pyl-ene (prō'pil-ēn), *n.* [Cf. *F. propylène*.] (*Chem.*) A colorless gaseous hydrocarbon (C₃H₆) of the ethylene series, having a garlic odor. It occurs in coal gas, and is produced artificially in various ways. Called also *propene*.

Pro-pyl-ic (prō'pil-ik), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, propyl; as, *propylic* alcohol.

Pro-pyl-ic-dene (-i-dēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) See *PROPYLENE*.

Pro-pyl-ion (prō'pil-iōn), *n.* [*pl. PROPYLEA* (-ā).] [*N.L.*, from Gr. *πύλαιον*; *πύλ* before + *πύλη* a gate.] (*Arch.*) The porch, vestibule, or entrance of an edifice.

Pro-ra-ta (prō'ratā), [*L.*] In proportion; proportionately; according to the share, interest, or liability of each.

Pro-rat-a-ble (prō-rāt-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being pro-rated, or divided proportionately. [*U. S.*]

Pro-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *PRORATED*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PRORATING*.] [From L. *pro rata* (sc. *parte*) according to a certain part, in proportion.] To divide or distribute proportionately; to assess *pro rata*. [*U. S.*]

Pro-re (prō'r), *n.* [*L. pro-ra*, Gr. *πρόρα*; cf. *It. & Sp. pro-ra*. See *PROVE*, *n.*] The prow or fore part of a ship.

[Poetic] "Galleys with vermilion *prores*." *Pope*.

Pro-rec-tor (prō-rēk'tor), *n.* [*N.L.* See *PRO-*, and *RECTOR*.] An officer who presides over the academic senate of a German university. *Heyse*.

Pro-rec-to-ate (-āt), *n.* The office of prorector.

Pro-re-nal (-rē-nal), *a.* [*Prof. pro- + renal*.] (*Anat.*) Pronephric.

Pro-rep-tion (-rēp'shūn), [*L.* *prorepere*, *prorepere*, to creep forth; *pro* + *repere*.] A creeping on.

Pro-rh-inal (-rī-nal), *a.* [*Prof. pro- + rhinal*.] (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the nasal chambers.

Pro-ro-gate (prō-rō-gāt), *v. t.* To prorogue. [*R.*]

Pro-ro-ga-tion (prō-rō-gā-shūn), [*L.* *prorogatio*; cf. *F. prorogation*.] 1. The act of continuing in duration; prolongation. [*Obs.*] *South*.

2. The act of proroguing; the ending of the session of Parliament, and postponing of its business, by the command of the sovereign. [*Eng.*]

After an adjournment all things continue as they

were at the time of the adjournment; whereas, after a *prorogation*, bills introduced and not passed are as if they had never been begun at all. *Mozley & W.*

Pro-rogue (prō-rōg), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *PROROGUED* (-rōgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PROROGUING* (-rōg'ing).] [*F. proroguer*, L. *prorogare*, *prorogatum*; *pro* forward + *rogare* to ask, to ask one for his opinion or vote, or about a law. See *ROGATION*.] 1. To protract; to prolong; to extend. [*Obs.*]

He *prorogued* his government. *Dryden*.

2. To defer; to delay; to postpone; as, to *prorogue* death; to *prorogue* a marriage. *Shak.*

3. To end the session of a parliament by an order of the sovereign, thus deferring its business.

Parliament was *prorogued* to [meet at] Westminster. *Sp. Hall*

The Parliament was again *prorogued* to a distant day. *Macaulay*.

Syn.—To adjourn; postpone; defer. See *ADJOURN*.

Pro-ruption (-rūp'shūn), *n.* [L. *proruptio*, fr. *pro-rumpere*, *proruptum*, to break forth; *pro* forth + *rumpere* to break.] The act or state of bursting forth; a bursting out. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne*.

Pro-sa'ic (prō-sā'ik), *a.* [L. *prosaicus*, from *prosa* *PROSA* (-ī-kal), *n.* [*F. prosaïque*.] See *PROSE*.] 1. Of or pertaining to prose; resembling prose; in the form of prose; unpoetical; writing or using prose; as, a *prosaic* composition. *Cudworth*.

2. Dull; uninteresting; commonplace; unimaginative; prosy; as, a *prosaic* person. *Ed. Rev.*

—**Pro-sa'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* —**Pro-sa'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Pro-sa'ic-ism (-ī-z'm), *n.* The quality or state of being prosaic; a prosaic manner or style. [*R.*] *Poe*.

Pro-sa-ism (prō-sā'iz'm), *n.* That which is in the form of prose writing; a prosaic manner. *Cotgrave*.

Pro-sa-ist (prō-sā'ist; 277), *n.* A writer of prose; an unpoetical writer. "An estimable *prosaist*." *J. Taylor*.

Pro-sal (prō'sal), *a.* Of or pertaining to prose; prosaic. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne*.

Pro-scen'i-um (prō-sē'nī-ūm), *n.* [*pl. PROSCENIA* (-ā).] [*L.*, fr. Gr. *πρόσκήνιον*; *πρό* before + *σκήνη* a tent, a wooden stage, the stage. See *SCENE*.] 1. (*Ant. Theater*) The part where the actors performed; the stage.

2. (*Modern Theater*) The part of the stage in front of the curtain; sometimes, the curtain and its framework.

Pro-scō-lar (-skō'lēks), *n.* [*pl. PROSCOLICES* (-skō'lē-sē).] [*N.L.*, fr. Gr. *πρόσκολα* + *σκόλη*, -σκολα, a worm.] (*Zoöl.*) An early larval form of a trematode worm; a redia. See *REDIA*.

Pro-scribe (-skrib'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *PROSCRIBED* (-skribd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PROSCRIBING*.] [*L. proscrībēre*, *proscriptum*, to write before, to publish, proscribe; *pro* before + *scribere* to write. See *SCRIBE*.] The sense of this word originated in the Roman practice of writing the names of persons doomed to death, and posting the list in public. 1. To doom to destruction; to put out of the protection of law; to outlaw; to exile; as, Sulla and Marius *proscribed* each other's adherents.

Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, . . . was banished the realm, and *proscribed*. *Smyser*.

2. To denounce and condemn; to interdict; to prohibit; as, the Puritans *proscribed* theaters.

The Arian doctrines were *proscribed* and anathematized in the famous Council of Nice.

Pro-scrib-er (-skrib'er), *n.* One who, or that which, proscribes, denounces, or prohibits.

Pro-script (prō'skript), *n.* [See *PROSCRIBE*.] 1. A proscription; a prohibition; an interdict. [*R.*]

2. One who is proscribed. [*R.*]

Pro-scrip-tion (prō'skript'shūn), *n.* [L. *proscriptio*; cf. *F. proscription*.] 1. The act of proscribing; a dooming to death or exile; outlawry; specifically, among the ancient Romans, the public offer of a reward for the head of a political enemy; as, under the triumvirate, many of the best Roman citizens fell by *proscription*.

Every victory gained by either party had been followed by a sanguinary *proscription*. *Macaulay*.

2. The state of being proscribed; denunciation; interdiction; prohibition. *Macaulay*.

Pro-scrip-tion-al (-al), *a.* Proscriptive.

Pro-scrip-tion-ist, *n.* One who proscribes.

Pro-scrip-tive (-siv), *a.* Of or pertaining to proscription; consisting in, or of the nature of, proscription; proscribing. *Burke*. — **Pro-scrip-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Pro-se (prō'sē), [*F. prose*, L. *prosa*, fr. *prosus*, *prosus*, straight forward, straight on, for *proversus*; *pro* forward + *versus*, *p. p.* of *vertere* to turn. See *VERSE*.]

1. The ordinary language of men in speaking or writing; language not cast in poetical measure or rhythm; — contradistinguished from *verse*, or metrical composition.

I speak in *prose*, and let him rymes make. *Chaucer*.

Things unattempted yet in *prose* or rhyme. *Milton*.

I wish our clever young poets would remember my homely definitions of *prose* and *poetry*, that is, *prose* — words in their best order; *poetry* — the best words in the best order. *Cotgrave*.

2. Hence, language which evinces little imagination or animation; dull and commonplace discourse.

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) A hymn with no regular meter, sometimes introduced into the Mass. See *SEQUENCE*.

Pro-se, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or composed of, prose; not in *verse*; as, *prose* composition.

2. Possessing or exhibiting unpoetical characteristics; plain; dull; prosaic; as, the *prose* duties of life.

Pro-se, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *PROSED* (prōsd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PROSING*.] 1. To write in prose.

2. To write or repeat in a dull, tedious, or prosy way.

Pro-se, *v. t.* 1. To write prose.

Prose or *versing*, but chiefly this latter. *Milton*.

2. To talk or write in a dull, spiritless, tedious way.

Pro-sec-tor (prō-sēk'tor), *n.* [*L.*, an anatomist, from *prosecare* to cut up; *pro* before + *secare* to cut.] One who makes dissections for anatomical illustration; usually, the assistant of a professional anatomist.

Pro-se-cu-ta-ble (prō-sē-kūt-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being prosecuted; liable to prosecution.

Pro-se-cute (prōs-'tūt), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PROSECUTED** (-tūt); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* n. **PROSECUTING**.] [*L. prosecutus*, *p. p.* of *prosequi* to follow, pursue. See **PURSUE**.] 1. To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; to endeavor to obtain or complete; to carry on; to continue; as, to *prosecute* a scheme, hope, or claim.

I am beloved of beautiful Hecuba.
Why should not I, then, *prosecute* my right? *Shak.*

2. To seek to obtain by legal process; as, to *prosecute* a right or a claim in a court of law.

3. (Law) To pursue with the intention of punishing; to accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment, before a legal tribunal; to proceed against judicially; as, to *prosecute* a man for trespass, or for a riot.

To acquit themselves and *prosecute* their foes. *Milton.*

Pro-se-cute, *v. t.* 1. To follow after. [*Obs.*] *Latimer.* 2. (Law) To institute and carry on a legal prosecution; as, to *prosecute* for public offenses. *Blackstone.*

Pro-se-cu-tion (-tū'shūn), *n.* [*L. prosecutio* a following.] 1. The act or process of prosecuting, or of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something; pursuit by efforts of body or mind; as, the *prosecution* of a scheme, plan, design, or undertaking; the *prosecution* of a war.

Keeping a sharp eye on her domestics... in *prosecution* of their various duties. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (Law) (a) The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity, to obtain some right, or to redress and punish some wrong; the carrying on of a judicial proceeding in behalf of a complaining party, as distinguished from *defense*. (b) The institution, or commencement, and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment on behalf of the state or government, as by indictment or information. (c) The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted.

Blackstone. Burrill. Mozley & W.
Pro-se-cu-tor (-tū'tēr), *n.* [*cf. L. prosecutor* an attendant.] 1. One who prosecutes or carries on any purpose, plan, or business.

2. (Law) The person who institutes and carries on a criminal suit against another in the name of the government. *Blackstone.*

Pro-se-cu-trix (-trīks), *n.* [*NL.*] A female prosecutor.

Pro-se-lyte (prōs-'tīt), *n.* [*OE. proselyte*, *OF. proselyte*, *F. prosélyte*, *L. proselytus*, *Gr. προσήλυτος*, adj., that has come, *n.*, a new convert, especially, one who has come over from heathenism to the Jewish religion; *πρόσ* toward, to + (*prob.*) the root of *δίδωμι* to come.] A new convert, especially a convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party; thus, a Gentile converted to Judaism, or a pagan converted to Christianity, is a *proselyte*.

Ye (Scribes and Pharisees) compass sea and land to make one *proselyte*. *Matt. xxiii. 15.*

Fresh confidence the specialist takes
From every harebrained *proselyte* he makes. *Cowper.*

Syn. — **SE CONVERT.**

Pro-se-lyte, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PROSELYTED** (-tīt); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* n. **PROSELYTING**.] To convert to some religion, opinion, or system; to bring over. *Dr. H. More.*

Pro-se-ly-tism (-tīt-izm or -tīt-izm), *n.* [*cf. F. prosélytisme*.] 1. The act or practice of proselyting; the making of converts to a religion or a religious sect, or to any opinion, system, or party.

They were possessed of a spirit of *proselytism* in the most fanatical degree. *Burke.*

2. Conversion to a religion, system, or party.

Pro-se-ly-tize (-tīt-iz or -tīt-iz), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PROSELYTIZED** (-tīt-iz); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* n. **PROSELYTIZING** (-tīt-izing).] To convert to some religion, system, opinion, or the like; to bring, or cause to come, over; to proselyte.

One of those whom they endeavor to *proselytize*. *Burke.*

Pro-se-ly-tize, *v. t.* To make converts or proselytes.

Pro-se-ly-tizer (-tīt-izer), *n.* One who proselytes.

Prose-man (prōz'mān), *n.* A writer of prose. [*R.*]

Pro-se-mi-na-ry (prōs-'ēm-nā-rī), *n.* A seminary which prepares pupils for a higher institution. *T. Watson.*

Pro-se-mi-na-tion (prōs-'ēm-nā'shūn), *n.* [*L. prosemnatio*, *proseminatio*, to disseminate.] Propagation by seed. [*Obs.*] *Sir M. Hale.*

Pro-se-n-ce-phal-ic (prōs-'ēn-sē-fāl-ik), *a.* [*Anat.*] Of or pertaining to the prosencephalon.

Pro-se-n-ceph-a-lon (prōs-'ēn-sē-fāl-ōn), *n.* [*NL.* fr. *Gr. πρὸς* toward, near to + *E. encephalon*.] [Sometimes abbreviated to *proen*.] (*Anat.*) (a) The anterior segment of the brain, including the cerebrum and olfactory lobes; the forebrain. (b) The cerebrum. *Huxley.*

Pro-se-n-ohy-ma (prōs-'ēn-ōh-yā), *n.* [*NL.* fr. *Gr. πρὸς* near + *enchyma*, as in *parenchyma*.] (*Bot.*) A general term applied to the tissues formed of elongated cells, especially those with pointed or oblique extremities, as the principal cells of ordinary wood.

Pro-ser (prōs-'ēr), *n.* 1. A writer of prose. [*Obs.*]

2. One who talks or writes tediously. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pro-sil-len-oy (prōs-'sīl-ēn-ōy), *n.* [*L. prosilere* to leap forth.] The act of leaping forth or forward; projection. "Such *prosilency* of relief." *Coleridge.*

Pro-sil-ly (prōs-'sīl-y), *adv.* In a prosy manner.

Pro-sil-met-ric-al (prōs-'sīl-mē-trī-kal), *a.* [*Prose + metrical*.] Consisting both of prose and verse. *Clarke.*

Pro-sim-i-l (prōs-'sīm-ē-l), *n. pl.* [*NL.* See **PRO-** and **SIMIL**.] (*Zool.*) Same as **LEMBOIDEA**.

Pro-sim-ness (prōs-'sīm-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being prosy; tediousness; tiresomeness.

Pro-sing, *n.* Writing prose; speaking or writing in a tedious or prosy manner. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pro-sing-ly, *adv.* Prosely.

Pro-siphon (prōs-'sīf-ōn), *n.* [*Pref. pro-* + *siphon*.]

(*Zool.*) A minute tube found in the protoconch of ammonites, and not connected with the true siphon.

Pro-slav-er-y (prōs-'slāv-ēr-y), *a.* [*Pref. pro-* + *slavery*.] Favoring slavery. — *n.* Advocacy of slavery.

Pro-slo-branch (prōs-'slo-brānch), *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the

Prosobranchiata.

Pro-slo-bran-chi-a-ta (-brānch-'ā-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* fr. *Gr. πρόσ* forward, further + *βράγχιον* a gill.] (*Zool.*) The highest division, or subclass, of gastropod mollusks,

including those that have the gills situated anteriorly, or forward

of the heart, and the sexes separate.

Pro-slo-branch-i-a (prōs-'slo-brānch-'ā), *n.* [*Gr. πρόσ* forward + *κοίλον* hollow.] (*Anat.*) The

entire cavity of the prosencephalon.

Pro-slo-branch-i-a (-sē-lī-ā), *n.; pl.* **PROSLOBRANCHIÆ** (-sē), [*NL.*] (*Anat.*) Same as **PROSLOBRANCHIÆ**.

Pro-slo-dia-cal (prōs-'slo-dī-ā-kal), *a.* Prosodical.

Pro-slo-dia-cal-ly, *adv.* Prosodically.

Pro-slo-dia-cal (prōs-'slo-dī-ā-kal), *a.* Prosodical.

Pro-slo-dia-cal (-sē-dī-ā-kal), *n.* A prosodist. *Rush.*

Pro-slo-dia-cal (-sē-dī-ā-kal), *a.* [*cf. F. prosodique*, *L. prosodiacus*.] Of or pertaining to prosody; according to the rules of prosody. — **Pro-slo-dia-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Pro-slo-dist (prōs-'slo-dīst), *n.* One skilled in prosody.

Pro-slo-dy (-dī), *n.* [*L. prosodia* the tone or accent of a syllable, *Gr. προσωδία* a song sung to, or with, an

accompanying song, the accent accompanying the pronunciation; *πρόσ* to + *ωδὴ* song, ode; *cf. F. prosodie*. See **ODE**.] That part of grammar which treats of the

quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification or metrical composition.

Pro-slo-ma (prōs-'slo-mā), *n.; pl.* **PROSLOMATA**. [*NL.* fr. *Gr. πρό* before + *σῶμα*, *σώματος*, body.] (*Zool.*)

The anterior division of the body of an animal, as of a cephalopod; the thorax of an arthropod.

Pro-slo-pal-gi-a (prōs-'slo-pāl-yā), *n.* [*NL.* fr. *Gr. προσωπάλω* face + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gi-a (-sē-pāl-yā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* fr. *Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *κεφαλή* head.] (*Zool.*) Same as **SCANTOPODA**.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-slo-pal-gy (-pāl-yē), *n.* [*Gr. προσωπάλω* face, appearance + *παλιν* pain.] (*Med.*) Facial neuralgia.

Pro-spec-tive (prōs-'spēk-tiv), *n.* 1. The scene before or around, in time or in space; view; prospect.

Sir H. Wotton.

2. A perspective glass. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Beau. & Fl.*

Pro-spec-tive-ly, *adv.* In a perspective manner.

Pro-spec-tive-ness, *n.* Quality of being perspective.

Pro-spect (prōs-'spēk-tēr), *n.* [*L.* one who looks out.] One who prospects; especially, one who explores a region for minerals and precious metals.

Pro-spect-us (prōs-'spēk-tūs), *n.* [*L.* a prospect, sight, view; *cf. F. prospectus*. See **PROSPECT**.] A summary, plan, or scheme of something proposed, affording a prospect of its nature; especially, an exposition of the scheme of an unpublished literary work.

Pro-sper (prōs-'pēr), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PROSPERED** (-pēr); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* n. **PROSPERING**.] [*F. prospérer*, *v. i.*, or *L. prosperare*, *v. t.*, fr. *prosper* or *prosperus*. See **PROSPEROUS**.] To favor; to render successful. "Prosper thou our handiwork." *Bk. of Common Prayer.*

All things concur to prosper our design. *Dryden.*

Pro-sper, *v. t.* 1. To be successful; to succeed; to be fortunate or prosperous; to thrive; to make gain.

They, in their earthly Canaan placed,
Long time shall dwell and prosper. *Milton.*

2. To grow; to increase. [*Obs.*]

Black cherry trees prosper even to considerable timber. *Evelyn.*

Pro-sper-ity (prōs-'pēr-yē), *n.* [*F. prospérité*, *L. prosperitas*. See **PROSPEROUS**.] The state of being prosperous; advance or gain in anything good or desirable; successful progress in any business or enterprise; attainment of the object desired; good fortune; success; as, commercial prosperity; national prosperity.

Now prosperity begins to mellow. *Shak.*

Prosperities can only be enjoyed by them who fear not at all to lose them. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — **PROSPEROUSNESS**; **THRIFT**; **WEAL**; **WELFARE**; **WELL** being; **HAPPINESS**.

Pro-sper-ous (prōs-'pēr-ūs), *a.* [*L. prosperus* or *prosper*, originally, answering to hope; *pro* according to + *root of sperare* to hope. See **DESTITUTE**.] 1. Tending to prosperity; favoring; favorable; helpful.

A happy passage and a prosperous wind. *Denham.*

2. Being prospered; advancing in the pursuit of anything desirable; making gain, or increase; thriving; successful; as, a prosperous voyage; a prosperous undertaking; a prosperous man or nation.

By moderation either state to bear,
Prosperous or adverse. *Milton.*

Syn. — **FORTUNATE**; **SUCCESSFUL**; **FLOURISHING**; **THRIVING**; **FAVORABLE**; **AUSPICIOUS**; **LUCKY**. See **FORTUNATE**.

— **Pro-sper-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-sper-ous-ness**, *n.*

Pro-sper-ous-ly, *adv.* —

Prosti-tu-tor (prōstī-tū'tēr), *n.* [L.] One who prostitutes; one who submits himself, or offers another, to vile purposes. *Bo. Hurd.*

|| **Prosti-tu-tum** (prōstī-tū'm), *n.*; *pl.* *Prosti-tuta* (prōstī-tū'ta), *fr. Gr. πρόστυτον*, *pro-stō-ton*, *mouth*. [Zool.] That portion of the head of an annelid situated in front of the mouth. — **Prosti-tu-ti** (-tū), *a.*

Prostrate (prōstrāt), *a.* [L. *prostratus*, *p. p.* of *prostrare* to prostrate; *pro* before, forward + *strare* to spread out, throw down. See *STRATUM*.] 1. Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground or other surface; stretched out; as, to sleep prostrate. *Elyot.*

Groveling and prostrate on yon lake of fire. *Milton.*

2. Lying at mercy, as a supplicant. *Dryden.*

3. Lying in a humble, lowly, or suppliant posture.

Prostrate fall
Before him reverent, and there confess
Humbly our faults. *Milton.*

4. (Bot.) Trailing on the ground; procumbent.

Prostrate (trā'trē), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PROSTRATED* (-trā-tēd); *pr. & vb. n.* *PROSTRATING*.] 1. To lay flat; to throw down; to level; to fall; as, to prostrate the body; to prostrate trees or plants. *Everlyn.*

2. To overthrow; to demolish; to destroy; to deprive of efficiency; to ruin; as, to prostrate a village; to prostrate a government; to prostrate law or justice.

3. To throw down, or cause to fall in humility or adoration; to cause to bow in humble reverence; — used reflexively; as, he prostrated himself. *Milman.*

4. To cause to sink totally; to deprive of strength; to reduce; as, a person prostrated by fever.

Prostration (prō-strā'shūn), *n.* [L. *prostratio*; cf. *F. prostration*.] 1. The act of prostrating, throwing down, or laying flat; as, the prostration of the body.

2. The act of falling down, or of bowing in humility or adoration; primarily, the act of falling on the face, but usually applied to kneeling or bowing in reverence and worship.

A greater prostration of reason than of body. *South.*

3. The condition of being prostrate; great depression; lowness; dejection; as, a prostration of spirits. "A sudden prostration of strength." *Arbutnot.*

4. (Med.) A latent, not an exhausted, state of the vital energies; great oppression of natural strength and vigor.

|| **Prostration**, in its medical use, is analogous to the state of a spring lying under such a weight that it is incapable of action; while *exhaustion* is analogous to the state of a spring deprived of its elastic powers. The word, however, is often used to denote any great depression of the vital powers.

Prostyle (prōstīl), *a.* [L. *prostylus*, *Gr. πρόστυλος*; *prō* before + *stūlos* pillar, column; cf. *F. prostyle*.] (Arch.) Having columns in front. — *n.* A prostyle portico or building.

Prosy (prōsī), *a.* [*Compar.* *PROSIER* (-īēr); *superl.* *PROSIEST*.] 1. Of or pertaining to prose; like prose.

2. Dull and tedious in discourse or writing; prosaic.

Prosyllolism (prō-sīlōl-jīz'm), *n.* [*Pres.* *pro-* + *syllolism*.] A syllogism preliminary or logically essential to another syllogism; the conclusion of such a syllogism, which becomes a premise of the following syllogism.

Prosyllotic (prō-sīlōt'ik), *a.* [Gr. *προσυλλοτικός* placing or placed before, *fr. προσύνω* to place in front; *prō* before + *synō* to arrange.] Giving a previous narrative or explanation, as of the plot or personages of a play; introductory.

Prota-gon (prōtā-gōn), *n.* [*Proto-* + *Gr. ἀγων* a contest. See *PROTAGONIST*.] So called because it was the first definitely ascertained principle of the brain. (*Physiol. Chem.*) A nitrogenous phosphorized principle found in brain tissue. By decomposition it yields neurine, fatty acids, and other bodies.

Protag-onist (prōtā-gōn-ist), *n.* [Gr. *πρωταγωνιστής*; *prōtos* first + *ἀγωνιστής* an actor, combatant, *fr. ἀγων* a contest.] One who takes the leading part in a drama; hence, one who takes the lead in some great scene, enterprise, conflict, or the like.

Shakespeare, the protagonist on the great arena of modern poetry. *De Quincey.*

Prota-min (prōtā-mīn), *n.* [Gr. *πρωτος* first. (*Physiol. Chem.*) An amorphous nitrogenous substance found in the spermatic fluid of salmon. It is soluble in water, with an alkaline reaction, and unites with acids and metallic bases.

Prota-n-dric (prōtān-drīk), *a.* [*Proto-* + *Gr. ἀνδρικός*, *andros*, a man.] (*Zool.*) Having male sexual organs while young, and female organs later in life. — **Prota-n-dricism** (-drīz'm), *n.*

Prota-n-drous (-drūs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Proterandrous.

|| **Prota-sis** (prōtā-sis), *n.* [L. *fr. Gr. πρόστασις*, *fr. προστέλλω* to stretch before, forward; *prō* before + *stēllō* to stretch.] 1. A proposition; a maxim. *Johnson.*

2. (Gram.) The introductory or subordinate member of a sentence, generally of a conditional sentence; — opposed to *apodosis*. See *Apodosis*.

3. The first part of a drama, of a poem, or the like; the introduction; — opposed to *epitasis*. *B. Jonson.*

Prota-tic (prōtā-tik), *a.* [Gr. *πρωτατικός*; cf. *L. protaticus*, *F. protatique*.] Of or pertaining to the protasis of an ancient play; introductory.

Prota-ococcus (prōtā-ōkōs), *a.* [From *PROTEUS*.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the *Proteaceae*, an order of apetalous evergreen shrubs, mostly natives of the Cape of Good Hope or of Australia.

Prota-on (prōtā-on), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to *Proteus*; characteristic of *Proteus*. "Protean transformations." *Cudworth.*

2. Exceedingly variable; readily assuming different shapes or forms; as, an amoeba is a protean animalcule.

Prota-on-ly, *adv.* In a protean manner. *Cudworth.*

Prote- (prō-tē), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PROTECTING*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *PROTECTING*.] [L. *protectus*, *p. p.* of

protegere, literally, to cover in front; *pro* before + *legere* to cover. See *TACUMENT*.] To cover or shield from danger or injury; to defend; to guard; to preserve in safety; as, a father protects his children.

The gods of Greece protect you! *Shak.*

Syn. — To guard; shield; preserve. See *DEFEND*.

Pro-protecting-ly (prō-tēkt'ing-lī), *adv.* By way of protection; in a protective manner.

Pro-tection (-tēkshūn), *n.* [L. *protectio*; cf. *F. protection*.] 1. The act of protecting, or the state of being protected; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance; defense; shelter; as, the weak need protection.

To your protection I commend me, gods. *Shak.*

2. That which protects or preserves from injury; a defense; a shield; a refuge.

Let them rise up . . . and be your protection. *Deut. xxxii. 38.*

3. A writing that protects or secures from molestation or arrest; a pass; a safe-conduct; a passport.

He . . . gave them protections under his hand. *Macaulay.*

4. (*Polit. Econ.*) A theory, or a policy, of protecting the producers in a country from foreign competition in the home market by the imposition of such discriminating duties on goods of foreign production as will restrict or prevent their importation. — opposed to *free trade*.

Writ of protection, (*Law*) (*a*) A writ by which the king formerly exempted a person from arrest; — now disused. (*Eng.*) *Blackstone.* (*b*) A judicial writ issued to a person required to attend court, as party, juror, etc., intended to secure him from arrest in coming, staying, and returning.

Syn. — Preservation; defense; guard; shelter; refuge; security; safety.

Pro-tection-ism (-iz'm), *n.* (*Polit. Econ.*) The doctrine or policy of protectionists. See *PROTECTION*, 4.

Pro-tection-ist, *n.* (*Polit. Econ.*) One who favors protection. See *PROTECTION*, 4.

Pro-tection-ive (-tēkt'iv), *a.* [*Cf. F. protectif*.] Affording protection; sheltering; defensive. "The favor of a protective Providence." *Fellham.*

Protective coloring (*Zool.*), coloring which serves for the concealment and preservation of a living organism. *Cf. Mimicry. Wallace.* — **Protective tariff** (*Polit. Econ.*), a tariff designed to secure protection (see *PROTECTION*, 4), as distinguished from a tariff designed to raise revenue. See *TARIFF*, and *PROTECTION*, 4.

Pro-tection-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being protective. *W. Puter.*

Pro-tect-or (-ēr), *n.* [L. *cf. F. protecteur*.] 1. One who, or that which, defends or shields from injury, evil, oppression, etc.; a defender; a guardian; a patron.

For the world's protector shall be known. *Waller.*

2. (*Eng. Hist.*) One having the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent.

Is it concluded he shall be protector? *Shak.*

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) A cardinal, from one of the more considerable Roman Catholic nations, who looks after the interests of his people at Rome; also, a cardinal who has the same relation to a college, religious order, etc.

Lord Protector (*Eng. Hist.*), the title of Oliver Cromwell as supreme governor of the British Commonwealth (1653-1658).

Pro-tect-or-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a protector; protectorial; as, protectoral power.

Pro-tect-or-ate (-āt), *n.* [*Cf. F. protectorat*.] 1. Government by a protector; — applied especially to the government of England by Oliver Cromwell.

2. The authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior or a dependent one, whereby the former protects the latter from invasion and shares in the management of its affairs.

Pro-tes-to-ri-al (prō-tēkt'ōr-ī-al), *a.* [*Cf. L. protestorius*.] Same as *PROTESTORIAL*.

Pro-tes-to-ri-less (prō-tēkt'ēr-lēs), *a.* Having no protector; unprotected.

Pro-tes-to-ri-ship, *n.* The office of a protector or regent; protectorate.

Pro-tes-tress (-rēs), *n.* [*NL. protectrix*.] A woman **Pro-tes-trix** (-rīks), *f.* who protects.

|| **Pro-tē-gē** (prō-tēzhā), *n. f.* [*F. p. p.* of *proteger*.] (*Pro-tē-gē*) (*prō-tēzhā*), *n. m.* [*lēger*.] See *PROTECTOR*.] One under the care and protection of another.

Pro-tē-id (prō-tē-id), *n.* [*Gr. πρωτος* first. (*Physiol. Chem.*) One of a class of amorphous nitrogenous principles, containing, as a rule, a small amount of sulphur; an albuminoid, as blood fibrin, casein of milk, etc. Proteids are present in nearly all animal fluids and make up the greater part of animal tissues and organs. They are also important constituents of vegetable tissues. See 2d Note under *Food*. — **Pro-tē-id**, *a.*

|| **Pro-tē-id-ē-a** (-īd'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. See PROTEUS*, and *-oid*.] (*Zool.*) An order of aquatic amphibians having prominent external gills and four legs. It includes *Proteus* and *Menobranchius* (*Necturus*). Called also *Proteidae*, and *Proteida*.

Pro-tē-id-form (prō-tē-id'fōrm), *a.* (*Zool.*) Changeable in form; resembling a *Proteus*, or an amoeba.

Pro-tē-in (prō-tē-in), *n.* [*Gr. πρωτος* first; cf. *πρωτειν* the first place. (*Physiol. Chem.*) A body now known as alkali albumin, but originally considered to be the basis of all albuminous substances, whence its name.

Protein crystal (*Hot.*) See *CRYSTALLOID*, *n.*, 2.

Pro-tē-i-na-ococcus (-īn'ē-ōkōs), *a.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Of or related to protein; albuminous; proteid.

Pro-tē-i-nous (prō-tē-in'ūs), *a.* Proteinaceous.

Pro-te-les (prō-tē-lēs), *n.* [*NL.* (*Zool.*) A South African genus of

Carnivore, allied to the hyenas, but smaller and having weaker jaws and teeth. It includes the aard-wolf.

Pro-ten-d' (prō-tēnd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PROTENDING*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *PROTENDING*.] [*pro-tendere*, *pro-tendit*; *pro* before, forth + *tendere* to stretch.] To hold out; to stretch forth. [*Obs.*]

With his protended lance he makes defense. *Dryden.*

Pro-ten-sē (-tēns'), *n.* [*See PROTEND*.] Extension. [*Obs.*] "By due degrees and long protensē." *Spenser.*

Pro-ten-sion (prō-tēn'shūn), *n.* [*L. protensio*.] A drawing out; extension. [*R.*] *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Pro-ten-sive (-siv), *a.* Drawn out; extended. [*R.*]

Time is a protensive quantity. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

|| **Pro-tē-ol'y-ais** (prō-tē-ōl'y-ais), *n.* [*NL. See PROTEOLYTIC*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) The digestion or dissolving of proteid matter by proteolytic ferments.

Pro-tē-o-lyt'ic (prō-tē-ō-līt'ik), *a.* [*Proteid* + *Gr. λύνω* to loose. (*Physiol.*) Converting proteid or albuminous matter into soluble and diffusible products, as peptones. "The proteolytic ferment of the pancreas." *Foster.*

Pro-ter-an-drous (prō-tēr-ān'drūs), *a.* [*Gr. πρότερος* earlier (*fr. prō* before) + *ἀνδρικός*, *andros*, man, male. (*Bot.*) Having the stamens come to maturity before the pistil; — opposed to *proterogynous*.

Pro-ter-an-dry (-drī), *n.* (*Bot.*) The condition of being proterandrous.

Pro-ter-an-thous (-thūs), *a.* [*Gr. πρότερος* earlier (*fr. prō* before) + *ἀνθος* flower. (*Bot.*) Having flowers appearing before the leaves; — said of certain plants. *Gray.*

|| **Pro-tē-rōg'ly-pha** (prō-tē-rōg'ly-fā), *n. pl.* [*NL. fr. Gr. πρότερος* before + *γλήφω* to carve. (*Zool.*) A suborder of serpents including those that have permanently erect grooved poison fangs, with ordinary teeth behind them in the jaws. It includes the cobras, the asps, and the sea snakes. Called also *Proteroglyphina*.

Pro-ter-og'y-nous (prō-tēr-ōj'ynūs), *a.* [*Gr. πρότερος* earlier (*fr. prō* before) + *γυνή* woman, female. (*Bot.*) Having the pistil come to maturity before the stamens; proterogynous; — opposed to *proterandrous*.

Pro-ter-og'y-ny (-ny), *n.* (*Bot.*) The condition of being proterogynous.

|| **Pro-tē-ro-sau-rus** (prō-tē-rō-sā-rūs), *n.* [*NL.* from *Gr. πρότερος* earlier (*fr. prō* before) + *σαύρος* a lizard. (*Paleont.*) An extinct genus of reptiles of the Permian period. Called also *Protosaurus*.

Pro-ter-vi-ty (prō-tēr-vī-tī), *n.* [*L. protevritas*, from *proterus* violent. Peevishness; petulance. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Pro-test (-tēst'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PROTESTING*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *PROTESTING*.] [*F. protester*, *L. protestari*; *pro* before + *testari* to be a witness, *testis* a witness. See *TASSIR*.] 1. To affirm in a public or formal manner; to bear witness; to declare solemnly; to avow.

He protests that his measures are pacific. *Lindor.*

The lady doth protest too much, methinks. *Shak.*

2. To make a solemn declaration (often a written one) expressive of opposition; — with *against*; as, he protests against your votes. *Denham.*

The conscience has power . . . to protest against the exorbitancies of the passions. *South.*

Syn. — To affirm; asseverate; assert; aver; attest; testify; declare; profess. See *AFFIRM*.

Pro-test', v. t. 1. To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to proclaim; to display publicly; as, to protest one's loyalty.

I will protest your cowardice. *Shak.*

2. To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation; to appeal to.

Fiercely [they] opposed

My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
Protesting late supreme. *Milton.*

To protest a bill or note (*Law*), to make a solemn written declaration, in due form, on behalf of the holder, against all parties liable for any loss or damage to be sustained by the nonacceptance or the nonpayment of the bill or note, as the case may be. This should be made by a notary public, whose seal it is the usual practice to affix. *Kent. Story.*

Pro-test (prō-tēst; 277), *n.* [*Cf. F. proêt, It. protesto. See PROTEST*.] 1. A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly a formal objection against some act; especially, a formal and solemn declaration, in writing, of dissent from the proceedings of a legislative body; as, the protest of lords in Parliament.

2. (*Law*) (*a*) A solemn declaration in writing, in due form, made by a notary public, usually under his notarial seal, on behalf of the holder of a bill or note, protesting against all parties liable for any loss or damage by the nonacceptance or nonpayment of the bill, or by the nonpayment of the note, as the case may be. (*b*) A declaration made by the master of a vessel before a notary, consul, or other authorized officer, upon his arrival in port after a disaster, stating the particulars of it, and showing that any damage or loss sustained was not owing to the fault of the vessel, her officers or crew, but to the perils of the sea, etc., as the case may be, and protesting against them. (*c*) A declaration made by a party, before or while paying a tax, duty, or the like, demanded of him, which he deems illegal, denying the justice of the demand, and asserting his rights and claims, in order to show that the payment was not voluntary. *Story. Kent.*

Pro-tes-tan-cy (prō-tēs-tān-sī), *n.* Protestantism. [*R.*]

Pro-tes-tant (-tānt), *n.* [*F. protestant, fr. L. protestans, -antis*, *p. pr.* of *protestare*. See *PROTEST*, *v.*] One who protests; — originally applied to those who adhered to Luther, and protested against, or made a solemn declaration of dissent from, a decree of the Emperor Charles V. and the Diet of Spire, in 1529, against the Reformers, and appealed to a general council; — now used in a popular sense to designate any Christian who does not belong to the Roman Catholic or the Greek Church.



Protes-tant (prò'tes-tant), *a.* [Cf. *F. protestant.*] 1. Making a protest; protesting. 2. Of or pertaining to the faith and practice of those Christians who reject the authority of the Roman Catholic Church; as, *Protestant* writers.

Protes-tant-al (prò'tes-tant-ál), *a.* *Protestant.* [Obs.]

Protes-tant-ism (prò'tes-tant-iz'm), *n.* [Cf. *F. protestantisme.*] The quality or state of being protestant, especially against the Roman Catholic Church; the principles or religion of the Protestants.

Protes-tant-ly, *adv.* Like a Protestant; in conformity with Protestantism. [R.]

Protes-ta-tion (prò'tes-ta-shun), *n.* [L. *protestatio*: cf. *F. protestation.* See *PROTEST.*] 1. The act of making a protest; a public avowal; a solemn declaration, especially of dissent. "The protestation of our faith." *Latimer.* 2. (Law) Formerly, a declaration in common-law pleading, by which the party interposes an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, protesting that it does or does not exist, and at the same time avoiding a direct affirmation or denial.

Protes-ta-tor (prò'tes-ta-tor), *n.* [Cf. *F. protestateur.*] One who makes protestation; a protester.

Pro-test-er (prò'tes-tér), *n.* 1. One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration. *Shak.* 2. (Law) One who protests a bill of exchange, or note.

Pro-test-ing-ly, *adv.* By way of protesting.

Pro-to-us (prò'to-us or prò'tus), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *πρωτός*.] 1. (Class. Myth.) A sea god in the service of Neptune who assumed different shapes at will. Hence, one who easily changes his appearance or principles. 2. (Zool.) (a) A genus of aquatic eel-shaped amphibians found in caves in Austria. They have permanent external gills as well as lungs. The eyes are small and the legs are weak. (b) A changeable protozoan; an ameba.

Pro-tha-la-mi-on (prò'thà-lá-mi-on), *n.* [NL, fr. *Prothalamium* (prò'thà-lá-mi-um).] Gr. *πρό* before + *θάλαμος* chamber, especially, the bridal chamber. A song in celebration of a marriage.

Pro-thal-li-um (prò'thà-lí-um), *n.*; pl. *PROTHALLIA* (-á). [NL.] (Bot.) Same as *PROTHALLUS*.

Pro-thal-lus (-lús), *n.*; pl. *PROTHALLI* (-lí). [NL, fr. Gr. *πρό* before + *θάλλω* a young shoot.] (Bot.) The minute primary growth from the spore of ferns and other *Pteridophyta*, which bears the true sexual organs; the oöphoric generation of ferns, etc.

Pro-the-sis (prò'thè-sis), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *πρόθεσις* a placing in public, fr. *πρό* to set before; *τίθεσθαι* to set, put.] 1. (Ecol.) A credence table; — so called by the Eastern or Greek Church. 2. (Med.) See *PROSTHESIS*.

Pro-thet-ic (prò'thè'tik), *a.* [Gr. *προθετικός*.] Of or pertaining to prothesis; as, a *prothetic* apparatus.

Pro-ton-o-tary (prò'thōn-ò-tá-rí), or **Pro-ton-o-tary** (prò'thōn-ò-tá-rí), *n.*; pl. *PROTONOTARIES* (-ríes). [LL. *protonotarius*, fr. Gr. *πρωτός* first + *νόταριος* a shorthand writer, a scribe: cf. *F. protonotaire*.] 1. A chief notary or clerk. "My private *protonotary*." *Herrick.* 2. Formerly, a chief clerk in the Court of King's Bench and in the Court of Common Pleas, now superseded by the master. [Eng.] *Wharton.* 3. A register or chief clerk of a court in certain States of the United States. 4. (R. C. Ch.) Formerly, one who had the charge of writing the acts of the martyrs, and the circumstances of their death; now, one of twelve persons, constituting a college in the Roman Curia, whose office is to register pontifical acts and to make and preserve the official record of beatifications. 5. (Gr. Ch.) The chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople.

Prothonotary warbler (Zool.), a small American warbler (*Protonotaria citreæ*). The general color is golden yellow, the back is olivaceous, the rump and tail are ash-color, several outer tail feathers are partly white.

Pro-thon-o-tary-ship, *n.* Office of a prothonotary.

Pro-tho-ra-cic (prò'thō-rá-sik), *a.* (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the prothorax.

Pro-tho-rax (prò'thō-ráks), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* + *thorax*.] (Zool.) The first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects. See *ILLUSTR.* of BUTTERFLY and COLEOPTERA.

Pro-thy-a-lo-so-ma (prò'thí-á-lò-sò-má), *n.*; pl. *PROTHYALOSOMATA* (-tá). [NL, fr. Gr. *πρωτός* first + *θαλός* glass + *σώμα*, *σώματος*, body.] (Biol.) The investing portion, or spherical envelope, surrounding the eccentric germinal spot of the germinal vesicle.

Pro-thy-a-lo-some (prò'thí-á-lò-sò-m), *n.* (Biol.) Same as *PROTHYALOSOMA*.

Pro-thi-at (prò'thí-at), *n.* (Zool.) One of the Protista.

Pro-thi-a (prò'thí-á), *n.* pl. [NL, fr. Gr. *πρωτίστος* first.] (Zool.) A provisional group in which are placed a number of low microscopic organisms of doubtful nature. Some are probably plants, others animals.

Pro-thi-a-ton (-tón), *n.*; pl. *PROTHIATA* (-tá). [NL.] (Zool.) One of the Protista.

Pro-to- (prò'tò), [Gr. *πρωτός* first, a superl. fr. *πρό* before. See *PRO-*.] 1. A combining form or prefix signifying first, primary, primordial; as, *protomartyr*, the first martyr; *protomorph*, primitive in form; *protoplasm*, a primordial organism; *prototype*, protozoan. 2. (Chem.) (a) Denoting the first or lowest of a series, or the one having the smallest amount of the element to the name of which it is prefixed; as, *protoxide*, *protochloride*, etc. (b) Sometimes used as equivalent to *mono-*, as indicating that the compound has but one atom of the element to the name of which it is prefixed. Also used adjectively.

Pro-to-on-mon-to-al (prò'tò-ká-nò-n-ò-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the first canon, or that which contains the

authorized collection of the books of Scripture; — opposed to *deutero-canonical*.

Pro-to-ocat-e-ol-u-ol (prò'tò-kát-ò-kù'òk or -chù'òk), *a.* (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an organic acid which is obtained as a white crystalline substance from catechin, asafetida, oil of cloves, etc., and by distillation itself yields pyrocatechin.

Pro-to-o-er-cal (-ò-èr'kal), *a.* [Proto- + Gr. *κέρκος* the tail.] (Zool.) Having a caudal fin extending around the end of the vertebral column, like that which is first formed in the embryo of fishes; diphycecal.

Pro-to-oo-cus (-kòk'ùs), *n.* [NL. See *PROTO-*, and *Coccus*.] (Bot.) A genus of minute unicellular algae including the red snow plant (*Protococcus nivalis*).

Pro-to-ool (prò'tò-òl), *n.* [F. *protocole*, LL. *protocolum*, fr. Gr. *πρωτόκολλον* the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and the notarial documents, on which the date was written; *πρωτός* the first (see *PROTO-*) + *κόλλα* glue.] 1. The original copy of any writing, as of a deed, treaty, dispatch, or other instrument. *Burrill.* 2. The minutes, or rough draught, of an instrument or transaction.

3. (Diplomacy) (a) A preliminary document upon the basis of which negotiations are carried on. (b) A convention not formally ratified. (c) An agreement of diplomatists indicating the results reached by them at a particular stage of a negotiation.

Pro-to-ool, v. t. To make a protocol of.

Pro-to-ool, v. i. To make or write protocols, or first draughts; to issue protocols. *Carlyle.*

Pro-to-ool-ist, n. One who draughts protocols.

Pro-to-on-oh (-kò'òk), *n.* [Proto- + *couch*.] (Zool.) The embryonic shell, or first chamber, of ammonites and other cephalopods.

Pro-to-o-er-cal (-ò-èr'kal), *a.* [Proto- + *Doric*.] (Arch.) Pertaining to, or designating, architecture, in which the beginnings of the Doric style are supposed to be found.

Pro-to-gine (prò'tò-jín), *n.* [Proto- + root of Gr. *γίγναι* to be born: cf. *F. protogynic*.] (Min.) A kind of granite or gneiss containing a silvery talcose mineral.

Pro-to-gy-nous (prò'tò-jí-nòs), *a.* [Proto- + Gr. *γυνή* a woman.] (Bot.) Same as *PROTEROGYNOUS*.

Pro-to-hip-pus (prò'tò-híp'pús), *n.* [NL, from Gr. *πρωτός* first + *ἵππος* horse.] (Paleont.) A genus of fossil horses from the Lower Pliocene. They had three toes on each foot, the lateral ones being small.

Pro-to-mar-tyr (prò'tò-már'tér), *n.* [LL, fr. Gr. *πρωτόμαρτυρ*; *πρωτός* first + *μάρτυρ* martyr: cf. *F. protomartyr*. See *PROTO-*, and *MARTYR*.] The first martyr; the first who suffers, or is sacrificed, in any cause; — applied esp. to Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

Pro-to-mér-it (prò'tò-mér'it), *n.* [Proto- + *mere* + *-ite*.] (Zool.) The second segment of one of the Gregarinae.

Pro-to-mor-phic (prò'tò-mór'fik), *a.* [Proto- + Gr. *μορφή* form.] (Biol.) Having the most primitive character; in the earliest form; as, a *protomorphic* layer of tissue. *H. Spencer.*

Pro-to-ne-ma (-nè-má), *n.*; pl. *PROTONEMATA* (-tá). [NL, fr. Gr. *πρωτός* first + *νῆμα*, *νήματος*, a thread.] (Bot.) The primary growth from the spore of a moss, usually consisting of branching confervoid filaments, on any part of which stem and leaf buds may be developed.

Pro-ton-o-tary (prò'thōn-ò-tá-rí), *n.* Same as *PROTONOTARY*.

Pro-to-ör-gan-ism (prò'tò-ör-gan-iz'm), *n.* [Proto- + *organism*.] (Biol.) An organism whose nature is so difficult to determine that it might be referred to either the animal or the vegetable kingdom.

Pro-to-pap-as (-pá'pas), *n.* [NL, from Gr. *πρωτοπάπας* a chief priest.] (Gr. Ch.) A protopope.

Pro-to-phyte (prò'tò-fít), *n.* [Proto- + Gr. *φυτόν* a plant.] (Bot.) Any unicellular plant, or plant forming only a plasmodium, having reproduction only by fission, gemmation, or cell division.

3. The protophytes (Protophyta) are by some botanists considered an independent branch or class of the vegetable kingdom, and made to include the lowest forms of both fungi and algae, as saline molds, Bacteria, the nostocs, etc. Cf. *CARPOTHTYX*, and *OöPHYTES*.

Pro-to-phy-to-l'o-gy (-fít-òl'ò-jí), *n.* [Proto- + *phytology*.] Paleobotany.

Pro-to-pine (prò'tò-pín or -pén), *n.* [Proto- + *optum*.] (Chem.) An alkaloid found in opium in small quantities, and extracted as a white crystalline substance.

Pro-to-plasm (prò'tò-pláz'm), *n.* [Proto- + Gr. *πλάσμα* form, fr. *πλάσσειν* to mold.] (Biol.) The viscid and more or less granular material of vegetable and animal cells, possessed of vital properties by which the processes of nutrition, secretion, and growth go forward; the so-called "physical basis of life;" the original cell substance, cytoplasm, cytoblastema, bioplasm, sarcoderm, etc.

3. The lowest forms of animal and vegetable life (unicellular organisms) consist of simple or unaltered protoplasm; the tissues of the higher organisms, of differentiated protoplasm.

Pro-to-plas-mat-ic (pláz'mat'ik), *a.* Protoplasmic.

Pro-to-plas-mic (pláz'mík), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the first formation of living bodies. 2. (Biol.) Of or pertaining to protoplasm; consisting of, or resembling, protoplasm.

Pro-to-plast (prò'tò-plást), *n.* [L. *protoplastus* the first man, Gr. *πρωτόπλαστος* formed or created first; *πρωτός* first + *πλάσσειν* formed, fr. *πλάσσειν* to form.] 1. The thing first formed; that of which there are subsequent copies or reproductions; the original. 2. (Biol.) A first-formed organized body; the first individual, or pair of individuals, of a species.

A species is a class of individuals, each of which is hypothet-

ically considered to be the descendant of the same *protoplast*, or of the same pair of *protoplasts*. *Latham.*

Pro-to-plas-ta (prò'tò-plás'tá), *n.* pl. [NL.] (Zool.) A division of fresh-water rhizopoda including those that have a soft body and delicate branched pseudopodia. The genus *Gromia* is one of the best-known.

Pro-to-plas-tic (plás'tík), *a.* First-formed. *Howell.*

Pro-top-o-dite (prò'tòp-ò-dít), *n.* [Proto- + Gr. *ποός*, *ποδός*, foot.] (Zool.) The basal portion, or two proximal and more or less consolidated segments, of an appendage of a crustacean.

Pro-top-o-pe (prò'tòp-ò-pè), *n.* [Proto- + *popa*: cf. *F. protopope*.] (Russ. *protopop*.) (Gr. Ch.) One of the clergy of first rank in the lower order of secular clergy; an archpriest; — called also *protopop* — with *Pseudopoda* extended. Much enlarged. *pat.*

Pro-top-te-rus (prò'tòp-tè-rús), *n.* [NL, from Gr. *πρωτός* first + *τερόν* a feather (taken to mean, fin).] (Zool.) See *KOMTOK*.

Pro-to-salt (prò'tò-sált), *n.* [Proto- + *salt*.] (Chem.) A salt derived from a protoxide base. [Obs.]

Pro-to-sil-i-cate (-síl'í-kát), *n.* [Proto- + *silicate*.] (Chem.) A silicate formed with the lowest proportion of silicic acid, or having but one atom of silicon in the molecule.

Pro-to-so-mite (-sò'mít), *n.* [Proto- + *somite*.] (Zool.) One of the primary segments in an embryo of an annelid.

Pro-to-sul-phide (-sùl'fíd or -síd), *n.* [Proto- + *sulphide*.] (Chem.) That one of a series of sulphides of any element which has the lowest proportion of sulphur; a sulphide with but one atom of sulphur in the molecule.

Pro-to-sul-phu-ret (-fít-rét), *n.* [Proto- + *sulphure*.] (Chem.) A protosulphide. [Obs.]

Pro-to-the-ri-a (-thè'rí-á), *n.* pl. [NL, from Gr. *πρωτός* first + *θερίον*, dim. of *θηρ* beast.] (Zool.) Same as *MONOTREMATA*.

Pro-to-tra-che-a-ta (-trá-kè-á'tá), *n.* pl. [NL. See *PROTO-*, and *TRACHEA*.] (Zool.) Same as *MALACOPODA*.

Pro-to-type (prò'tò-típ), *n.* [F. from L. *prototypus* original, primitive, Gr. *πρωτότυπος*, *πρωτότυπος*; *πρωτός* first + *τύπος* type, model. See *PROTO-*, and *TYPE*.] An original or model after which anything is copied; the pattern of anything to be engraved, or otherwise copied, cast, or the like; as, a primary form; exemplar; archetype. They will turn their backs on it, like their great precursor and prototype. *Howe.*

Pro-to-ver-te-bra (-vèr'tè-brá), *n.*; pl. *PROTOVERTEBRAE* (-brè). [Proto- + *vertebra*.] (Anat.) One of the primitive masses, or segments, into which the mesoblast of the vertebrate embryo breaks up on either side of the anterior part of the notochord; a mesoblastic, or protovertebral, somite. See *ILLUSTR.* of ECTODERM.

3. The protovertebrae were long regarded as rudimentary forms of the permanent vertebrae, but they are now known to give rise to the dorsal muscles and other structures as well as the vertebral column. See MYOTOME.

Pro-to-ver-te-bral (-brál), *a.* (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the protovertebrae.

Pro-tox-ide (prò'tòks-í-d or -íd), *n.* [Proto- + *oxide*: cf. *F. protoxide*.] (Chem.) That one of a series of oxides having the lowest proportion of oxygen. See *PROTO-*, 2 (b).

Protoxide of nitrogen, laughing gas, now called *hypnotic oxide*. See under *LAUGHING*.

Pro-tox-i-dize (-í-díz), *v. t.* (Chem.) To combine with oxygen, as any elementary substance, in such proportion as to form a protoxide.

Pro-to-zo-a (prò'tò-zò-á), *n.* pl. [NL, fr. Gr. *πρωτός* first + *ζῷον* an animal.] (Zool.) The lowest of the grand divisions of the animal kingdom.

3. The entire animal consists of a single cell which is variously modified; but in many species a number of these simple zooids are united together so as to form a compound body or organism, as in the Foraminifera and Volvella. The reproduction takes place by fission, or by the breaking up of the contents of the body after encystment, each portion becoming a distinct animal, or in other ways, but never by true eggs. The principal divisions are Rhizopoda, Gregarinae, and Infusoria. See also FORAMINIFERA, HELIOZOEA, PROTOPLASTA, RADIOLARIA, FLAGELLATA, CILIATA.

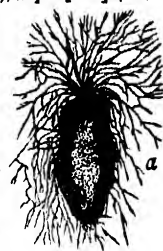
Pro-to-zo-an (-án), *a.* (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Protozoa. — *n.* One of the Protozoa.

Pro-to-zo-ic (-ík), *a.* 1. (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Protozoa. 2. (Geol.) Containing remains of the earliest discovered life of the globe, which included mollusks, radiates, and protozoans.

Pro-to-zo-ün (-sü), *n.*; pl. *PROTOZOEA* (-á). [NL.] (Zool.) (a) One of the Protozoa. (b) A single zooid of a compound protozoan.

Pro-to-zo-nite (-sè's-ít), *n.* (Zool.) One of the primary, or first-formed, segments of an embryonic arthropod.

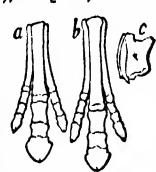
Pro-tra-che-a-ta (prò-trá-kè-á'tá), *n.* pl. [NL. See *PROTO-*, and *TRACHEA*.] (Zool.) Same as *MALACOPODA*.



One of the Protoplasts (a) (Gromia oviformis), extended. Much enlarged.



Proteus (Proteus anguinus).



Protomartyr. a Fore Foot; b Hind Foot; c Molar Tooth, side view. Much reduced.



Protozoa. a Monosiga longicollis (x 900); b Hemiophrys gemmyarum (x 60); c One of the Contractile Vacuoles; c Prehensile Tentacles of the same; d Ciliated Embryo of the same (x 100).

Pro-trac't (prô-trâkt'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PROTRACTED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **PROTRACTING**.] [*L. protractus*, p. p. of *protrahere* to draw forth, *protract*; *pro* forward + *trahere* to draw. See **PORTRAY**, **PORTRAY**.] 1. To draw out or lengthen in time or (rarely) in space; to continue; to prolong; as, to *protract* an argument; to *protract* a war. 2. To put off to a distant time; to delay; to defer; as, to *protract* a decision or duty. *Shak.*

3. (*Surg.*) To draw to a scale; to lay down the lines and angles of, with scale and protractor; to plot. 4. (*Zool.*) To extend; to protrude; as, the cat can *protract* its claws; — opposed to *retract*.

Pro-trac't, *n.* [*L. protractus*.] Tedious continuance or delay. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Pro-trac'ted (trâkt'éd), *a.* Prolonged; continued. **Protracted** meeting, a religious meeting continued for many successive days. [*U. S.*]

— **Pro-trac'ted-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-trac'ted-ness**, *n.*

Pro-trac'tor (trâkt'ôr), *n.* A protractor. **Pro-trac'tile** (trâkt'îl), *a.* Capable of being protracted, or protruded; protrusile.

Pro-trac'tion (trâkt'sh'n), *n.* [*L. protractio*.] 1. A drawing out, or continuing; the act of delaying the termination of a thing; prolongation; continuance; delay; as, the *protraction* of a debate.


A *protraction* only of what is worst in life. *Mallory.*

2. (*Surg.*) (a) The act or process of making a plot on paper. (b) A plot on paper.

Pro-trac'tive (trâkt'iv), *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

He suffered their *protractive* arts. *Dryden.*

Pro-trac'tor (trâkt'ôr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, protracts, or causes protraction.

2. A mathematical instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper, used in drawing or in plotting. It is of various forms, semicircular, rectangular, or circular.  *Protractor* (2).

3. (*Surg.*) An instrument formerly used in extracting foreign or offensive matter from a wound.

4. (*Anat.*) A muscle which extends an organ or part; — opposed to *retractor*.

5. An adjustable pattern used by tailors. *Knight.*

Pro-trap'tion (trâpt'î-sh'n), *a.* [*Gr. προτρέπω*, *trôpô*, to turn forward, to urge on.] Adapted to persuade; hortatory; persuasive. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Ward.*

Pro-trud'a-ble (prô-trud'â-b'l), *a.* That may be protruded; protrusile. *Darwin.*

Pro-trude (trîjd'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PROTRUDED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **PROTRUDING**.] [*L. protrudere*, *protrudere*; *pro* forward + *trudere* to thrust. See **THREAT**.] 1. To thrust forward; to drive or force along. *Locke.*

2. To thrust out, as through a narrow orifice or from confinement; to cause to come forth.

When . . . Spring *protrudes* the bursting gems. *Thomson.*

Pro-trude, *v. i.* 1. To shoot out or forth; to be thrust forward; to extend beyond a limit; to project.

The parts *protrude* beyond the skin. *Bacon.*

Pro-tru'sile (trîj'shl), *a.* Capable of being protruded or thrust out; protractile; protrusive.

Pro-tru'sion (trîj'sh'n), *n.* 1. The act of protruding or thrusting forward, or beyond the usual limit.

2. The state of being protruded, or thrust forward.

Pro-tru'sive (trîj'siv), *a.* 1. Thrusting or impelling forward; as, *protrusive* motion. *E. Darwin.*

2. Capable of being protruded; protrusile.

Pro-tru'sive-ly, *adv.* In a protrusive manner.

Pro-tu-ber-ance (prô-tû-bér-âns), *n.* [*cf. F. protubérance*. See **PROTUBERANT**.] That which is protuberant; anything swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; a swelling or tumor on the body; a prominence; a bunch or knob; an elevation.

Solar protuberances (*Astron.*), certain rose-colored masses on the limb of the sun which are seen to extend beyond the edge of the moon at the time of a solar eclipse. They may be discovered with the spectroscope on any clear day. Called also *solar prominences*. See *Illustr.* in Appendix.

Syn. — **PROJECTION**, **PROTUBERANCE**. *Protuberance* differs from *projection*, being applied to parts that rise from the surface with a gradual ascent or small angle; whereas a *projection* may be at a right angle with the surface.

Pro-tu-ber-an-cy (an-sy'), *n.* The quality or state of being protuberant; protuberance; prominence.

Pro-tu-ber-ant (ant), *a.* [*L. protuberans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *protuberare*. See **PROTUBERATE**.] Prominent, or excessively prominent; bulging beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; swelling; as, a *protuberant* joint; a *protuberant* eye. **Pro-tu-ber-ant-ly**, *adv.*

Pro-tu-ber-ate (ât), *v. i.* [*L. protuberare*; *pro* forward + *tuber* a hump, *protuberare*. See **TUBER**.] To swell, or be prominent, beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out. *S. Sharp.*

Pro-tu-ber-ation (tû-bér-sh'n), *n.* The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface. *Cooke* (1615).

Pro-tu-ber-ous (sh), *a.* Protuberant. [*R.*]

Pro-tu-ber-ous-ly (sh-ly), *adv.* [*R.*]

Pro-tu-ber-ous-ness (sh-ness), *n.* [*NL*. See **PROTUBERANCE**.] (*Anat.*) The duct of a prothorax. *Haeckel.*

Pro-tu-ber-ous-ness (sh-ness), *n.* [*Proto* + *Gr. ύψ*, stuff, material.] (*Chem. & Astron.*) The hypothetical homogeneous cosmic material of the original universe, supposed to have been differentiated into what are recognized as distinct chemical elements.

Proud (prôud), *a.* [*Compar. PROUDER* (-ôr); *superl. PROUDER*.] [*OE. proud*, *prout*, *prut*, *AS. prût*; akin to *Ice. prúðr* stately, handsome, *Dan. prúd* handsome. *cf. PRIDE*.] 1. Feeling or manifesting pride, in a good or bad sense; as, (a) Possessing or showing too great self-esteem; overrating one's excellences; hence, arrogant; haughty; lordly; presumptuous.

Nor much expect

A toe so *proud* will first the weaker seek. *Milton.*

O death, made *proud* with pure and princely beauty! *Shak.*

And shades impervious to the *proud* world's glare. *Keble.*

(b) Having a feeling of high self-respect or self-esteem; exulting (in); elated; — often with *of*; as, *proud* of one's country. "Proud to be checked and soothed." *Keble.*

Are we proud men proud of being proud? *Thackeray.*

2. Giving reason or occasion for pride or self-gratulation; worthy of admiration; grand; splendid; magnificent; admirable; ostentatious. "Of shadow proud." *Chapman.* "Proud titles." *Shak.* "The proud temple's height." *Dryden.*

Till tower, and dome, and bridge-way proud
Are mantled with a golden cloud. *Keble.*

3. Excited by sexual desire; — applied particularly to the females of some animals. *Sir T. Browne.*

Proud is often used with participles in the formation of compounds which, for the most part, are self-explaining; as, *proud-crested*, *proud-hearted*, *proud-minded*, *proud-swelling*.

Proud flesh (*Med.*), a fungous growth or exorecence of granulations resembling flesh, in a wound or ulcer.

Proud'ly (prôud'li), *a.* Somewhat proud. *Ash.*

Proud'ly, *n.* A proud or haughty person. *Sylvester.*

Proud'ly, *adv.* In a proud manner; with lofty airs or in; haughtily; arrogantly; boastfully.

Proudly he marches on, and void of fear. *Addison.*

Proud'ness, *n.* The quality of being proud; pride.

Set aside all arrogance and *proudness*. *Latimer.*

Proust'ite (prôust'it), *n.* [From the French chemist, J. L. Proust.] (*Min.*) A sulphide of arsenic and silver of a beautiful cochineal-red color, occurring in rhombohedral crystals, and also massive; ruby silver.

Prova-ble (prôv'â-b'l), *a.* [See **PROVE**, and *cf. PROBABLE*.] Capable of being proved; demonstrable. — **Prova-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Prova-bly**, *adv.*

Prove (prôv), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PROVED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **PROVING**.] [*OF. prouver*, *F. prouver*, *fr. L. probare* to try, approve, prove, *fr. probus* good, proper. *cf. PROBABLE*, **PROOF**, **PROBE**.] 1. To try or to ascertain by an experiment, or by a test or standard; to test; as, to *prove* the strength of gunpowder or of ordnance; to *prove* the contents of a vessel by a standard measure.

One pease was a soldier's *prover* a whole day. *Beau. & Ft.*

Pro-vant' (prô-vânt'), *v. t.* To supply with provender or provisions; to provide for. [*Obs.*] *Nash.*

Pro-vant' (prô-vânt'), *a.* Provided for common or general use, as in an army; hence, common in quality; inferior. "A poor *provant* rapier." *B. Jonson.*

Prove (prôv), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PROVED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **PROVING**.] [*OF. prouver*, *F. prouver*, *fr. L. probare* to try, approve, prove, *fr. probus* good, proper. *cf. PROBABLE*, **PROOF**, **PROBE**.] 1. To try or to ascertain by an experiment, or by a test or standard; to test; as, to *prove* the strength of gunpowder or of ordnance; to *prove* the contents of a vessel by a standard measure.

Thou hast *proved* mine heart. *Ps. xvii. 3.*

2. To evince, establish, or ascertain, as truth, reality, or fact, by argument, testimony, or other evidence.

They have inferred much from slender premises, and conjectured when they could not *prove*. *J. H. Newman.*

3. To ascertain or establish the genuineness or validity of; to verify; as, to *prove* a will.

4. To gain experience of the good or evil of; to know by trial; to experience; to suffer.

Where she, captivated long, great woes did *prove*. *Spenser.*

5. (*Arith.*) To test, evince, ascertain, or verify, as the correctness of any operation or result; thus, in subtraction, if the difference between two numbers, added to the lesser number, makes a sum equal to the greater, the correctness of the subtraction is *proved*.

6. (*Printing*) To take a trial impression of; to take a proof of; as, to *prove* a page.

Syn. — To try; to test; to verify; to justify; to confirm; to establish; to evince; to manifest; to show; to demonstrate.

Prove, *v. t.* 1. To make trial; to essay.

2. To be found by experience, trial, or result; to turn out to be; as, a medicine *proves* salutary; the report *proves* false. "The case *proves* mortal." *Arbutnot.*

So life a winter's morn may *prove*. *Keble.*

3. To succeed; to turn out as expected. [*Obs.*] "The experiment *proved* not." *Bacon.*

Pro-vec't (prô-vekt'), *a.* [*L. provecus*, p. p. of *provehere* to carry forward.] Carried forward; advanced.

[*Obs.*] "Prove in years." *Sir T. Elyot.*

Pro-vec'tion (vêkt'sh'n), *n.* [*L. provecio* an advancement.] (*Philol.*) A carrying forward, as of a final letter, to a following word; as, for example, a nickname for an eke-name.

Pro-vec'tor (vêkt'ôr), *n.* [*It. proveditore*, *provveditore*, *fr. providere*, *L. providere*. See **PROVIDE**, and *cf. PURVEYOR*, **PROVEDORE**.] One employed to procure supplies, as for an army, a steamer, etc.; a purveyor; one who provides for another.

Pro-ve-dore (prô-vê-dôr), *n.* [*cf. Sp. provedor*. See **PROVEDITOR**.] A provider; a purveyor.

Busted with the duties of a *providore*. *W. Irving.*

Pro-ven (prô-vên'), *p. p. or a. Proved. "Accusations firmly *proven* in his mind." *Thackeray.**

Of this which was the principal charge, and was generally believed to be proven, he was acquitted. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

Not proven (*Scots Law*), a verdict of a jury that the guilt of the accused is not made out, though not disproved.

Pro-ven'gal' (prô-vên'gâl'), *a.* [*F. fr. Provence*, *fr. L. provincia* province. See **PROVINCIAL**.] Of or pertaining to Provence or its inhabitants.

Pro-ven'gal', *n.* [*F.*] 1. A native or inhabitant of Provence in France.

2. The Provencal language. See **LANGUE D'Oc**.

Pro-ven'ose (prô-vên's ôs'; *F. prô-vên's ôs*). [*Provence* the place + *rose*.] (a) The cabbage rose (*Rosa centifolia*). (b) A name of many kinds of roses which are hybrids of *Rosa centifolia* and *R. Gallica*.

Pro-ven'cial (prô-vên'shâl'), *a.* [See **PROVENCAL**.] Of or pertaining to Provence in France.

Pro-ven'd (prô-vên'd), *n.* See **PROVAND**. [*Obs.*]

Pro-ven'd-er (prô-vên-dêr'), *n.* [*OE. provende*, *F. provende*, provisions, provender, *fr. LL. praebeunda* (*prae* and *pro* being confused), a daily allowance of provisions, a prebend. See **FAZEND**.] 1. Dry food for domestic animals, as hay, straw, corn, oats, or a mixture of ground grain; feed. "Hay or other *provender*." *Mortimer.*

Good *provender* laboring horses would have. *Tusser.*

2. Food or provisions. [*R. or Obs.*]

Pro-vent (vên't), *n.* See **PROVAND**. [*Obs.*]

Pro-ven'tri-ole (prô-vên'trî-k'ôl'), *n.* (*Anat.*) Proventriculus.

Pro-ven'tri-o-lus (prô-vên'trî-k'ô-lûs), *n.* [*NL*. See **PRO**, and **VENTRICLE**.] (*Anat.*) The glandular stomach of birds, situated just above the crop.

Pro-ver (prô-vêr'), *n.* One who, or that which, proves.

Pro-verb (prô-vêrb'), *n.* [*OE. proverbe*, *F. proverbe*, from *L. proverbum*; *pro* before, for + *verbum* a word. See **VERB**.] 1. An old and common saying; a phrase which is often repeated; especially, a sentence which briefly and forcibly expresses some practical truth, or the result of experience and observation; a maxim; a saw; an adage.

2. A striking or paradoxical assertion; an obscure saying; an enigma; a parable.

His disciples said unto him, Lo, now speakest thou plainly, and speakest not *proverb*. *John xvi. 26.*

3. A familiar illustration; a subject of contemptuous reference.

Thou shalt become an astonishment, a *proverb*, and a byword, among all nations. *Deut. xxviii. 37.*

4. A drama exemplifying a proverb.

Book of Proverbs, a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing a great variety of wise maxims.

Syn. — Maxim; aphorism; apothegm; adage; saw.

Pro-verb, *v. t.* 1. To name in, or as, a proverb. [*R.*] Am I not sung and *proverb*ed for a fool? *Milton.*

2. To provide with a proverb. [*R.*]

I am *proverb*ed with a grandeur phrase. *Shak.*

Pro-verb, *v. i.* 1. To write or utter proverbs. [*R.*]

Pro-verbi-al (prô-vêrbî-âl'), *a.* [*L. proverbialis*; *cf. F. proverbial*.] 1. Mentioned or comprised in a proverb; used as a proverb; hence, commonly known; as, a *proverbial* expression; his meanness was *proverbial*.

In case of excesses, I take the German *proverbial* cure, by a hair of the same beast, to be the worst. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Of or pertaining to proverbs; resembling a proverb. "A *proverbial* obscurity." *Sir T. Browne.*

Pro-verbi-al-ism (iz'm), *n.* A proverbial phrase.

Pro-verbi-al-ist, *n.* One who makes much use of proverbs in speech or writing; one who composes, collects, or studies proverbs.

Pro-verbi-al-ize (iz), *v. t. & i.* [*cf. F. proverbialiser*.] To turn into a proverb; to speak in proverbs.

Pro-verbi-al-ly, *adv.* In a proverbial manner; by way of proverb; hence, commonly; universally; as, it is *proverbially* said; the bee is *proverbially* busy.

Pro-vest-ty (vêkt'stî'), *n.* [*L. provehere* to advance. *cf. PROVECT*.] Great advance in age. [*Obs.*]

Pro-vid (vîd'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **PROVIDED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **PROVIDING**.] [*L. providere*, *providere*; *pro* before + *videre* to see. See **VISION**, and *cf. PROVIDENT*, **PURVEY**.] 1. To look out for in advance; to procure beforehand; to get, collect, or make ready for future use; to prepare. "Provide us all things necessary." *Shak.*

2. To supply; to afford; to contribute.

Bring me berries, or such cooling fruit
As the kind, hospitable woods provide. *Milton.*

3. To furnish; to supply; — formerly followed by *of*, now by *with*. "And yet *provided* him of but one." *Jer. Taylor.* "Rome . . . was well *provided* with corn." *Arbutnot.*

4. To establish as a previous condition; to stipulate; as, the contract *provides* that the work be well done.

5. To foresee. [*A Latinism*.] [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

6. To appoint to an ecclesiastical benefice before it is vacant. See **PROVISOR**. *Prescott.*

Pro-vid-e, *v. t.* 1. To procure supplies or means in advance; to take measures beforehand in view of an expected or a possible future need, especially a danger or an evil; — followed by *against* or *for*; as, to *provide* against the inclemency of the weather; to *provide* for the education of a child.

Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to *provide* for human wants. *Burke.*

2. To stipulate previously; to condition; as, the agreement *provides* for an early completion of the work.

Pro-vid'ed (vîd'éd), *conj.* On condition; by stipulation; with the understanding; if; — usually followed by *that*; as, *provided* that nothing in this act shall prejudice the rights of any person whatever.

Provided the deductions are logical, they seem almost indifferent to their truth. *G. H. Lewis.*

Pro-vid'ed, *adj.* This word is strictly a participle, and the word *being* is understood, the participle *provided* agreeing with the whole sentence absolute, and being equivalent to *this condition being previously stipulated or established*.

Pro-vid'ence (prô-vî-dens), *n.* [*L. providentia*; *cf. F. providence*. See **PROVIDENT**, and *cf. PROVIDENCE*.] 1. The act of providing or preparing for future use or application; a making ready; preparation.

Providence for war is the best prevention of it. *Bacon.*

2. Foresight; care; especially, the foresight and care which God manifests for his creatures; hence, God himself, regarded as exercising a constant wise prescience.

The world was all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and *Providence* their guide. *Milton.*

3. (*Theol.*) A manifestation of the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures; an event ordained by divine direction.

He that hath a numerous family, and many to *provide* for, needs a greater *providence* of God. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. Prudence in the management of one's concerns; economy; frugality.

It is a high point of providence in a prince to cast an eye rather upon actions than persons. *Quarles.*

Prov'id-ent (prōv'ī-dent), *a.* [L. *providens*, -entis, *p. pr.* of *providere*: cf. *F. provident*. See *PROVIDE*, and cf. *PROVIDENT*.] Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; prudent in preparing for future exigencies; cautious; economical; — sometimes followed by *of*; as, a *provident* man; an animal *provident* of the future.

And of our good and of our dignity,
How *provident* he is. *Milton.*

Syn. — Forecaasting; cautious; careful; prudent; frugal; economical.

Prov'id-ent'ial (-dēn'shal), *a.* [Cf. *F. providential*.] Effected by, or referable to, divine direction or superintendence; as, the *providential* contrivance of things; a *providential* escape. — **Prov'id-ent'ial-ly**, *adv.*

Prov'id-ent-ly (-dēnt-lī), *adv.* In a provident manner.

Prov'id-ent-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being provident; carefulness; prudence; economy.

Pro-vid'er (prō-vī-dēr), *n.* One who provides, furnishes, or supplies; one who procures what is wanted.

Pro-vid-er (prō-vī-dēr), *n.* [See *PROVIDER*.] One who makes provision; a purveyor. [*R.*] *De Foe.*

Pro-vid-er (prō-vī-dēr), *n.* [F., fr. *L. provincia*; *prob.* fr. *pro* before, for + the root of *vincere* to conquer. See *VICTOR*.] 1. (*Roman Hist.*) A country or region, more or less remote from the city of Rome, brought under the Roman government; a conquered country beyond the limits of Italy. *Wyclif (Acts xlii. 34).* *Milton.*

2. A country or region dependent on a distant authority; a portion of an empire or state, esp. one remote from the capital. "Kingdoms and provinces." *Shak.*

3. A region of country; a tract; a district.

Over many a tract
Of heaven they marched, and many a province wide. *Milton.*

Other provinces of the intellectual world. *I. Watts.*

4. A region under the supervision or direction of any special person; the district or division of a country, especially an ecclesiastical division, over which one has jurisdiction; as, the *province* of Canterbury, or that in which the archbishop of Canterbury exercises ecclesiastical authority.

5. The proper or appropriate business or duty of a person or body; office; charge; jurisdiction; sphere.

The woman's *province* is to be careful in her economy, and chaste in her affection. *Tuttor.*

6. Specific: Any political division of the Dominion of Canada, having a governor, a local legislature, and representation in the Dominion parliament. Hence, colloquially, *The Provinces*, the Dominion of Canada.

Pro-vid-ent'ial (prō-vī-dēn'shal), *a.* [L. *providentialis*: cf. *F. providential*. See *PROVIDENCE*, and cf. *PROVINCIAL*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a province; constituting a province; as, a *providential* government; a *providential* dialect.

2. Exhibiting the ways or manners of a province; characteristic of the inhabitants of a province; not cosmopolitan; countrified; not polished; rude; hence, narrow; illiberal. "Provincial airs and graces." *Macaulay.*

3. Of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop; not ecumenical; as, a *provincial* synod. *Ayliffe.*

4. Of or pertaining to Provence; Provencal. [*Obs.*]

With two *Provincial* roses on my razed shoes. *Shak.*

Pro-vid-ent'ial, *n.* 1. A person belonging to a province; one who is provincial.

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) A monastic superior, who, under the general of his order, has the direction of all the religious houses of the same fraternity in a given district, called a *province* of the order.

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ism (-iz'm), *n.* [Cf. *F. provincialisme*.] A word, or a manner of speaking, peculiar to a province or a district remote from the mother country or from the metropolis; a provincial characteristic; hence, narrowness; illiberality. *M. Arnold.*

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ist, *n.* One who lives in a province; a provincial.

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ty (-shī-lī-tē), *n.* The quality or state of being provincial; peculiarity of language characteristic of a province. *T. Warton.*

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ize (prō-vī-dēn'shal-iz), *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* *PROVINCIALIZED* (-izd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PROVINCIALIZING* (-iz'ing).] To render provincial. *M. Arnold.*

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ly, *adv.* In a provincial manner.

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ate (-shī-āt), *v. t.* To convert into a province or provinces. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ize (prō-vī-dēn'shal-iz), *v. t.* [F. *proviner*, fr. *provin* a set, layer of a plant, OF. *provinat*, from *L. propagare*, -*ginitis*, akin to *propagare* to propagate. See *PROPAGATE*, *FAUNA*, *v. t.*] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ize (prō-vī-dēn'shal-iz), *v. t.* [F. *proviner*, fr. *provin* a set, layer of a plant, OF. *provinat*, from *L. propagare*, -*ginitis*, akin to *propagare* to propagate. See *PROPAGATE*, *FAUNA*, *v. t.*] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

3. That which is provided or prepared; that which is brought together or arranged in advance; measures taken beforehand; preparation.

Making *provision* for the relief of strangers. *Racon.*

3. Especially, a stock of food; any kind of outables collected or stored; — often in the plural.

And of our good and of our dignity,
How *provident* he is. *Milton.*

4. That which is stipulated in advance; a condition; a previous agreement; a proviso; as, the *provisions* of a contract; the statute has many *provisions*.

5. (*R. C. Ch.*) A canonical term for regular induction into a benefice, comprehending nomination, collation, and installation.

6. (*Eng. Hist.*) A nomination by the pope to a benefice before it became vacant, depriving the patron of his right of presentation. *Blackstone.*

Pro-vid-ent'ial (prō-vī-dēn'shal), *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* *PROVINCIALIZED* (-izd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PROVINCIALIZING*.] To supply with food; to victual; as, to *provision* a garrison.

They were *provisioned* for a journey. *Palmer.*

Pro-vid-ent'ial (-al), *a.* [Cf. *F. provisionnel*.] Of the nature of a provision; serving as a provision for the time being; — used of partial or temporary arrangements; as, a *provisional* government; a *provisional* treaty.

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ly, *adv.* By way of provision for the time being; temporarily. *Locke.*

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ry (-rī), *a.* Provisional. *Burke.*

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ty (-tē), *n.* *pl.* *PROVISIONS* (-zōz). [L. (it) being provided, abl. of *provisus*, *p. p.* of *providere*. See *PROVIDE*, and cf. *PROVISION*.] An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced, usually beginning with the word *provided*; a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, contract, law, grant, or the like; as, the contract was impaired by its *provisio*.

He doth deny his prisoners,
But with *provisio* and exception. *Shak.*

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ty (-tē), *n.* [L., fr. *providere*: cf. *F. provisoire*. See *PROVIDE*.] 1. One who provides; a purveyor. [*Obs.*] "The chief *provisor* of our horse." *Ford.*

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) (a) The purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house. *Covell.* (b) One who is regularly inducted into a benefice. See *PROVISION*, 5. *P. Plowman.*

3. (*Eng. Hist.*) One who procures or receives a papal provision. See *PROVISION*, 6.

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ty (-rī), *adv.* In a provisory manner; conditionally; subject to a proviso; as, to admit a doctrine *provisoryly*. *Str. W. Hamilton.*

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ship (-rī-shīp), *n.* The office or position of a provisor. [*R.*] *J. Webster.*

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ty (-rī), *a.* [Cf. *F. provisoire*.] 1. Of the nature of a proviso; containing a proviso or condition; conditionally; as, a *provisory* clause.

2. Making temporary provision; provisional.

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ty (-rī), *n.* [F. *provocation*, *L. provocatio*. See *PROVOKE*.] 1. The act of provoking, or causing vexation or anger.

2. That which provokes, or excites anger; the cause of resentment; as, to give *provocation*. *Julcy.*

3. Incitement; stimulus; as, *provocation* to mirth.

4. (*Law*) Such prior insult or injury as may be supposed, under the circumstances, to create hot blood, and to excuse an assault made in *retort* or *redress*.

5. An appeal to a court. [*A Latinism*] [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ty (prō-vī-dēn'shal-ty), *n.* [L. *provocatio*: cf. OF. *provocative*.] Serving or tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate; exciting.

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ty, *n.* Anything that is provocative; a stimulant; as, a *provocative* of appetite.

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ty, *n.* Quality of being provocative.

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ty (-tē), *n.* A provocative.

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ty (-vōk'ā-bīl), *a.* That may be provoked.

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ty (-vōk'), *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* *PROVOKED* (-vōkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PROVOKING*.] [*F. provoquer*, *L. provocare* to call forth; *pro* forth + *vocare* to call, fr. *voc*, *vocis*, voice, cry, call. See *VOICE*.] To call forth; to call into being or action; esp., to incite, or incense to action, a faculty or passion, as love, hate, or ambition; hence, commonly, to incite, as a person, to action by a challenge, by taunts, or by defiance; to exasperate; to irritate; to offend intolerably; to cause to retaliate.

Obey his voice, *provoke* him not. *Ec. xxiii. 21.*

Ye fathers, *provoke* not your children to wrath. *Eph. vi. 4.*

Such acts
Of contumacy will *provoke* the Highest
To make death in us live. *Milton.*

Can honor's voice *provoke* the silent dust? *Gray.*

To the poet the meaning is what he pleases to make it, what it *provokes* in his own soul. *J. Burroughs.*

Syn. — To irritate; arouse; stir up; awake; excite; incite; anger. See *IRRITATE*.

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ty, *v. t.* 1. To cause provocation or anger.

2. To appeal. [*A Latinism*] [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ty (-ment), *n.* The act of provoking; that which provokes; provocation. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ty (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, provokes; one who excites anger or other passion, or incites to action; as, a *provoker* of sedition.

Drink, sir, is a great *provoker* of three things. *Shak.*

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ty, *a.* Having the power or quality of exciting resentment; tending to awaken passion or vexation; as, *provoking* words or treatment. — **Pro-vid-ent'ial-ty**, *adv.*

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ty (prō-vī-dēn'shal-ty), *n.* [OF. *provost*, *prevost* (L. *prae* and *pro* being confused), *F. prévôt*, fr. *L. praepositus* placed before, a chief, fr. *praeposere* to place before: cf. AS. *præfost*, *præfost*. See *PROPOSITION*, and cf. *PROPOUND*.] 1. A person who is appointed to superintend, or preside over, something; the chief magistrate in some cities and towns; as, the *provost* of Edinburgh or of Glasgow, answering to the mayor of other cities; the *provost* of a college, answering to president; the *provost* or head of certain collegiate churches.

2. The keeper of a prison. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In France, formerly, a *provost* was an inferior judge who had cognizance of civil causes. The *grand provost* of France, or of the household, had jurisdiction in the king's house, and over its officers.

Provost marshal (often pronounced prō-vō'st). (*a*) (*Mil.*) An officer appointed in every army, in the field, to secure the prisoners confined on charges of a general nature. He also performs such other duties pertaining to police and discipline as the regulations of the service or the commander's orders impose upon him. (*b*) (*Navy*). An officer who has charge of prisoners on trial by court-martial, serves notices to witnesses, etc.

Provost-ship, *n.* The office of a provost.

Pro-vid-ent'ial-ty, *n.* [*F. prove* (cf. Sp. & Pg. *prova*, *It. prova*, *L. prova*, Gr. *πρῶτα*, akin to *πρῶ* before. See

PRO-, and cf. *PROBE*.] The fore part of a vessel; the bow; the stem; hence, the vessel itself. *Wordsworth.*

The floating vessel swum
Uplifted, and secure with beaked
Rode tilting o'er the waves. *Milton.*

Prow (prou; 277), *n.* See *PROA*.

Prow, *a.* [*Compar.* *PROWER* (-ār); *superl.* *PROWEST*.] [*OF. prout, prout, F. prout, fr. L. pro, prod, in prodess to be useful. See PRO-*, and cf. *PRUDE*.] Valiant; brave; gallant; courageous. [*Archaic*] *Tennyson.*

The *prouest* knight that ever lighted fight. *Spenser.*

Prow, *n.* [*OE. & OF. prou*. See *PRO-*, and cf. *PRUDE*.] Benefit; profit; good; advantage. [*Obs.*]

That shall be for your hole and for your *prou*. *Chaucer.*

Prow-ess (prou'ēs), *n.* [*OF. proesse, proesse, F. proesse*. See *PRO-*, and cf. *PRUDE*.] Distinguished bravery; valor; especially, military bravery and skill; gallantry; intrepidity; fearlessness. *Chaucer.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

He by his *proesses* conquered all France. *Shak.*

Prowl (proul), *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* *PROWLED* (prould); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *PROWLING*.] [*OE. prohlen* to search about; of uncertain origin, perh. for *prohlen*, a dim. of *prog* to beg, or *proke* to poke. Cf. *PROKE*.] 1. To rove over, through, or about in a stealthy manner; esp., to search in, as for prey or booty.

He *prows* each place, still in new colors decked. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To collect by plunder; as, to *prowl* money. [*Obs.*]

Prowl, *v. t.* To rove or wander stealthily, esp. for prey, as a wild beast; hence, to prey; to plunder.

Prowl, *n.* The act of prowling. [*Collog.*] *Smart.*

Prowler (-ēr), *n.* One that prowls. *Thomson.*

Prowling, *a.* Accustomed to prowling, or engaged in roving stealthily, as for prey. "A *prowling* wolf." *Milton.* — **Prowling-ly**, *adv.*

Prox (prōks), *n.* [*Cf. Prox.*] "The ticket or list of candidates at elections, presented to the people for their votes." [*Rhode Island*] *Barrett.*

Prox-ene (prōks'ēn), *n.* [*Gr. πρῶτος*; *πρῶ* before + *έως* a guest, stranger: cf. *F. proxime*.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) An officer who had the charge of showing hospitality to those who came from a friendly city or state.

Prox-e-net (-ē-nēt), *n.* [*L. proxenetā, Gr. πρῶτονητής*.] A negotiator; a factor. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Prox-i-mad (-i-mād), *adv.* [*Proximal* + *L. ad* to. (*Anat.*)] Toward a proximal part; on the proximal side of; proximally.

Prox-i-mal (-mal), *a.* 1. Toward or nearest, as to a body, or center of motion or dependence; proximate.

2. (*Biol.*) (a) Situated near the point of attachment or origin; as, the *proximal* part of a limb. (b) Of or pertaining to that which is proximal; as, the *proximal* bones of a limb. Opposed to *distal*.

Prox-i-mal-ly, *adv.* (*Anat.*) On or toward a proximal part; proximally.

Prox-i-mate (-māt), *a.* [*L. proximus*, *p. p.* of *proximare* to come near, to approach, fr. *proximus* the nearest, next, *superl.* of *proptior* nearer, and *prope*, *adv.*, near.] Nearest; next immediately preceding or following. "Proximate ancestors." *J. S. Hawford.*

The proximate natural causes of it [the deluge]. *T. Burnet.*

Proximate analysis (*Chem.*), an analysis which determines the proximate principles of any substance, as contrasted with an *ultimate analysis*. — **Proximate cause**. (a) A cause which immediately precedes and produces the effect, as distinguished from the *remote*, *mediate*, or *disposing* cause. *I. Watts.* (b) (*Law*) That which in ordinary natural sequence produces a specific result, no independent disturbing agencies intervening. — **Proximate principle** (*Physiol. Chem.*), one of a class of bodies existing ready formed in animal and vegetable tissues, and separable by chemical analysis, as albumin, sugar, collagen, fat, etc.

Syn. — Nearest; next; closest; immediate; direct.

Prox-i-mate-ly, *adv.* In a proximate manner, position, or degree; immediately.

Prox-i-mus (-im), *a.* [*L. proximus*. See *PROXIMATE*.] Next; immediately preceding or following. [*Obs.*]

Prox-i-m-ous (prōks'im-tūs), *a.* Proximate. [*Obs.*]

Prox-i-m-ity (-tē), *n.* [*L. proximitas*: cf. *F. proximité*. See *PROXIMATE*, and cf. *PROXIMITY*, *APPROACH*.] The quality or state of being next in time, place, causation, influence, etc.; immediate nearness, either in place, blood, or alliance.

If he plead *proximity* of blood,
That empty title is with ease withstood. *Dryden.*

Prox-i-mo (prōks'im-ō), *n.* [*L. mo*, on the next, alth. of *proximus* next.] In the next month after the present; — often contrasted to *pror*; as, on the 3d *proximo*.

Prox-y (-y), *n.*; *pl.* *PROXIES* (-iz). [*Contr.* from *procuracy*. Cf. *PROCURATOR*.] 1. The agency for another who acts through the agent; authority to act for another, esp. to vote in a legislative or corporate capacity.

I have no man's *prox-y*; I speak only for myself. *Burke.*

2. The person who is substituted or deputed to act or vote for another.

Every peer . . . may make another lord of parliament his *prox-y*, to vote for him in his absence. *Blackstone.*

3. A writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his stead, as in a corporation meeting.

4. (*Eng. Law*) The written appointment of a proctor in suits in the ecclesiastical courts. *Burrill.*

5. (*Ecol.*) See *PROCURATOR*. [*Obs.*]

Prox-y, *v. t.* To act or vote by proxy; to do anything by the agency of another. [*R.*]

Prox-y-ship, *n.* The office or agency of a proxy.

Pruce (prūs), *n.* [*OE. for Prussia*: cf. *F. Prusse*.] Prussian leather. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*



Prow of Ancient Galley.

Prude (prjɪd), *n.* [F., prudish, originally, discreet, modest; shortened from OF. *prudefeme*, *prudefeme*, a discreet or excellent woman; OF. *preu*, *prou*, excellent, brave + *de* of + *feme* woman. See **PROU**, *a.*, **PROWESS**.] A woman of affected modesty, reserve, or coyness; one who is overscrupulous or sensitive; one who affects extraordinary prudence in conduct and speech.

Less modest than the speech of *prudes*. *Swift*.

Prudence (prjɪdɪns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prudētia*, contr. from *providētia*. See **PRUDENT**, and cf. **PROVIDENCE**.] The quality or state of being prudent; wisdom in the way of caution and provision; discretion; carefulness; hence, also, economy; frugality.

Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done, and due means, order, seasons, and method of doing or not doing. *Sir M. Hale*.

Prudence supposes the value of the end to be assumed, and refers only to the adaptation of the means. It is the relation of right means for given ends. *Whewell*.

Syn.—Wisdom; forecast; providence; consideration; judiciousness; discretion; caution; circumspection; judgment. See **WISDOM**.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* **Prudence**. [Obs.] *Hakluyt*.
Prudent (-dent), *a.* [L. *prudens*, -entis, contr. from *providens*; cf. F. *prudent*. See **PROVIDENT**.] 1. Sagacious in adapting means to ends; circumspect in action, or in determining any line of conduct; practically wise; judicious; careful; discreet; sensible; — opposed to rash; as, a *prudent* man; dictated or directed by prudence or wise forethought; evincing prudence; as, *prudent* behavior.

Moses established a grave and prudent law. *Milton*.

2. Frugal; economical; not extravagant; as, a *prudent* woman; *prudent* expenditure of money.

Syn.—Cautious; wary; circumspect; considerate; discreet; judicious; provident; economical; frugal.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *a.* 1. Proceeding from, or dictated or characterized by, prudence; prudent; discreet; sometimes, selfish or pecuniary as distinguished from higher motives or influences; as, *prudent* motives. "A *prudent* line of conduct." *Sir W. Scott*.
2. Exercising prudence; discretionary; advisory; superintending or executive; as, a *prudent* committee.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* That which relates to, or demands the exercise of, discretion or prudence; — usually in the *pl.* Many stanzas, in poetic measure, contain rules relating to common *prudentials* as well as to religion. *J. Watts*.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* One who is governed by, or acts from, prudential motives. [R.] *Coleridge*.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* The quality or state of being prudent. *Sir T. Browne*.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *adv.* In a prudent manner; prudently. *South*.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *adv.* In a prudent manner. *South*.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* *pl.* **PRUDENTES** (-ɪz). [F. *prudent*. See **PRUDENT**.] The quality or state of being prudent; excessive or affected scrupulousness in speech or conduct; stiffness; coyness. *Cowper*.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* [F. *prud'homme*, Cf. **PRUDENT**.] A trustworthy citizen; a skilled workman. See *Citation under 3d CONSUME*, 1.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* [F. *prud'homme*, Cf. **PRUDENT**.] A trustworthy citizen; a skilled workman. See *Citation under 3d CONSUME*, 1.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Like a prude; very formal, precise, or reserved; affectately severe in virtue; as, a *prudent* woman; *prudent* manners.

A formal lecture, spoke with *prudent* face. *Garrick*.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *adv.* In a prudent manner. *Garrick*.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Same as **PRUDENT**.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* [L. *prudens*, fr. *prudent* hoar-rost.] Frosty; covered with fine scales, hairs, dust, bloom, or the like, so as to give the appearance of frost.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* Frosty; pruinosus.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* [F. *prudens*, dim. of *prudent*. See **PRUDENT** a plum.] A species of dried plum; pruine.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. One who prunes, or removes, what is superfluous.

2. (Zool.) Any one of several species of beetles whose larvae gnaw the branches of trees so as to cause them to fall, especially the American oak pruner (*Asennus macrum*), whose larva eats the pith of oak branches, and when mature gnaws a circular furrow on the inside nearly to the bark. When the branches fall each contains a pupa.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

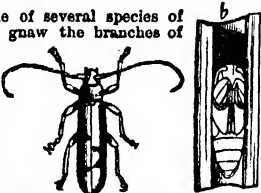
2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pruning (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.



Oak Pruner (*Asennus macrum*).
a Adult beetle; b Pupa, enclosed in fallen branch. Nat. size.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Prudent (prjɪdnt), *n.* 1. The act of pruning, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning his feathers; leavings.

Pryt-a-ny (prɪt'ə-nɪ), *n.* [Gr. *πρυτανεία*.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The period during which the presidency of the senate belonged to the prytanes of one section.

Pryth'ee (prɪt'hē), *interj.* See **PRITHEE**.

Psalm (salm), *n.* [OE. *psalm*, *salm*, A.S. *psalm*, L. *psalmus*, *psalmus*, fr. Gr. *ψαλμός*, *ψάλλω*, fr. *ψάλλω* to pull, twitch, to play upon a stringed instrument, to sing to the harp; cf. OF. *psalme*, *salm*, F. *psaume*.] 1. A sacred song; a poetical composition for use in the praise or worship of God.

Hymns devout and holy psalms
Singing everlastingly. *Milton*.

2. Especially, one of the hymns by David and others, collected into one book of the Old Testament, or a modern metrical version of such a hymn for public worship.

Psycho- (ai'kō-). A combining form from Gr. ψυχή the soul, the mind, the understanding; as, psychology, the science of the soul; psychomancy.

Psycho-gen-e-sis (-jēn'ē-sis), n. Genesis through the agency of an internal force, as opposed to natural selection.

Psycho-log-ic (ai'kō-lōj'ik), a. [Cf. F. psychologie.] One who is versed in, or devoted to, psychology.

Psycho-log-ic-al (-i-kal), a. [Cf. F. psychologique.] Of or pertaining to psychology. See Note under PSYCHIC.

Psycho-log-ic-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-log-ist** (ai'kō-lōj'ist), n. [Cf. F. psychologue.] One who is versed in, or devoted to, psychology.

Psycho-logue (ai'kō-lōg), n. A psychologist.

Psycho-log-y (ai'kō-lōj'ē), n.; pl. PSYCHOLOGIES (-jēz). [Psycho- + logy: cf. F. psychologie.] See PSYCHICAL.

Psycho-mach-ia (ai'kō-mā'ki-ā), n. [L. psychomachia, fr. Gr. ψυχή the soul + μάχη fight: cf. ψυχομαχία desperate fighting.] A conflict of the soul with the body.

Psycho-mach-y (ai'kō-mā'ki-y), n. [Psycho- + machy: cf. F. psychomachie.] Necromancy.

Psycho-met-ry (ai'kō-mē'trē), n. [Psycho- + metry.] (Physiol.) The art of measuring the duration of mental processes, or of determining the time relations of mental phenomena.

Psycho-met-ric (-kō-mē'trē), a. **Psycho-met-ric-al** (-i-kal), a. [Psycho- + metry.] Of or pertaining to movement produced by action of the mind or will.

Psycho-met-ric-al (ai'kō-mē'trē-i-kal), a. [Psycho- + metry: cf. F. psychométrique.] Necromancy.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Psycho-met-ric-al-ly, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv. **Psycho-met-ric-al-ly**, adv.

Pter-no-glos-sate (tē'nō-glōs'sāt), a. (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Pteroglossa.

Pter-ran-don (tē-rān'dōn), n. [Gr. πτερόν wing + άν priv. + δόντι, δέντρος, a tooth.] (Paleont.) A genus of American Cretaceous pterodactyls destitute of teeth. Several species are known, some of which had an expanse of wings of twenty feet or more.

Pter-ran-don-ti-a (-dōn'ti-ā), n. pl. [NL.] (Paleont.) A group of pterodactyls destitute of teeth, as in the genus Pteranodon.

Pter-rich-thys (tē-rīk'thīs), n. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερόν wing + ἰχθύς fish.] (Paleont.) A genus of Devonian fossil fishes with winglike appendages. The head and most of the body were covered with large bony plates. See PTERODACTYL.

Pter-i-dol-o-gist (tē-rī-dōlō-jist), n. One who is versed in pteridology.

Pter-i-dol-o-gy (tē-rī-dōlō-jē), n. [Gr. πτερίς, -idos, a fern + λογία.] That department of botany which treats of ferns.

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. [Gr. πτερίς, -idos, a fern + E. mania.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-doph-y-ta (-dōf'it-ā), n. pl. [NL, from Gr. πτερίς, -idos, a fern + φυτόν a plant.] (Bot.) A class of flowerless plants, embracing ferns, horsetails, club mosses, quillworts, and other like plants. See the Note under CRYPTOGAMIA.

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-i-do-ma-ni-a (-dō-mā'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. πτερίς a wing + μαγία a magic.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

Pter-rop-o-dous (tē-rōp'ō-dūs), a. (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Pteropoda.

Pter-o-saur (tē-rō'sār), n. [Gr. πτερόν wing + σαύρος a lizard.] (Paleont.) A pterodactyl.

Pter-o-sau-ri-a (-sār'i-ā), n. pl. [NL.] (Paleont.) An extinct order of flying reptiles of the Mesozoic age; the pterodactyls; — called also Pterodactyli, and Ornithosauria.

Pter-o-sau-ri-an (-sār'i-an), a. (Paleont.) Of or pertaining to the Pterosauria.

Pter-o-stig-ma (-stīg'mā), n.; pl. PTEROSTIGMATA (-tā). [NL, fr. Gr. πτερόν wing + στίγμα, -aros, a mark.] (Zool.) A thickened opaque spot on the wings of certain insects.

Pter-o-tic (tē-rō'tik), a. [Gr. πτερόν wing + οἶος, ear.] (Anat.) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a bone between the prootic and epiotic in the dorsal and outer part of the periotic capsule of many fishes. — n. The prootic bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pter-y-goid (tē-rī'goid), a. [Gr. πτερυγ, -ygos, a wing + οἶος.] (Anat.) (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygoid bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid bones, pterygoid processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygoid bone.

Pty-a-lin (tī'ā-līn), *n.* [Gr. πτυαλιν *ptyalin*. See *PTYALIN*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An unorganized amylolytic ferment, or enzyme, present in human mixed saliva and in the saliva of some animals.

Pty-a-lism (tī'ā-līm), *n.* [Gr. πτυαλισμός, *fr.* πτυαλίζω *ptyalizō*, to spit much, *fr.* πτυαλιν *ptyalin*, to spit: cf. *F. ptyalisme*.] Salivation, or an excessive flow of saliva.

Pty-al'o-gogue (tī'ā-lō-gōg), *n.* [Gr. πτυαλόν *ptyalon* spittle + ἀγωγός *agōgōs* driving.] (*Med.*) A ptymagogue.

Ptya-ma-gogue (tī'ā-mā-gōg), *n.* [Gr. πτυσμα *ptyσμα* spittle + ἀγωγός *agōgōs* driving: cf. *F. ptymagogue*.] (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes the discharge of saliva.

Πτυαλίσ (tī'ā-līs), *n.* [NL., *fr.* Gr. πτυαλίζω *ptyalizō*.] (*Bot.*) The way in which a leaf is sometimes folded in the bud.

Pu-b'le (pū'b'lē), *n.* [Perhaps *fr.* bubble.] Puffed out; puffy; pudgy; fat. [*Obs.*] *Drum.*

Pu-ber-al (pū'bēr-āl), *a.* [From *L. puber*, *pubes*, grown up, adult.] Of or pertaining to puberty.

Pu-ber-ty (-tē), *n.* [L. *pubertus*, *fr.* *puber*, *pubes*, adult: cf. *F. puberté*.] 1. The earliest age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children, usually considered, in temperate climates, to be about fourteen years in males and twelve in females.

2. (*Bot.*) The period when a plant first bears flowers.

Pu-ber-u-lent (pū'bēr-fū-lent), *a.* [See *Pubes*.] (*Bot.*) Very minutely downy.

Pu-bes (pū'bēz), *n.* [L., the hair which appears on the body at puberty, from *pubes* adult.] 1. (*Anat.*) (a) The hair which appears upon the lower part of the hypogastric region at the age of puberty. (b) Hence (as more commonly used), the lower part of the hypogastric region; the pubic region.

2. (*Bot.*) The down of plants; a downy or villous substance which grows on plants; pubescence.

Pu-bes-cence (pū'bēs-sen-s), *n.* [Of *F. pubescence*.] 1. The quality or state of being pubescent, or of having arrived at puberty.

2. A covering of soft short hairs, or down, as on some plants and insects; also, the state of being so covered.

Pu-bes-cen-ty (-sen-sē), *n.* Pubescence.

Pu-bes-cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *pubescens*, -entis, *p. pr.* of *pubescere* to reach puberty, to grow hairy or mossy, *fr.* *pubes* pubes: cf. *F. pubescent*.] 1. Arrived at puberty. That . . . the men (are) pubescent at the age of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth. *Sir F. Brouncker.*

2. Covered with pubescence, or fine short hairs, as certain insects, and the leaves of some plants.

Pu-b'ic (pū'b'ik), *a.* (*Anat.*) (a) Of or pertaining to the pubes; in the region of the pubes; as, the *pubic bone*; the *pubic region*, or the lower part of the hypogastric region. See *Pubes*. (b) Of or pertaining to the pubis.

Pu-b'is (pū'b'is), *n.* [NL. See *Pubes*.] (*Anat.*) The ventral and anterior of the three principal bones composing either half of the pelvis; sharebone; pubic bone.

Pu-b'lic (pū'b'ik), *a.* [L. *publicus*, *publicus*, *populeus*, *fr.* *populus* people: cf. *F. public*. See *POPULUS*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the people; belonging to the people; relating to, or affecting, a nation, state, or community; — opposed to *private*; as, the *public treasury*.

To the public good *Milton.*

He [Alexander Hamilton] touched the dead corpse of the public credit, and it sprang upon its feet. *D. Webster.*

2. Open to the knowledge or view of all; general; common; notorious; as, *public report*; *public scandal*.

Joseph . . . not willing to make her a public example, was minded to put her away privily. *Matt. i. 19.*

3. Open to common or general use; as, a *public road*; a *public house*. "The public street." *Shak.*

Public act or statute (*Lat.*) an act or statute affecting matters of public concern. Of such statutes the courts take judicial notice. — Public credit. See *CREDIT*.

— Public funds. See *FUND*. — Public house, an inn, or house of entertainment. — Public law. (a) See *INTERNATIONAL LAW*, under *INTERNATIONAL*. (b) A public act or statute. — Public nuisance. (*Law*) See under *NUISANCE*.

— Public orator. (*Eng. Universities*) See *ORATOR*. 3. — Public stores, military and naval stores, equipments, etc.

— Public works, all fixed works built by civil engineers for public use, as railways, docks, canals, etc.; but strictly, military and civil engineering works constructed at the public cost.

Pu-b'lo, *n.* 1. The general body of mankind, or of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely; as, the *American public*; also, a particular body or aggregation of people; as, an author's *public*.

The public is more disposed to censure than to praise. *Addison.*

2. A public house; an inn. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

In public, openly; before an audience or the people at large; not in private or secrecy. "We are to speak in public." *Shak.*

Pu-b'li-can (pū'b'li-kān), *n.* [L. *publicanus*: cf. *F. publicain*. See *PUBLIC*.] 1. (*Rom. Antig.*) A farmer of the taxes and public revenues; hence, a collector of toll or tribute. The inferior officers of this class were often oppressive in their exactions, and were regarded with great detestation.

As Jesus sat at meat . . . many publicans and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. *Matt. ix. 10.*

How like a fawning publican he looks! *Shak.*

2. The keeper of an inn or public house; one licensed to retail beer, spirits, or wine.

Pu-b'li-ca-tion (kā'whān), *n.* [L. *publicatio* consecration: cf. *F. publication*. See *PUBLISHER*.] 1. The act of publishing or making known; notification to the people at large, either by words, writing, or printing; promulgation; divulgation; pronouncement; as, the *publication of the law at Mount Sinai*; the *publication of the gospel*; the *publication of statutes or edicts*.

2. The act of offering a book, pamphlet, engraving, etc., to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution.

The publication of these papers was not owing to our folly, but that of others. *Swift.*

3. That which is published or made known; especially, any book, pamphlet, etc., offered for sale or to public notice; as, a daily or monthly *publication*.

4. An act done in public. [*R. & Obs.*]

His jealousy . . . attends the business, the recreations, the publications, and retirement of every man. *Jer. Taylor.*

Pub-lic-a-tion (pū'b'li-kāshn), *n.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pu-b'ic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pub-lic-ly (pū'b'ik-ly), *adv.* [From *Publ.* Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Puck-er-y (pū'k-ēr-y), *a.* 1. Producing, or tending to produce, a pucker; as, a *puckery* taste. *Lowell.*

2. Inclined to become puckered or wrinkled; full of puckers or wrinkles.

Puck-ist (-ist), *n.* A puffball.

Puck-ish (-ish), *a.* [From *Puck*.] Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." *J. R. Green.*

Pu-crās (pū'krās), *n.* [From a native name in India.] (*Zool.*) See *KOKLAS*.

Pud (pūd), *n.* Same as *POOD*.

Pud (pūd), *n.* The hand; the fist. [*Collog.*] *Lamb.*

Pud-den-ling (pū'dēn-līng), *n.* [Probably *fr.* *pudden*, for *pudding*, in allusion to its softness.] (*Naut.*) (a) A quantity of rope-yarn, or the like, placed, as a tender, on the bow of a boat. (b) A bunch of soft material to prevent chafing between spars, or the like.

Pud-der (pū'dēr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PUDDERED* (-dērd); *p. pr.* & *vb.* *PUDDERING*.] [*cf.* *POUCHER*.] To make a tumult or bustle; to splash; to make a pother or fuss; to potter; to meddle.

Puddering in the designs or doings of others. *Barrow.*

Others pudder into their food with their broad nebs. *Holland.*

Pud-der, *v. t.* To perplex; to embarrass; to confuse; to bother; as, to *pudder* a man. *Locke.*

Pud-der, *n.* A pother; a tumult; a confused noise; turmoil; bustle. "All in a pudder." *Milton.*

Pud-ding (pū'dīng), *n.* [*cf.* *F. bouclon* black pudding, sausage, *L. botulus*, *botellus*, a sausage, *G. & Sw.* *pudding* pudding, *Dan.* *buc*, *ling*, *D.* *pudding*, *pudding*, *L.G.* *pudding* thick, stumpy, *W.* *poten*, *potten*, also *E. pod*, *pot*, *v.*] 1. A species of food of a soft or moderately hard consistency, variously made, but often a compound of flour or meal, with milk and eggs, etc.

And solid pudding against empty praise. *Pope.*

2. Anything resembling, or of the softness and consistency of, pudding.

3. An intestine; especially, an intestine stuffed with meat, etc.; a sausage. *Shak.*

4. Any food or victuals.

Eat your pudding, slave, and hold your tongue. *Prior.*

5. (*Naut.*) Same as *PUDDING*.

Pudding grass (*Bot.*), the true pennyroyal (*Mentha Pulegium*), formerly used to flavor stuffing for roast mutton.

Dr. Prior. — **Pudding pie**, a pudding with meat baked in it. *Taglio* (1680). — **Pudding pipe** (*Bot.*), the long cylindrical pod of the leguminous tree *Cassia Fistula*. The seeds are separately imbedded in a sweetish pulp. See *CASSIA*.

Pudding sleeve, a full sleeve like that of the English clerical gown. *Swift*. — **Pudding stone** (*Min.*) See *CONGLOMERATE*, *n.* 2. — **Pudding time** (*a*) The time of dinner, pudding being formerly the dish first eaten. (*Obs.*) *Johnson*.

(b) The nick of time; critical time. (*Obs.*)

Mars, that still protects the stout, In pudding time came to his aid. *Hudibras*.

Pud-ding-head (-hēd), *a.* Stupid. [*Collog.*]

Pud-dle (pū'dlē), *n.* [*OE.* *podel*; *cf.* *L.G.* *puddel*, *fr.* & *Gael.* *plod* pool.] 1. A small quantity of dirty standing water; a muddyplash; a small pool.

2. Clay, or a mixture of clay and sand, kneaded or worked, when wet, to render it impervious to water.

Puddle poet, a low or worthless poet. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Pud-dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PUDDLING* (-dlīng); *p. pr.* & *vb.* *n.* *PUDDLING* (-dlīng).] 1. To make foul or muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt with (water).

Some unwhatched practice . . . *Shak.*

Hath puddled his clear spirit. *Shak.*

2. (a) To make dense or close, as clay or loam, by working when wet, so as to render impervious to water. (b) To make impervious to liquids by means of puddle; to apply puddle to.

3. To subject to the process of puddling, as iron, so as to convert it from the condition of cast iron to that of wrought iron. *Ure.*

Puddled steel, steel made directly from cast iron by a modification of the puddling process.

Pud-dle, *v. t.* To make a dirty stir. (*Obs.*) *R. Junius.*

Pud-dle-ball (-bāl), *n.* The lump of paste wrought iron as taken from the puddling furnace to be hammered or rolled.

Pud-dle-bar (-bār), *n.* An iron bar made at a single heat from a puddle-ball by hammering and rolling.

Pud-dler (-dlēr), *n.* One who converts cast iron into wrought iron by the process of puddling.

Pud-dling (-dlīng), *n.* 1. (*Hydraul. Engin.*) (a) The process of working clay, loam, pulverized ore, etc., with water, to render it compact, or impervious to liquids; also, the process of rendering anything impervious to liquids by means of puddled material. (b) Puddle. See *PUDDLER*, *n.* 2.

2. (*Metal.*) The art or process of converting cast iron into wrought iron or steel by subjecting it to intense heat and frequent stirring in a reverberatory furnace in the presence of oxidizing substances, by which it is freed from a portion of its carbon and other impurities.

Puddling furnace, a reverberatory furnace in which cast iron is converted into wrought iron or into steel by puddling.

Pud-dly (-dlē), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, puddles; muddy; foul. "Thick puddly water." *Curew.*

Pud-dock (pū'dōk), *n.* [*For* *puddock*, or *parrock*, a park.] A small inclosure. [*Written also* *puddock*.] [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pu-den-ty (pū'dēn-sē), *n.* [L. *prudens*, *p. pr.* of *prudere* to be ashamed.] Modesty; shamefacedness. *Shak.*

Pu-den-da (pū'dēn-dā), *n. pl.* [*L.* from *prudens* that of which one ought to be ashamed, *fr.* *prudere* to be ashamed.] (*Anat.*) The external organs of generation.

Pu-den-dal (-dal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the pudenda, or pudendum.

Pu-den-dum (-dēn-dūm), *n.* [NL. See *PUDENDA*.] (*Anat.*) The external organs of generation, especially of the female; the vulva.

Pudgy (pū'jy), *a.* Short and fat or sturdy; dumpy; podgy; as, a short, pudgy little man; a pudgy little hand.

Pudic (pū'dik), *a.* [L. *pudicus* modest, fr. *pudere* to be ashamed; cf. *F. pudique*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the external organs of generation.

Pudic-al (pū'di-kal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pudic.

Pudic-ity (pū'di-si-tē), *n.* [Cf. *F. pudicité*, L. *pudicitia*.] Modesty; chastity.

Pudu (pū'dū), *n.* (*Zool.*) A very small deer (*Pudu humilis*), native of the Chilean Andes. It has simple spike-like antlers, only two or three inches long.

Pue (pū), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. *PUEO* (pūō); p. pr. & vb. n. *PUEING*.] To make a low whistling sound; to chirp, as birds.

Pueblo (pū'blo; Sp. pū'blo), *n.* [Sp., a village, L. *populus* people. See *PEOPLE*.] A communistic building erected by certain Indian tribes of Arizona and New Mexico. It is often of large size and several stories high, and is usually built either of stone or adobe. The term is also applied to any Indian village in the same region.

Pueblo Indians (*Ethnol.*), any tribe or community of Indians living in pueblos. The principal Pueblo tribes are the Mogul, the Zuñi, the Kerañ, and the Tewan.

Puefellow (pū'fē-lō), *n.* A puefellow. [*Obs.*]

Puer (pū'ēr), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] The dung of dogs, used as an alkaline steep in tanning. [*Simmonds*.]

Puer-oo (pū'ō-ō), *n.* [Sp.] A hog.

Puer beds (*Geol.*), a name given to certain strata belonging to the earliest Eocene. They are developed in Northwestern New Mexico, along the Rio Puerco, and are characterized by their mammalian remains.

Puerile (pū'ēr-il; 277), *a.* [L. *puerilis*, fr. *puer* a child, a boy; cf. *F. puéril*.] Boyish; childish; trifling; silly.

The French have been notorious through generations for their *puerile* affectation of Roman forms, models, and historic precedents. [*De Quincey*.]

Syn.—Youthful; boyish; juvenile; childish; trifling; weak. See *YOUTHFUL*.

Puer-ile-ly, *adv.* In a puerile manner; childishly.

Puer-ile-ness, *n.* The quality of being puerile; puerility.

Puer-ile-ty (pū'ēr-il-tē), *n.* pl. *PUERILITIES* (-tēz). [L. *puerilitas*; cf. *F. puérilité*.] 1. The quality of being puerile; childishness; puerleness. [*Sir T. Browne*.]

2. That which is puerile or childish; especially, an expression which is flat, insipid, or silly.

Puer-per-al (pū'ēr-pēr-al), *a.* [L. *puerpera* a lying-in woman; *puer* child + *perere* to bear; cf. *F. puerpéral*.] Of or pertaining to childbirth; as, a *puerperal* fever.

Puer-per-ous (-tēs), *a.* Bearing children. [*L.*]

Puff (pūf), *n.* [Akin to G. & Sw. *puff* a blow, Dan. *puf*, D. *pof*; of imitative origin. Cf. *FURFUR*.] 1. A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; hence, any sudden or short blast of wind; a slight gust; a whiff. "To every puff of wind a slave." [*Flatman*.]

2. Anything light and filled with air. Specifically: (a) A puffball. (b) A kind of light pastry. (c) A utensil of the toilet for dusting the skin or hair with powder.

3. An exaggerated or empty expression of praise, especially one in a public journal.

Puff adder (*Zool.*) (a) Any South African viper belonging to *Crotalus* and allied genera. They are exceedingly venomous, and have the power of greatly distending their bodies when irritated. The common puff adder (*Viperā*, or *Crotalus arietinus*) is the largest species, becoming over four feet long. The plumed puff adder (*C. cornuta*) has a plumelike appendage over each eye. (b) A North American harmless snake (*Heterodon platyrhinos*) which has the power of puffing up its body. Called also *hog-nose snake*, *flathead*, *spreading adder*, and *blowing adder*.

Puff bird (*Zool.*), any bird of the genus *Huaco*, or family *Bucconidae*. They are small birds, usually with dull-colored and loose plumage, and have two tail feathers. See *BABBIT* (b).

Puff, v. t. [Imp. & p. *PUFFED* (pūft); p. pr. & vb. n. *PUFFING*.] [Akin to G. *puffen* to puff, buffet, puff, D. *poffen* to pop, *puffen* to blow, Sw. *puffa* to push, to cuff, Dan. *puffe* to pop, thump. See *PURR*.] 1. To blow in puffs, or with short and sudden whiffs.

2. To blow, as an expression of scorn; — with *at*. It is really to defy Heaven to puff at damnation. [*South*.]

3. To breathe quick and hard, or with puffs, as after violent exertion.

The ass comes back again, puffing and blowing, from the chase. [*L'Estrange*.]

4. To swell with air; to be dilated or inflated. [*Boyle*.]

5. To breathe in a swelling, inflated, or pompous manner; hence, to assume importance.

Then came brave Glory puffing by. [*Herbert*.]

Puff, v. t. 1. To drive with a puff, or with puffs. The clearing north will puff the clouds away. [*Dryden*.]

2. To repel with words; to blow at contemptuously. I puff the prostitute away. [*Dryden*.]

3. To cause to swell or dilate; to inflate; to ruffle with puffs; — often with *up*; as, a bladder *puffed* with air. The sea *puffed* up with winds. [*Shak*.]

4. To inflate with pride, flattery, self-esteem, or the like; — often with *up*. Puffed up with military success. [*Joanett* (Thucyd.).]

5. To praise with exaggeration; to flatter; to call public attention to by praises; to praise unduly. "Puffed with wonderful skill." [*Macaulay*.]

Puff, a. Puffed up; vain. [*R.*]

Puffball (-bāl), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of ball-shaped fungus (*Lycoperdon giganteum*, and other species of the same genus) full of dustlike spores when ripe; — called also *bluffball*, *bullfice*, *puckfist*, *puff*, and *puffin*.

Puff'er (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who puffs; one who praises with noisy or extravagant commendation.

2. One who is employed by the owner or seller of goods sold at auction to bid up the price; a by-bidder. [*Bourvier*.]

3. (*Zool.*) (a) Any plectognath fish which inflates its

body, as the species of *Tetodon* and *Diadon*; — called also *blower*, *puff-fish*, *swellfish*, and *globefish*. (b) The common, or harbor, porpoise.

4. (*Dyeing*) A kier.

Puff'er-y (pūf'ēr-y), *n.* The act of puffing; bestowment of extravagant commendation.

Puffin (pūf'in), *n.* [Akin to *puff*.] 1. (*Zool.*) An arctic sea bird (*Fratercula arctica*) allied to the auks, and having a short, thick, swollen beak, whence the name; — called also *bottle nose*, *cockandy*, *coddle-neb*, *marrot*, *mormon*, *pope*, and *sea parrot*.

The name is also applied to other related species, as the horned puffin (*F. corniculata*), the tufted puffin (*Lunda cirrhata*), and the razorbill.

Manx puffin, the Manx shearwater. See under *MANX*.

2. (*Bot.*) The puffball.

3. A sort of apple. [*Obs.*]

Puff'iness (pūf'i-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being puffy.

Puffing, *a. & n.* from *PURR*, *v. t. & i.*

Puffing adder (*Zool.*) Same as *Puff adder* (b), under *PURR*. — **Puffing pig** (*Zool.*), the common porpoise.

Puffing-ly, *adv.* In a puffing manner; with vehement breathing or shortness of breath; with exaggerated praise.

Puff-log (pūf'lōg), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any one of numerous species of beautiful humming birds of the genus *Eriocnemis* having large tufts of downy feathers on the legs.

Puff-legged (-lēgd), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having a conspicuous tuft of feathers on the legs.

Puffy (fūy), *a.* 1. Swelled with air, or any soft matter; tumid with a soft substance; bloated; fleshy; as, a puffy tumor. "A very stout, puffy man." [*Thackeray*.]

2. Hence, inflated; bombastic; as, a puffy style.

Pug (pūg), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. *PUGGED* (pūgd); p. pr. & vb. n. *PUGGING*.] [Cf. G. *pucken* to thump, beat.] 1. To mix and stir when wet, as clay for bricks, pottery, etc.

2. To fill or stop with clay by tamping; to fill in or spread with mortar, as a floor or partition, for the purpose of deadening sound. See *PUGGING*, 2.

Pug, n. 1. Tempered clay; clay moistened and worked so as to be plastic.

2. A pug mill.

Pug mill, a kind of mill for grinding and mixing clay, either for brick-making or the fine arts; a clay mill.

It consists essentially of an upright shaft armed with projecting knives, which is caused to revolve in a hollow cylinder, tub, or vat, in which the clay is placed.

Pug, n. [Corrupted fr. *puck*. See *PUCK*.] 1. An elf, or a hobgoblin; also same as *PUCK*. [*Obs.*] B. *Johnson*.

2. A name for a monkey. [*Colloq.*] Addison.

3. A name for a fox. [*Prov. Eng.*] C. *Kingsey*.

4. An intimate; a crony; a dear one. [*Obs.*] Light.

5. pl. *Chaff*; the refuse of grain. [*Obs.*] Holland.

6. A prostitute. [*Obs.*] Colgrave.

7. (*Zool.*) One of a small breed of pet dogs having a short nose and head; a pug dog.

8. (*Zool.*) Any geometrid moth of the genus *Eupithecia*.

Pug-faced (-fāst), *a.* Having a face like a monkey or pug; monkey-faced.

Pugger (-gēr), *v. t.* To pucker. [*Obs.*]

Puggered (-gērd), *a.* Pucker-ed. [*Obs.*] Dr. H. *Morse*.

Pugging (-gīng), *n.* [See *PUG*, *v. t.*] 1. The act or process of working and tempering clay to make it plastic and of uniform consistency, as for bricks, for pottery, etc.

2. (*Arch.*) Mortar or the like, laid between the joists under the boards of a floor, or within a partition, to deaden sound; — in the United States usually called *deadening*.

Pugging a, *Thieving*. [*Obs.*] Shak.

Pugh (pūō), *interj.* Fashaw! pish! — a word used in contempt or disdain.

Pugil (pū'gīl), *n.* [L. *pugillus*, *pugillum*, a handful, akin to *pugnus* the fist.] As much as is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. [*Obs.*] Bacon.

Pugil-lam (-lām), *n.* [L. *pugil* a pugilist, boxer, akin to *pugnus* the fist. Cf. *PUGNACIOUS*, *FIST*.] The practice of boxing, or fighting with the fist.

Pugil-ist, *n.* [L. *pugil*.] One who fights with his fists; esp., a professional prize fighter; a boxer.

Pugil-istic (-is-tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to pugilism.

Pug-na-cious (pūg-nā'shūs), *a.* [L. *pugnax*, *act*, fr. *pugnare* to fight. Cf. *PUGILISM*, *FIST*.] Disposed to fight; inclined to fighting; quarrelsome; fighting. — **Pug-na-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Pug-na-cious-ness**, *n.*

Pug-na-tiv (-nā-tiv), *n.* [L. *pugnacitas*; cf. *F. pugnacité*.] Inclination or readiness to fight; quarrelsomeness. "A national pugnacity of character." [*Motley*.]



Puffer (*Tetodon turgidus*). (*X*)



Puffin (*Fr.*)



Pug Mill.



Pug.

Pug' nose (pūg' nōz'), *A short, thick nose; a snub nose. — Pug'-nosed* (-nōsd'), *a.*

Pug-nose eel (*Zool.*), a deep-water marine eel (*Sinenchelys canaliculata*) which sometimes burrows into the flesh of the halibut.

Puh (pū), *interj.* The same as *PUOH*.

Pulse (pūls), *a.* [See *PURSE*.] 1. Later in age, time, etc.; subsequent. [*Obs.*] "A pulse date to eternity." [*Sir M. Hale*.]

2. Puny; petty; unskilled. [*Obs.*]

3. (*Law*) Younger or inferior in rank; junior; associate; as, a chief justice and three *pulse* justices of the Court of Common Pleas; the *pulse* barons of the Court of Exchequer. [*Blackstone*.]

Pulse, n. One who is younger, or of inferior rank; a junior; esp., a judge of inferior rank.

It were not a work for *pulses* and novices. [*By. Hall*.]

Puls'ny (pūls'ny), *a.* *Pulse*; younger; inferior; petty; unskilled. [*L.*]

A *pulsny* tilter, that spurs his horse but on one side. [*Shak*.]

Pu's-sance (pūts-sans or pūts-sē; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *puissant*. See *PUISSANT*, and cf. *POTENT*, *POTANCE*, *POTENCE*.] Power; strength; might; force; potency. "Youths of puissance." [*Milton*.]

The power and puissance of the king. [*Shak*.]

Pu's-sant (-sant), *a.* [F., originally, a p. pr. formed fr. L. *posse* to be able; cf. L. *potens* powerful. See *POTENT*.] Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible; as, a *puissant* prince or empire. "Puissant deeds." [*Milton*.]

Of *puissant* nations which the world possesses. [*Spenser*.]

And worldlings in it are less merciful. And more *puissant*. [*Mrs. Browning*.]

Pu's-sant-ly, *adv.* In a *puissant* manner; powerfully; with great strength.

Pu's-sant-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being *puissant*; puissance; power.

Puit (pūit), *n.* [F. *puits*, from L. *puteus* well.] A well; a small stream; a fountain; a spring. [*Obs.*]

The puits flowing from the fountain of life. [*Jer. Taylor*.]

Puke (pūk), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. *PUKED* (pūkt); p. pr. & vb. n. *PUKING*.] [Cf. G. *spucken* to spit, and *E. spew*.] To eject the contents of the stomach; to vomit; to spew.

The infant Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms. [*Shak*.]

Puke, v. t. To eject from the stomach; to vomit up.

Puke, n. A medicine that causes vomiting; an emetic; a vomit.

Puke, a. [Etymol. uncertain.] Of a color supposed to be between black and russet. [*Shak*.]

This color has by some been regarded as the same with *puce*; but Nares questions the identity.

Puk'er (pūk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who pukes, or vomits. 2. That which causes vomiting. [*Garth*.]

Pulas (pū'lās), *n.* [*Sk. palāśa*.] (*Bot.*) The East Indian leguminous tree *Butea frondosa*. See *Gum Butea*, under *GUM*. [Written also *pules* and *pulasa*.]

Pulch'itude (pūl'krī-tūd), *n.* [L. *pulchritudo*, fr. *pulcher* beautiful.] 1. That quality of appearance which pleases the eye; beauty; comeliness; grace; loveliness. Piercing our hearts with thy *pulchritude*. [*Court of Love*.]

2. Attractive moral excellence; moral beauty. By the *pulchritude* of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. [*Ray*.]

Pule (pūl), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. *PULED* (pūld); p. pr. & vb. n. *PULING*.] [*F. pailer*; cf. L. *pipilare*, *pipire*, to peep, pip, chirp, and *E. peep* to chirp.] 1. To cry like a chicken. [*Bacon*.]

2. To whimper; to whine, as a complaining child. It becometh not such a gallant to whine and *pule*. [*Burrow*.]

Pul'er (pūl'ēr), *n.* One who pules; one who whines or complains; a weak person.

Pul'lex (pū'lēks), *n.* [L. a flea. (*Zool.*) A genus of parasitic insects including the fleas. See *FLEA*.]

Pul'i-cene (pūli-sēn), *a.* [From L. *pulex*, *pulicis*, a flea.] Pertaining to, or abounding in, fleas; pulcose.

Pul'i-cose (-kōs), *a.* [L. *pulicinos*, from *pulex*, a *Pul'i-cous* (-kūs), *a.* fleas.] Abounding with fleas.

Pul'ing (pūl'īng), *n.* A cry, as of a chicken; a whimpering or whimpering.

Leave this faint pining and lament as I do. [*Shak*.]

Puling, a. Whimpering; whining; childish.

Puling-ly, *adv.* With whimpering or complaint.

Pulk'na (pūlk'nā), *n.* A Laplander's traveling sledge. See *SLEDGE*.

Pull (pul), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. *PULLED* (pulld); p. pr. & vb. n. *PULLING*.] [*AS. pulian*; cf. L. *pulere*, and *Gael. peall*, *piol*, *spiol*.] 1. To draw; to draw, or attempt to draw, toward one; to draw forcibly.

Ne'er pull your hat upon your brows. [*Shak*.]

He put forth his hand . . . and pulled her in. [*Gen. viii. 9*.]

2. To draw apart; to tear; to rend. He hath turned aside my ways, and pulled me in pieces; he hath made me desolate. [*Lam. iii. 11*.]

3. To gather with the hand, or by drawing toward one; to pluck; as, to pull fruit; to pull flax; to pull a finch.

4. To move or operate by the motion of drawing towards one; as, to pull a bell; to pull an oar.

5. (*Horse Racing*) To hold back, and so prevent from winning; as, the favorite was pulled.

6. (*Print.*) To take or make, as a proof or impression; — hand presses being worked by pulling a lever.

7. (*Cricket*) To strike the ball in a particular manner. See *PULL*, n., 8.

Never pull a straight fast ball to leg. [*R. H. Lytton*.]

To pull and haul, to draw hither and thither. "Both are equally pulled and hauled to do that which they are unable to do." [*South*.] — To pull down, to demolish; to

destroy; to degrade; as, to pull down a house. "In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is easier to pull down than build up." *Howell*. "To raise the wretched, and pull down the proud." *Roscommon*. — To pull a flash. See under FLASH. — To pull on, to take or draw off.

Pull (pul), *v. t.* To exert one's self in an act or motion of drawing or hauling; to tug; as, to pull at a rope. To pull apart, to become separated by pulling; as, a rope will pull apart. — To pull up, to draw the reins; to stop; to halt. — To pull through, to come successfully to the end of a difficult undertaking, a dangerous sickness, or the like.

Pull, *n.* 1. The act of pulling or drawing with force; an effort to move something by drawing toward one.

I awakened with a violent pull upon the ring which was fastened at the top of my box. *Swift*.

2. A contest; a struggle; as, a wrestling pull. *Carew*.

3. A pluck; loss or violence suffered. [Poetic]

Two pulls at once; His lady banished, and a limb lopped off. *Shak.*

4. A knob, handle, or lever, etc., by which anything is pulled; as, a drawer pull; a bell pull.

5. The act of rowing; as, a pull on the river. [Colloq.]

6. The act of drinking; as, to take a pull at the beer, or the mug. [Slang] *Dickens*.

7. Something in one's favor in a comparison or a contest; an advantage; means of influencing; as, in weights the favorite had the pull. [Slang]

8. (Cricket) A kind of stroke by which a leg ball is sent to the off side, or an off ball to the on side.

The pull is not a legitimate stroke, but bad cricket. *R. A. Proctor*.

Pull (pul), *n.* [F. *poulaille*.] Poultry. [Obs.]

Pull (pul), *n.* 1. That which holds back, or causes to recede; a drawback; a hindrance.

2. (Arch.) The iron hook fixed to a casement to pull it shut, or to hold it partly open at a fixed point.

Pulled (puld or pul'd), *a.* Plucked; pulled; moulting. "A pulled hen." *Chaucer*.

Pullet (pul't), *n.* [Cf. *L. pullus* belonging to young animals. See PULLER.] Poultry. [Obs.]

Puller (pul'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, pulls.

Proud setter up and puller down of kings. *Shak.*

Pullet (pul't), *n.* [OE. *polet*, OF. *polet*, F. *poulette*, dim. of *poule* a hen, fr. *L. pullus* a young animal, a young fowl. See FOAL, and cf. POULT, POULTRY, POOL stake.] A young hen, or female of the domestic fowl.

Pullet (pul't), *n.* [Obs.] The treadle of an egg. *Shak.*

Pulley (pul'ey), *n.*; *pl.* PULLEYS (pul'ez). [F. *poulie*, perhaps of Teutonic origin (cf. PULL, *v. t.*); but cf. OE. *poline*, *poline*, pulley, LL. *polanus*, and F. *poulain*, properly, a colt, fr. *L. pullus* young animal, foal (cf. PULLEY, FOAL). For the change of sense, cf. F. *poutre* beam, originally, a filly, and E. *easel*.] (Mach.) A wheel with a broad rim, or grooved rim, for transmitting power from, or imparting power to, the different parts of machinery, or for changing the direction of motion, by means of a belt, cord, rope, or chain.

The pulley, as one of the mechanical powers, consists, in its simplest form, of a grooved wheel, called a sheave, turning within a movable frame or block, by means of a cord or rope attached at one end to a fixed point.

The force, acting on the free end of the rope, is thus doubled, but can move the load through only half the space traversed by itself. The rope may also pass over a sheave in another block that is fixed. The end of the rope may be fastened to the movable block, instead of a fixed point, with an additional gain of power, and using either one or two sheaves in the fixed block. Other sheaves may be added, and the power multiplied accordingly. Such an apparatus is called by workmen a block and tackle, or a fall and tackle. See BLOCK. A single fixed pulley gives no increase of power, but serves simply for changing the direction of motion.

Band pulley, or **Belt pulley**, a pulley with a broad face for transmitting power between revolving shafts by means of a belt, or for guiding a belt. — **Cone pulley**. See CONE PULLEY. — **Conical pulley**, one of a pair of belt pulleys, each in the shape of a truncated cone, for varying velocities. — **Fast pulley**, a pulley firmly attached upon a shaft. — **Loose pulley**, a pulley loose on a shaft, to interrupt the transmission of motion in machinery. See *Fast and loose pulleys*, under FAST. — **Parting pulley**, a belt pulley made in semicircular halves, which can be bolted together, to facilitate application to, or removal from, a shaft. — **Pulley block**. Same as BLOCK, *n.* 6. — **Pulley stile** (Arch.), the upright of the window frame into which a pulley is fixed and along which the sash slides. — **Split pulley**, a parting pulley.

Pulley, *v. t.* To raise or lift by means of a pulley. [R.] *Howell*.

Pulley (pul'ey), *n.* A kind of checked cotton or silk handkerchief.

Pulman car (pul'man kár'), [Named after Mr. Pulman, who introduced them.] A kind of sleeping car; also, a palace car; — often shortened to *Pulman*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *v. t.* [L. *pulmo-latus*, *p. p.* of *pulmo-latus* to sprout, from *pulmo-latus* a young animal,

to sprout, dim. of *pulmo-latus*. See PULLER.] To germinate; to bud; to multiply abundantly. *Warburton*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.* [Cf. F. *pulmo-latus*.] A germinating, or budding. *Dr. H. More*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] A chick; a young bird in the downy stage.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n.*; *pl.* PULMO-LATES (pul'mo-lát-ēz). [Zool.] Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, *ATE*.

Pulmo-late (pul'mo-lát), *n*

to drive: cf. *F. pulsion*.] The act of driving forward; propulsion; — opposed to suction or traction. [R.]

Pul'sive (pŭl'siv), *a.* Tending to compel; compulsory. [R.] "The pulsive strain of conscience." *Marston*.

Pul'som'e-ter (pŭl'sŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Pulse* + *-meter*.] 1. A device, with valves, for raising water by steam, partly by atmospheric pressure, and partly by the direct action of the steam on the water, without the intervention of a piston; — also called *vacuum pump*. 2. A pulsometer.

Pul't (pŭlt), *v. t.* To put. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman*.

Pul'ta'ceous (pŭl'tā'shŭs), *a.* [*Cf. F. pul'tacé*. See 1st *PULSE*.] Macerated; softened; nearly fluid.

Pul'tesse (pŭl'tēs), *n.* See *POULTICE*. [*Obs.*]

Pul'trie (pŭl'trī), *n.* Poultry. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Pul'tu (pŭl'tŭ), *n.* A vegetable substance consisting of soft, elastic, yellowish brown chaff, gathered in the Hawaiian Islands from the young fronds of tree ferns of the genus *Cibotium*, chiefly *C. Menziesii*; — used for stuffing mattresses, cushions, etc., and as an absorbent.

Pul'ver-a-ble (pŭl'ver-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reduced to fine powder. *Boyle*.

Pul'ver-a'ceous (ē'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a finely powdered surface; pulverulent.

Pul'ver-ate (pŭl'ver-āt), *v. t.* [*L. pulveratus*, *p. p.* of *pulverare* to pulverize. See *PULVERIZE*.] To beat or reduce to powder or dust; to pulverize. [*R.*]

Pul'ver-ine (-in), *n.* [*L. pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder: cf. *F. pulvéris*.] Ashes of barilla. [*Ure*.]

Pul'ver-ize ble (-īz-ā-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being pulverized; pulverable. *Barton*.

Pul'ver-iz-a'tion (-īz-ā'shŭn), *n.* [*Cf. F. pulvérisation*.] The action of reducing to dust or powder.

Pul'ver-ize (pŭl'ver-īz), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p.* *PULVERIZE* (-īz); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *PULVERIZING* (-īz'ing).] [*F. pulvériser*, *L. pulverizare*, *fr. pulvis* dust, powder. See *POWDER*.] To reduce to fine powder or dust, as by beating, grinding, or the like; as, friable substances may be pulverized by grinding or beating, but to pulverize inaleasible bodies other methods must be pursued.

Pul'ver-ize, *v. t.* To become reduced to powder; to fall to dust; as, the stone pulverizes easily.

Pul'ver-izer (-īz'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, pulverizes.

Pul'ver-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*Cf. L. pulvereus*, from *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder.] Consisting of dust or powder; like powder.

Pul'ver'u-lence (pŭl'ver'ŭ-lens), *n.* The state of being pulverulent; abundance of dust or powder; dustiness.

Pul'ver'u-lent (-lent), *a.* [*L. pulverulentus*, *fr. pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder: cf. *F. pulvéris*.] Consisting of, or reducible to, fine powder; covered with dust or powder; powdery; dusty.

Pul'vil (pŭl'vil), *n.* [*It. polviglio*, *fr. L. pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder: cf. *Sp. polvillo*.] A sweet-scented powder; pulvillio. [*Written also pulville*.] [*Obs.*] *Gay*.

Pul'vil, *v. t.* To apply pulvil to. [*Obs.*] *Congreve*.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Pul'vil'lo (pŭl'vil'lo), *n.* [*See PULVIL*.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

used, esp. in the form of powder, for smoothing and polishing. Called also *pumice stone*.

Pum'ice (pŭm'is), *a.* (*Far.*) Affected with a kind of chronic laminitis in which there is a growth of soft spongy horn between the coffin bone and the hoof wall. The disease is called *pumiced foot*, or *pumice foot*.

Pu-mi'ceous (pŭm'ish'ŭs), *a.* [*L. pumiceus*.] Of or pertaining to pumice; resembling pumice.

Pum'ice stone (pŭm'is stŏn). Same as *PUMICE*.

Pu-mi'o'l-form (pŭm'is'ŏl'fŏrm), *a.* [*Pumice* + *form*.] Resembling, or having the structure of, pumice.

Pum'mace (pŭm'mās), *n.* Same as *POMACE*.

Pum'mel (-mēl), *n. & v. t.* Same as *POMMEL*.

Pump (pŭmp), *n.* [Probably so called as being worn for pump or ornament. See *POMP*.] A low shoe with a thin sole. *Swift*.

Pump, *n.* [Akin to *D. pompe*, *G. pumpe*, *F. pompe*; of unknown origin.] An hydraulic machine, variously constructed, for raising or transferring fluids, consisting essentially of a moving piece or piston working in a hollow cylinder or other cavity, with valves properly placed for admitting or retaining the fluid as it is drawn or driven through them by the action of the piston.

Pump, *n.* [For various kinds of pumps, see *AIR PUMP*, *CHAIN PUMP*, and *FORCE PUMP*; also, under *LIFTING*, *PLUNGER*, *ROTARY*, etc.]

Circulating pump (*Steam Engine*), a pump for driving the condensing water through the casing, or tubes, of a surface condenser. — **Pump brake**. See *AB PIPE*; *II*.

Pump handle, below. — **Pump dale**. See *II* and *III*.

Pump gear, the apparatus belonging to a pump. **Totten**. — **Pump handle**, the lever, worked by hand, by which motion is given to the bucket of a pump. — **Pump head**, a semicircular appendage covering the upper wheel of a chain pump. — **Pump rod**, the rod to which the bucket of a pump is fastened, and which is attached to the brake or handle; the piston rod. — **Pump room**, a place or room at a mineral spring where the waters are drawn and drunk. [*Eng.*] — **Pump spear**. Same as *Pump rod*, above. — **Pump stock**, the stationary part, body, or barrel of a pump. — **Pump well**. (*Naut.*) See *WELL*.

Pump, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p.* *PUMPED* (pŭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *PUMPING*.] 1. To raise with a pump, as water or other liquid.

2. To draw water, or the like, from; to free from water by means of a pump; as, they pumped the well dry; to pump a ship.

3. Figuratively, to draw out or obtain, as secrets or money, by persistent questioning or plying; to question or ply persistently in order to elicit something, as information, money, etc.

But pump not me for politics. *Otway*.

Pump, *v. t.* To work, or raise water with, a pump.

Pump'ing, *a. & n.* from *PUMP*.

Pumping engine, a steam engine and pump combined for raising water. See *STEAM ENGINE*.

Pump'age (-āj; 48), *n.* That which is raised by pumps, or the work done by pumps.

The pumpage last year amounted to . . . gallons. *Sci. Amer.*

Pump'er (-ēr), *n.* One who pumps; the instrument or machine used in pumping.

Pump'er-nick-el (-nik'el), *n.* [*G.*] A sort of bread, made of unbolted rye, which forms the chief food of the Westphalian peasants. It is acid but nourishing.

Pump'pet (pŭmp'pēt), *n.* A pompet.

Pumpet ball (*Print.*), a ball for inking types; a pompet.

Pump'kin (pŭmp'kĭn or pŭmp'pĭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) See *PUMPKIN*.

Pump'kin (pŭmp'kĭn), *n.* [For older *pompion*, *pompon*, *OF. pompon*, *L. pepo*, *peponis*, *Gr. πέπων*, properly, cooked by the sun, ripe, mellow; — so called because not eaten till ripe. *Cf. Cook*, *n.*] (*Bot.*) A well-known trailing plant (*Cucurbita pepo*) and its fruit, — used for cooking and for feeding stock; a pompon.

Pump'kin seed. (*a*) The flatish oval seed of the pumpkin. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) The common pondfish.

Pum'y (pŭm'y), *a.* [*Cf. Prov. E. pummer* big, large, and *E. pomey* pommel.] Large and rounded. [*Obs.*]

A gentle stream, whose murmuring wave did play Amongst the pump stones. *Spenser*.

Pun (pŭn), *v. t.* (*See POUND to beat.*) To pound. [*Obs.*]

He would pun thee into shivers with his flat. *Shak.*

Pun, *n.* [*Cf. Pun to pound, POUND to beat.*] A play on words which have the same sound but different meanings; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of quibble or equivocation. *Addison*.

A better pun on this word was made on the Beggar's Opera, which, it was said, made Gay rich, and Rich gay. *Walpole*.

Pun, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p.* *PUNNED* (pŭnd; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *PUNNING*.] To make puns, or a pun; to use a word in a double sense, especially when the contrast of ideas is ludicrous; to play upon words; to quibble. *Dryden*.

Pun, *v. t.* To persuade or affect by a pun. *Addison*.

Punch (pŭnch), *n.* [*Hind. pānch* five, *Sk. pañcan*. So called because composed of five ingredients, viz., sugar, arrack, spice, water, and lemon juice. See *FRIVE*.] A beverage composed of wine or distilled liquor, water (or milk), sugar, and the juice of lemon, with spice or mint; — specifically named from the kind of spirit used; as *rum punch*, *claret punch*, *champagne punch*, etc.

Milk punch, a sort of punch made with spirit, milk, sugar, spice, etc. — **Punch bowl**, a large bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is served. — **Roman punch**, a punch frozen and served as an ice.

Punch, *n.* [*Abbrev. fr. punctinello*.] The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet show.

Punch and Judy, a puppet show in which a comical little

hunchbacked Punch, with a large nose, engages in altercation with his wife Judy.

Punch (pŭnch), *n.* [*Prov. E. Cf. PUNCHY*.] 1. A short, fat fellow; anything short and thick.

I . . . did hear them call their fat child punch, which pleased me mightily, that word being become a word of common use for all that is thick and short. *Pepys*.

2. One of a breed of large, heavy draught horses; as, the Suffolk punch.

Punch, *v. t.* [*OE. punchen*, perhaps the same word as *E. punish*; or cf. *E. bunch*.] To thrust against; to poke; as, to punch one with the end of a stick or the elbow.

Punch, *n.* A thrust or blow. [*Colloq.*]

Punch, *n.* [*Abbrev. fr. puncheon*.] 1. A tool, usually of steel, variously shaped at one end for different uses, and either solid, for stamping or for perforating holes in metallic plates and other substances, or hollow and sharp-edged, for cutting out blanks, as for buttons, steel pens, jewelry, and the like; a die.

2. (*Pile Driving*) An extension piece applied to the top of a pile; a dolly.

3. A prop, as for the roof of a mine.

Ball punch. See under *BELL*. — **Belt punch** (*Mach.*), a punch, or punch pliers, for making holes for lacing in the ends of driving belts. — **Punch press**. See *PUNCHING MACHINE*, under *PUNCH*, *v. t.* — **Punch pliers**, pliers having a tubular, sharp-edged steel punch attached to one of the jaws, for perforating leather, paper, and the like.

Punch, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p.* *PUNCHED* (pŭncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *PUNCHING*.] [*From PUNCH*, *n.*, a tool: cf. *F. poinçonner*.] To perforate or stamp with an instrument by pressure, or a blow; as, to punch a hole; to punch a ticket.

Punching machine, or **punching press**, a machine tool for punching holes in metal or other material; — called also *punch press*.

Punch'oon (pŭnch'ŭn), *n.* [*F. poinçon* awl, bodkin, crown, king-post, *fr. L. punctio* a pricking, *fr. punger* to prick. See *PUNCTURE*, and cf. *PUNCH* a tool, *PUNCTION*.] 1. A figured stamp, die, or punch, used by goldsmiths, cutlers, etc.

2. (*Carp.*) A short, upright piece of timber in framing; a short post; an intermediate stud. [*Off. Gloss.*]

3. A split log or heavy slab with the face smoothed; as, a floor made of punchoons. [*U. S.*] *Barthol.*

4. [*F. poinçon*, perit, the same as *poinçon* an awl.] A snail containing, sometimes 84, sometimes 120, galls.

Punch'er (pŭnch'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, punches.

Pun'chin (pŭn'chĭn), *n.* See *PUNCEON*.

Pun'chi-ne'l'o (pŭn'chĭ-nē'l'ŏ), *n.* [*It. pulcinella*, probably originally a word of endearment, dim. of *pulcino*, *pulcino*, a chicken, from *L. pulcinus*, *pulvis*. See *PULLER*.] A punch; a buffoon; originally, in a puppet show, a character represented as fat, short, and hunchbacked. *Spectator*.

Punch'y (pŭnch'y), *a.* [*Perhaps for punchy*, from *punch*. See 3d *PUNCH*.] Short and thick, or fat.

Pun'citate (pŭn'chĭtāt), *a.* [*From L. punctum* point. *Puncta* -tē (-tā-tē), *a.* See *POINT*.] 1. Pointed; ending in a point or points.

2. (*Nat. Hist.*) Dotted with small spots of color, or with minute depressions or pits.

Pun'c-tat'or (pŭn'chĭtāt'ŏr), *n.* One who marks with points. Specifically, one who writes Hebrew with points; — applied to a Masorite. *E. Robinson*.

Pun'c-tu'ar (pŭn'chĭt'ŭ-ār), *a.* Comprised in, or like, a point; exact. [*Obs. & R.*] *Sir T. Browne*.

Pun'c-tu'form (pŭn'chĭt'ŭ-fŏrm), *a.* [*L. punctum* point + *-form*.] Having the form of a point.

Pun'c-tu'lo (pŭn'chĭt'ŭ-lŏ), *n.* [*pl. PUNCTULOS* (-yŏs). [*It. puntiglio*, or *Sp. puntillo*, dim. *fr. L. punctum* point. See *POINT*, *n.*] A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms; as, the punctilios of a public ceremony.

They will not part with the least punctilio in their opinions and practices. *Fuller*.

punctual man; a punctual payment. "The race of the undeviating and punctual sun." Couper.

These sharp strokes [of a pendulum], with their inexorably steady intersection, so agree with our successive thoughts that they seem like the punctual stops counting off our very souls into the past. J. Martineau.

Punctu-al-ist (pŭnk'tŭ-əl-ist), n. One who is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies. Milton.

Punctu-al-ity (-al-ity), n. [Cf. F. *punctualité*.] The quality or state of being punctual; especially, adherence to the exact time of an engagement; exactness.

Punctu-al-ly (pŭnk'tŭ-əl-ly), adv. In a punctual manner; promptly; exactly.

Punctu-al-ness, n. Punctuality; exactness.

Punctu-ate (pŭnk'tŭ-āt; 135), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PUNCTUATED (-ētd); p. pr. & vb. n. PUNCTUATING.] [Cf. F. *punctuer*. See PUNCTUAL.] To mark with points; to separate into sentences, clauses, etc., by points or stops which mark the proper pauses in expressing the meaning.

Punctu-a-tion (-ā'shŭn), n. [Cf. F. *punctuation*.] (Gram.) The act or art of punctuating or pointing a writing or discourse; the art or mode of dividing literary composition into sentences, and members of a sentence, by means of points, so as to elucidate the author's meaning.

Punctuation, as the term is usually understood, is chiefly performed with four points: the period [.] the colon [:], the semicolon [;], and the comma [,]. Other points used in writing and printing, partly rhetorical and partly grammatical, are the note of interrogation [?], the note of exclamation [!], the parentheses (), the dash [—], and brackets []. It was not until the 18th century that an approach was made to the present system of punctuation by the Manutius of Venice. With Caxton, oblique strokes took the place of commas and periods.

Punctu-a-tive (-ā-tiv), a. Of or belonging to points of division; relating to punctuation.

The punctuative intonation of feeble cadence. Rusch.

Punctu-a-tor (-ā-tŭr), n. One who punctuates, as in writing; specifically, a punctuator.

Punctu-ist, n. A punctuator.

Punctu-late (-tŭ-lāt), a. [L. *punctulatus*, dim. of

Punctu-lated (-lāt), a. [punctum point.] Marked with small spots.

The studs here were surface punctulated, as if set all over with other studs infinitely lesser. Woodward.

Punctum (pŭnk'tŭm), n. [L. a point.] A point.

Punctum cecum [L. blind point.] (Anat.) Same as *Blind spot*, under BLIND. — **Punctum proximum**, near point. See under POINT. — **Punctum remotum**, far point. See under POINT. — **Punctum vegetativum** [L. point of vegetation] (Bot.), the terminal cell of a stem, or of a leaf bud, from which new growth originates.

Punctu-ra-tion (pŭnk'tŭ-rā'shŭn; 135), n. The act or process of puncturing. See ACUPUNCTURE.

Puncture (pŭnk'tŭr; 135), n. [L. *punctura*, fr. *pungere*, punctum, to prick. See PUNCTENT.] 1. The act of puncturing; perforating with something pointed.

2. A small hole made by a point; a slight wound, bite, or sting; as, the puncture of a nail, needle, or pin.

A lion may perish by the puncture of an asp. Rambler.

Puncture, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PUNCTURED (-tŭrd); p. pr. & vb. n. PUNCTURING.] To pierce with a small, pointed instrument, or the like; to prick; to make a puncture in; as, to puncture the skin.

Punctured (-tŭrd; 135), a. 1. Having the surface covered with minute indentations or dots.

2. (Med.) Produced by puncture; having the characteristics of a puncture; as, a punctured wound.

Pundit (pŭn'dit), n. [Hind. *pandit*, Skr. *pandita* a learned man.] A learned man; a teacher; esp., a Brahman versed in the Sanskrit language, and in the science, laws, and religion of the Hindoos; in Cashmere, any clerk or official. [Written also *pandit*.] [Indic.]

Pundit (-dī), n. [Cf. BUNDLE.] A short and fat woman; a squab. [Obs.]

Pun-ese (pŭn'ez), n. [F. *punaise*, fr. *punais* stinking, fr. L. *putere*.] (Zool.) A bedbug. [R. or Obs.]

Pung (pŭng), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] A kind of plain sleigh drawn by one horse; originally, a rude oblong box on runners. [U. S.]

Sledges or puns, coarsely framed of split saplings, and surmounted with a large crockery crate. Judd.

They did not take out the puns to-day. E. E. Hale.

Pungence (pŭn'jens), n. (See PUNGENT.) Pungency.

Pungency (-jen-sē), n. The quality or state of being pungent or piercing; keenness; sharpness; piquancy; as, the pungency of ammonia. "The pungency of menaces." Hammond.

Pungent (pŭn'jent), a. [L. *pungens*, -entis, p. pr. of *pungere*, punctum, to prick. Cf. COMFURCTION, EXFURGE, POIGNANT, POINT, n., PUNCHION, PUNCTILIO, PUNT, v. i.] 1. Causing a sharp sensation, as of the taste, smell, or feelings; pricking; biting; acrid; as, a pungent spice.

Pungent radish biting infant's tongue. Shenstone.

The pungent grains of titillating dust. Pope.

2. Sharply painful; penetrating; poignant; severe; caustic; stinging.

With pungent pains on every side. Swift.

A sharp and pungent manner of speech. Dryden.

His pungent pen played its part in rousing the nation. J. R. Green.

3. (Bot.) Prickly-pointed; hard and sharp.

Syn. — Acrid; piercing; sharp; penetrating; acute; keen; acrimonious; biting; stinging.

Pungent-ly, adv. In a pungent manner; sharply.

Pungled (pŭn'gld), a. [Etymol. uncertain.] Shriveled or shrunken; — said especially of grain which has lost its juices from the ravages of insects, such as the wheat midge, or Thrips (*Thrips cerealium*).

Pungy (pŭn'gy), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] A small sloop or shallop, or a large boat with sails.

Pun-ic (pŭn'ik), a. [L. *Punicus* pertaining to Carthage, or its inhabitants, fr. *Poeni* the Carthaginians.]

1. Of or pertaining to the ancient Carthaginians.

2. Characteristic of the ancient Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous; as, a *Punic* faith.

Yes, yes, his faith attesting nations own! 'Tis *Punic* all, and to a proverb known. H. Brooke.

Pun-ice (pŭn'is), n. (Zool.) See PUNICE. [Obs. or R.]

Pun-ice, v. t. To punish. [Obs.]

Pun-ic-ous (pŭn'ik-ŭs), a. [L. *Punicus*, fr. *Puni-* *us* Punic.] Of a bright red or purple color. [R.]

Pun-ic-ness (pŭn'ik-nēs), n. The quality or state of being puny; littleness; pettiness; feebleness.

Pun-ish (pŭn'ish), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PUNISHED (-isht); p. pr. & vb. n. PUNISHING.] [OE. *punischen*, F. *punir*, from L. *punire*, *punitum*, akin to *poena* punishment, penalty. See PAIN, and -ISH.] 1. To impose a penalty upon; to afflict with pain, loss, or suffering for a crime or fault, either with or without a view to the offender's amendment; to cause to suffer in retribution; to chasten; as, to *punish* traitors with death; a father *punishes* his child for willful disobedience.

A greater power

Now ruled him, *punished* in the shape he sinned. Milton.

2. To inflict a penalty for (an offense) upon the offender; to repay, as a fault, crime, etc., with pain or loss; as, to *punish* murder or treason with death.

3. To injure, as by beating; toommel. [Low]

Syn. — To chastise; castigate; scourge; whip; lash; correct; discipline. See CHASTEN.

Pun-ish-a-ble (-ā-bl), a. [Cf. F. *punissable*.] Deserving of, or liable to, punishment; capable of being punished by law or right; — said of persons or offenses.

That time was, when to be a Protestant, to be a Christian, was by law as *punishable* as to be a traitor. Milton.

Pun-ish-a-ble-ness, n.

Pun-ish-er (-ŭr), n. One who inflicts punishment.

Pun-ish-ment (-ment), n. 1. The act of punishing.

2. Any pain, suffering, or loss inflicted on a person because of a crime or offense.

I never gave them condign punishment. Shak.

The rewards and punishments of another life. Locke.

3. (Law) A penalty inflicted by a court of justice on a convicted offender as a just retribution, and incidentally for the purposes of reformation and prevention.

Pun-itive (pŭn'it-iv), n. [L. *punitio*; cf. F. *punitio*. See PUNISH.] Punishment. [R.] *Mir. for Mag.*

Pun-itive (pŭn'it-iv), a. Of or pertaining to punishment; involving, awarding, or inflicting punishment; as, *punitive* law or justice.

If death be *punitive*, so, likewise, is the necessity imposed upon man of toiling for his subsistence. Taylor.

We shall dread a blow from the *punitive* hand. Bagshot.

Pun-itive-ry (-t-iv-ry), a. Punishing; tending to punishment; punitive.

God... may make moral evil, as well as natural, at the same time both prudential and *punitive*. A. Tucker.

Punk (pŭnk), n. [Cf. SPUNK.] 1. Wood so decayed as to be dry, crumbly, and useful for tinder; touchwood.

2. A fungus (*Polyporus fomentarius*, etc.) sometimes dried for tinder; agaric.

3. An artificial tinder. See AMADOU, and SPUNK.

4. A prostitute; a strumpet. [Obsoles.] Shak.

Punk (pŭn'k), n. [Hind. *punkhā* a fan.] A machine for fanning a room, usually a movable fanlike frame covered with canvas, and suspended from the ceiling. It is kept in motion by pulling a cord. [Hindustan.]

[Written also *punkah*.] Malcom.

Punk (pŭn'k), n. A pumpkin. [Collog. U. S.]

Punk-ling (pŭn'k-ling), n. A young strumpet. [Obs.]

Pun-ner (pŭn'ner), n. A punster. Beau. & Fl.

Pun-net (-nēt), n. [Cf. Ir. *buinne* a shoot, branch.] A broad, shallow basket, for displaying fruit or flowers.

Pun-not-o-gy (pŭn-nōt-ō-jy), n. [Pun + -logy.] The art or practice of punning; paronomasia. [R.] Pope.

Pun-ster (pŭn'stēr), n. One who puns, or is skilled in, or given to, punning; a quibbler; a low wit.

Punt (pŭnt), v. t. [F. *punter*, or It. *puntare*, fr. L. *punctum* point. See POINT.] To play at basset, baccara, faro, or omber; to gamble.

She heard... of his *punting* at gaming tables. Thackeray.

Punt, n. Act of playing at basset, baccara, faro, etc.

Punt, n. [AS, fr. L. *ponto* punt, pontoon. See PONT-ROON.] (Naut.) A flat-bottomed boat with square ends.

It is adapted for use in shallow waters.

Punt, v. t. 1. To propel, as a boat in shallow water, by pushing with a pole against the bottom; to push or propel (anything) with exertion.

2. (Football) To kick (the ball) before it touches the ground, when let fall from the hands.

Punt, n. (Football) The act of punting the ball.

Punter (-ēr), n. [Cf. F. *ponte*. See PUNT, v. i.] One who punts; specifically, one who plays against the banker or dealer, as in baccara and faro.

Punter, n. One who punts a football; also, one who propels a punt.

Pun-till (pŭn'til), **Pun-tel** (-tēl), n. (Glass Making) See PONTRE.

Pun-to (pŭn'tŭ; It. *pōntō*), n. [It. *punto*, L. *punctum* point. See POINT.] (Fencing) A point or hit.

[*Punto diritto* [It.], a direct stroke or hit. — [*Punto reverso* [It. *reverso* reverse], a backhanded stroke. Halliwell.] "Ah, the immortal *punto*! the *punto* *reverso*!" Shak.

Pun-ty (pŭn'ty), n. (Glass Making) See PONTRE.

Pun-ty (pŭn'ty), a. [Compar. PUNICE (-ā-ŭr); superl. PUNICEST.] [F. *punice* younger, later born, OE. *punice*; punis afterwards [L. *post*; see POST] + *nē* born, L. *natus*. See NATAL, and of. PUNICE.] Imperfectly developed in size or vigor; small and feeble; inferior; petty.

A *punny* subject strikes at thy great glory. Shak.

Breezes taught to scorn our *punny* speed. Keble.

Pun-ty (pŭn'ty), n. A youth; a novice. [R.] Fuller.

Puny (pŭn), n. Same as PUNY, n., 3.

Pup (pŭp), n. [See PUPPY.] (Zool.) (a) A young dog; a puppy. (b) A young seal.

Pup, v. i. [imp. & p. p. PUPPED (pŭpt); p. pr. & vb. n. PUPPING.] To bring forth whelps or young, as the female of the canine species.

Pupa (pŭpā), n.; pl. L. PUPAE (-pē), E. PUPAS (-pās). [L. *pupa* girl, doll, puppet, fem. of *pupus*. Cf. PUPPET.] 1. (Zool.) Any insect in that stage of its metamorphosis which usually immediately precedes the adult, or imago, stage.

Among insects belonging to the higher orders, as the Hymenoptera, Diptera, Lepidoptera, the pupa is inactive and takes no food; in the lower orders it is active and takes food, and differs little from the imago except in the rudimentary state of the sexual organs, and of the wings in those that have wings when adult.

The term *pupa* is sometimes applied to other invertebrates in analogous stages of development.

2. (Zool.) A genus of air-breathing land snails having an elongated spiral shell.

Coarctate, or Obteated, pupa, a pupa which is incased in the dried-up skin of the larva, as in many Diptera. Masked pupa, a pupa whose limbs are bound down and partly concealed by a chitinous covering, as in Lepidoptera.

Pupal (pŭp'al), a. (Zool.) Of or pertaining to a pupa, or the condition of a pupa.

Pupate (pŭp'at), v. i. (Zool.) To become a pupa.

Pu-pa-tion (pŭ-pā'shŭn), n. (Zool.) The act of becoming a pupa.

Pupe (pŭp), n. [F. (Zool.)] A pupa.

Pu-pe-lo (pŭ-pē-lŭ), n. Cider brandy. [Local, U. S.]

Pu-pig-er-ous (pŭ-pij'ēr-ŭs), a. [Pupa (Zool.) Bearing or containing a pupa; — said of dipterous larva which do not molt when the pupa is formed within them.]

Pup-ile (pŭ-pil), n. [F. *pupille*, n. fem., L. *pupilla* the pupil of the eye, originally dim. of *pupa* a girl. See PUPPET, and cf. PUPIL a scholar.] (Anat.) The aperture in the iris; the sight, apple, or black of the eye. See the Note under EYE, and IUS.

Pin-hole pupil (Med.), the pupil of the eye when so contracted (as it sometimes is in typhus, or opium poisoning) as to resemble a pin hole. Dunglison.

Pup-ile, n. [F. *pupille*, n. masc. & fem., L. *pupillus*, *pupilla*, dim. of *pupus* boy, *pupa* girl. See PUPPET, and cf. PUPIL of the eye.] A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor.

Too far in years to be a *pupil* now. Shak.

Tutors should behave reverently before their pupils. L'Estrange.

2. A person under a guardian; a ward.

3. (Civil Law) A boy or a girl under the age of puberty, that is, under fourteen if a male, and under twelve if a female.

Syn. — Learner; disciple; tyro. — See SCHOLAR.

Pu-pil-age (-ā-j; 48), n. The state of being a pupil.

As sons of kings, loving in *pupilage*, Have turned to tyrants when they came to power. Tennyson.

Pu-pil-lar-ity (-lār-ity), n. [Cf. F. *pupillarité*. See PUPILLARY.] (Scots Law) The period before puberty, or from birth to fourteen in males, and twelve in females.

Pu-pil-lary (pŭ-pil-lār-ry), a. [L. *pupillaris*; cf. F. *pupillaire*. See PUPIL.] 1. Of or pertaining to a pupil or ward.

2. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

Pu-pil-lom-e-ter (-lŭm'ē-tēr), n. [L. *pupilla* pupil of the eye + *-meter*.] (Physiol.) An instrument for measuring the size of the pupil of the eye.

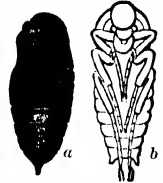
Pu-pil-lar-a (pŭ-pil-lār-ā), n. pl. [NL. See PUPILLARY.] (Zool.) A division of Diptera in which the young are born in a stage like the pupa. It includes the sheep tick, horse tick, and other parasites. Called also *Homaloptera*.

Pu-pil-lar-ous (-rŭs), a. [Pupa + L. *parere* to bring forth.] (Zool.) (a) Bearing, or containing, a pupa; — said of the matured larva, or larval skins, of certain Diptera. (b) Of or pertaining to the Pupipara.

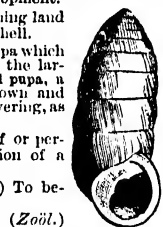
Pu-pil-lar-ous (pŭ-pil-lār-ŭs), n. pl. [NL. See PUPILLARY.] (Zool.) A group of parasitic Hymenoptera, including the Ichneumon flies, which destroy the larva and pupae of insects.

Pu-pil-lar-ous (-rŭs), a. [Pupa + L. *vorare* to devour.] (Zool.) Feeding on the pupae of insects.

Pup-pet (pŭp'ēt), n. [OE. *poppel*, OF. *poupette*; akin to F. *poupée* a doll, probably from L. *puppa*, pupa, a girl, doll, puppet. Cf. PUPPETON, PUPA, PUPIL, PUPPY.] [Written also *poppet*.] 1. A small image in the human form; a doll.



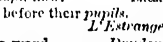
Pupa, a Lepidopterous (Salt-marsh Moth), nat. size; b Coleopterous (Ground Beetle), enlarged.



Pupa, 2 (*Pupa incana*), nat. size.



Pupigerous Larva of *Eristalis*, Nat. size.



Pupigerous Larva of *Eristalis*, Nat. size.

PURIFIER

Duke John of Brabant purchased greatly that the Earl of Flanders should have his daughter in marriage. *Id. Berners.*

2. (*Her.*) To ornament with a bordure of ermine, furs, and the like; also, with gold studs or mountings. **Purble** (pûr'pl), *n.* 1. A hem, border, or trimming. **Purplow** (-fîl), *s.* as of embroidered work.

2. (*Her.*) A border of any heraldic fur. **Purpled** (pûr'plîd), *a.* Ornamented; decorated; esp., embroidered on the edges.

Purled work (*Arch.*), delicate tracery, especially in Gothic architecture.

Purpling (pûr'plîng), *n.* Ornamentation on the border of a thing; specifically, the inlaid border of a musical instrument, as a violin.

Purge-ment (pûr'gâ-ment), *n.* [*L. purgamentum* officinarum, washings, expository sacrifice. See **PURGE**.] 1. That which is excreted; excretion. [*Obs.*] 2. (*Med.*) A cathartic; a purgative. [*Obs.*] **Bacon**.

Purge-purging (pûr'gâ-shûn), *n.* [*L. purgatio*: cf. *F. purgation*. See **PURGE**.] 1. The act of purging; the act of clearing, cleansing, or purifying, by separating and carrying off impurities, or whatever is superfluous; the evacuation of the bowels.

2. (*Law*) The clearing of one's self from a crime of which one was publicly suspected and accused. It was either canonical, which was prescribed by the canon law, the form whereof used in the spiritual court was, that the person suspected take his oath that he was clear of the matter objected against him, and bring his honest neighbors with him to make oath that they believed he swore truly; or *vulgar*, which was by fire or water ordeal, or by combat. See **ORDEAL**. **Wharton**.

Let him put me to my *purgation*. **Shak.**

Purge-tive (pûr'gâ-tîv), *a.* [*L. purgativus*: cf. *F. purgatif*.] Having the power or quality of purging; cathartic. *n.* (*Med.*) A purging medicine; a cathartic.

Purge-tive-ly, *adv.* In a purgative manner.

Purge-to-ri-al (-âs'tîr-î-âl), *a.* Of or pertaining to **PURGE**.

Purge-to-ri-â-l (-ân), *a.* purgatory; expiatory.

Purge-to-ri-an, *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of purgatory. **Boswell**.

Purge-to-ry (pûr'gâ-tî-rî), *a.* [*L. purgatorium*.] Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory. **Burke**.

Purification, *n.* [*Cf. F. purification*.] A state or place of purification; that, according to the Roman Catholic creed, place, or a state believed to exist after death, in which the souls of persons are purified by expiating such offenses committed in this life as do not merit eternal damnation, or in which they fully satisfy the justice of God for sins that have been forgiven. After this purification from the impurities of sin, the souls are believed to be received into heaven.

Purge (pûrj), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. PURGED* (pûrjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PURGING** (pûrjîng).] **[F. purger, L. purgare; purgare** *pus* *to agree to make, to do*. See **PURGE**, and **EXERT**.] 1. To cleanse, clear, or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign, or superfluous. "Till fire *purge* all things new." **Milton**.

2. (*Med.*) To operate on as, or by means of, a cathartic medicine, or in a similar manner.

3. To clarify; to defecate, as liquors.

4. To clear of sediment, as a boiler. [*It. pulcine*, steam pipe, by driving off or permitting, dim. of *f.*]

5. To clear from guilt, or from *môccens*, *pallus*, *âliâ* defilement; as, to *purge* one of guilt or *innu*, in *a*.

When that he hath *purged* you fr *short*, and *duce*.

Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be *pure*. **Ps. li. 7.**

6. (*Law*) To clear from accusation, or *his* charge of a crime or misdemeanor, as by oath or in *o* deal.

7. To remove in cleansing; to deterge; to wash away; — often followed by *away*.

Purge away our sins, for thy name's sake. **Ps. lxxix. 9.**

We'll join our cares to *purge* away *Addison*.

Purge, *v. t.* 1. To become pure, as by clarification.

2. To have or produce frequent evacuations from the intestines, as by means of a cathartic.

Purge, *n.* [*Cf. F. purge*. See **PURGE**, *v. t.*] 1. The act of purging.

The preparative for the *purge* of paganism out of the kingdom of Northumberland. **Fuller**.

2. That which purges; especially, a medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic. **Arbuthnot**.

Purger (pûr'jêr), *n.* One who, or that which, purges or cleanses; especially, a cathartic medicine.

Purger-y (-jî), *n.* The part of a sugarhouse where the molasses is drained off from the sugar.

Purging (-jîng), *a.* That purges; cleansing.

Purging flax (*Bot.*), an annual European plant of the genus *Linum* (*L. catharticum*); dwarf wild flax; — so called from its use as a cathartic medicine.

Purging, *n.* (*Med.*) The act of cleansing; excessive evacuations; especially, diarrhœa.

Purify (pûr'î), *n.* (*Chem.*) See **PURIFICATION**.

Purification (pûr'î-fî-kâ-shûn), *n.* [*F. purification*, *L. purificatio*. See **PURIFY**.] 1. The act of purifying; the act or operation of separating and removing from anything that which is impure or noxious, or heterogeneous or foreign to it; as, the *purification* of liquors, or of metals.

2. The act or operation of cleansing ceremonially, by removing any pollution or defilement.

When the days of her *purification* according to the law of Moses were accomplished. **Luke ii. 22.**

3. A cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; the extinction of sinful desires, appetites, and inclinations.

Purification-ative (pûr'î-fî-kâ-tîv), *a.* [*Cf. F. purificatif*.] Having power to purify; tending to cleanse. [*R.*] **Purification-ator** (-kâ-tîs), *n.* One who, or that which, purifies; a purifier.

Purification-atory (pt-î-fî-kâ-tî-rî), *a.* [*L. purification-arius*.] Serving or tending to purify; purificative.

Purifier (pûr'î-fî-er), *n.* One who, or that which, purifies or cleanses; a cleanser; a refiner.

Puriform (pûr'î-fôrm), *a.* [L. *puris*, *puris*, *pus* + *form*: cf. *F. puriforme*.] (*Med.*) In the form of pus.
Purify (-î), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PURIFIED (-îd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PURIFYING (-î-îng).] [*F. purifier*, L. *purificare*; *purus* pure + *ficare* (in comp.) to make. See *PURUS*, and -*fy*.] 1. To make pure or clear from material defilement, admixture, or impurity; to free from extraneous or noxious matter; as, to *purify* liquors or metals; to *purify* the blood; to *purify* the air.
 2. Hence, in figurative uses: (a) To free from guilt or moral defilement; as, to *purify* the heart.
 And fit them so
 Purified to receive him pure. *Milton*.
 (b) To free from ceremonial or legal defilement.
 And Moses took the blood, and put it upon the horns of the altar, . . . and *purified* the altar. *Lev. viii. 15*.
 Purify both yourselves and your captives. *Num. xxxi. 19*.
 (c) To free from improprieties or barbarisms; as, to *purify* a language. *Sprat*.
Purify, *v. i.* To grow or become pure or clear.
Purim (pûr'im), *n.* [*Heb.* *pûr*, *pl.* *pûrim*, a lot.] A Jewish festival, called also the Feast of Lots, instituted to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews from the machinations of Haman. *Esther ix. 26*.
Purism (pûr'iz'm), *n.* [*cf. F. purisme*.] Rigid purity; the quality of being affectedly pure or nice, especially in the choice of language; over-solicitude as to purity. "His political *purism*." *De Quincey*.
 The English language, however, . . . had even already become too thoroughly and essentially a mixed tongue for this doctrine of *purism* to be admitted to the letter. *Crack*.
Purist, *n.* [*cf. F. puriste*.] 1. One who aims at excessive purity or nicety, esp. in the choice of language. He [Fox] . . . purified his vocabulary with a scrupulously unknown to any poet. *Macculey*.
 2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek. *M. Stuart*.
Purist (pûr'ist), *n.* [*cf. F. puriste*.] 1. One of or pertaining to *purism*.
Puritan (pûr'it-an), *n.* [*From PURITY*.] 1. (*Ecol. Hist.*) One who, in the time of Queen Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts, opposed traditional and formal usages, and advocated simpler forms of faith and worship than those established by law; — originally, a term of reproach. The Puritans formed the bulk of the early population of New England.
 2. The Puritans were afterward distinguished as *Political Puritans*, *Doctrinal Puritans*, and *Puritans in Discipline*. *Hume*.
 3. One who is scrupulous and strict in his religious life; — often used reproachfully or in contempt; one who has overstrict notions.
 She would make a *puritan* of the devil. *Shak*.
Puritan, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Puritans; resembling, or characteristic of, the Puritans.
Puritanism (pûr'it-an-iz'm), *n.* The doctrines, notions, or practice of Puritans.
Puritanize (-iz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PURITANIZED (-îz-d); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PURITANIZING (-îz-îng).] To agree with, or teach, the doctrines or notions of Puritans; to conform to the practice of Puritans. *By. Montagu*.
Purity (pûr'î-tî), *n.* [*OE. purete, purte, OF. purté, F. pureté, from L. puritas, fr. purus* pure. See *PURUS*.] The condition of being pure. Specifically: (a) Freedom from foreign admixture or deleterious matter; as, the *purity* of water, of wine, of drugs, of metals. (b) Cleanliness; freedom from foulness or dirt. "The *purity* of a linen vesture." *Holyday*. (c) Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence; chastity; as, *purity* of heart or of life. (d) Freedom from any sinister or improper motives or views. (e) Freedom from foreign idioms, or from barbarous or improper words or phrases; as, *purity* of style.
Purkinje's cells (pûr'kin-jê's sêlz'). [*From J. E. Purkinje, their discoverer.*] (*Anat.*) Large ganglion cells forming a layer near the surface of the cerebellum.
Purle (pûr), *v. t.* [*Confr. fr. purple, purple*. See *PURPLE*.] To decorate with fringe or embroidery. "Nature's cradle more enshaded and *purled*." *B. Jonson*.
Purle, *n.* 1. An embroidered and puckered border; a hem or fringe, often of gold or silver twist; also, a pleat or fold, as of a hand.
 A triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with *purle* and pearl. *Str. P. Sidney*.
 2. An invention of stitches in knitting, which gives to the work a ribbed or waved appearance.
Purle stitch. Same as *PURLE*, *n.*, 2.
Purle, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PURLED (pûrld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PURLING.] [*cf. Sw. porla, and E. pur* to murmur as a cat.] 1. To run swiftly round, as a small stream flowing among stones or other obstructions; to eddy; also, to make a murmuring sound, as water does in running over or through obstructions.
 Swift o'er the rolling pebbles, down the hills,
 Louder and louder *purle* the falling rills. *Pope*.
 2. [*Perh. fr. F. perler* to *pearl*, to bead. See *PEARL*, *v. & n.*] To rise in circles, ripples, or undulations; to curl; to mantle.
 Thin winding breath which *purled* up to the sky. *Shak*.
Purle, *n.* [*See 3d PURLE*.] 1. A circle made by the motion of a fluid; an eddy; a ripple.
 Whose stream an easy breath does seem to blow,
 Which on the sparkling gravel runs in *purles*.
 As though the waves had been of silver curls. *Drayton*.

2. A gentle murmur, as that produced by the running of a liquid among obstructions; as, the *purle* of a brook.
 3. [*Perh. from F. perler, v.* See *PURLE* to mantle.] Malt liquor, medicated or spiced; formerly, ale or beer in which wormwood or other bitter herbs had been infused, and which was regarded as tonic; at present, hot beer mixed with gin, sugar, and spices. "I drank a glass of *purle* to recover appetite." *Addison*. "Drinking hot *purle*, and smoking pipes." *Dickens*.
 4. (*Zool.*) A term. [*Pro. Eng.*]
Purline (pûr'lin), *n.* [*Corrupted* (by influence of *lieu* place) fr. *OF. purlaie, porlaie* (equiv. to *L. perambulo* a survey of boundaries, originally, a going through); *por* (L. *pro*, confused, however, with *L. per* through) + *alée* a going, *F. allée*. See *PAC*, and *ALLEY*.] [*Written also pourline*.] 1. Originally, the ground near a royal forest, which, having been unlawfully added to the forest, was afterwards severed from it, and disafforested so as to remit to the former owners their rights.
 Then as a tiger, who by chance hath spied
 In some *purled* two gentle fawns at play. *Milton*.
 2. Hence, the outer portion of any place; an adjacent district; environs; neighborhood. "The *purline* of St. James." *Swift*.
 Brokers had been incessantly plying for custom in the *purline* of the court. *Macculey*.
Purline (-î-î-n), *n.* [*Etymol. uncertain*.] (*Arch.*) [*Written also pourline*.] In roof construction, a horizontal member supported on the principals and supporting the common rafters.
Purline (pûr'lin), *n.* [*See 3d PURLE*.] The motion of a small stream running among obstructions; also, the murmur it makes in so doing.
Purloin (pûr'loin), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PURLOINED (-loind); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PURLOINING.] [*OF. purloigner, porloigner*, to retard, delay; *pur, por, pour*, for (L. *pro*) + *loin* far, far off (L. *longe*). See *POLONG*, and *cf. ELONG*.] To take or carry away for one's self; hence, to steal; to take by theft; to fish.
 Had from his wakeful custody *purloined*
 The guarded gold. *Milton*.
 When did the muse from Fletcher scenes *purloin*? *Dequincy*.
Purloin, *v. i.* To practice theft; to steal. *Titus ii. 10*.
Purloin (-î-î-n), *n.* One who purloins. *Swift*.
Purparty (pûr'pâr-tî), *n.* [*OF. pourpartie; pour* for + *partie* a part; *cf. OF. purpart* a respective part.] (*Law*) A share, part, or portion of an estate allotted to a coparcener. [*Written also purpart, and purparty*.]
 I am forced to eat all the game of your *purparties*, as well as my own thirds. *Walpole*.
Purple (pûr'pl), *n.*; *pl.* PURPLES (-p'iz). [*OE. purpre, pourpre, OF. purpre, porpre, purple, F. pourpre, L. purpura* purple fish, purple dye, fr. Gr. *porphura* the purple fish, a shell from which the purple dye was obtained, purple dye; *cf. porphureos* dark (said of the sea), purple, *porphureus* to grow dark (said of the sea), to be troubled; *perh. akin to L. furere* to rage, *E. fury*: *cf. AS. purpura*. *cf. PORPHYRY, PURPURE*.] 1. A color formed by, or resembling that formed by, a combination of the primary colors red and blue.
 Arraying with reflected *purple* and gold
 The clouds that on his western throne attend. *Milton*.
 2. The ancient words which are translated *purple* are supposed to have been used for the color we call *crimson*. In the gradations of color as defined in art, *purple* is a mixture of red and blue. When red predominates it is called *violet*, and when blue predominates, *hyacinth*.
 3. Cloth dyed a purple color, or a garment of such color; especially, a purple robe, worn as an emblem of rank or authority; specifically, the purple robe or mantle worn by Roman emperors as the emblem of imperial dignity; as, to put on the imperial *purple*.
 Thou shalt make the tabernacle with ten curtains of fine twined linen, and blue, and *purple*, and scarlet. *Ex. xxvi. 1*.
 4. Hence: Imperial sovereignty; royal rank, dignity, or favor; loosely and colloquially, any exalted station; great wealth. "He was born in the *purple*." *Gibbon*.
 5. A cardinalate. See *CARDINAL*.
 6. (*Zool.*) Any species of large butterflies, usually marked with purple or blue, of the genus *Basilaria* (formerly *Ilmenitis*); as, the banded *purple* (*B. arthemis*). See *ILLUST.* under *USULA*.
 7. (*Zool.*) Any shell of the genus *Purpura*.
 7. *pl.* (*Med.*) See *PURPURA*.
 8. *pl.* A disease of wheat. Same as *EARCOCKLE*.
Purple is sometimes used in composition, esp. with participles forming words of obvious signification; as, *purple-colored*, *purple-lued*, *purple-stained*, *purple-tinted*, *purple-tinted*, and the like.
French purple. (*Chem.*) Same as *CUDBEAR*. — **Purple of Cassius**. See *CASSIUS*. — **Purple of mollusks** (*Zool.*), a coloring matter derived from certain mollusks, which dyes wool, etc., of a purple or crimson color, and is supposed to be the substance of the famous Tyrian dye. It is obtained from *Lanxina*, and from several species of *Purpura*, and *Murex*. — To be born in the *purple*, to be of princely birth; to be highborn.
Purple, *a.* 1. Exhibiting or possessing the color called *purple*, much esteemed for its richness and beauty; of a deep red, or red and blue color; as, a *purple* robe.
 2. Imperial; regal; — so called from the color having been an emblem of imperial authority.
 Hide in the dust thy *purple* pride. *Shelley*.
 3. Blood-red; bloody.
 May such *purple* tears be always shed. *Shak*.
 I view a field of blood.
 And Tiber rolling with a *purple* flood. *Dryden*.
Purple bird (*Zool.*), the European purple gallinule. See under *GALLINULE*. — **Purple copper ore**. (*Min.*) See *BORAX*. — **Purple grackle** (*Zool.*), the crow blackbird. See under *CROW*. — **Purple martin**. See under *MARTIN*. — **Purple sandpiper**. See under *SANDPIPER*. — **Purple shell**. See *LANTANA*.
Purple (pûr'pl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PURPLED (-p'ld);

p. pr. & vb. n. PURPLING.] To make purple; to dye of a purple or deep red color; as, hands *purpled* with blood.
 When more
 Purples the east.
 Reclining soft in blissful bowers,
 Purpled sweet with springing flowers. *Fenton*.
Purple heart (pûr'pl-hîrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A strong, durable, and elastic wood of a purplish color, obtained from several tropical American leguminous trees of the genus *Copaifera* (*C. pubiflora*, *bracteata*, and *officinalis*). Used for decorative veneering. See *CORAIABA*.
Purple wood (-wôd'), *n.* Same as *PURPLE HEART*.
Purplish (-plish), *a.* Somewhat purple. *Boyle*.
Purport (pûr'pôrt), *n.* [*OF. purport; pur, pour*, for (L. *pro*) + *porter* to bear, carry. See *PORT* *demeanor*.] 1. Design or tendency; meaning; import; tenor.
 The whole scope and *purport* of that dialogue. *Norris*.
 With a look so piteous in *purport*
 As if he had been loosed out of hell. *Shak*.
 2. Disguise; covering. [*Obs.*]
 For she her sex under that strange *purport*
 Did use to hide. *Spenser*.
Purport, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PURPORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PURPORTING.] [*OF. purporter, pourporter*. See *PURPORT*, *n.*] To intend to show; to intend; to mean; to signify; to import; — often with an object clause or infinitive.
 They in most grave and solemn wise unfolded
 Matter which little *purported*. *Rover*.
Purportless, *a.* Without purport or meaning.
Purpose (pûr'pûs), *n.* [*OF. purpos, pourpos, propos, L. propositum*. See *PROFOUND*.] 1. That which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished; the end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure, or exertion; view; aim; design; intention; plan.
 He will his fate *purpose* modify. *Chaucer*.
 As my eternal *purpose* hath decreed. *Milton*.
 The flighty *purpose* never is o'erlooked
 Unless the deed go with it. *Shak*.
 2. Proposal to another; discourse. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*.
 3. Instance; example. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange*.
In purpose, *of purpose, *On purpose, with previous design; with the mind directed to the object; intentionally. *On purpose* is the form now generally used.
Syn. — Design; end; intention; aim. See *DESIGN*.
Purpose, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PURPOSED (-p'ist); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PURPOSEING.] [*OF. purposer, proposer*. See *PURPOSE*.] 1. To set forth; to bring forward. [*Obs.*]
 2. To propose, as an aim, to one's self; to determine upon, as some end or object to be accomplished; to intend; to design; to resolve; — often followed by an infinitive or dependent clause.
 Did nothing *purpose* against the state. *Shak*.
 I *purpose* to write the history of England from the accession of King James the Second down to a time which is within the memory of men still living. *Macculey*.
Purpose, *v. t.* To have a purpose or intention; to discourse. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*.
Purposedly (pûr'pûst-î), *adv.* In a purposed manner; according to purpose or design; purposely.
 A poem composed *purposedly* of the Trojan war. *Holland*.
Purposeful (-pûs-ful), *a.* Important; material. "Purposeful accounts." *Tyler*. — **Purposefully**, *adv.*
Purposeless, *a.* Having no purpose or result; objectless. *By. Hall*. — **Purposeless-ness**, *n.*
Purposelessly, *adv.* With purpose or design; intentionally; with premeditation; designedly.
 In composing this discourse, I *purposelessly* declined all offensive and displeasing truths. *Atterbury*.
 So much they scorn the crowd, that if they throng
 My chance go right, they *purposelessly* go wrong. *Pope*.
Purposeor (-pûs-ôr), *n.* 1. One who brings forward or proposes anything; a proposer. [*Obs.*]
 2. One who forms a purpose; one who intends.
Purpose-sive (-pûs-îv), *a.* Having or indicating purpose or design. "Purpose-sive characters." *Bastian*.
Purposeful modification of structure in a bone. *Owen*.
 It is impossible that the frog should perform actions more *purposeful* than these. *Huxley*.
Purple (-pûr), *n. & a.* Purple. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.
Purplesture (pûr-prêst'ûr; 135), *n.* [*Probably corrupted* (see *PRAEST*) fr. *OF. pourprature, fr. pourpre* *dr.* *cf. L. purpura*. *cf. PURPURA*.] (*Law*) Wrongful encroachment upon another's property; esp., any encroachment upon, or inclosure of, that which should be common or public, as highways, rivers, harbors, forts, etc. [*Written also pourprature*.]
Purprise (pûr'prîz), *n.* [*OF. pourpris, fr. pourprendre* to take away entirely; *pour* for + *prendre* to take.] A close or inclosure; the compass of a manor. *Bacon*.
Purple (-pûr), *n.* [*L. purpure, purple fish*: *cf. F. purpura*. See *PURPLE*.] 1. (*Med.*) A disease characterized by livid spots on the skin from extravasated blood, with loss of muscular strength, pain in the limbs, and mental dejection; the purples. *Dunglison*.
 2. (*Zool.*) A genus of marine gastropods, usually having a rough and thick shell. Some species yield a purple dye.
Purple-rate (-pû-rât), *a.* Of or pertaining to *purpura*.
Purple-rate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of purpuric acid.
Purple (-pûr), *n.* [*L. purpura* purple. See *PURPLE*.] (*Her.*) Purple, — represented in engraving by diagonal lines declining from the right top to the left base of the escutcheon (or from sinister chief to dexter base).
Purple-red (pûr-pûr'îd), *a.* Of a purple color; purple.
Purple-red (-îd), *a.* A combining form signifying**



Purpura (P. lantana), from life.



Purpura.

of a purple or purple-red color. Specif. (Chem.), used in designating certain brilliant purple-red compounds of cobaltic chloride and ammonia, similar to the roseo-cobaltic compounds. See COBALIC.

Pur-pur-ic (pûr-pûr'ik), *a.* [Cf. F. *purpurique*.] 1. (Med.) Of or pertaining to purpura. *Dunglison.* 2. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, a nitrogenous acid contained in uric acid. It is not known in the pure state, but forms well-known purple-red compounds (as murexide), whence its name.

† *Purpuric acid* was formerly used to designate murexan. See MUREXAN.

Pur-pu-ria (pûr-pû-rî-n), *n.* (Chem.) A dyestuff resembling alizarin, found in madder root, and extracted as an orange or red crystalline substance.

Pur-pu-ri-a-rous (pûr-pû-rî-â), *a.* [L. *purpura* purple + *purus* to produce.] (Biol.) Producing, or connected with, a purple-colored secretion; as, the *purpuriparous* gland of certain gastropods.

Pur-pu-rog-e-nous (pûr-pû-rî-jî-n), *a.* [L. *purpura* purple + *-genous*.] (Biol.) Having the power to produce a purple color; as, the *purpurogenous* membrane, or choroid epithelium, of the eye. See *visual purple*, under VISUAL.

Purr (pûr), *v. i. & t.* To murmur as a cat. See PUR.

Purr, *n.* The low murmuring sound made by a cat; purr. See PUR.

Purre (pûr), *n.* (Zool.) The dunlin. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Purree (pûr-î), *n.* [Hind. *purî* yellow.] (Chem.) A yellow coloring matter. See EUXANTHIN.

Pur-rook (rûk), *n.* See LUDDOCK, and PARROCK.

Purse (pûrs), *n.* [OE. *purrs*, *ports*, OF. *bourse*, *borse*, *bourse*, F. *bourse*, LL. *busra*, fr. Gr. *βύρα* hide, skin, leather. Cf. *Bourse*, *Bursch*, *Bursch*, *Burskin*.] 1. A small bag or pouch, the opening of which is made to draw together closely, used to carry money in; by extension, any receptacle for money carried on the person; a wallet; a pocketbook; a portemonnaie. *Chaucer.*

Who steals my purse steals trash. *Shak.*

2. Hence, a treasury; finances; as, the public *purse*.

3. A sum of money offered as a prize, or collected as a present; as, to win the *purse*; to make up a *purse*.

4. A specific sum of money; as: (a) In Turkey, the sum of 500 piasters. (b) In Persia, the sum of 50 toman.

Light purse, or Empty purse, poverty or want of resources. — Long purse, or Heavy purse, wealth; riches. —

Purse crab (Zool.), any land crab of the genus *Birgus*, allied to the hermit crabs. They sometimes weigh twenty pounds or more, and are very strong, being able to crack coconuts with the large claw. They chiefly inhabit the tropical islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, living in holes and feeding upon fruit. Called also *palm crab*. — *Purse net*, a fishing net, the mouth of which may be closed or drawn together like a purse. *Mortimer.* — *Purse pride*, pride of money; insolence proceeding from the possession of wealth. *Ap. Hall.* —

Purse rat (Zool.), see *Packet gopher*, under *POCKET*. — *Sword and purse*, the military power and financial resources of a nation.

Purse, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *PURSED* (pûrst); p. pr. & vb. n. *PURSING*.] 1. To put into a purse.

I will go and *purse* the ducats straight. *Shak.*

2. To draw up or contract into folds or wrinkles, like the mouth of a purse; to pucker; to knit.

Thou . . . didst contract and *purse* thy brow. *Shak.*

Purse, *v. i.* To distal purse; to rob. [*Obs. & L.*]

I'll *purse* . . . I'll bet at bowling alleys. *Beau. & Fl.*

Purseful (-fûl), *n. pl.* PURSEFULS (-fûlz). All that is, or can be, contained in a purse; enough to fill a purse.

Purse-proud (-prôud), *a.* Affected with purse pride; puffed up with the possession of riches.

Purse-er (pûrs-er), *n.* [See PURSE, and cf. *BURSAER*.] 1. (Naut.) A commissioned officer in the navy who had charge of the provisions, clothing, and public moneys on shipboard; — now called *purveyor*.

2. A clerk on steam passenger vessels whose duty it is to keep the accounts of the vessels, such as the receipt of freight, tickets, etc.

3. Colloquially, any paymaster or cashier.

Purse's name (Naut.), a false name. [*Slang*]

Purse-ship, *n.* The office of purser. *Totten.*

Purse-ot (-ët), *n.* A purse or purse net. *B. Jonson.*

Purse-ness (pûr-sal-nês), *n.* State of being pursey.

Purse-ive (-siv), *a.* Pursey. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Purse-ive-ness, *n.* Purseyness. [*Obs. & R.*]

Purs-lain (pûrs-lân), *n.* Same as PURSLANE.

Purs-lane (-lân), *n.* [OF. *porcelaine*, *porcelaine* (cf. *la porcellana*), corrupted fr. *la portulaca* for *portulaca*.] (Bot.) An annual plant (*Portulaca oleracea*), with fleshy, succulent, obovate leaves, sometimes used as a pot herb and for salads, garnishing, and pickling.

Flowering purslane, or Great flowered purslane, the *Portulaca grandiflora*. See PORTULACA. — *Purslane tree*, a South African shrub (*Portulacaria Africa*) with many small opposite fleshy obovate leaves. — *Purslane*, a sea-shore plant (*Arenaria peploides*) with crowded opposite fleshy leaves. — *Water purslane*, an aquatic plant (*Ludwigia palustris*) but slightly resembling purslane.

Pur-su-a-ble (pûr-sû-â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, pursued, followed, or prosecuted. *Sherwood.*

Pur-su-al (-al), *n.* The act of pursuing; pursuit. [*R.*]

Pur-su-ance (-âns), *n.* [See PURSUANT.] 1. The act of pursuing or prosecuting; a following out or after.

Sermons are not like curious inquiries after new notions, but *pursuances* of old truths. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The state of being pursuant; consequence.

In *pursuance* of, in accordance with; in prosecution or fulfillment of.

Pur-su-ant (pûr-sû-ant), *a.* [From PURSUE: cf. OF. *poursuivant*. Cf. PURSUIVANT.] Acting in consequence or in prosecution (of anything); hence, agreeable; conformable; following; according; — with to or of.

The conclusion which I draw from these premises, *pursuant* to the query laid down, is, etc. *Waterland.*

Pur-su-ant, *adv.* Agreeably; conformably.

Pur-su-ant-ly, *adv.* Agreeably; conformably.

Pur-sue (pûr-sû), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *PURSUED* (-sûd); p. pr. & vb. n. *PURSUIVING*.] [OE. *pursuen*, *por-suen*, OF. *porsivre*, *poursivre*, *poursuir*, F. *poursuivre*, fr. L. *prosequi*; *pro* forward + *sequi* to follow. See *SUE*, and cf. *PROSECUTE*, *PURSUIVANT*.] 1. To follow with a view to overtake; to follow eagerly, or with haste; to chase; as, to *pursue* a hare.

We happiness *pursue*; we fly from pain. *Prior.*

The happiness of men lies in *pursuing*. *Longfellow.*

2. To seek; to use or adopt measures to obtain; as, to *pursue* a remedy at law.

The fame of ancient matrons you *pursue*. *Dryden.*

3. To proceed along, with a view to some end or object; to follow; to go in; as, Captain Cook *pursued* a new route; the administration *pursued* a wise course.

4. To prosecute; to be engaged in; to continue. "In-satiate to *pursue* vain war." *Milton.*

5. To follow as an example; to imitate.

6. To follow with enmity; to persecute; to call to account.

The servant is not greater than his lord. If they have *pursued* me, they shall *pursue* you also. *Wyclif* (John xv. 20).

Syn. — To follow; chase; seek; persist. See FOLLOW.

Pur-sue, *v. i.* 1. To go in pursuit; to follow.

The wicked flee when no man *pursueth*. *Prov. xxviii. 1.*

Men hotly *pursued* after the objects of their ambition. *Earle.*

2. To go on; to proceed, especially in argument or discourse; to continue. [*A Gallicism*]

I have, *pursues* Carneades, wondered chemists should not consider. *Boyle.*

3. (Law) To follow a matter judicially, as a complaining party; to act as a prosecutor. *Burrill.*

Pur-su-er (-sû-er), *n.* 1. One who pursues or chases; one who follows in haste, with a view to overtake.

2. (Ecol. & Scots Law) A plaintiff; a prosecutor.

Pur-suit (-sût), *n.* [F. *poursuite*, fr. *poursuivre*. See PURSUE, *v. t.*] 1. The act of following or going after; esp., a following with haste, either for sport or in hostility; chase; prosecution; as, the *pursuit* of game; the *pursuit* of an enemy. *Clarendon.*

Weak we are, and can not shun *pursuit*. *Shak.*

2. A following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain; endeavor to attain to or gain; as, the *pursuit* of knowledge; the *pursuit* of happiness or pleasure.

3. Course of business or occupation; continued employment with a view to some end; as, mercantile *pursuits*; a literary *pursuit*.

4. (Law) Prosecution. [*Obs.*]

That *pursuit* for tithes ought, and of ancient time did pertain to the spiritual court. *Fulcr.*

Curve of *pursuit* (Geom.), a curve described by a point which is at each instant moving towards a second point, which is itself moving according to some specified law.

Pur-su-ivant (pûr-sû-â-vant), *n.* [F. *poursuivant*, fr. *poursuivre*. See PURSUE, and cf. PURSUANT.] [Written also *poursuivant*.] 1. (Herald's College) A functionary of lower rank than a herald, but discharging similar duties; — called also *pursuivant at arms*; an attendant on the heralds. Also used figuratively.

The herald Hope, forerunning Fear, And Fear, the *pursuivant* of Hope. *Longfellow.*

2. The king's messenger; a state messenger.

One *pursuivant* who attempted to execute a warrant there was murdered. *Macaulay.*

Pur-su-ivant, *v. t.* To pursue. [*Obs. & R.*]

Their navy was *pursuivanted* after with a horrible tempest. *Fulcr.*

Pur-sy (pûr-sî), *a.* [OF. *poursif*, *pousif*, F. *pousif*, fr. *pousser* to push, thrust, leave, OF. also *poussier*; cf. F. *pousse* the heaves, asthma. See PUSH.] Fat and short-breathed; fat, short, and thick; swelled with pampering; as, *pursey* insolence. *Shak.*

Pursey and important he sat him down. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pur-te-nance (pûr-tê-nâns), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *appurtenance*.] That which pertains or belongs to something; esp., the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal. [*Obs.*]

"The *purtenances* of purgatory." *Piers Plowman.*

Roast [it] with fire, his head with his legs, and with the *purtenance* (Rev. Ver., inwards) thereof. *Ec. xii. 9.*

Pur-ru-lency (pûr-rû-lens), *n.* [L. *purulentia*; cf. F. *purulency* (-lens), *purulence*.] (Med.) The quality or state of being purulent; the generation of pus; also, the pus itself. *Arbuthnot.*

Pur-ru-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *purulentus*, fr. *pus*, *puris*, pus, matter; cf. F. *purulent*. See PUS.] (Med.) Consisting of pus, or matter; partaking of the nature of pus; attended with suppuration; as, *purulent* inflammation.

Pur-ru-lent-ly, *adv.* In a purulent manner.

Pur-ve-ance (pûr-vî-âns), *n.* [F. *pourvoir*, fr. *pourvoir*. See PURVEY, and cf. PURVEYOR.] 1. To furnish or provide, as with a convenience, provisions, or the like.

Give no odds to your foes, but do *purvey* Yourself of sword before that bloody day. *Spenser.*

2. To procure; to get.

I mean to *purvey* me a wife after the fashion of the children of Benjamin. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pur-vey, *v. t.* 1. To purchase provisions; to provide; to make provision. *Chaucer. Milton.*

2. To pander; — with to. "Their turpitude *purveys* to their malice." [*R.*]

Pur-vey-ance (pûr-vî-âns), *n.* [Cf. F. *pourvoyance*.] 1. The act or process of providing or procuring; providence; foresight; preparation; management. *Chaucer.*

The ill *purveyance* of his page. *Spenser.*

2. That which is provided; provisions; food.

3. (Eng. Law) A providing necessities for the sovereign by buying them at an appraised value in preference to all others, and even without the owner's consent. This was formerly a royal prerogative, but has long been abolished. *Wharton.*

Pur-vey-or (-ôr), *n.* [OE. *porveier*, OF. *pourveoir*, F. *pourvoyeur*. See PURVEY, and cf. *PROVIDOR*.] 1. One who provides victuals, or whose business is to make provision for the table; a victualer; a caterer.

2. An officer who formerly provided, or exacted provision, for the king's household. [*Eng.*]

3. A procurer; a pimp; a bawd. *Addison.*

Pur-view (pûr-vî), *n.* [OF. *purveir*, *pourveir*, F. *pourvoir*, provided, p. p. of OF. *porveoir*, F. *pourvoir*. See PURVEY, *v.* and cf. *PROVIDE*.] 1. (a) (Law) The body of a statute, or that part which begins with "Be it enacted," as distinguished from the preamble. *Cowell.*

(b) Hence: The limit or scope of a statute; the whole extent of its intention or provisions. *Marshall.*

Profanations within the *purview* of several statutes. *Bacon.*

2. Limit or sphere of authority; scope; extent.

In determining the extent of information required in the exercise of a particular authority, recourse must be had to the objects within the *purview* of that authority. *Madison.*

Pus (pûs), *n.* [L., akin to Gr. *πύον*, *puon*, and to E. *pus*; cf. F. *pus*. See *FOUL*, *a.*] (Med.) The yellowish white opaque creamy matter produced by the process of suppuration. It consists of innumerable white nucleated cells floating in a clear liquid.

Pus-sion (pûs-shûn), *n.* (Arm.) A piece of armor for the breast; often, an addition to, or reinforcement of, the breastplate; — called also *cuirass*.

Pussy-an (pûs-yî-ân), *n.* [*Ch. of Eng.*] The principles of Dr. Pusey and others at Oxford, England, as exhibited in various publications, esp. in a series which appeared from 1833 to 1841, designated "Tracts for the Times;" tractarianism. See TRACTARIANISM.

Pussey-ite (-is'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Puseyism.

Pussey-ite (-it), *n.* A Puseyite.

Pussey-ite, *n.* One who holds the principles of Puseyism; — often used opprobriously.

Push (push), *n.* [Probably F. *pouche*. See *POUCH*.] A pustule; a pimple. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*] *Bacon.*

Push, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *PUSHED* (push't); p. pr. & vb. n. *PUSHING*.] [OE. *possen*, *pussen*, F. *pousser*, fr. L. *pulsare*, *v. intens.* fr. *pellere*, *pulsus*, to beat, knock, push. See *PULSA* beating, and cf. *PUSHER*.] 1. To press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure; to endeavor to drive by steady pressure, without striking; — opposed to *draw*.

Sidelong had *pushed* a mountain from his seat. *Milton.*

2. To thrust the points of the horns against; to gore. If the ox shall *push* a manservant or maidservant, the ox shall be stoned. *Ex. xxi. 28.*

3. To press or urge forward; to drive; to *push* an objection too far. "To *push* his fortune." *Dryden.*

Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions as are apt to procure honor to the actor. *Spectator.*

We are *pushed* for an answer. *Swift.*

4. To bear hard upon; to perplex; to embarrass.

5. To importune; to press with solicitation; to tease.

To *push* down, to overthrow by pushing or impulse.

Push, *v. i.* 1. To make a thrust; to shove; as, to *push* with the horns or with a sword. *Shak.*

2. To make an advance, attack, or effort; to be energetic; as, a man must *push* in order to succeed.

At the time of the end shall the king of the south *push* at him; and the king of the north shall come against him. *Dan. xii. 40.*

War seemed asleep for nine long years; at length Both sides resolved to *push*, we tried our strength. *Dryden.*

3. To burst out, as a bud or shoot.

To *push* on, to drive or urge forward; to hasten.

The rider *pushed* on at a rapid pace. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. To thrust with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a thing.

2. Any thrust, pressure, impulse, or force applied; a shove; as, to give the ball the first *push*. [*Obs.*]

3. An assault or attack; an effort; an attempt; hence, the time or occasion for action.

Exact reformation is not perfected at the first *push*. *Milton.*

When it comes to the *push*, 'tis no more than talk. *L'Estrange.*

4. The faculty of overcoming obstacles; aggressive energy; as, he has *push*, or he has no *push*. [*Collog.*]

Syn. — See THRUST.

Push-er (-ër), *n.* One who, or that which, pushes.

Push-ing, *a.* Pressing forward in business; enterprising; driving; energetic; also, forward; officious; intrusive. — **Push-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Push-pin (-pîn'), *n.* A child's game played with pins. *L'Estrange.*

Pu-sil (pû-sîl), *a.* [L. *pusillus* very little.] Very small; little; petty. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pu-sil-la-nim'i-ty (-lâ-nîm'î-tî), *n.* [L. *pusillanimitas*; cf. F. *pusillanimité*.] The quality of being pusillanimous; weakness of spirit; cowardliness.

The badge of pusillanimity and cowardice. *Shak.*

It is obvious to distinguish between an act of . . . pusillanimity and an act of great modesty or humility. *South.*

Syn. — Cowardliness; cowardice; fear; timidity.

Pu-sil-lan'i-mous (-lân'î-mîs), *a.* [L. *pusillanimitas*; pusillus very little (dim. of *pusus* a little boy; cf. *puer* a boy, E. *puerile*) + *animus* the mind; cf. F. *pusillanimité*. See ANIMOSITY.] 1. Destitute of a manly or

courageous strength and firmness of mind; of weak spirit; mean-spirited; spiritless; cowardly; — said of persons; as, a *pusillanimous* prince.

2. Evincing, or characterized by, weakness of mind, and want of courage; feeble; as, *pusillanimous* counsels. "A low and *pusillanimous* spirit." Burke.

Syn. — Cowardly; feebly; mean-spirited; faint-hearted; timid; weak; feeble.

Pu'sil-lan'i-mous-ly (pū'sil-lan'f-mūs-ly), *adv.* With pusillanimity.

Pu'sil-lan'i-mous-ness, *n.* Pusillanimity.

Pus'ley (pūs'ly), *n.* (Bot.) Purslane. [Collog. U. S.]

Puss (pus), *n.* [Cf. D. *poes*, Ir. & Gael. *pus*.] 1. A cat; — a fondling appellation.

2. A hare; — so called by sportsmen.

Puss in the corner, a game in which all the players but one occupy corners of a room, or certain goals in the open air, and exchange places, the one without a corner endeavoring to get corner while it is vacant, leaving some other without one. — **Puss moth** (Zool.), any one of several species of stout bony-headed moths belonging to *Cerura*, *Harpigia*, and allied genera, esp. *Harpigia vinuli*, of Europe. The larvae are hump-backed, and have two caudal appendages.

Pussy (y), *n.* [Dim. of *puss*.] 1. A pet name for a cat; also, an endearing name for a girl.

2. A catkin of the pussy willow.

3. The game of *tip-cat*; — also called *pussy cat*.

Pussy willow (Bot.), any kind of willow having large cylindrical catkins clothed with long glossy hairs, especially the American *Salix discolor*; — called also *glaucous willow*, and *swamp willow*.

Pussy (pūs'sy), *a.* See **Pussy**. [Collog. or Low]

Pus'tu-lant (pūs'tū-lant; 135), *a.* [L. *putulans*, p. pr. See **PUTULANT**, v. t.] (Med.) Producing pustules.

— *n.* A medicine that produces pustules, as croton oil.

Pus'tu-lar (lār), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to pustules; as, *pustular* eruptions.

2. Covered with pustulelike prominences; pustulate.

Pus'tu-late (lāt), *v. t.* [L. *putulatus*, p. p. of *putulare* to blister, fr. *putula*. See **PUTULE**.] To form into pustules, or blisters.

Pus'tu-late (pūs'tū-lāt), *a.* Covered with pustulelike

Pus'tu-late (lāt), *a.* Prominences; pustular; pustulous; as, a *pustulate* leaf; a *pustulate* shell or coral.

Pus'tu-la-tion (lā'shūn), *n.* [L. *putulatio*.] The act of producing pustules; the state of being pustulated.

Pus'tule (pūs'tūl; 135), *n.* [L. *putula*, and *putula*; cf. F. *putule*.] (Med.) A vesicle or an elevation of the cuticle with an inflamed base, containing pus.

Malignant pustule. See under **MALIGNANT**.

Pus'tu-lous (tū-lūs), *a.* [L. *putulosus*, fr. *putula* a pustule; cf. F. *putuleux*.] Resembling, or covered with, pustules; pustulate; pustular.

Put (put), *v.* [See **PUT**.] A pit. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Put, *obs.* 3d pers. sing. pres. of **PUT**, contracted from *puteth*.

Put (pūt), *n.* [Cf. W. *put* any short thing, *put o*

dilyn a equal of a person, *putog* a short, thick woman.] A rustic; clown; an awkward or uncouth person.

Queer country puts extol Queen Bees's reign. Branstetter.

What droll puts the citizens seem in all. F. Harrison.

Put (put), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. **PUT**; p. pr. & vb. n. **PUTTING**.] [A. S. *puttan* to thrust; cf. Dan. *putte* to put, to put into, *fræs*, *putte*; porh. akin to W. *putio* to butt, poke, thrust; cf. also Gael. *put* to push, thrust, and E. *potter*, v. t.] 1. To move in any direction; to impel; to thrust; to push; — nearly obsolete, except with adverbs, as with *by* (*to put by* = to thrust aside; to divert); or with *forth* (*to put forth* = to thrust out).

His chief designs are . . . to put thee by from thy spiritual employment. Jer. Taylor.

2. To bring to a position or place; to place; to lay; to set; figuratively, to cause to be or exist in a specified relation, condition, or the like; to bring to a stated mental or moral condition; as, to *put* one in fear; to *put* a theory in practice; to *put* an enemy to flight.

In which this present dignity, Chaucer.

I will put enmity between thee and the woman. Gen. iii. 15.

He put no trust in his servants. Job iv. 18.

When God into the hands of thy deliverer

Puts invincible might. Milton.

In the mean time other measures were put in operation. Sparks.

3. To attach or attribute; to assign; as, to *put* a wrong construction on an act or expression.

4. To lay down; to give up; to surrender. [Obs.]

No man hath more love than this, that a man put his life for his friends. Wyclif (John xv. 13).

5. To set before one for judgment, acceptance, or rejection; to bring to the attention; to offer; to state; to express; figuratively, to assume; to suppose; — formerly sometimes followed by *that* introducing a proposition; as, to *put* a question; to *put* a case.

Let us now put that ye have leave. Chaucer.

Put the perception and you put the mind. Berkeley.

These verses, originally Greek, were put in Latin. Milton.

All this is ingeniously and ably put. Hare.

6. To incite; to entice; to urge; to constrain; to oblige.

These wretches put us upon all mischief. Swift.

Put me not to use the carnal weapon in my own defense. Sir W. Scott.

Thank him who puts me, loath, to this revenge. Milton.

7. To throw or cast with a pushing motion "overhand," the hand being raised from the shoulder; a practice in athletics; as, to *put* the shot or weight.

8. (Mining) To convey coal in the mine, as from the working to the tramway. Raymond.

Put case, formerly, an elliptical expression for, *put* or suppose the case to be.

Put case that the soul after departure from the body may live. Isp. Hall.

— **To put about** (Naut.), to turn, or change the course of, as a ship. — **To put away**: (a) To renounce; to discard; to expel. (b) To divorce. — **To put back**: (a) To push or thrust backwards; hence, to hinder; to delay. (b) To refuse; to deny.

Coming from thee, I could not put him back. Shak.

(c) To set, as the hands of a clock, to an earlier hour.

(d) To restore to the original place; to replace. — **To put by**: (a) To turn, set, or thrust, aside. "Smiling put the question by." Tennyson. (b) To lay aside; to keep; to store up; as, to *put by* money. — **To put down**: (a) To lay down; to deposit; to set down. (b) To lower; to diminish; as, to *put down* prices. (c) To deprive of position or power; to put a stop to; to suppress; to abolish; to confute; as, to *put down* rebellion or traitors.

Mark, now, how a plain tale shall put you down. Shak.

Sugar hath put down the use of honey. Bacon.

(d) To subscribe; as, to *put down* one's name. — **To put forth**: (a) To thrust out; to extend, as the hand; to cause to come or push out; as, a tree *puts forth* leaves. (b) To make manifest; to develop; also, to bring into action; to exert; as, to *put forth* strength. (c) To propose, as a question, a riddle, and the like. (d) To publish, as a book. — **To put forward**: (a) To advance to a position of prominence or responsibility; to promote. (b) To cause to make progress; to aid. (c) To set, as the hands of a clock, to a later hour. — **To put in**: (a) To introduce among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.) To restore, as a dislocated arm, to its place. — **To put on**: (a) To lay aside; to discard; as, to *put on* a robe; to *put on* among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing. (b) (Naut.) To

Putrescent (pŭ-trĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *putrescens*, *p. pr.* of *putrescere* to grow rotten, *v. incho.* fr. *putrere* to be rotten. See **PUTRID**.] 1. Becoming putrid or rotten. Externally powerful, although putrescent at the core. *Molloy*.

2. Of or pertaining to the process of putrefaction; as, a putrescent smell.

Putrescent (pŭ-trĕs'sent), *a.* Capable of putrefaction; liable to become putrid; *v.* *putrescere*, to putrefy.

Putrescent (pŭ-trĕs'sent), *n.* A substance, usually nitrogenous, which is liable to undergo decomposition when in contact with air and moisture at ordinary temperatures.

Putrescent (pŭ-trĕs'sent), *n.* (Physiol. Chem.) A nontoxic diamine, $C_4H_{12}N_2$, formed in the putrefaction of the flesh of mammals and some other animals.

Putrid (pŭ-trĭd), *a.* [L. *putridus*, fr. *putrere* to be rotten, *fr. puter*, or *putris*, rotten, *fr. putrere* to stink, to be rotten: cf. *F. putride*. See **PUS**, **FOUR**, *a.*] 1. Tending to decomposition or decay; decomposed; rotten; — said of animal or vegetable matter; as, putrid flesh. See **PUTREFACTION**.

2. Indicating or proceeding from a decayed state of animal or vegetable matter; as, a putrid smell.

Putrid fever (Med.), typhus fever; — so called from the decomposing and offensive state of the discharges and diseased textures of the body. — **Putrid sore throat** (Med.), a gangrenous inflammation of the fauces and pharynx.

Putridity (pŭ-trĭd'itē), *n.* [Cf. *F. putridité*.] The quality of being putrid; putrefaction; rottenness.

Putridness (pŭ-trĭd'nēs), *n.* Putridity. *Floyer*.

Putrid-lac (pŭ-trĭ-lāk'lē), *a.* [See **PUTRESCENT**.] Putrefied. [Obs.]

What vermin bred of putrefied slime. *Marston*.

Putrid-ol (pŭ-trĭd'ol), *n.* Putrefaction.

Putridity (pŭ-trĭd'itē), *v. t. & i.* To putrefy.

Putrid-lage (pŭ-trĭd'lā), *n.* [F. *putridage*, L. *putridago* putrefaction.] That which is undergoing putrefaction; the products of putrefaction.

Putry (pŭ-trĭ), *a.* Putrid. [Obs.] *Marston*.

Putry (pŭ-trĭ), *n.* Putrefaction. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

Putter (pŭ-tĕr), *n.* 1. One who puts or places.

2. Specifically, one who pushes the small wagons in a coal mine, and the like. [Prov. Eng.]

Putter (pŭ-tĕr), *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **PUTTERED** (-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PUTTERING**.] [See **POTTER**.] To act inefficiently or idly; to trifle; to putter.

Putter-on (pŭ-tĕr'ŏn), *n.* An instigator. *Shak.*

Putty (pŭ-tĭ), *n.* One who putties; a glazier.

Puttying (pŭ-tĭ'ing), *n.* The throwing of a heavy stone, shot, etc., with the hand raised or extended from the shoulder; — originally, a Scottish game.

Putting stone, a heavy stone used in the game of putting.

Puttock (pŭt'tŭk), *n.* [Cf. *POUT* a young bird, *POUTER*.] (Zool.) (a) The European kite. (b) The buzzard. (c) The marsh harrier. [Prov. Eng.]

Puttock (pŭt'tŭk), *n.* [See **PUTTEROCK**.] [Obs.]

Putty (pŭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *potée*, fr. *pot* pot; what was formerly called putty being a substance resembling what is now called putty powder, and in part made of the metal of old pots. See **POT**.] A kind of thick paste or cement compounded of whiting, or soft carbonate of lime, and linseed oil, when applied beaten or kneaded to the consistency of dough, — used in fastening glass in sashes, stopping crevices, and for similar purposes.

Putty powder, an oxide of tin, or of tin and lead in various proportions, much used in polishing glass, metal, precious stones, etc.

Putty, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **PUTTED** (-tĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PUTTING**.] To cement, or stop, with putty.

Putty-faced (-fāst'), *a.* White-faced; — used contemptuously. *Clarke*.

Putty-root (pŭ-tĭ-rŏt), *n.* (Bot.) An American orchidaceous plant (*Aplectrum hyemale*) which flowers in early summer. Its slender naked rootstock produces each year a solid corm, filled with exceedingly glutinous matter, which sends up later a single large oval evergreen-plated leaf. Called also *Adam-and-Eve*.

Put-up (pŭt'ŭp), *a.* Arranged; plotted; — in a bad sense; as, a put-up job. [Colloq.]

Puŷ (pŭt'), *n.* See **FOY**.

Puŷal (pŭz'āl), *n.* [Cf. *F. pucelle* a virgin.] A harlot; a drab; a husky. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Puŷale (pŭz'āl), *n.* [For *opposal*, in the sense of problem. See **OPPOSE**, *Post.*, *v.*] 1. Something which perplexes or embarrasses; especially, a toy or a problem contrived for testing ingenuity; also, something exhibiting marvelous skill in making.

2. The state of being puzzled; perplexity; as, to be in a puzzle.

Puŷale, *v. t.* [Imp. & *p. p.* **PUZZLED** (-z'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PUZZLING** (-z'ing).] 1. To perplex; to confuse; to embarrass; to put to a stand; to nonplus.

A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in puzzling others. *Dr. H. More*.

He is perpetually puzzled and perplexed amidst his own blunders. *Addison*.

2. To make intricate; to entangle.

They disentangle from the puzzled skein. *Cowper*.

The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate, puzzled in mazes, and perplexed with error. *Addison*.

3. To solve by ingenuity, as a puzzle; — followed by *out*; as, to puzzle out a mystery.

Syn. — To embarrass; perplex; confuse; bewilder; confound. See **EMBARRASS**.

Puŷle, *v. t.* 1. To be bewildered, or perplexed.

A puzzling fool, that needs nothing. *L'Estrange*.

2. To work, as at a puzzle; as, to puzzle over a problem.

Puŷle-dom (-dŭm), *n.* The domain of puzzles; puzzles, collectively. *C. Kingsley*.

Puŷle-headed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having the head full of confused notions. *Johnson*.

Puŷle-ment (-ment), *n.* The state of being puzzled; perplexity. *Miss Miford*.

Puz'ler (pŭz'ālēr), *n.* One who, or that which, puzzles or perplexes.

Hebrew, the general puzzler of old heads. *Brome*.

Puz'ling-ly (-z'ing-lē), *adv.* In a puzzling manner.

Puz'zo-lan (pŭz'zŏ-lān), *n.* See **POZZOLANA**.

Puz'zo-la-na (-lā'nā), *n.* See **POZZOLANA**.

Puŷ-mi-a (pŭt's-mĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pus* pus + *alma* blood.] (Med.) A form of blood poisoning produced by the absorption into the blood of morbid matters usually originating in a wound or local inflammation. It is characterized by the development of multiple abscesses throughout the body, and is attended with irregularly recurring chills, fever, profuse sweating, and exhaustion.

Puŷ-mic (-mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to pyæmia; of the nature of pyæmia.

Puŷ-nas-plā-e-an (pŭk'nās-plā'dĕ-an), *a.* [Gr. *πυκνός* thick, crowded + *ἀντις*, -dōs, a shield.] (Zool.) Having the posterior side of the tarsus covered with small irregular scales; — said of certain birds.

Puŷ-nid-tūm (pŭk'nĭd-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **PYCNIDIA** (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. *πυκνός* crowded.] (Bot.) One of certain minute sporiferous organs found in fungi of the order *Pyrenomyces*.

Puŷ-nite (pŭk'nĭt), *n.* [Gr. *πυκνός* thick.] (Min.) A massive subvolcanic variety of topaz.

Puŷ-no-dont (pŭk'nŏ-dŏnt), *n.* [Gr. *πυκνός* thick, crowded + *δόντις*, a tooth.] (Paleont.) Any fossil fish belonging to the Pycnodontini. They have numerous small, flat teeth, adapted for crushing.

Puŷ-no-dont'ni (-dŏnt'ni), *n. pl.* [NL.] (Zool.) An extinct order of ganoid fishes. They had a compressed body, covered with dermal ribs (*pleurolepidia*) and with enameled rhomboidal scales.

Puŷ-nog-ō-nid (pŭk'nŏg'ŏ-nĭd), *n.* (Zool.) One of the Pycnogonida.

Puŷ-nog-ō-nid (pŭk'nŏg'ŏ-nĭd), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πυκνός* thick, crowded + *γόνυ* knee.] (Zool.) A class of marine arthropods in which the body is small and thin, and the eight legs usually very long; — called also *Pantopoda*.

The abdomen is rudimentary, and the triangular mouth is at the end of a tubular proboscis. Many of them live at great depths in the sea, and the largest of them measure two feet across the extended legs.

Puŷ-nom'e-ter (pŭk'nŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *πυκνός* dense, One of the Pycnogonida compact + *-meter*.] (Physics) (*Phorichidium maxillare*, female, x 2. A specific gravity bottle; a standard flask for measuring and comparing the densities of liquids. [Also written *pycnometer*.]

Puŷ-no-stylē (pŭk'nŏs-tĭl), *a.* [Gr. *πυκνός* with the pillars close together; *πυκνός* close + *στυλος* a column, pillar: cf. *F. pycnostyle*.] (Anc. Arch.) See under **INTERCOLUMNATION**. — *n.* A pycnostyle colonnade.

Puŷ (pŭ), *n.* See **2d PIS** (b).

Puŷ-bald (pŭt'sbald'), *a.* See **PISBALD**.

Puŷ-e-litis (pŭt'sĕ-lĭtĭs), *n.* [Gr. *πυλός* basin + *-itis*.] (Med.) Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.

Puŷ-mi-a (pŭt's-mĭ-ā), *n.* (Med.) See **PUŷMIA**.

Puŷot (pŭt's), *n.* A magpie; a plot. [Prov. Eng.] Here cometh the worthy prelate as per as a puppet. *Sir W. Scott*.

Puŷgal (pŭg'āl), *a.* [Gr. *πυγῆ* the rump.] (Anat.) Situated in the region of the rump, or posterior end of the backbone; — applied especially to the posterior median plates in the carapace of chelonians.

Puŷgarg (pŭg'ārg), *n.* [L. *pygargus*, Gr. *πυγάργος* (pŭt's-gār'gŏs), *n.* *πυγάργος*, literally, white rump; *πυγῆ* the rump + *ἀργός* white: cf. *F. pygargue*.] 1. (Zool.) A quadruped, probably the addax, an antelope having a white rump. *Deut.* xiv. 5.

2. (Zool.) (a) The female of the hen harrier. (b) The sea eagle.

Puŷ-gid-tūm (pŭt'sĭd-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **PYCNIDIA** (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. *πυκνός*, dim. of *πυγῆ* the rump.] (Zool.) The caudal plate of trilobites, crustaceans, and certain insects. See **ILLUSTR.** of **LIMULUS** and **TRILOBITE**.

Puŷmy (pŭt'mĭ), *a.* [L. *pygmaeus*. See **PYGMEAN**.] Of or pertaining to a pygmy; resembling a pygmy or dwarf; dwarfish; very small. "Like that *Pygmean* race." *Milton*.

Pygmy antelope (Zool.), the kienecoboc. — **Pygmy goose** (Zool.), any species of very small geese of the genus *Nettastus*, native of Africa, India, and Australia. — **Pygmy owl** (Zool.), the guinea. — **Pygmy parrot** (Zool.), any one of several species of very small green parrots (*Nasierus*), native of New Guinea and adjacent islands. They are not larger than sparrows.

Pygmy, *n.*; *pl.* **PYGMIES** (-mĭz). [L. *pygmaeus*, Gr. *πυγμαίος*, fr. *πυγῆ* the fist, a measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles, about 13½ inches. Cf. **PYGMAEON**, *Fr.*] (Written also *pygmy*.) 1. (Class. Myth.) One of a fabulous race of dwarfs who waged war with the cranes, and were destroyed.

2. Hence, a short, insignificant person; a dwarf.

Pygmies are pygmies still, though perched on Alps.

And pyramids are pyramids in vales. *Young*.

Pyŷgo-bran'ohi-a (pŭt's-gŏ-brān'ŏhĭ-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πυγῆ* the rump + *βράγχιον* a gill.] (Zool.) A division of ophiobranchiate mollusks having the branchiae in a wreath or group around the anal opening, as in the genus *Doris*.

Pyŷgo-pod (pŭt's-gŏ-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. *πυγῆ* rump + *-pod*.] 1. (Zool.) One of the Pygopoda.

One of the Pygopoda (*Isa ramocia*), b. *Gills* surrounding the anus + *Rhinophore*.

Pyŷma (pŭt'mā), *n.* [Gr. *πυγμαίος*, fr. *πυγῆ* the fist, a measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles, about 13½ inches. Cf. **PYGMAEON**, *Fr.*] (Written also *pygmy*.) 1. (Class. Myth.) One of a fabulous race of dwarfs who waged war with the cranes, and were destroyed.

2. Hence, a short, insignificant person; a dwarf.

Pygmies are pygmies still, though perched on Alps.

And pyramids are pyramids in vales. *Young*.

Pyŷgo-bran'ohi-a (pŭt's-gŏ-brān'ŏhĭ-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πυγῆ* the rump + *βράγχιον* a gill.] (Zool.) A division of ophiobranchiate mollusks having the branchiae in a wreath or group around the anal opening, as in the genus *Doris*.

Pyŷgo-pod (pŭt's-gŏ-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. *πυγῆ* rump + *-pod*.] 1. (Zool.) One of the Pygopoda.

One of the Pygopoda (*Isa ramocia*), b. *Gills* surrounding the anus + *Rhinophore*.

Pyŷma (pŭt'mā), *n.* [Gr. *πυγμαίος*, fr. *πυγῆ* the fist, a measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles, about 13½ inches. Cf. **PYGMAEON**, *Fr.*] (Written also *pygmy*.) 1. (Class. Myth.) One of a fabulous race of dwarfs who waged war with the cranes, and were destroyed.

2. Hence, a short, insignificant person; a dwarf.

Pygmies are pygmies still, though perched on Alps.

And pyramids are pyramids in vales. *Young*.

Pyŷgo-bran'ohi-a (pŭt's-gŏ-brān'ŏhĭ-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πυγῆ* the rump + *βράγχιον* a gill.] (Zool.) A division of ophiobranchiate mollusks having the branchiae in a wreath or group around the anal opening, as in the genus *Doris*.

Pyŷgo-pod (pŭt's-gŏ-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. *πυγῆ* rump + *-pod*.] 1. (Zool.) One of the Pygopoda.

One of the Pygopoda (*Isa ramocia*), b. *Gills* surrounding the anus + *Rhinophore*.

Pyŷma (pŭt'mā), *n.* [Gr. *πυγμαίος*, fr. *πυγῆ* the fist, a measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles, about 13½ inches. Cf. **PYGMAEON**, *Fr.*] (Written also *pygmy*.) 1. (Class. Myth.) One of a fabulous race of dwarfs who waged war with the cranes, and were destroyed.

2. Hence, a short, insignificant person; a dwarf.

Pygmies are pygmies still, though perched on Alps.

2. (Zool.) Any species of serpentine lizards of the family *Pygopodidae*, which have rudimentary hind legs near the anal cleft, but lack fore legs.

Pyŷgo-dŏs (pŭt's-gŏ-dŏs), *n. pl.* [NL.] (Zool.) A division of swimming birds which includes the grebes, divers, auks, etc., in which the legs are placed far back.

Pyŷgo-dŏus (-dŏs), *a.* (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Pygopoda.

Pyŷgo-stylē (pŭt's-gŏ-stĭl), *n.* [Gr. *πυγῆ* the rump + *στυλος* a pillar.] (Anat.) The plate of bone which forms the posterior end of the vertebral column in most birds; the plowshare bone; the vomer. It is formed by the union of a number of the last caudal vertebrae, and supports the uropigium.

Pyŷin (pŭt'in), *n.* [Gr. *πύον* pus.] (Physiol. Chem.) An albuminoid constituent of pus, related to mucin, possibly a mixture of substances rather than a single body.

Pyŷ-ja-ma (pŭt's-jā-mā), *n.* Hind. *pīr-jāma*, literally, leg clothing. In India and Persia, thin loose trousers or drawers; in Europe and America, drawers worn at night, or a kind of nightdress with legs. [Written also *payjama*.]

Pyŷkar (pŭt'skĕr), *n.* An ancient English fishing boat.

Pyŷla (pŭt'lā), *n.*; *pl.* **PYŷLÆ** (-læ), **PYŷLAS** (-lās). [NL., fr. Gr. *πύλη* an entrance.] (Anat.) The passage between the iter and optocoele in the brain.

Pyŷlon (pŭt'lŏn), *n.* [Gr. *πύλος* pus.] (Physiol. Chem.) An albuminoid constituent of pus, related to mucin, possibly a mixture of substances rather than a single body.

Pyŷ-ja-ma (pŭt's-jā-mā), *n.* Hind. *pīr-jāma*, literally, leg clothing. In India and Persia, thin loose trousers or drawers; in Europe and America, drawers worn at night, or a kind of nightdress with legs. [Written also *payjama*.]

Pyŷkar (pŭt'skĕr), *n.* An ancient English fishing boat.

Pyŷla (pŭt'lā), *n.*; *pl.* **PYŷLÆ** (-læ), **PYŷLAS** (-lās). [NL., fr. Gr. *πύλη* an entrance.] (Anat.) The passage between the iter and optocoele in the brain.

Pyŷlon (pŭt'lŏn), *n.* [Gr. *πύλος* pus.] (Physiol. Chem.) An albuminoid constituent of pus, related to mucin, possibly a mixture of substances rather than a single body.

Pyŷ-ja-ma (pŭt's-jā-mā), *n.* Hind. *pīr-jāma*, literally, leg clothing. In India and Persia, thin loose trousers or drawers; in Europe and America, drawers worn at night, or a kind of nightdress with legs. [Written also *payjama*.]

Pyŷkar (pŭt'skĕr), *n.* An ancient English fishing boat.

Pyŷla (pŭt'lā), *n.*; *pl.* **PYŷLÆ** (-læ), **PYŷLAS** (-lās). [NL., fr. Gr. *πύλη* an entrance.] (Anat.) The passage between the iter and optocoele in the brain.

Pyŷlon (pŭt'lŏn), *n.* [Gr. *πύλος* pus.] (Physiol. Chem.) An albuminoid constituent of pus, related to mucin, possibly a mixture of substances rather than a single body.

Pyŷ-ja-ma (pŭt's-jā-mā), *n.* Hind. *pīr-jāma*, literally, leg clothing. In India and Persia, thin loose trousers or drawers; in Europe and America, drawers worn at night, or a kind of nightdress with legs. [Written also *payjama*.]

Pyŷkar (pŭt'skĕr), *n.* An ancient English fishing boat.

Pyŷla (pŭt'lā), *n.*; *pl.* **PYŷLÆ** (-læ), **PYŷLAS** (-lās). [NL., fr. Gr. *πύλη* an entrance.] (Anat.) The passage between the iter and optocoele in the brain.

Pyŷlon (pŭt'lŏn), *n.* [Gr. *πύλος* pus.] (Physiol. Chem.) An albuminoid constituent of pus, related to mucin, possibly a mixture of substances rather than a single body.

Pyŷ-ja-ma (pŭt's-jā-mā), *n.* Hind. *pīr-jāma*, literally, leg clothing. In India and Persia, thin loose trousers or drawers; in Europe and America, drawers worn at night, or a kind of nightdress with legs. [Written also *payjama*.]

Pyŷkar (pŭt'skĕr), *n.* An ancient English fishing boat.

Pyŷla (pŭt'lā), *n.*; *pl.* **PYŷLÆ** (-læ), **PYŷLAS** (-lās). [NL., fr. Gr. *πύλη* an entrance.] (Anat.) The passage between the iter and optocoele in the brain.

Pyŷlon (pŭt'lŏn), *n.* [Gr. *πύλος* pus.] (Physiol. Chem.) An albuminoid constituent of pus, related to mucin, possibly a mixture of substances rather than a single body.

the intensity of heat radiating from a fire, or the cooling influence of bodies. It is a differential thermometer, having one bulb coated with gold or silver leaf. [E.]

Pyro-sis (pi-rō'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *pyros* = burning, an inflammation, fr. *pyron* to burn, fr. *pyr* fire.] (Med.) See *Water brash*, under *BRASH*.

Pyro-sulphate (pi-rō'sul-fāt), n. [Pyro- + Gr. *sulphur* odor + *-ite*.] (Min.) A mineral, usually of a pale brown or of a gray or grayish green color, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of iron and manganese; — so called from the odor given off before the blowpipe.

Pyro-some (pi-rō'sōm), n. [Pyro- + *-some* body.] (Zool.) Any compound acid of the genus *Pyrocoma*. The pyrosomes form large hollow cylinders, sometimes two or three feet long, which swim at the surface of the sea and are very phosphorescent.

Pyro-sulphate (-sul-fāt), n. (Chem.) A salt of pyrosulphuric acid.

Pyro-sulphuric (-sul-fāt'ik), a. [Pyro- + *-sulphuric*.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *disulphuric acid*) obtained by distillation of certain sulphates, as a colorless, thick, oily liquid, H₂SO₄, resembling sulphuric acid. It is used in the solution of indigo, in the manufacture of alizarin, and in dehydration.

Pyro-tar-taric (-tār-tār'ik), a. [Pyro- + *tartaric*.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained as a white crystalline substance by the distillation of tartaric acid.

Pyro-tar-trite (-tār-trīt), n. (Chem.) A salt of pyro-tar-taric acid.

Pyro-tech-ni-an (-tēk-ni'an), n. A pyrotechnist.

Pyro-tech-nic (-tēk-nik), a. [Pyro- + *technic*, fr. *technē*, technical.] technical: cf. *F. pyrotechnique*. See *Fire, TECHNICAL*.] Of or pertaining to fireworks, or the art of forming them.

Pyrotechnical (-tēk-nik'al), a. See under *SPONGE*.

Pyro-tech-ni-cian (-tēk-ni-shi'an), n. A pyrotechnist.

Pyro-tech-nics (-tēk-niks), n. The art of making fireworks; the manufacture and use of fireworks; pyrotechny.

Pyro-tech-nist (-nīst), n. One skilled in pyrotechny; one who manufactures fireworks. *Sicevens*.

Pyro-tech-ny (pi-rō'tēk-ni; 277), n. [Cf. *F. pyrotechnie*.] 1. The use and application of fire in science and the arts. [Obs.] *Str M. Hale*.

2. Same as *Pyrotechnics*.

Pyro-technic (pi-rō'tēk-nik), n. [Pyro- + Gr. *technē* linen.] (Med.) A kind of empyreumatic oil produced by the combustion of textures of hemp, linen, or cotton in a copper vessel, — formerly used as a remedial agent. *Dunglison*.

Pyro-technic (pi-rō'tēk-nik), a. [Pyro- + *technic*.] (Med.) A caustic medicine.

Pyro-technic (pi-rō'tēk-nik), a. [Pyro- + *technic*.] (Chem.) Designating an acid which is more commonly called *uric acid*.

Pyro-technic (-tēk-nik), a. (Chem.) Polytungstic. See *MIXTURES*.

Pyro-technic (pi-rō'tēk-nik), a. [Pyro- + *uric*.] (Old Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid now called *cyanuric acid*. See *CYANURIC*.

Pyro-technic (-vā-nād'ik), a. [Pyro- + *vanadic*.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid of vanadium, analogous to pyrophosphoric acid.

Pyro-technic (-jān-thin), n. [Pyro- + Gr. *zanthos* yellow.] (Chem.) A yellow crystalline hydrocarbon extracted from crude wood spirit; — called also *ebanin*.

Pyrox-ene (pi-rōks-ēn), n. [F. *pyroxène*, from Gr. *pyr* fire + *foxos* a stranger; — so called because it was supposed to be a stranger, or of rare occurrence, in igneous rocks.] (Min.) A common mineral occurring in monoclinic crystals, with a prismatic angle of nearly 90°, and also in massive forms which are often laminated. It varies in color from white to dark green and black, and includes many varieties differing in color and composition, as diopside, malacolite, salite, coccolite, augite, etc. They are all silicates of lime and magnesia with sometimes alumina and iron. Pyroxene is an essential constituent of many rocks, especially basic igneous rocks, as basalt, gabbro, etc.

The pyroxene group contains pyroxene proper, also the related orthorhombic species, enstatite, bronzite, hypersthene, and various monoclinic and triclinic species, as rhodonite, etc.

Pyrox-ene (pi-rōks-ēn'ik), a. [Cf. *F. pyroxénique*.] Containing pyroxene; composed chiefly of pyroxene.

Pyrox-ene (pi-rōks-ēn't), n. (Min.) A rock consisting essentially of pyroxene.

Pyrox-yle (pi-rōks'il), n. [Cf. *F. pyroxyle*. See *Pyroxyle*, -rū.] Same as *Pyroxyle*.

Pyrox-yle (pi-rōks'il'ik), a. [Pyro- + Gr. *fulox* wood.] (Old Chem.) Derived from wood by distillation; — formerly used in designating crude wood spirit.

Pyrox-yle (pi-rōks'il-in), n. (Chem.) A substance resembling gun cotton in composition and properties, but distinct in that it is more highly nitrified and is soluble in alcohol, ether, etc.; — called also *pyroxyle*.

Pyrrhic (pi-r'ik), a. [L. *pyrrhicus*, Gr. *pyrrhikos* belonging to the *pyrrhos* (sc. *Pyrrhus*)] a kind of war dance.] 1. Of or pertaining to an ancient Greek martial dance. "Ye have the *pyrrhic* dance as yet." *Byron*.

2. (Pros.) Of or pertaining to a pyrrhic, or to pyrrhic; containing pyrrhic; as, a *pyrrhic* verse.

Pyrrhic, n. 1. [Cf. *F. pyrrhique*, fem.] An ancient Greek martial dance, to the accompaniment of the flute, its time being very quick.

2. [L. *pyrrhicus* (sc. *pes*), Gr. *pyrrhikos* (sc. *rois*): cf. *F. pyrrhique*, masc.] (Pros.) A foot consisting of two short syllables.

Pyrrhicist (pi-r'ik-sit), n. (Gr. *Antiq.*) One who danced the pyrrhic.

Pyrrhon-ian (pi-r'hōn-i'an), a. [L. *Pyrrhonius*: cf. *F. pyrrhonien*.] Of or pertaining to pyrrhonism.

Pyrrhon-ism (pi-r'hōn-i-zm), n. [From *Pyrrho*, the founder of a school of skeptics in Greece (about 300 a. c.): cf. *F. pyrrhonisme*.] Skepticism; universal doubt.

Pyrrhonist (-nīst), n. A follower of Pyrrho; a skeptic.

Pyrrho-tine (-tīn), n. [Gr. *pyrrhos* flame-colored, *-tine* (-tīn), fr. *pyr* fire.] (Min.) A bronze-colored mineral, of metallic luster. It is a sulphide of iron, and is remarkable for being attracted by the magnet. Called also *magnetic pyrites*.

Pyrrho-tine (-tīn), n. [Gr. *pyrrhos* flame-colored (from *pyr* fire + *L. oleum* oil.)] (Chem.) A nitrogenous base found in coal tar, bone oil, and other distillates of organic substances, and also produced synthetically as a colorless liquid, C₂H₅N, having an odor like that of chloroform. It is the nucleus and origin of a large number of derivatives. So called because it colors a splinter of wood moistened with hydrochloric acid a deep red.

Pyrrho-tine (-tīn or -tēn), n. (Chem.) A nitrogenous base, C₂H₅N, obtained as a colorless liquid by the reduction of pyrrhol.

Pyrrho-tine (pi-r'hō-tīn), n. [NL., fr. *L. pyrrus* a pear.] A genus of large marine gastropods, having a pear-shaped shell. It includes the fig-shells. See *Illustr.* in Appendix.

Pyrrho-tine (pi-r'hō-tīn), a. Same as *Pyrrho-tine*.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), n. [L. *pyrus*, or better *pyrus*, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Pyrrus (pi-r'us), a. [Pyro- + *L. uva* a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *pyroacetic acid*) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrrus (-vīl), n. (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.



Pyrrus (Pyrrus papyraceus) of Florida.



Pyx (I).



Pyxidium (a).

Ele, senâte, cäre, äm, ärm, äsk, änal, äll; öve, övent, önd, förn, recent; Ice, idea, ill; üld, öbey, örb, ödd;

Q.

Q (kü), the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, has but one sound (that of *k*), and is always followed by *u*, the two letters together being sounded like *kw*, except in some words in which the *u* is silent. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 249. *Q* is not found in Anglo-Saxon, *cu* being used instead of *qu*; as in *cwite*, quick; *cwen*, queen. The name (kü) is from the French *ku*, which is from the Latin name of the same letter; its form is from the Latin, which derived it, through a Greek alphabet, from the Phœnician, the ultimate origin being Egyptian.

Etymologically, *q* or *qu* is most nearly related to *c* (*ch*, *sch*), *p*, *g*, and *wh*; as in *quid*, *L. equus*, *ecus*, *horae*, *Gr. ἵππος*, whence *E. equine*, *hippic*; *L. quod* which, *E. what*; *L. aquila*, *E. eagle*; *E. kitchen*, *O.E. kiohene*, *A.S. eocene*, *L. coquina*.

Qua (kwā or kwā), *conj.* [*L. abl. of qui* who.] In so far as; in the capacity or character of; as.

It is with Shelley's biographers *qua* biographers that we have to deal.

Quab (kwōb), *n.* [*Of D. quab* eelpout, *Dan. quabbe*, *G. quabbe*, *quappe*, *L.G. quabbe* a fat lump of flesh, and *L. capito* a kind of fish with a large head, fr. *caput* the head, also *E. squab*.] An unsledged bird; hence, something immature or unfinished.

Quab, *v. t.* See *Quon*, *v. t.*

Qua-bird (kwābērd or kwāb), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American night heron. See under *NIGHT*.

Quach (kwāch), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The quagga.

Quack (kwāk), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. QUACKED* (kwākt); *p. pr. & vb. n. QUACKING*.] [*Of imitative origin*; cf. *D. kwaken*, *G. quacken*, *quaken*, *Icel. kwaka* to twitter.]

1. To utter a sound like the cry of a duck.

2. To make vain and loud pretensions; to boast. "To quack of universal cures."

3. To act the part of a quack, or pretender.

Quack, *n.* 1. The cry of the duck, or a sound in imitation of it; a hoarse, quacking noise.

2. [*Of QUACKSALVER*.] A boastful pretender to medical skill; an empiric; an ignorant practitioner.

3. Hence, one who boastfully pretends to skill or knowledge of any kind not possessed; a charlatan.

Quacks political; **quacks** scientific, academical.

Quack, *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, boasting and pretension; used by quacks; pretending to cure diseases; as, a *quack* medicine; a *quack* doctor.

Quack-ery (-ēry), *n.*; *pl. QUACKERIES* (-ēry). The note, arts, or boastful pretensions of a quack; false pretensions to any art; empiricism.

Quack-grass (grās), (*Bot.*) See *QUITCH GRASS*.

Quackish, *a.* Like a quack; boasting; characterized by quackery.

Quackism (-izm), *n.* Quackery.

Quack-kick (kwāk'kī), *v. t. & i.* [*Imp. & p. p. QUACKED* (-kīd); *p. pr. & vb. n. QUACKING* (-kīng).] [*Of QUACKERED*.] To suffocate; to choke. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Quack-salver (kwāk'sāl-vēr), *n.* [*D. kwacksalver*; cf. *kwacksalven* to quack or one's of salves. See *QUACK*, *SALVE*, *n.*] One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves, or of the efficacy of his prescriptions; a charlatan; a quack; a mountebank. [*Obs.*]

Quad (kwōd), **Quade** (kwād), *a.* [*Akin to A.S. cwād*, *cwæd*, *dung*, *evil*, *G. kot*, *dung*, *OHG. quād*.] Evil; bad; baffling; as, a *quade* wind. [*Obs.*]

Sooth play, *quade* play, as the Flemish saith. *Chaucer*.

Quad, *n.* (*Print.*) A quadrat.

Quad, (*Arch.*) A quadrangle; hence, a prison.

[*Quad or Slant*.]

Quadra (kwōd'rā), *n.*; *pl. QUADRAS* (-rā). [*L.*] A square, the scale, a plinth, a fillet. [*Arch.*] (a) The plinth, or lowest member, of any pedestal, podium, water table, or the like. (b) A fillet, or listel.

Quadra-ble (-rā-b'l), *a.* [*See QUADRATE*.] (*Math.*) That may be squared, or reduced to an equivalent square; — said of a surface when the area limited by a curve can be exactly found, and expressed in a finite number of algebraic terms.

Quadra-ge-na-ri-ous (-jē-nā'rī-ūs), *a.* [*L. quadragesimus*, fr. *quadrages* forty each.] Consisting of forty; forty years old.

Quadra-ge-nal (kwōd'rā-jē-nāl), *n.* [*L. quadragesima*, fr. *L. quadrages* forty each, akin to *quadragesima* forty.] (*R. C. Ch.*) An indulgence of forty days, corresponding to the forty days of ancient canonical penance.

Quadra-ge-nal (kwōd'rā-jē-nāl), *n.* [*L. fr. quadragesimus* the fortieth, fr. *quadrages* forty; akin to *quadratus* four. See *FOUR*.] (*Ecol.*) The forty days of fast preceding Easter; Lent.

Quadragesima, Sunday, the first Sunday in Lent, about forty days before Easter.

Quadra-ge-nal (-nāl), *a.* [*Of L. quadragesimal*.] Belonging to Lent; in Lent; Lenten.

Quadra-ge-nal (-nāl), *n.* *pl.* Offerings formerly made to the mother church of a diocese on Mid-Lent Sunday.

Quadra-ge-nal (kwōd'rā-jē-nāl), *n.* [*F. fr. L. quadragesimus*, fr. *quadrages* four + *angulus* Rectangular, an angle. See *FOUR*, and *ANGLE* a corner.]

1. (*Geom.*) A plane figure having four angles, and consequently four sides; any figure having four angles.

2. A square or quadrangular space or inclosure; such a space or court surrounded by buildings, esp. such a court in a college or public school in England.

Quadran-gu-lar (kwōd-rāng'gū-lār), *a.* [*Of F. quadrangulaire*.] Having four angles, and consequently four sides; tetragonal. — **Quadran-gu-lar-ly**, *adv.*

Quad-rans (kwōd'rāns), *n.*; *pl. QUADRANTES* (-rāntēs). [*L.*] 1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A fourth part of the coin called an *as*. See 3d *AS*, 2.

2. The fourth of a penny; a farthing. See *CUR*.

Quad-rant (kwōd'rānt), *n.* [*L. quadrans*, -antis, a fourth part, a fourth of a whole, fr. *quatuor* four: cf. *F. quadrant*, *cadran*. See *FOUR*, and cf. *CADRANS*.] 1. The fourth part; the quarter. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Geom.*) The quarter of a circle, or of the circumference of a circle, an arc of 90°, or one subtending a right angle at the center.

3. (*Anat.*) One of the four parts into which a plane is divided by the coordinate axes. The upper right-hand part is the *first quadrant*; the upper left-hand part the *second*; the lower left-hand part the *third*; and the lower right-hand part the *fourth quadrant*.

4. An instrument for measuring altitudes, variously constructed and mounted for different specific uses in astronomy, surveying, gunnery, etc., consisting commonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vernier, and either plain or telescopic sights, and usually having a plumb line or spirit level for fixing the vertical or horizontal direction.

Gunnar's quadrant, an instrument consisting of a graduated limb, with a plumb line or spirit level, and an arm by which it is applied to a cannon or the elevation required for attaining the desired range.

Gunter's quadrant, See *GUNTER'S QUADRANT*, in the *Vocabulary*. — **Hadley's quadrant**, a hand instrument used chiefly at sea to measure the altitude of the sun or other celestial body in ascertaining the vessel's position. It consists of a frame in the form of an octant, having a graduated scale upon its arc, and an index arm, or alidade, pivoted at its apex. Mirrors, called the index glass and the horizon glass, are fixed, one upon the index arm and the other upon one side of the frame, respectively. When the instrument is held upright, the index arm may be swung so that the index glass will reflect an image of the sun upon the horizon glass, and when the reflected image of the sun coincides to the observer's eye, with the horizon as seen directly through an opening at the side of the horizon glass, the index shows the sun's altitude upon the scale; — more properly, but less commonly, called an *octant*. — **Quadrant of altitude**, an appendage of the artificial globe, consisting of a slip of brass of the length of a quadrant of one of the great circles of the globe, and graduated. It may be fitted to the meridian, and being movable round to all points of the horizon, serves as a scale in measuring altitudes, azimuths, etc.

Quadrantal (kwōd-rānt'al), *a.* [*L. quadrantal* containing the fourth part of a measure.] (*Geom.*) Of or pertaining to a quadrant; also, included in the fourth part of a circle; as, *quadrantal* space.

Quadrantal triangle, a spherical triangle having one side equal to a quadrant or arc of 90°. — **Quadrantal vector**, a vector that expresses rotation through one right angle.

Quadran-tal, *n.* [*L.*] 1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A cubical vessel containing a Roman cubic foot, each side being a Roman square foot; — used as a measure.

2. A cube. [*R.*]

Quad-rat (kwōd'rāt), *n.* [*F. quadrat*, *cadrat*. See *QUADRATE*.] 1. (*Print.*) A block of type metal lower than the letters, — used in spacing and in blank lines. [*Abbrev. quad.*]

2. An old instrument used for taking altitudes; — called also *geometrical square*, and *line of shadows*.

Quad-rat (kwōd'rāt), *n.* [*F. quadrat*, *cadrat*. See *QUADRATE*.] 1. (*Print.*) A block of type metal lower than the letters, — used in spacing and in blank lines. [*Abbrev. quad.*]

2. An old instrument used for taking altitudes; — called also *geometrical square*, and *line of shadows*.

Quad-rate (-rāt), *a.* [*L. quadratus* squared, *p. p.* of *quadrare* to make four-cornered, to make square, to square, to fit, suit, from *quadratus* square, *quatuor* four. See *QUADRANT*, and cf. *QUADRAT*, *QUARRY* an arrow, *SQUARE*.] 1. Having four equal sides, the opposite sides parallel, and four right angles; square.

Figures, some round, some triangle, some *quadrate*. *Foote*.

2. Produced by multiplying a number by itself; square. "Quadrates and cubical numbers." *Str T. Browne*.

3. Square; even; balanced; equal; exact. [*Archæic*] "A quadrat, solid, wise man." *Howell*.

4. Squared; suited; correspondent. [*Archæic*] "A generical description quadrates to both." *Harvey*.

Quadrate bone (*Anat.*), a bone between the base of the lower jaw and the skull in most vertebrates below the mammals. In reptiles and birds it articulates the lower jaw with the skull; in mammals it is represented by the malleus or incus.

Quadrato-jugal bone (*Anat.*), a bone at the base of the lower jaw in many animals.

Quadra-trix (kwōd'rā-trīks), *n.*; *pl. -trices* (-trīksēs), or *-trices* (kwōd'rā-trīksēs). [*N.L.*] (*Geom.*) A curve made use of in the quadrature of other curves; as, the *quadratrix* of Dinostratus, or of Tschirnhausen.

Quadra-ture (kwōd'rā-tūr), 135, *n.* [*L. quadratura*; cf. *F. quadrature*. See *QUADRATE*, *a.*] 1. (*Math.*) The act of squaring; the finding of a square having the same area as some given curvilinear figure; as, the *quadrature* of a circle; the operation of finding an expression for the area of a figure bounded wholly or in part by a curved line, as by a curve, two ordinates, and the axis of abscissas.

2. A quadrat; a square.

3. (*Integral Calculus*) The integral used in obtaining the area bounded by a curve; hence, the definite integral of the product of any function of one variable into the differential of that variable.

4. (*Astron.*) The position of one heavenly body in respect to another when distant from it 90°, or a quarter of a circle, as the moon when at an equal distance from the points of conjunction and opposition.

Quadrature of the moon (*Astron.*), the position of the moon when one half of the disk is illuminated. — **Quadrature of an orbit** (*Astron.*), a point in an orbit which is at either extremity of the latus rectum drawn through the empty focus of the orbit.

Quad-rel (-rē), *n.* [*It. quadrello*, *L.L. quadrellus*, fr. *L. quadrus* square. See *QUADRATE*, and cf. *QUARRER* as *row*.] 1. A square piece of turf or peat. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. A square brick, tile, or the like.

Quad-ren-ai-al (kwōd-rē-nā'āl), *a.* [*L. quadriennium* a space of four years; *quattuor* four + *annus* year; cf. *L. quadriennium*. See *QUADRATE*, and *ANNUAL*.] 1. Comprising four years; as, a *quadrennial* period.

2. Occurring once in four years, or at the end of every four years; as, *quadrennial* games.

Quad-ren-ai-ly, *adv.* Once in four years.

Quad-ren-ai-um (-im), *n.* [*N.L.* See *QUADRENIAL*.] A space or period of four years.

Quad-rā (kwōd'rā), [*L.* from *quattuor* four. See *FOUR*.] A combining form meaning *four*, *four times*, *fourfold*; as, *quadricapular*, having four capules.

Quad-rā-be-lic (-bē'lik), *a.* [*Quadri- + bastic*.] (*Chem.*) Same as *TETRA-BASIC*.

Quad-rā-ble (kwōd'rā-b'l), *a.* *Quadrable*. [*R.*]

Quad-rā-lic (-rīk), *a.* (*Math.*) Of or pertaining to the second degree.

Quad-rā-lic, *n.* (a) (*Alg.*) A quantile of the second degree. See *QUADRATIC*. (b) (*Geom.*) A surface whose equation in three variables is of the second degree. Spheres, spheroids, ellipsoids, paraboloids, hyperboloids, also cones and cylinders with circular bases, are *quadrics*.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *a.* [*Quadri- + cap-sular*.] (*Bot.*) Having four capules.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *L. quattuor* four + *cap-sular*.] (*Anat.*) The great extensor muscle of the knee, divided above into four parts which unite in a single tendon at the knee.

Quad-rā-lic (-rīk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the quadricornes.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *n.* [*See QUADRICORNES*.] (*Ecol.*) Any quadricornous animal.

Quad-rate (kwōd'rāt), *n.* [*L. quadratum*. See *QUADRATE*, *a.*] 1. (*Geom.*) A plane surface with four equal sides and four right angles; a square; hence, figuratively, anything having the outline of a square.

At which command, the powers militant That stood for heaven, in mighty quadrate joined. *Milton*.

2. (*Astron.*) An aspect of the heavenly bodies in which they are distant from each other 90°, or the quarter of a circle; quadrile. See the Note under *ASPECT*, 6.

3. (*Anat.*) The quadrate bone.

Quad-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. QUADRATED* (-rātēd); *p. pr. & vb. n. QUADRATING*.] [*See QUADRATE*, *a.*] To square; to agree; to suit; to correspond; — followed by *with*. [*Archæic*]

The objections of these specialists of its forms do not quadrat with their theories.

Quad-rate, *v. t.* To adjust (a gun) on its carriage; also, to train (a gun) for horizontal firing.

Quad-rā-lic (kwōd'rā'lik), *a.* [*Of F. quadratique*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a square, or to squares; resembling a quadrat, or square; square.

2. (*Crystallog.*) Tetragonal.

3. (*Alg.*) Pertaining to terms of the second degree; as, a *quadratic* equation, in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

Quad-rā-lic (-līk), *n.* (*Alg.*) That branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations.

Quad-rā-to-jū-gal (kwōd'rā-tō-jū'gāl), *a.* (*Anat.*) (a) Of or pertaining to the quadrate and jugal bones. (b) Of or pertaining to the quadratejugal bone. — *n.* The quadratejugal bone.

Quailly (kwily), n. [Of QUAIL the bird.] (Zool.) The upland plover. [Canadian.]

Quaint (kwint), a. [OE. *quaint*, *quaynte*, *coint*, prudent, wise, cunning, pretty, odd, OF. *cointe* cultivated, amiable, agreeable, neat, fr. *L. cognitus* known, p. p. of *cognoscere* to know; con + *noscere* (for *gnoscere*) to know. See KNOW, and of ACQUAINT, COGNITION.] 1. Prudent; wise; hence, crafty; artful; wily. [Obs.]

Clerks be full subtle and full quaint. Chaucer.

2. Characterized by ingenuity or art; finely fashioned; skillfully wrought; elegant; graceful; nice; neat. [Archaic.] "The *quaynte* ring." "His *quaynte* spear." Chaucer. "A shepherd young and quaint." Chapman.

Every look was coy and wondrous quaint. Spenser.

To show how quaint an orator you are. Shak.

3. Curious and fanciful; affected; odd; whimsical; antique; archaic; singular; unusual; as, *quaint* architecture; a *quaint* expression.

Some stroke of quaint yet simple pleasantry. Macaulay.

An old, long-faced, long-bodied servant in quaint livery. W. Irving.

Syn.—QUAINT, ODD, ANTIQUE. *Antique* is applied to that which has come down from the ancients, or which is made to imitate some ancient work of art. *Odd* implies disharmony, incongruity, or unevenness. An *odd* thing or person is an exception to general rules of calculation and procedure, or expectation and common experience. In the current use of *quaint*, the two ideas of *odd* and *antique* are combined, and the word is commonly applied to that which is pleasing by reason of both these qualities. Thus, we speak of the *quaint* architecture of many old buildings in London; or a *quaint* expression, unlit at once the antique and the fanciful.

Quaintness (kwaintnes), n. [OF. *cointise*.] 1. Craft; subtlety; cunning. [Obs.] Chaucer. R. of Gloucester. 2. Elegance; beauty. [Obs.]

Quaintly (kwaintly), adv. In a quaint manner. Shak.

Quaintness, n. The quality of being quaint. Pope.

Quair (kwair), n. [See QUAIR.] A quire; a book.

[Obs.] "The king's quair." James I. (of Scotland).

Quake (kwake), v. t. [Imp. & p. p. QUAKED (kwaked); p. pr. & vb. n. QUAKING.] [AS. *cwacan*; cf. G. *quackeln*. Cf. QUACKING.] 1. To be agitated with quick, short motions continually repeated to shake with fear, cold, etc.; to shudder; to tremble. "Quaking for dread." Chaucer.

She stood quaking like the partridge on which the hawk is ready to seize. Sir P. Sidney.

2. To shake, vibrate, or quiver, either from not being solid, as soft, wet land, or from violent convulsion of any kind; as the earth quakes; the mountains quake. "Over quaking bogs." Macaulay.

Quake, v. i. [Cf. AS. *cwecan* to move, shake. See QUAKE, v. t.] To cause to quake. [Obs.] Shak.

Quake, n. A tremulous agitation; a quick vibratory movement; a shudder; a quivering.

Quaker (kwaker), n. 1. One who quakes.

2. One of a religious sect founded by George Fox, of Leicestershire, England, about 1650, — the members of which call themselves *Friends*. They were called Quakers, originally, in derision. See FRIEND, n. 4.

Fox's teaching was primarily a preaching of repentance. . . . The trembling among the listening crowd caused or confirmed the name of Quakers given to the body; men and women sometimes fell down and lay struggling as if for life. Encyc. Brit.

3. (Zool.) (a) The nanken bird. (b) The sooty albatross. (c) Any grasshopper or locust of the genus *Edipoda*; — so called from the quaking noise made during flight.

Quaker buttons (Bot.) See NIX VOMICA. — Quaker gun, dummy cannon made of wood or other material; — so called because the sect of Friends, or Quakers, hold to the doctrine of nonresistance. — Quaker ladies (Bot.), a low American biennial plant (*Houstonia missouriensis*), with pretty four-lobed corollas which are pale blue with a yellowish center; — also called *bluebells*, and *little innocents*.

Quaker-ess, n. A woman who is a member of the Society of Friends.

Quaker-ish, a. Like or pertaining to a Quaker; Quakerlike.

Quakerism (-izm), n. The peculiar character, manners, tenets, etc., of the Quakers.

Quaker-like (-lik), a. Like a Quaker.

Quakerly, a. Resembling Quakers; Quakerlike; Quakerish. Macaulay.

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaker-y (-y), n. Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quaking-ly (kwaking-ly), adv. In a quaking manner; fearfully. Sir P. Sidney.

Quaky (-y), a. Shaky, or tremulous; quaking.

Qual (kwel), a. (kwel-sf-a-b'l), a. Capable of being qualified; abatable; modifiable. Barrow.

Qual-i-fi-ca-tion (-fi-kay-shun), n. [Cf. F. *qualification*.] See QUALIFY. 1. The act of qualifying, or the condition of being qualified.

2. That which qualifies; any natural endowment, or any acquirement, which fits a person for a place, office, or employment, or which enables him to sustain any character with success; an enabling quality or circumstance; requisite capacity or possession.

There is no qualification for government but virtue and wisdom, actual or presumptive. Burke.

3. The act of limiting, or the state of being limited; that which qualifies by limiting; modification; restriction; hence, abatement; diminution; as, to use words without any qualification.

Qual-i-fi-ca-tive (-kt-iv), n. That which qualifies, modifies, or restricts; a qualifying term or statement.

How many qualifications, correctives, and restrictives he inserteth in this relation. Fuller.

Qual-i-fi-ca-tor (-kt-ör), n. [LL. (R. C. Ch.)] An officer whose business it is to examine and prepare causes for trial in the ecclesiastical courts.

Qual-i-fi-ed (-fid), a. 1. Fitted by accomplishments or endowments.

2. Modified; limited; as, a *qualified* statement.

Qualified fee (Law), a base fee, or an estate which has a qualification annexed to it, the fee ceasing with the qualification, as a grant to A and his heirs, *tenants of the manor of D*. — **Qualified indentment** (Law), an indentment which modifies the liability of the indorser that would result from the general principles of law, but does not affect the negotiability of the instrument. Story.

Qualified negative (Legislation), a limited veto power, by which the chief executive in a constitutional government may refuse assent to bills passed by the legislative body, which bills therefore fail to become laws unless upon a reconsideration the legislature again passes them by a certain majority specified in the constitution, when they become laws without the approval of the executive.

Qualified property (Law), that which depends on temporary possession, as that in wild animals reclaimed, or as in the case of a bailment.

Syn.—Competent; fit; adapted. — **QUALIFIED, COMPETENT.** *Competent* is most commonly used with respect to native endowments and general ability suited to the performance of a task or duty; *qualified* with respect to specific acquirements and training.

Qual-i-fi-ed-ly, adv. In the way of qualification; with modification or qualification.

Qual-i-fi-ed-ness, n. The state of being qualified.

Qual-i-fi-ed (-fid), n. One who, or that which, qualifies; that which qualifies, reduces, tempers, or restrains.

Qual-i-fi-y (-fi), v. t. [Imp. & p. p. QUALIFIED (-fid); p. pr. & vb. n. QUALIFYING (-fi-ing).] [F. *qualifier*, LL. *qualificare*, fr. *L. qualis* how constituted, as + *ficare* (in comp.) to make. See QUALITY, and -FY.] 1. To make such as is required; to give added or requisite qualities to; to fit, as for a place, office, occupation, or character; to furnish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment necessary for a purpose; to make capable, as of an employment or privilege; to supply with legal power or capacity.

He had qualified himself for municipal office by taking the oaths to the sovereigns in possession. Macaulay.

2. To give individual quality to; to modulate; to vary; to regulate.

It hath no larynx . . . to qualify the sound. Sir T. Browne.

3. To reduce from a general, undefined, or comprehensive form, to a particular or restricted form; to modify; to limit; to restrict; to restrain; as, to *qualify* a statement, claim, or proposition.

4. Hence, to soften; to abate; to diminish; to assuage; to reduce the strength of, as liquors.

Do not seek to quench your love's hot fire, But qualify the fire's extreme rage. Shak.

5. To soothe; to cure; — said of persons. [Obs.]

In short space he has them qualified. Spenser.

Syn.—To fit; equip; prepare; adapt; capacitate; enable; modify; soften; restrict; restrain; temper.

Qual-i-fi-y, v. t. 1. To be or become qualified; to be fit, as for an office or employment.

2. To obtain legal power or capacity by taking the oath, or complying with the forms required, on assuming an office.

Qual-i-fi-tive (-ti-tiv), a. [Cf. LL. *qualitativus*, F. *qualitatif*.] Relating to quality; having the character of quality. — **Qual-i-fi-tive-ly**, adv.

Qualitative analysis (Chem.), analysis which merely determines the constituents of a substance without any regard to the quantity of each ingredient; — contrasted with *quantitative analysis*.

Qual-i-fi-tive (kwel-tiv), a. Furnished with qualities; endowed. [Obs.] "He was well *qualified*." Chapman.

Qual-i-fi-tive (-tiv), n.; pl. QUALITIES (-tis). [F. *qualité*, L. *qualitas*, fr. *qualis* how constituted, as; akin to E. *which*. See WHICH.] 1. The condition of being of such and such a sort as distinguished from others; nature or character relatively considered, as of goods; character; sort; rank.

We lived most joyful, obtaining acquaintance with many of the city not of the meanest quality. Bacon.

2. Special or temporary character; profession; occupation; assumed or asserted rank, part, or position.

I made that inquiry in *quality* of an antiquary. Gray.

3. That which makes, or helps to make, anything such as it is; anything belonging to a subject, or predicable of it; distinguishing property, characteristic, or attribute; peculiar power, capacity, or virtue; distinctive trait; as, the tones of a flute differ from those of a violin in *quality*; the great *quality* of a statement.

Qualities, in metaphysics, are *primary* or *secondary*. *Primary* are those essential to the existence, and

even the conception, of the thing, as of matter or spirit.

Secondary are those not essential to such a conception.

4. An acquired trait; accomplishment; acquisition.

He had those *qualities* of horsemanship, dancing, and fencing which accompany a good breeding. Chaucer.

5. Superior birth or station; high rank; elevated character. "Persons of *quality*." Bacon.

Quality binding, a kind of worsted tape used in Scotland for binding carpets, and the like. — **The quality**, those of high rank or station, as distinguished from the masses, or common people; the nobility; the gentry.

I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that the *quality* may see how pretty they will look in their traveling habits. Addison.

Syn.—Property; attribute; nature; peculiarity; character; sort; rank; disposition; temper.

Qualm (kwalm; 277), n. [AS. *cwælm* death, slaughter, pestilence, akin to OS. & OHG. *qualm*. See QUAM to cower.] 1. Sickness; disease; pestilence; death. [Obs.]

A thousand slain and not of *qualm* ysterved (dead). Chaucer.

2. A sudden attack of illness, faintness, or pain; an agony. "Qualms of heartach agony." Milton.

3. Especially, a sudden sensation of nausea.

For who, without a *qualm*, hath ever looked On holy garbage, though by Homer cooked? Roscommon.

4. A prick or scruple of conscience; uneasiness of conscience; compunction. Dryden.

Qualm-ish, a. Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea or sickly languor; inclined to vomit. Shak. — **Qualm-ish-ly**, adv. — **Qualm-ish-ness**, n.

Qualm-ish (kwalm-ish), n. (Bot.) See CAMASS.

Qualm-o-ilt (kwalm-o-ilt), n. [Gr. *κλίμας* a beam + *κλίω* to bend, to slope.] (Bot.) Formerly, a genus of plants including the cypress vine (*Quamoclit vulgaris*, now called *Ipomoea quamoclit*). The genus is now merged in *Ipomoea*.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

Quand-dang (kwand-dang), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (*Pseudea acuminata*) of the Sandalwood family.

had picked up during many months of desultory, but not unprofitable, study.

Quantity of estate (*Law*), its time of continuance, or degree of interest, as in fee, for life, or for years. *Wharton (Law Dict.)*. — **Quantity of matter**, in a body, its mass, as determined by its weight, or by its momentum under a given velocity. — **Quantity of motion** (*Mech.*), in a body, the relative amount of its motion, as measured by its momentum, being the product of mass and velocity. — **Known quantities** (*Math.*), quantities whose values are given. — **Unknown quantities** (*Math.*), quantities whose values are sought.

Quantivalence (*kwōn-tiv'ā-lens*), *n.* [*L. quantus* how much + *valence*.] (*Chem.*) Valence. [*Archaic*]

Quantivalence (*kwōn-tiv'ā-lens*), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to quantivalence. [*Archaic*]

Quantum (*kwōn-tūm*), *n.*; *pl.* QUANTA (*-tā*). [*L. neuter of quantus* how great, how much. See QUANTITY.]

1. Quantity; amount. "Without authenticating . . . the quantum of the charges." *Burke*.

2. (*Math.*) A definite portion of a manifoldness, limited by a mark or by a boundary. *W. K. Clifford*.

3. **Quantum meruit** (*mēr'it*), [*L. as much as he merited* (*Law*)], a count in an action grounded on a promise that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his service as much as he should deserve. — **Quantum sufficit** (*sūf'it*), or **quantum satis** [*L. as much as suffices* (*Med.*)], a sufficient quantity. — **Quantum valde** (*vāldē*), [*L. as much as it was worth* (*Law*)], a count in an action to recover of the defendant, for goods sold, as much as they were worth.

Quap (*kwōp*), *v. t.* To quaver. [*Obs.*] See QUOBER.

Quaquaversal (*kwā-kwā-vēr'sāl*), *a.* [*L. quaquas* whosoever, whithersoever + *versus*, *p. p. of vertere* to turn.] 1. Turning or dipping in any or every direction.

2. (*Geol.*) Dipping toward all points of the compass round a center, as beds of lava round a crater.

Quar (*kwār*), *n.* A quarry. [*Prov. Eng.*] *B. Jonson*.

Quarantine (*kwār-an-tēn*), *n.* [*F. quarantaine*, *OF. quarantaine*, *fr. F. quarante* forty, *L. quadraginta*, akin to *quattuor* four, and *E. four*: cf. *OF. quarantaine*, *quarantine*. See *FOUR*, and cf. *QUADRAGESIMA*.] 1. A space of forty days; — used of Lent.

2. Specifically, the term, originally of forty days, during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore; hence, such restraint or inhibition of intercourse; also, the place where infected or prohibited vessels are stationed.

3. (*Eng. Law*) The period of forty days during which the widow had the privilege of remaining in the mansion house of which her husband died seized.

Quarantine flag, a yellow flag hoisted at the fore of a vessel or hung from a building, to give warning of an infectious disease; — called also the *yellow jack*, and *yellow flag*.

Quarantine time (*kwār-an-tēn*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. QUARANTINE* (*-tēnd*); *p. pr. & vb. n. QUARANTINING*.] To compel to remain at a distance, or in a given place, without intercourse, when suspected of having contagious disease; to put under, or in, quarantine.

Quarl (*kwār*), *n.* [*Cf. G. qualle*.] (*Zool.*) A medusa, or jellyfish. [*R.*]

The jellied *quarl* that flings At once a thousand streaming stings. *J. R. Drake*.

Quarrel (*kwōr-rēl*), *n.* [*OE. quarrel*, *OF. quarrel*, *F. carreau*, *LL. quadrillus*, from *L. quadrus* square. See *QUADRATE*, and cf. *QUADEL*, *QUARRY* an arrow, *CARREL*.] 1. An arrow for a crossbow; — so named because it commonly had a square head. [*Obs.*]

To shoot with arrows and quarrel. *Sir J. Mandeville*.

Two arbalests . . . with windlances and quarrels. *Sir W. Scott*.

2. (*Arch.*) Any small square or quadrangular member; as: (a) A square of glass, esp. when set diagonally. (b) A small opening in window tracery, of which the cusps, etc., make the form nearly square. (c) A square or lozenge-shaped paving tile.

3. A glazier's diamond. *Simmonds*.

4. A four-sided cutting tool or chisel having a diamond-shaped end.

Quarrel, *n.* [*OE. querele*, *OF. querele*, *F. querelle*, *fr. L. querela*, *querella*, a complaint, *fr. queri* to complain. See *QUERULOUS*.] 1. A breach of concord, amity, or obligation; a falling out; a difference; a disagreement; an antagonism in opinion, feeling, or conduct; esp., an angry dispute, contest, or strife; a brawl; an altercation; as, he had a quarrel with his father about expenses.

I will bring a sword upon you that shall avenge the quarrel of my covenant. *Lev. xxvi. 25*.

On open seas their quarrels they debate. *Dryden*.

2. Ground of objection, dislike, difference, or hostility; cause of dispute or contest; occasion of altercation. Herodias had a quarrel against him, and would have killed him. *Mark vi. 18*.

No man hath any quarrel to me. *Shak.*

He thought he had a good quarrel to attack him. *Holmes*.

3. Earnest desire or longing. [*Obs.*] *Holland*.

To pick a quarrel. See under *PICK*, *v. t.*

Quarrel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. QUARRELED* (*-rēd*) or *QUARRELLED* (*-rēd*); *p. pr. & vb. n. QUARRELING* or *QUARRELLING*.] [*Cf. OF. quereler*, *F. quereller*. See *2d QUARREL*.] 1. To violate concord or agreement; to have a difference; to fall out; to be or become antagonistic.

Our people quarrel with obedience. *Shak.*

But some defect in her Did quarrel with the noblest grace she owed. *Shak.*

2. To dispute angrily, or violently; to wrangle; to sulk; to altercation; to contend; to fight.

Beasts called sociable quarrel in hunger and heat. *Sir W. Temple*.

3. To find fault; to cevil; as, to quarrel with one's lot. I will not quarrel with a slight mistake. [*Recommon*].

Quarrel (*kwōr-rēl*), *v. t.* 1. To quarrel with. [*R.*] "I had quarreled my brother purposely." *B. Jonson*.

2. To compel by a quarrel; as, to quarrel a man out of his estate or rights.

Quarrel-er (*-rē*), *n.* [*Written also quarreller*.] One who quarrels or wrangles; one who is quarrelsome. *Shak.*

Quarrel-et (*-ēt*), *n.* A little quarrel. See *1st QUARREL*, 2. [*R.*] "Quarrellets of pearl [teeth]." *Herriek*.

Quarrel-ing, *a.* Engaged in a quarrel; apt or disposed to quarrel; as, quarreling factions; a quarreling mood. — **Quarrel-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Quarrel-ous (*-ūs*), *a.* [*OF. querelous*, *F. querelleux*, *L. querulosus* and *querulus*, *fr. queri* to complain. See *2d QUARREL*.] Quarrelsome. [*Obs.*] [*Written also quarrellous*.] *Shak.*

Quarrel-some (*-sūm*), *a.* Apt or disposed to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; choleric.

Syn. — Pugnaclous; irritable; irascible; brawling; choleric; fiery; petulant.

— **Quarrel-some-ly**, *adv.* — **Quarrel-some-ness**, *n.*

Quarried (*kwōr-rēd*), *a.* Provided with prey. Now I am bravely quarried. *Beau. & Fl.*

Quarrier (*kwōr-rē*), *n.* A worker in a stone quarry.

Quarry (*kwōr-rē*), *n.* [*OE. quarre*, *OF. quarre* square, *F. carré*, from *L. quadratus* square, *quadratus*, *quadratum* a square. See *QUADRATE*, and cf. *QUARREL* an arrow.] Same as *1st QUARREL*. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax*.

Quarry, *a.* [*OF. quarre*.] Quadrate; square. [*Obs.*]

Quarry, *n.*; *pl. QUARRIES* (*-rēz*). [*OE. quarry*, *OF. quarry*, *F. carrière*, *fr. cuir* hide, leather, *fr. L. corium*, the quarry given to the dogs being wrapped in the skin of the beast. See *CUTLASS*.] 1. (a) A part of the entrails of the beast taken, given to the hounds. (b) A heap of game killed.

2. The object of the chase; the animal hunted for; game; especially, the game hunted with hawks. "The stone-dead quarry." *Spenser*.

The wily quarry shunned the shock. *Sir W. Scott*.

Quarry, *v. t.* To secure prey; to prey, as a vulture or harpy. *L'Estrange*.

Quarry, *n.* [*OE. quarre*, *OF. quariere*, *F. carrière*, *LL. quadraria* a quarry, whence squared (*quadrati*) stones are dug, *fr. quadratus* square. See *QUADRATE*.] A place, cavern, or pit where stone is taken from the rock or ledge, or dug from the earth, for building or other purposes; a stone pit. See *6th MINE* (a).

Quarry, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. QUARRIED* (*-rēd*); *p. pr. & vb. n. QUARRYING*.] To dig or take from a quarry; as, to quarry marble.

Quarry-faced (*-fāst*), *a.* (*Stone Masonry*) Having a face left as it comes from the quarry and not smoothed with the chisel or point; — said of stones.

Quarry-man (*-mān*), *n.*; *pl. QUARRYMEN* (*-mēn*). A man who is engaged in quarrying stones; a quarryer.

Quart (*kwārt*), *n.* [*F. quart*, *n. masc.*, *fr. L. quartus* the fourth, akin to *quattuor* four. See *FOUR*, and cf. *2d CARTE*, *QUARTO*.] The fourth part; a quarter; hence, a region of the earth. [*Obs.*]

Camber did possess the western quart. *Spenser*.

Quart, *n.* [*F. quart*, *n. fem.*, *fr. quart* fourth. See *QUART* a quarter.] 1. A measure of capacity, both in dry and in liquid measure; the fourth part of a gallon; the eighth part of a peck; two pints.

2. In imperial measure, a quart is forty English fluid ounces; in wine measure, it is thirty-two American fluid ounces. The United States dry quart contains 67.20 cubic inches, the fluid quart 57.75. The English quart contains 69.32 cubic inches.

3. A vessel or measure containing a quart.

Quart (*kūrt*), *n.* [*See QUART* a quarter.] In cards, four successive cards of the same suit. *Cf. TENACE*, 4. *Hoyle*.

Quartian (*kwārt-iān*), *a.* [*F. quartian*, *in fièvre quartaine*, *L. quartianus*, *fr. quartus* the fourth. See *QUART*.] Of or pertaining to the fourth; occurring every fourth day, reckoning inclusively; as, a quartan ague, or fever.

Quartian, *n.* (*Med.*) An intermittent fever which returns every fourth day, reckoning inclusively, that is, one in which the interval between paroxysms is two days.

2. A measure, the fourth part of some other measure.

Quartane (*-tān*), *n.* [*L. quartus* the fourth.] (*Chem.*) Butane, each molecule of which has four carbon atoms.

Quartation (*kwārt-i-āshūn*), *n.* [*L. quartus* the fourth: cf. *F. quartation*.] So called because usually enough silver is added to make the amount of gold in the alloyed button about one fourth. (*Chem. & Assaying*) The act, process, or result (in the process of parting) of alloying a button of nearly pure gold with enough silver to reduce the fineness so as to allow acids to attack and remove all metals except the gold; — called also *inquartation*. Compare *PARTING*.

Quarte (*kūrt*), *n.* [*F.*] Same as *2d CARTE*.

Quartene (*kwārtēn*), *n.* [*Quartene* + *ethylene*.] (*Chem.*) Same as *BUTYLENE*.

Quartene-ylio (*kwārtēn-i-līō*), *a.* [*Quartene* + *-yl* + *-io*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid of the acrylic acid series, metameric with crotonic acid, and obtained as a colorless liquid; — so called from having four carbon atoms in the molecule. Called also *isocrotonic acid*.

Quartier (*kwārt-iēr*), *n.* [*F. quartier*, *L. quartarius* a fourth part, *fr. quartus* the fourth. See *QUART*.] 1. One of four equal parts into which anything is divided, or is regarded as divided; a fourth part or portion; as, a quarter of a dollar, of a pound, of a yard, of an hour, etc. Hence, specifically: (a) The fourth of a hundred-weight, being 25 or 28 pounds, according as the hundred-weight is reckoned at 100 or 112 pounds. (b) The fourth of a ton in weight, or eight bushels of grain; as, a quarter of wheat; also, the fourth part of a chaldron

of coal. *Hutton*. (c) (*Astron.*) The fourth part of the moon's period, or monthly revolution; as, the first quarter after the change or full. (d) One kind of a quadruped with the adjacent parts; one fourth part of the carcass of a slaughtered animal, including a leg; as, the fore quarters; the hind quarters. (e) That part of a boat or ship which forms the side, from the heel to the vamp. (f) (*Far.*) That part on either side of a horse's hoof between the toe and heel, being the side of the coffin. (g) A term of study in a seminary, college, etc.; properly, a fourth part of the year, but often longer or shorter. (h) *pl. (Mil.)* The encampment on one of the principal passages round a place besieged, to prevent relief and intercept convoys. (i) (*Naut.*) The after-part of a vessel's side, generally corresponding in extent with the quarter-deck; also, the part of the yardarm outside of the slings. (j) (*Her.*) One of the divisions of an escutcheon when it is divided into four portions by a horizontal and a perpendicular line meeting in the fess point.

2. When two coats of arms are united upon one escutcheon, as in case of marriage, the first and fourth quarters display one shield, the second and third the other. See *QUARTER*, *v. t.*, 5.

(k) One of the four parts into which the horizon is regarded as divided; a cardinal point; a direction; a principal division; a region; a territory.

Scouts each coast light-armed scour, Each quarter, to decry the distant foe. *Milton*.

(l) A division of a town, city, or county; a particular district; a locality; as, the Latin quarter in Paris. (m) (*Arch.*) A small upright timber post, used in partitions; — in the United States more commonly called *stud*.

(n) (*Naut.*) The fourth part of the distance from one point of the compass to another, being the fourth part of 11° 15', that is, about 2° 49'; — called also *quarter point*.

2. Proper station; specific place; assigned position; special location.

Swift to their several quarters hasted then The cumbrous elements. *Milton*.

Hence, and specially: (a) (*Naut.*) A station at which officers and men are posted in battle; — usually in the plural. (b) Place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter; entertainment; — usually in the plural.

The banter turned as to what quarters each would find. *W. Irving*.

(c) *pl. (Mil.)* A station or encampment occupied by troops; a place of lodging for soldiers or officers; as, winter quarters. (d) Treatment shown by an enemy; mercy; especially, the act of sparing the life of a conquered enemy; a refraining from pushing one's advantage to extremes.

He magnified his own clemency, now they were at his mercy, to offer them quarter for their lives. *Clarendon*.

Cocks and lambs . . . at the mercy of cats and wolves . . . must never expect better quarter. *L'Estrange*.

3. Friendship; amity; concord. [*Obs.*] To keep quarters, to keep one's proper place, and so be on good terms with another. [*Obs.*]

In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom. *Shak.*

I knew two that were competitors for the secretary's place, . . . and yet kept good quarters between themselves. *Donne*.

False quarter, a cleft in the quarter of a horse's foot. — **Find quarter** (*Naut.*), in a direction between abeam and astern; opposite, or nearly opposite, a vessel's quarter. — **Quarter aspect** (*Astron.*) Same as *QUADRATE*. — **Quarter back** (*Football*), the player who has position next behind center rush, and receives the ball on the snap back. — **Quarter badge** (*Naut.*), an ornament on the side of a vessel near the quarter. — **Quarter bill** (*Naut.*), a list specifying the different stations to be taken by the officers and crew in time of action, and the names of the men assigned to each. — **Quarter block** (*Naut.*), a block fitted under the quarters of a yard on each side of the slings, through which the clew lines and sheets are reeved. — **R. H. Dana, Jr.** — **Quarter boat** (*Naut.*), a boat hung at a vessel's quarter. — **Quarter cloths** (*Naut.*), long pieces of painted canvas used to cover the quarter netting. — **Quarter day**, a day regarded as terminating a quarter of the year; hence, one on which any payment, especially rent, becomes due. In matters influenced by United States statutes, quarter days are the first days of January, April, July, and October. In New York and many other places, as between landlord and tenant, they are the first days of May, August, November, and February. (n) The quarter days usually recognized in England are the 25th of March (*Lady Day*), the 24th of June (*Midsummer Day*), the 28th of September (*Michaelmas Day*), and the 25th of December (*Christmas Day*). — **Quarter face**, in fine arts, portrait painting, etc., a face turned away so that but one quarter is visible. — **Quarter gallery** (*Naut.*), a balcony on the quarter of a ship. See *GALLERY*, 4. — **Quarter gunner** (*Naut.*), a petty officer who assists the gunner. — **Quarter look**, a side glance. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*. — **Quarter nettings** (*Naut.*), hammock nettings along the quarter rails. — **Quarter note** (*Mus.*), a note equal in duration to half a minim or a fourth of a semibreve; a crotchets. — **Quarter pieces** (*Naut.*), several pieces of timber at the after-part of the quarter gallery, near the taffrail. — **Quarter railing** (*Naut.*), a railing, or balustrade, in the quarter railing, or quarter rails (*Naut.*), narrow molded planks reaching from the top of the stern to the gangway, serving as a fence to the quarter-deck. — **Quarter sessions** (*Eng. Law*), a general court of criminal jurisdiction held quarterly by the justices of peace in counties and by the recorder in boroughs. — **Quarter square** (*Math.*), the fourth part of the square of a number. — **Tables of quarter squares** have been devised to save labor in multiplying numbers. — **Quarter turn**, **Quarter turn belt** (*Mach.*), an arrangement in which a belt transmits motion between two shafts which are at right angles with each other. — **Quarter watch** (*Naut.*), a subdivision of the full watch (one fourth of the crew) on a man-of-war. — **To give, or show, quarter** (*Mil.*), to accept as prisoner, on surrender in battle; to forbear to kill, as a vanquished enemy. — **To keep quarters**. See *QUARTER*, *n.*, 3.

Quarter (*kwārt-iēr*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. QUARTERED* (*-tērd*); *p. pr. & vb. n. QUARTERING*.] 1. To divide into four equal parts.

2. To divide; to separate into parts or regions. Then sailors quartered heaven. *Dryden.*
3. To furnish with shelter or entertainment; to supply with the means of living for a time; especially, to furnish shelter to; as, to *quarter* soldiers. They mean this night in Sardis to be *quartered*. *Shak.*
4. To furnish as a portion; to allot. [R.]

He *quarters* to his blue-haired deities. *Milton.*

5. (Her.) To arrange (different coats of arms) upon one escutcheon, as when a man inherits from both father and mother the right to bear arms.

When only two coats of arms are so combined they are arranged in four compartments. See *QUARTER*, n., 1 (j).

Quarter (kwár'tér), v. i. To lodge; to have a temporary residence.

Quarter, v. i. [F. *cartayer*.] To drive a carriage so as to prevent the wheels from going into the ruts, or so that a rut shall be between the wheels.

Every creature that met us would rely on us for *quartering*. *De Quincey.*

Quarter-age (-áj), n. A quarterly allowance. *Quarter-deck* (-dék'), n. (Naut.) That part of the upper deck abaft the mainmast, including the poop deck when there is one.

The *quarter-deck* is reserved as a promenade for the officers and (in passenger vessels) for the cabin passengers.

Quarter-foli (kwár'tér-fól'), n. [*Quarter* + *foli*: cf. F. *quatre feuilles*.] (Arch.) An ornamental foliation having four lobes, or folia.



Quartered Arms.



Quarterfolia.

Quarter-hung (-húng'), a. (Ordnance) Having trunnions the axes of which lie below the line of the bore; — said of a cannon.

Quartering, a. 1. (Naut.) Coming from a point well abaft the beam, but not directly astern; — said of waves or any moving object.

2. (Arch.) At right angles, as the cranks of a locomotive, which are in planes forming a right angle with each other.

Quartering, n. 1. A station. [Obs.] *Bp. Montagu.*

2. Assignment of quarters for soldiers; quarters. 3. (Her.) (a) The division of a shield containing different coats of arms into four or more compartments. (b) One of the different coats of arms arranged upon an escutcheon, denoting the descent of the bearer.

4. (Arch.) A series of quarters, or small upright posts. See *QUARTER*, n., 1 (m) (Arch.). *Gwilt.*

Quartering block, a block on which the body of a condemned criminal was quartered. *Macaulay.*

Quarter-ly, a. 1. Containing, or consisting of, a fourth part; as, *quarterly* seasons.

2. Recurring during, or at the end of, each quarter; as, *quarterly* payments of rent; a *quarterly* meeting.

Quarter-ly, n. pl. *QUARTERLIES* (-líz). A periodical work published once a quarter, or four times in a year. *Quarter-ly*, adv. 1. By quarters; once in a quarter of a year; as, the returns are made *quarterly*.

2. (Her.) In quarters, or quarterings; as, to bear arms *quarterly*; in four or more parts; — said of a shield thus divided by lines drawn through it at right angles.

Quarter-master (-má'stér), n. (*Quarter* + *master*: cf. F. *quartier-máître*.) 1. (Mil.) An officer whose duty is to provide quarters, provisions, storage, clothing, fuel, stationery, and transportation for a regiment or other body of troops, and superintend the supplies.

2. (Naut.) A petty officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, and the like, under the direction of the master. *Totten.*

Quartermaster general (Mil.), in the United States, a staff officer, who has the rank of brigadier general and is the chief officer in the quartermaster's department; in England, an officer of high rank stationed at the War Office having similar duties; also, a staff officer, usually a general officer, accompanying each complete army in the field. — *Quartermaster sergeant*. See *SERGEANT*.

Quarteron (kwár'térn), n. [OE. *quartaroun*, *quartron*, F. *quartroun*, the fourth part of a pound, or of a hundred; cf. L. *quartarius* a fourth part, quarter of any measure, quartum, gill. See *QUARTER*, and cf. *QUARTERON*, *QUADROON*.] 1. A quarter. Specifically: (a) The fourth part of a pint; a gill. (b) The fourth part of a peck, or of a stone (14 lbs.).

2. A loaf of bread weighing about four pounds; — called also *quartern loaf*. *Simmonds.*

Quarter-on (kwár'tér-ón), n. [F. See *QUARTERON*.] A quarter; esp., a quarter of a pound, or a quarter of a hundred.

Quarter-on (-ón), *Quarter-on* (-ónn), n. A quadron.

Quarter-pace (-pás'), n. (Arch.) A platform of a staircase where the stair turns at a right angle only. See *HALF-PAVE*.

Quarter-round (-round'), (Arch.) An ovolo. *Quarter-staff* (-stáf'), n.; pl. *QUARTERSTAVES* (-stáv' or -stáf'). A long and stout staff formerly used as a weapon of defense and offense; — so called because in holding it one hand was placed in the middle, and the other between the middle and the end.

Quarter-tet (kwár'tét'), n. [It. *quartetto*, dim. of *quarto*; *quarto* the fourth, a fourth part, fr. L. *quartus* the fourth. See *QUART*.] 1. (Mus.) (a) A composition in four parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument. (b) The set of four persons who perform a piece of music in four parts.

2. (Poet.) A stanza of four lines.

Quartile (kwár'tík), a. [L. *quartus* fourth.] (Math.) Of the fourth degree.

Quartile (kwár'tík), n. (a) (Alg.) A quantile of the fourth degree. See *QUANTIC*. (b) (Geom.) A curve or surface whose equation is of the fourth degree in the variables.

Quartile (-tík), n. [F. *quartile aspect*, fr. L. *quartus* the fourth. See *QUART*.] (Astrol.) Same as *QUADRATE*. *Quartine* (-tín or -tén), n. [F., fr. L. *quartus* the fourth.] (Bot.) An assumed fourth integument of an ovule, counting from the outside.

Quarto (kwár'tó), a. [L. in *quarto* in fourth, from *quartus* the fourth: cf. F. (in) *quarto*. See *QUART*.] Having four leaves to the sheet; of the form or size of a quarto.

Quarto, n.; pl. *QUARTOS* (-tós). Originally, a book of the size of the fourth of a sheet of printing paper; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves; in present usage, a book of a square or nearly square form, and usually of large size.

Quartz (kwár'tz), n. [G. *quarz*.] (Min.) A form of silica, or silicon dioxide (SiO₂), occurring in hexagonal crystals, which are commonly colorless and transparent, but sometimes also yellow, brown, purple, green, and of other colors; also in cryptocrystalline massive forms varying in color and degree of transparency, being sometimes opaque.

The crystalline varieties include: *amethyst*, violet; *citrine* and *false topaz*, pale yellow; *rock crystal*, transparent and colorless or nearly so; *rose quartz*, rose-colored; *smoky quartz*, smoky brown. The chief cryptocrystalline varieties are: *agate*, a chalcedony in layers clouded with different colors, including the *onyx* and *sardonyx*; *carnelian* and *sard*, red or flesh-colored chalcedony; *chalcodony*, nearly white, and waxy in luster; *chrysoprase*, an apple-green chalcedony; *flint*, *hornstone*, *basaltic*, or *touchstone*, brown to black in color and compact in texture; *heliotrope*, green dotted with red; *jasper*, opaque, red, yellow, or brown, colored by iron or ferruginous clay; *prase*, translucent and dull lead-green. Quartz is an essential constituent of granite, and abounds in rocks of all ages. It forms the rocks *quartzite* (*quartz rock*) and *sandstone*, and makes most of the sand of the seashore.

Quartziferous (-fí'ér-ús), a. [*Quartz* + *-ferous*.] (Min.) Consisting chiefly of quartz; containing quartz.

Quartzite (kwár'tít), n. [Cf. F. *quartzite*.] (Min.) Massive quartz occurring as a rock; a metamorphosed sandstone; — called also *quartz rock*.

Quartzoid (-óid), n. [*Quartz* + *-oid*.] (Crystallog.) A form of crystal common with quartz, consisting of two six-sided pyramids, base to base.

Quartzose (-sés'), a. [Cf. F. *quartzueux*, G. *quarzig*.] (Min.) Containing, or resembling, quartz; partaking of the nature or qualities of quartz.

Quartzous (kwár'tús), a. (Min.) Quartzose.

Quartz-y (-ý), a. (Min.) Quartzose.

Quass (kwás), n. A kind of beer. Same as *QUASS*.

Quaschi (-chí), *Quashe* (-shé), n. (Zool.) The brown coat. See *COATI*.

Quash (kwáš), n. Same as *SQUASH*.

Quash, v. t. [imp. & p. p. *QUASHED* (kwásh't); p. pr. & vb. n. *QUASHING*.] [OF. *quasser*, F. *casser*, fr. L. *casare* to annihilate, annul, fr. *casus* empty, vain, of uncertain origin. The word has been confused with L. *quassare* to shake, F. *casser* to break, which is probably of different origin. Cf. *CASHING*, v. t.] (Law) To abate, annul, overthrow, or make void; as, to *quash* an indictment. *Blacstone.*

Quash, v. t. [OF. *quasser*, F. *casser*, fr. L. *quassare* to shake, shatter, shiver, v. intens. fr. *quassus*, *quassum* to shake, shatter. Cf. *CONCUSSION*, *DISCUS*, *DISCUS*, and also *QUASS* to annul.] 1. To beat down, or beat in pieces; to dash forcibly; to crush.

Against sharp rocks, like reeling waves, *quashed*. Though huge as mountains, are in pieces dashed. *Waller.*

2. To crush; to subdue; to suppress or extinguish summarily and completely; as, to *quash* a rebellion.

Contrition is apt to *quash* or allay all worldly grief. *Barrow.*

Quash, v. t. To be shaken, or dashed about, with noise.

Quash-ee (-és), n. A negro of the West Indies.

Quasi (kwá'sí), [L.] As if; as though; as it were; in a manner; in a certain sense or degree; having some resemblance to; qualified; — used as an adjective, or a prefix with a noun or an adjective; as, a *quasi* contract, an implied contract, an obligation which has arisen from some act, as if from a contract; a *quasi* corporation, a body that has some, but not all, of the peculiar attributes of a corporation; as an argument; *quasi* historical, apparently historical, seeming to be historical.

Quasi-modo (kwá'sí-mó-dó), n. [So called from the first words of the Latin introit, *Quasi modo geniti infantes* as newborn babes, 1 Pet. ii. 2.] (R. C. Ch.) The first Sunday after Easter; Low Sunday.

Quass (kwás), n. [Russ. *kvass*.] A thin, sour beer, made by pouring warm water on rye or barley meal and letting it ferment, — much used by the Russians. [Written also *quass*.]

Quass-action (kwás-á'shún), n. [L. *quassatus*, from *quassare* to shake. See *QUASS* to crush.] The act of shaking, or the state of being shaken.

Quassia (kwá'sí-á; 277), n. [NL. From the name of a negro, *Quassy*, or *Quash*, who prescribed this article as a specific.] The wood of several tropical American trees of the order *Simsarubaceae*, as *Quassia amara*, *Picro-nax excelsa*, and *Simarouba amara*. It is intensely bitter, and is used in medicine and sometimes as a substitute for hops in making beer.

Quassian (kwás'í-án or kwá'sí-), n. [Cf. F. *quassine*. See *QUASSIA*.] (Chem.) The bitter principle of *quassia*.

extracted as a white crystalline substance; — formerly called *quassia*. [Written also *quassine*, and *quassina*.] *Quat* (kwát), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] (a) A pustule. [Obs.] (b) An annoying, worthless person. *Shak.*

Quat, v. t. To satiate; to satisfy. [Prov. Eng.]

Quat'a (kwát'a), n. (Zool.) The coaita.

Quatch (kwách), a. Squat; flat. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Quater-cousin (kwát-ér-kú'sín), n. [F. *quatre* four + *cousin*, E. *cousin*.] A cousin within the first four degrees of kindred.

Quaternary (kwát-ér-ná-ry), a. [L. *quaternarius* consisting of four each, containing four, fr. *quaterni* four each, fr. *quattuor* four: cf. F. *quaternaire*. See *FOUR*.] 1. Consisting of four; by fours, or in sets of four.

2. (Geol.) Later than, or subsequent to, the Tertiary; Post-tertiary; as, the *Quaternary* age, or Age of man.

Quaternary, n. [L. *numerus quaternarius*: cf. F. *quaternaire*.] 1. The number four. *Boyle.*

2. (Geol.) The Quaternary age, era, or formation. See the *Chart of GEOLOGY*.

Quaternate (-nát), a. Composed of, or arranged in, sets of four; quaternary; as, *quaternate* leaves.

Quaterni-on (kwát-ér-ní-ón), n. [L. *quaternio*, fr. *quaterni* four each. See *QUATERNARY*.] 1. The number four. [Poetic]

2. A set of four parts, things, or persons; four things taken collectively; a group of four words, phrases, circumstances, facts, or the like.

Delivered him to four *quaternions* of soldiers. *Acts xii. 4.*

Ye elements, the eldest birth

Of Nature's womb, that in *quaternion* run. *Milton.*

The triads and *quaternions* with which he loaded his sentences. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. A word of four syllables; a quadrisyllable.

4. (Math.) The quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on four geometrical elements, and as expressible by an algebraic symbol of quadrinomial form.

The science or calculus of *quaternions* is a new mathematical method, in which the conception of a *quaternion* is unfolded and symbolically expressed, and is applied to various classes of algebraical, geometrical, and physical questions, so as to discover theorems, and to arrive at the solution of problems. *Sir W. R. Hamilton.*

Quaterni-on, v. t. To divide into quaternions, files, or companies.

Quaterni-ty (-tí), n. [LL. *quaternitas*, fr. L. *quaterni* four each: cf. F. *quaternité*.] 1. The number four. [Obs.] *Sir T. Browne.*

2. The union of four in one, as of four persons; — analogous to the theological term *trinity*.

Quatern-on (kwát-ér-ón), n. See 2d *QUATERNON*.

Quatern-ain (kwát-ér-ín), n. [See *QUATERNON*.] A poem of fourteen lines; a sonnet. *R. H. Stoddard.*

Quatorse (kwát-ór-sé), n. [F. *quatorse* fourteen, L. *quattuordecim*. See *FOURTEEN*.] The four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens, in the game of piquet; — so called because *quatorse* counts as fourteen points.

Quatrain (kwát-ér-án), n. [F., fr. *quatre* four, L. *quattuor*, *quatuor*. See *FOUR*.] (Pros.) A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately. *Dryden.*

Quatre (kwát-ér; F. kwát'r'), n. [F.] A card, die, or domino, having four spots, or pips.

Quatre-feuille (-féy'), n. [F. *quatre feuilles*.]

Quatre-foli (-fól'), n. Same as *QUATREFEUILLE*.

Quat-u-or (kwát-u-ór), n. [F., fr. L. *quattuor*, *quatuor*, four. See *QUATERN*.] (Mus.) A quartet; — applied chiefly to instrumental compositions.

Quave (kwáv), n. See *QUAVER*. [Obs.]

Quave, v. t. To quaver. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Quavemire (-mí'r'), n. See *QUAVERMIRE*. [Obs.]

Quaver (kwáv-ér), v. i. [imp. & p. p. *QUAVERED* (-vérd); p. pr. & vb. n. *QUAVERING*.] [OH. *quaven* to shake, to tremble; cf. LG. *quabben* to shake, to be soft, of fat substances, *quabbe* a fat lump of flesh, a dewlap, D. *kwabbe*, and E. *quiver*, v. i.] 1. To tremble; to vibrate; to shake.

2. Especially, to shake the voice; to utter or form sound with rapid or tremulous vibrations, as in singing; also, to trill on a musical instrument.

Quaver, v. t. To utter with quavers.

We shall hear her *quavering* them . . . to some sprightly air of the opera. *Addison.*

Quaver, n. 1. A shake, or rapid and tremulous vibration, of the voice, or of an instrument of music.

2. (Mus.) An eighth note. See *EIGHTH*.

Quaver-er (-ér), n. One who quavers; a warbler.

Quay (ké), n. [F. *quai*. See *EXR* *quay*.] A mole, bank, or wharf, formed toward the sea, or at the side of a harbor, river, or other navigable water, for convenience in loading and unloading vessels. [Written also *key*.]

Quay (ké), v. t. To furnish with quays.

Quayage (-kí), n. [F.] Wharfage. [Also *keyage*.]

Quayd (kwá'd), p. p. of *QUAIL*. [Obs.] *Spenser.*

Que (ké), n. [Cf. 3d Cn.] A half farthing. [Obs.]

Queach (kwésh), n. [Cf. *QUICK*.] A thick, bushy plot; a thicket. [Obs.] *Chapman.*

Queach, v. t. [Cf. E. *quich*, v. i., *quich*, v. i.; or AB. *cucocan* to shake.] To stir; to move. See *QUICK*, v. i. [Obs.]

Queachy (-ý), a. 1. Yielding or trembling under the feet, as moist or boggy ground; shaking; moving. "The *queachy* fens." "Godwin's *queachy* sands." *Drayton.*

2. Like a queach; thick; bushy. [Obs.] *Cockeram.*

Quean (kwén), n. (Originally, a woman, AS. *cwene*; akin to OH. *quena*, OHG. *quena*, Icel. *kona*, Goth. *quín*, and AS. *cwén*, akin to Gr. *γυνή* woman, wife, Skr. *gūḥ* goddess. Cf. *QUEEN*.) 1. A woman; a young or unmarried woman; a girl. [Obs. or Scot.] *Chaucer.*

2. A low woman; a wench; a slut. "The dread of every sordid *quean*." *Gay.*

Queas-ily (kwé'sí-lí), adv. In a queasy manner.

Queas-i-ness, n. The state of being queasy; nausea; qualmsiness; squeamishness. *Shak.*

Queasy (kwē'zy), *a.* [Icel. *kvæta* pain; cf. Norw. *kvæta* sickness after a debauch.] 1. Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; qualmish. 2. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate; easily disturbed; unsettled; ticklish. "A queasy question." *Shak.*

Some seek, when queasy conscience has its qualms. *Cowper.*

Que-bee group (kwē-bē' grōp'). (*Geol.*) The middle of the three groups into which the rocks of the Canadian period have been divided in the American Lower Silurian system. See the *Chart of Geology*.

Que-bracho (kē-brā'chō), *n.* [*Sp.*] (*Bot.*) A Chilean apocynaceous tree (*Aspidosperma Quebracho*); also, its bark, which is used as a febrifuge, and for dyspnea of the lung, or bronchial diseases; — called also *white quebracho*, to distinguish it from the *red quebracho*, a Mexican anacardiaceous tree (*Loxopterygium Lorentzii*) whose bark is said to have similar properties.

J. Smith (Diet. Econ. Plants).

Quebrith (kwēbr'ith), *n.* [*OF.* *quebrith*, *quibrit*, *Ar. kibrith*.] (*Alchemy*) Sulphur. [*Obs.*]

Quech (kwēch), *v. t.* [*OF.* *QUECH*, *QUEACH*.] A word (*Quech*, *kwēk*), occurring in a corrupt passage of Bacon's *Essays*, and probably meaning, to stir, to move.

Queen (kwēn), *n.* [*OE.* *quen*, *quene*, *queen*, *quean*, *AS.* *qwen* wife, *queen*, *woman*; akin to *OS.* *qūan* wife, *woman*, Icel. *krán* wife, *queen*, Goth. *qēns*.] *W21.* See *QUEAN*. 1. The wife of a king.

2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a female monarch; as, Elizabeth, *queen* of England; Mary, *queen* of Scots.

In faith, and by the heaven's *queene*. *Chaucer.*

3. A woman eminent in power or attractions; the highest of her kind; as, a *queen* in society; — also used figuratively of cities, countries, etc. "This *queen* of cities." "Albion, *queen* of isles." *Cowper.*

4. The fertile, or fully developed, female of social bees, ants, and termites.

5. (*Chess*) The most powerful, and except the king the most important, piece in a set of chessmen.

6. A playing card bearing the picture of a queen; as, the *queen* of spades.

Queen apple. [*OF.* *OE.* *quyne* apple quince apple.] A kind of apple; a queneeling. "Queen apples and red cherries." *Spenser*. — **Queen bee** (*Zool.*), a female bee, especially the female of the honeybee. See *HONEYBEE*. — **Queen conch** (*Zool.*), a very large West Indian conch (*Conus imperialis*). It is much used for making canoes.

— **Queen consort**, the wife of a reigning king. *Blackstone*. — **Queen dowager**, the widow of a king.

— **Queen gold**, formerly a revenue of the queen consort of England, arising from gifts, fines, etc.

— **Queen mother**, a queen dowager who is also mother of the reigning king or queen. — **Queen of May**. See *MAY QUEEN*, under *MAY*. — **Queen of the meadow** (*Bot.*), a European herbaceous plant (*Spiraea Ulmaria*). See *Meadow-sweet*.

— **Queen of the grail** (*Bot.*), an American herb (*Spiraea lobata*) with ample clusters of pale pink flowers. — **Queen**



Queen Conch (*Cassis cameo*).

pale pink flowers. — **Queen**



Queen Pigeon (*Goura Victoria*).

with ample clusters of pale pink flowers. — **Queen** (*Zool.*), any one of several species of very large and handsome crested ground pigeons of the genus *Goura*, native of New Guinea and the adjacent islands. They are mostly pale blue, or ash-blue, marked with white, and have a large occipital crest of spatulate feathers. Called also *crested pigeon*, *goura*, and *Victoria pigeon*. — **Queen regent**, or *Queen regnant*, a queen reigning in her own right. — **Queen's Bench**. See *KING'S BENCH*. — **Queen's counsel**, **Queen's evidence**, **Queen's counsel**, **King's evidence**, under *KING*. — **Queen's delight** (*Bot.*), an American plant (*Stillingia sylvatica*) of the Spurge family, having an herbaceous stem and a perennial woody root. — **Queen's metal** (*Metal.*), an alloy somewhat resembling pewter or britannia, and consisting essentially of tin with a slight admixture of antimony, bismuth, and lead or copper. — **Queen's pigeon**. (*Zool.*) Same as *Queen* pigeon, above. — **Queen's ware**, glazed English earthenware of a cream color. — **Queen's yellow** (*Old Chem.*), a heavy yellow powder consisting of a basic mercuric sulphate; — formerly called *turpetum minerale*, or *Turbid's mineral*.

Queen, v. t. To act the part of a queen. *Shak.*

Queen, v. i. [*imp.* & *p. p.* *QUEENED* (kwēnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *QUEENING*.] (*Chess*) To make a queen (or other piece, at the player's discretion) of by moving it to the eighth row; as, to *queen* a pawn.

Queen's craft (-krāft'), *n.* Craft or skill in policy on the part of a queen.

Elizabeth showed much *queen's craft* in procuring the votes of the nobility. *Fuller.*

Queen's dom (-dīm), *n.* The dominion, condition, or character of a queen. *Mrs. Browning.*

Queen's fish (-fīsh'), *n.* (*Zool.*) A California sciaenoid food fish (*Seriophus politus*). The back is bluish, and the sides and belly bright silvery. Called also *kingfish*.

Queen's hood (-hōd'), *n.* The state, personality, or character of a queen; queenliness. *Tennyson.*

Queen's ing (kwēn'ing), *n.* [See *QUEEN APPLE*.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several kinds of apples, as *summer queneeling*, *scarlet queneeling*, and *early queneeling*. An apple called the *queneeling* was cultivated in England two hundred years ago.

Queen's li-ness (-lī-nēs), *n.* The quality of being queenly; the characteristics of a queen; stateliness; eminence among women in attractions or power.

Queen's ly, *a.* [*AS.* *queenlic* feminine.] Like, becoming, or suitable to, a queen.

Queen's post (-pōst'), *n.* (*Arch.*) One of two suspending posts in a roof truss, or other framed truss of similar form. See *Queen-post*.

Queen's post. See *Queen-post*. *AB* Tiebeam; *DE* *EF* Queen-Post; *DE* Straining Piece; *AD* *BE* Principal Rafter; *AC* *BC* Rafter.

Queen's ship, *n.* The state, rank, or dignity of a queen.

Queen's land nut (kwēn'land nūt'). (*Bot.*) The nut of an Australian tree (*Macadamia ternstrofia*). It is about an inch in diameter, and contains a single round edible seed, or sometimes two hemispherical seeds. So called from *Queenland* in Australia.

Queen's truss (kwēn' trūs'). (*Arch.*) A truss framed with queen-posts; a queen-post truss.

Queer (kwēr), *a.* [*Compar.* *QUEERER* (-ēr); *superl.* *QUEEREST*.] [*G.* *quer* cross, oblique, athwart (cf. *querkopf* a queer fellow, OHG. *tuwer*, *tuwer*, *duer*, *duer*; akin to *D.* *duars*, *AS.* *puerh* thwart, bent, twisted, Icel. *þverr* thwart, transverse, Goth. *þwār*h angry, and perh. to *L.* *torquere* to twist, and *E.* *through*. Cf. *TORQUE*, *THROUGH*, *TWART*, *a.*] 1. At variance with what is usual or normal; differing in some odd way from what is ordinary; odd; singular; strange; whimsical; as, a *queer* story or act. "A *queer* look." *W. Irving.*

2. Mysterious; suspicious; questionable; as, a *queer* transaction. [*Collog.*]

Queer, *n.* Counterfeit money. [*Slang*]

To shove the *queer*, to put counterfeit money in circulation. [*Slang*]

Queer'sh, *a.* Rather queer; somewhat singular.

Queer'sy, *adv.* In a queer or odd manner.

Queer'sness, *n.* The quality or state of being queer.

Queest (kwēst), *n.* [*Cf.* Icel. *kvista* a kind of bird, *kvistr* a branch of a tree, and *E.* *cushat*.] (*Zool.*) The European ring dove (*Columba palumbus*); the *queest*.

[Written also *quist*, *queeze*, *quice*, *queeco*.] See *RINGDOVE*.

Quegh (kwēg), *n.* A drinking vessel. See *QUAICH*.

Quaint (kwānt), *a.* See *QUAINT*. [*Obs.*]

Quaint, *adv.* *imp.* & *p. p.* of *QUENCH*. *Chaucer.*

Quaint'se (-iz), *n.* See *QUAINTISE*. [*Obs.*]

Quell (kwēl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *QUILLED* (kwēld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *QUELLING*.] [*See* *QUAIL* to cower.] 1. To die. [*Obs.*]

Yet he did quake and quiver, like to *quell*. *Spenser.*

2. To be subdued or abated; to yield; to abate. [*R.*]

Winter's wrath begins to *quell*. *Spenser.*

Quell, v. t. [*OE.* *quellen* to kill, *AS.* *cweallan*, causative of *cweallan* to die; akin to OHG. *quellen* to torment, Icel. *kvæla*.] See *QUAIL* to cower.] 1. To take the life of; to kill. [*Obs.*]

The ducks cried as if men would them *quell*. *Chaucer.*

2. To overpower; to subdue; to put down.

The nation obeyed the call, rallied round the sovereign, and enabled him to quell the disaffected minority. *Macaulay.*

Northward marching to quell the sudden revolt. *Longfellow.*

3. To quiet; to allay; to pacify; to cause to yield or cease; as, to *quell* grief; to *quell* the tumult of the soul.

Much did his words the gentle lady *quell*. *Spenser.*

Syn. — To subdue; crush; overpower; reduce; put down; repress; suppress; quiet; allay; calm; pacify.

Quell, n. Murder. [*Obs.*]

Quell's (-ār), *n.* 1. A killer; as, Jack the Giant Killer. [*Obs.*]

2. One who quells; one who overpowers or subdues.

Quell's (kwēl's), *n.* [*Sp.* *cuello*, *L.* *collum* neck.] A ruff for the neck. [*Obs.*]

Quell's (kwēl's), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *QUENCHED* (kwēnch); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *QUENCHING*.] [*OE.* *quenchen*, *AS.* *cwennan* in *āwennan*, to extinguish utterly, causative of *cwennan*, *āwennan*, to decrease, disappear; cf. *AS.* *cwennan*, *āwennan*, to waste or dwindle away.] 1. To extinguish and fire, of things burning, and figuratively of sensations and emotions; as, to *quench* flame; to *quench* a candle; to *quench* thirst, love, hate, etc.

E. our blood shall *quench* that fire. *Shak.*

The supposition of the lady's death will *quench* the wonder of her infamy. *Shak.*

2. To cool suddenly, as heated steel, in tempering.

Syn. — To extinguish; still; stifle; allay; cool; check.

Quench, v. t. To become extinguished; to go out; to become calm or cool. [*R.*]

She will not *quench*. *Shak.*

Quench's (-ā-b'), *a.* Capable of being quenched.

Quench's (-ār), *n.* One who, or that which, quenches. *Hammond.*

Quench's, *a.* Incapable of being quenched; inextinguishable; as, *quenchless* fire or fury. "Once kindled, *quenchless* evermore." *Byron.*

Syn. — Inextinguishable; unquenchable.

— **Quench's** (-ly), *adv.* — **Quench's** (-ness), *n.*

Que-nelle (ke-nēl'), *n.* [*F.*] (*Cookery*) A kind of delicate forcemeat, commonly poached and used as a dish by itself or for garnishing.

Que-nouille training (ke-nō'y' trān'ing). [*F.* *quenouille* distaff.] (*Hort.*) A method of training trees or shrubs in the shape of a cone or distaff by tying down the branches and pruning.

Que-rat's (kwēr'at's), *n.* [*L.* *querus* an oak + *E.* *tannic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a tannic acid found in oak bark and extracted as a yellowish brown amorphous substance.

Que-rat's (-alt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$, found in acorns, the fruit of the oak (*Quercus*). It has a sweet taste, and is regarded as a pentacic alcohol.

Que-rat's (-alt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline substance, occurring quite widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, as in apple-tree bark, horse-chestnut leaves, etc., but originally obtained by the decomposition of quercitrin. Called also *melitin*.

Que-rat's (-alt-rin), *n.* [*Cf.* *F.* *quercitrin*. See *QUERCITRIN*.] (*Chem.*) A glucoside extracted from the bark of the oak (*Quercus*) as a bitter citron-yellow crystalline substance, used as a pigment and called *quercitrin*.

Que-rat's (-alt-rin), *n.* [*F.* *quercitrin*, the name of the tree; *L.* *quercus* an oak + *citrus* the citron tree.] 1. The yellow inner bark of the *Quercus tinctoria*, the American black oak, yellow oak, dyer's oak, or quercitrin oak, a large forest tree growing from Maine to eastern Texas.

2. Quercitrin, used as a pigment. See *QUERCITRIN*.

Que-rat's (kwēr'at's), *n.* [*L.* an oak.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees constituted by the oak. See *OAK*.

Que-rat's (kwēr'at's), *n.* [*See* *2d* *QUAEREL*.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A complaint to a court. See *AUDITA QUERELA*.

Que-rat's (kwēr'at's), *n.* [*L.* *querens*, *p. pr.* of *queri* to complain.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A complainant; a plaintiff.

Que-rat's, *n.* [*L.* *querens*, *p. pr.* of *querere* to search for, to inquire.] An inquirer. [*Obs.*]

Que-rat's (kwēr'at's), *n.* [*L.* *queri* to complain, *fr. queri* to complain. See *QUERULOUS*.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.

Que-rat's (kwēr'at's), *adv.* — **Que-rat's** (kwēr'at's), *n.* [*L.* *queri* to complain, *fr. queri* to complain. See *QUERULOUS*.] A complaint or complaining. [*Obs.*]

Que-rat's (kwēr'at's), *n.* [*See* *QUER*.] One who inquires, or asks questions. *Swift.*

Que-rat's (kwēr'at's), *v. t.* [*Icel.* *kværk* throat.] To stifle or choke. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Que-rat's (kwēr'at's), *v. t.* [*G.* *querlen*, *quirlen*, to twirl, to turn round, *fr. queri*, *quirl*, a twirling stick. Cf. *TWIRL*.] To twirl; to turn or wind round; to coil; as, to *queri* a cord, thread, or rope. [*Local, U. S.*]

Que-rat's, *n.* A coil; a twirl; as, the *queri* of hair on the fore leg of a blooded horse. [*Local, U. S.*]

Quern (kwēr'n), *n.* [*AB.* *cweorn*, *cweyrn*; akin to *D.* *kwern*, OHG. *quirn*, Icel. *kwern*, Sw. *quarn*, Dan. *kwern*, Goth. *kwirns* in *aslagwirns*], Lith. *girn*os, and perh. *E.* *corn*.] A mill for grinding grain, the upper stone of which was turned by hand; — used before the invention of windmills and watermills. *Shak.*

They made him at the *quern* grind. *Chaucer.*

Quer-po (kwēr'pō), *n.* The inner or body garments taken together. See *QUERPO*.

Quer-quedule (-kwē-dūl'), *n.* [*L.* *querquedula*.] (*Zool.*) (a) A teal. (b) The platal duck.

Quer-ry (kwēr'ry), *n.* A groom; an equeerry. [*Obs.*]

Quer-sen-tial (-tēn'shāl'), *a.* Querulous. [*R.*]

Quer-sen-tious (kwēr'shēn'shūs'), *a.* [*L.* *querulus* and *querulus*, *fr. queri* to complain. Cf. *CHY*, *v.*, *QUARREL*, a brawl, *QUARRELOUS*.] 1. Given to quarreling; quarrelsome. [*Obs.*]

2. Apt to find fault; habitually complaining; disposed to murmur; as, a *querulous* man or people.

Enmity can hardly be more annoying than *querulous*, jealous, exacting fondness. *Macaulay.*

3. Expressing complaint; fretful; whining; as, a *querulous* tone of voice.

Syn. — Complaining; bawling; lamenting; whining; mourning; murmuring; discontented; dissatisfied.

— **Quer-sen-tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Quer-sen-tious-ness**, *n.*

Quer-ry (kwēr'ry), *n.*; *pl.* *QUERRIES* (-rīz). [*L.* *quære*, imperative sing. of *quære*, *quærent*, to seek or search for, to ask, inquire. Cf. *ACQUIRE*, *CONQUERE*, *EXQUARTER*, *QUARTER*, *REQUIRE*.] 1. A question; an inquiry to be answered or solved.

I shall conclude with proposing only some *queries*, in order to a search to be made by others. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. A question in the mind; a doubt; as, I have a *query* about his sincerity.

3. An interrogation point (?) as the sign of a question or a doubt.

Quer-ry, v. t. 1. To ask questions; to make inquiry. Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate. *Pope.*

2. To have a doubt; as, I *query* if he is right.

Quer-ry, v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* *QUERIED* (-rīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *QUERRING*.] 1. To put questions about; to elicit by questioning; to inquire into; as, to *query* the items or the amount; to *query* the motive or the fact.

2. To address questions to; to examine by questions.

3. To doubt of; to regard with incredulity.

4. To write "query" (qu., q., or ?) against, as a doubtful spelling, or sense, in a proof. See *QUER*.

Que-sal (kē-sāl' or kwē-sāl'), *n.* (*Zool.*) The long-tailed, or resident, trogon (*Pharomachus mocino*).



Quercus Tree.

formerly *Trogon resplendens*, native of Southern Mexico and Central America. Called also *quetzal*, and *golden trogon*.

The male is remarkable for the brilliant metallic green and gold colors of his plumage, and for his extremely long plumes, which often exceed three feet in length.

Quese (kwēz), *v. t.* To make a quest for. [*Obs.*]

Quēst (kwēst), *n.* [*OF. quēste, F. quēte, fr. L. quaerere, quaerium, to seek for, to ask. Cf. QUERRY, QUERRION.*] 1. The act of seeking, or looking after anything; attempt to find or obtain; search; pursuit; as, to rove in *quest* of game, of a lost child, of property, etc.

Upon an hard adventure yet in *quest*.

Cease your *quest* of love. *Shak.*
There ended was his *quest*, there ceased his care. *Milton.*

2. Request; desire; solicitation. Gaid not abroad at every *quest* and call Of an untried hope or passion. *Herbert.*

3. Those who make search or inquiry, taken collectively.

The senate hath sent about three several *quests* to search you out. *Shak.*

4. Inquest; jury of inquest.

What lawful *quest* have given their verdict? *Shak.*

Quest, *v. t.* [*OF. quēster, F. quēter. See QUEST.*] To search for; to examine. [*R.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*
Quest, *v. t.* To go on a quest; to make a search; to go in pursuit; to beg. [*R.*]

It is his *questing* had been unsuccessful, he appeased the rage of hunger with some scraps of broken meat. *Macaulay.*

Questant (-ant), *n.* [*OF. questant, F. quētant, p. pr.*] One who undertakes a quest; a seeker. [*Obs.*]

Questor (-or), *n.* One who seeks; a seeker. [*Obs.*]

Question (kwēstshun), *n.* [*F. fr. L. quaesitio, fr. quaerere, quaesitum, to seek for, ask, inquire. See QUEST, n.*] 1. The act of asking; interrogation; inquiry; as, to examine by *question* and answer.

2. Discussion; debate; hence, objection; dispute; doubt; as, the story is true beyond *question*; he obeyed without *question*.

There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying. *John iii. 25.*
It is to be put to *question*, whether it be lawful for Christian princes to make an invasive war simply for the propagation of the faith. *Bacon.*

3. Examination with reference to a decisive result; investigation; specifically, a judicial or official investigation; also, examination under torture. *Blackstone.*

He that was in *question* for the robbery. *Shak.*

The Scottish privy council had power to put state prisoners to the *question*. *Macaulay.*

4. That which is asked; inquiry; interrogatory; query.

But this *question* asked
Puts me in doubt. Lives there who loves his pain? *Milton.*

5. Hence, a subject of investigation, examination, or debate; theme of inquiry; matter to be inquired into; as, a delicate or doubtful *question*.

6. Talk; conversation; speech. [*Obs.*]

In *question*, in debate; in the course of examination or discussion; as, the matter or point in *question*. — *Leading question.* See under *LEADING*. — *Out of question*, unquestionably. "Out of *question*, 'tis Maria's hand." *Shak.*

— *Out of the question.* See under *OUT*. — *Past question*, beyond question; out of question; certainly; undoubtedly; unquestionably. — *Previous question*, a question put to a parliamentary new amendment, the motion of a member, in order to ascertain whether it is the will of the body to vote at once, without further debate, on the subject under consideration. The form of the question is: "Shall the main question be now put?" If the vote is in the affirmative, the matter before the body must be voted upon as it then stands, without further general debate or the submission of new amendments. In the House of Representatives of the United States, and generally in America, a negative decision operates to keep the business before the body as if the motion had not been made; but in the English Parliament, it operates to postpone consideration for the day, and until the subject may be again introduced. In American practice, the object of the motion is to hasten action, and it is made by a friend of the measure. In English practice, the object is to get rid of the subject for the time being, and the motion is made with a purpose of voting against it. *Cushing*. — To beg the *question*. See under *BEG*. — To the *question*, to the point in dispute; to the real matter under debate.

Syn. — Point; topic; subject.

Question, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. QUESTIONED* (-chund); *p. pr. & vb. n. QUESTIONING*.] [*Cf. F. questionner. See QUESTION, n.*] 1. To ask questions; to inquire.

He that *questioneth* much shall learn much. *Bacon.*

2. To argue; to converse; to dispute. [*Obs.*]

I pray you, think you *question* with the Jew. *Shak.*

Question, *v. t.* 1. To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories; as, to *question* a witness.

2. To doubt of; to be uncertain of; to query.

And most we *question* what we most desire. *Prior.*

3. To raise a question about; to call in question; to make objection to. "But have power and right to *question* thy bold entrance on this place." *Milton.*

4. To talk to; to converse with.

With many holiday and lady terms he *questioned* me. *Shak.*

Syn. — To ask; interrogate; catechize; doubt; controvert; dispute. — *Question*, *inquire*, *interrogate*. To *inquire* is merely to ask for information, and implies no authority in the one who asks. To *interrogate* is to put



Quetzal.

repeated questions in a formal or systematic fashion to elicit some particular fact or facts. To *question* has a wider sense than to *interrogate*, and often implies an attitude of distrust or opposition on the part of the questioner.

Question-a-bility (kwēstshun-ā-bil'it-ty), *n.* The state or condition of being questionable. *Stallo.*

Question-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* 1. Admitting of being questioned; inviting, or seeming to invite, inquiry. [*R.*]

Thou com'st in such a *questionable* shape
That I will speak to thee. *Shak.*

2. Liable to question; subject to be doubted or called in question; problematical; doubtful; suspicious.

It is *questionable* whether Galen ever saw the dissection of a human body. *T. Baker.*

Syn. — Disputable; debatable; uncertain; doubtful; problematical; suspicious.

Question-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being questionable, doubtful, or suspicious.

Question-a-bly, *adv.* In a questionable manner.

Question-a-ry (-ā-r'y), *a.* Inquiring; asking questions; testing. "Questionary epistles." *Pope.*

Question-a-ry, *n.* One who makes it his business to seek after relics and carry them about for sale.

Question-er (-er), *n.* One who asks questions; an inquirer. "Little time for idle *questioners*." *Tennyson.*

Question-ist, *n.* 1. A questioner; an inquirer. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Eng. Univ.*) A candidate for honors or degrees who is near the time of his examination.

Question-less, *a.* Unquestioning; incursive. [*R.*]

Question-ness, *adv.* Beyond a question or doubt; doubtless; certainly. [*R.*]

What it was in the apostles' time, that, *questionless*, it must be still. *Milton.*

Quest-man (kwēst'man), *n.*; *pl. QUESTMEN* (-men).

One legally empowered to make quest of certain matters, esp. of abuses of weights and measures. Specifically, (a) A churchwarden's assistant; a sidesman. *Blount.* [*Obs.*]

(b) A collector of parish rents. *Blount.* [*Obs.*]

Quest-mon-ger (-mūp'gēr), *n.* One who lays information and encourages petty lawsuits. [*Obs.*]

Questor (kwēst'or), *n.* [*L. quaestor, contr. fr. quaesitor, fr. quaerere, quaesitum, to seek for, ask; cf. F. questeur.*] (*Rom. Antiq.*) An officer who had the management of the public treasury; a receiver of taxes, tribute, etc.; treasurer of state. [*Written also questor.*]

At an early period there were also public accusers styled *questors*, but the office was soon abolished.

Questor-ship, *n.* The office, or the term of office, of a questor.

Quest-rist (kwēst'rist), *n.* [*See QUEST.*] A seeker; a pursuer. [*Obs.*] "Hot *questrists* after him." *Shak.*

Questu-ary (kwēst'ū-ā-r'y; 135), *a.* [*L. quaestuarus, from quaestus gain, profit, quaerere, quaesitum, to seek for, earn.*] Studious of profit. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Questu-ary, *n.* One employed to collect profits. [*R.*] "The pope's *questuaries*." *Jer. Taylor.*

Quest (kwēst), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common guillemot. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Queue (kü), *n.* [*F. See CUE.*] (a) A tail-like appendage of hair; a pigtail. (b) A line of persons waiting anywhere.

Queue, *v. t.* To fasten, as hair, in a queue.

Quay (kwā), *n.* [*Cf. Dan. quæ, a heifer.*] [*Scot.*]

(b) *n.* [*Cf. Quip.*] A quip; a gibe.

Quibble (kwib'l), *n.* [*Probably fr. quip, but induced by quillet, quiddity.*] 1. A shift or turn from the point in question; a trifling or evasive distinction; an evasion; a cavil.

Quibbles have no place in the search after truth. *I. Watts.*

2. A pun; a low conceit.

Quibble, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. QUIBBLED* (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n. QUIBBLING* (-bling).] 1. To evade the point in question by artifice, play upon words, caviling, or by raising any insignificant or impertinent question or point; to trifle in argument or discourse; to equivocate.

2. To pun; to practice punning. *Cudworth.*

Syn. — To cavil; shuffle; equivocate; trifle.

Quibbler (-blēr), *n.* One who quibbles; a caviler; also, a punster.

Quibbling-ly (-bling-l'y), *adv.* Triflingly; evasively.

Quica (kē'ka), *n.* [*From the native Brazilian name.*]

(*Zoöl.*) A small South American opossum (*Didelphys quica*), native of Guiana and Brazil. It feeds upon insects, small birds, and fruit.

Quice (kwis), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See *QUEST*.

Quick (kwik), *v. i.* [*Cf. QUINCH.*] To stir. [*Obs.*]

He could not move nor *quick* at all. *Spenser.*

Quick (kwik), *a.* [*Compar. QUICKER* (-ēr); *superl. QUICKER*.] [*AS. cwic, cwiuc, cwiuc, cwiuc, living; akin to OE. cwic, D. kwik, OHG. quec, chec, G. keck bold, lively, Icel. kvikr living, Goth. qwis, Lith. gyvas, Russ. shvot, L. vivus living, vivere to live, Gr. bios life, Skr. jiva living, jiv to live. Cf. BIOGRAPHY, VIVID, QUORON GRASS, WHITLOW.*] 1. Alive; living; animate; — opposed to dead or inanimate.

Not fully *quike*, he fully dead they were. *Chaucer.*

The Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the *quick* and the dead at his appearing and his kingdom. *2 Tim. iv. 1.*

Man is no star, but a quick coal
Of mortal fire. *Herbert.*

2. In this sense the word is nearly obsolete, except in some compounds, or in particular phrases.

3. Characterized by life or liveliness; animated; sprightly; agile; brisk; ready. "A *quick* wit." *Shak.*

3. Speedy; hasty; swift; not slow; as, be *quick*.

Off he to her his charge of *quick* return
Repeated. *Milton.*

4. Impatient; passionate; hasty; eager; sharp; unceremonious; as, a *quick* temper.

The bishop was somewhat *quick* with them, and signified that he was much offended. *Latimer.*

5. Fresh; bracing; sharp; keen.

The air is *quick* there,
And it pierces and sharpens the stomach. *Shak.*

6. Sensitive; perceptive in a high degree; ready; as, a *quick* ear. "To have an open ear, a *quick* eye." *Shak.*

They say that women are so *quick*. *Tennyson.*

7. Pregnant; with child. *Shak.*

Quick grass, (*Bot.*) See *QUITCH GRASS*. — *Quick match*. See under *MATCH*. — *Quick vein* (*Mining*), a vein of ore which is productive, not barren. — *Quick vinegar*, vinegar made by allowing a weak solution of alcohol to trickle slowly over shavings or other porous material. — *Quick water*, quicksilver water. — *Quick with child*, pregnant with a living child.

Syn. — Speedy; expeditious; swift; rapid; hasty; prompt; ready; active; brisk; nimble; fleet; alert; agile; lively; sprightly.

Quick (kwik), *adv.* In a quick manner; quickly; promptly; rapidly; with haste; speedily; without delay; as, run *quick*; get back *quick*.

If we consider how very *quick* the actions of the mind are performed. *Locke.*

Quick, *n.* 1. That which is quick, or alive; a living animal or plant; especially, the hawthorn, or other plants used in making a living hedge.

The works . . . are curiously hedged with *quick*. *Evelyn.*

2. The life; the mortal point; a vital part; a part susceptible of serious injury or keen feeling; the sensitive living flesh; the part of a finger or toe to which the nail is attached; the tender emotions; as, to cut a finger nail to the *quick*; to thrust a sword to the *quick*; to taunt one to the *quick*; — used figuratively.

This test nipeth, . . . this toucheth the *quick*. *Latimer.*

How feebly and unlike themselves they reason when they come to the *quick* of the difference! *Fowler.*

3. (*Bot.*) *Quitch grass*. *Tennyson.*

Quick, *v. t. & i.* [*See QUICKEN.*] To revive; to quicken; to be or become alive. [*Obs.*]

Quick-beam (-bēm'), *n.* [*A. S. cwicbeām.*] See *QUICKEN TREX*.

Quick'en (kwik'en), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. QUICKENED* (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n. QUICKENING*.] [*AS. cwician. See QUICK, a.*] 1. To make alive; to vivify; to revive or resuscitate, as from death or an inanimate state; hence, to excite; to stimulate; to incite.

The mistress which I serve *quickens* what's dead. *Shak.*

Like a fruitful garden without an hedge, that *quickens* the appetite to enjoy so tempting a prize. *South.*

2. To make lively, active, or sprightly; to impart additional energy to; to stimulate; to make quick or rapid; to hasten; to accelerate; as, to *quick'en* one's steps or thoughts; to *quick'en* one's departure or speed.

3. (*Shipbuilding*) To shorten the radius of (a curve); to make (a curve) sharper; as, to *quick'en* the sheer, that is, to make its curve more pronounced.

Syn. — To revive; resuscitate; animate; reinvigorate; vivify; refresh; stimulate; sharpen; incite; hasten; accelerate; expedite; dispatch; speed.

Quick'en, *v. i.* 1. To come to life; to become alive; to become revived or enlivened; hence, to exhibit signs of life; to move, as the fetus in the womb.

The heart is the first part that *quickens*, and the last that dies. *Ray.*

And keener lightnings *quick'en* in her eye.
When the pale and bloodless east began
To *quick'en* the sun. *Tennyson.*

2. To move with rapidity or activity; to become accelerated; as, his pulse *quickened*.

Quick'en-er, *n.* One who, or that which, quickens.

Quick'en-ing, *n.* 1. The act or process of making or of becoming quick.

2. (*Physiol.*) The first motion of the fetus in the womb felt by the mother, occurring usually about the middle of the term of pregnancy. It has been popularly supposed to be due to the fetus becoming possessed of independent life.

Quick'ens (-ēnz), *n.* (*Bot.*) *Quitch grass*.

Quick'en tree (-'n trē'), [*Probably from quick, and first applied to the aspen or some tree with quivering leaves; cf. G. quickenbaum, quittenbaum, quitschenbaum. Cf. QUITCH GRASS.*] (*Bot.*) The European rowan tree; — called also *quickbeam*, and *quickenbeam*. See *ROWAN TREE*.

Quick'hatch' (-hāch'), *n.* [*From the American Indian name.*] (*Zoöl.*) The wolverine.

Quick'lime (kwik'līm'), *n.* [*See QUICK, a.*] (*Chem.*) Calcium oxide; unslacked lime; — so called because when wet it develops great heat. See 4th *LIME*, 2.

Quick'ly, *adv.* Speedily; with haste or celerity; soon; without delay; quick.

Quick'ness, *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being quick or living; [*Obs.*]

Touch it with thy celestial *quickness*. *Herbert.*

2. Activity; briskness; promptness; especially, rapidity of motion; speed; celerity; as, *quickness* of wit.

This deed . . . must send thee hence
With fiery *quickness*. *Shak.*

His mind had, indeed, great *quickness* and vigor. *Macaulay.*

3. Acuteness of perception; keen sensibility.

Would not *quickness* of sensation be an inconvenience to an animal that must lie still? *Locke.*

4. Sharpness; pungency of taste. *Mortimer.*

Syn. — Velocity; celerity; rapidity; speed; haste; expedition; promptness; dispatch; swiftness; nimbleness; fleetness; agility; briskness; liveliness; readiness; sagacity; shrewdness; sharpness; keenness.

Quick'sand' (-sānd'), *n.* Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; especially, a deep mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water, sometimes found at the mouth of a river or along some coast, and very dangerous, from the difficulty of extricating a person who begins sinking into it.

Life hath *quicksands*. — Life hath snare! *Longfellow.*

the valylene series, produced artificially as an oily liquid. [Written also *quindecone*.]

Quin-decyl-ic (kwín/ds-ál'ík), *a.* [L. *quindecim* fifteen + *-yl*.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid of the fatty acid series, containing fifteen atoms of carbon; — called also *pentadecylic* acid.

Quin-dec (kwín/dém), *n.* A fifteenth part. [Obs.] **Quin-dec** (diz'm), *n.* A fifteenth. [Obs.] **Frigne**.

Quin-hy-drone (kwín/hí'drón), *n.* [Quinone + hydro-quinone.] (Chem.) A green crystalline substance formed by the union of quinone with hydroquinone, or as an intermediate product in the oxidation of hydroquinone or the reduction of quinone. [Written also *chinhydrone*.]

Quin-ta (kwín'tá), *n.* [NL.] (Chem.) Quinone. **Quin-ta** (kwín'tá), *n.* [L. *quint* five each.] (Mus.) An interval of a fifth; also, a part sung with such intervals. [Obs.] "Hear ye, a loud quynoble." Chaucer.

Quin-ta (kwín'tá), *n.* [See Quinone, and cf. KINO.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or connected with, quinone and related compounds; specifically, designating a nonnitrogenous acid obtained from cinchona bark, coffee, beans, etc., as a white crystalline substance. [Written also *chinic*, *kinic*.]

Quin-ta-cine (kwín'tá-sín or -sén), *n.* (Chem.) An uncrystallizable alkaloid obtained by the action of heat from quinone, with which it is isomeric.

Quin-ta-dine (dín or -dén), *n.* (Chem.) An alkaloid isomeric with, and resembling, quinone, found in certain species of cinchona, from which it is extracted as a bitter white crystalline substance; conchicine. It is used somewhat as a febrifuge. [Written also *chitidine*.]

Quin-ne (kwín'nín or kwín'nín' or kwín'nín'; 277), *n.* [E. (cf. Sp. *quina*), fr. Sp. *quina*, or *quinaquina*, Peruvian bark, fr. Peruv. *kina*, *quina*, bark. Cf. KINO.] (Chem.) An alkaloid extracted from the bark of several species of cinchona (esp. *Cinchona Calisaya*) as a bitter white crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{21}NO_8$. Hence, by extension (*Med.*), any of the salts of this alkaloid, as the acetate, chloride, sulphate, etc., employed as a febrifuge or antiperiodic. Called also *quina*, *quinina*, etc. [Written also *chinine*.]

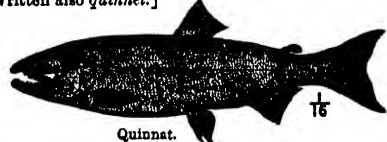
Quin-ni-to (kwín'nín'tó), *a.* (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, a yellow crystalline substance obtained as a yellow crystalline substance by the oxidation of quinone.

Quin-ni-um (kwín'nín-iz'm), *n.* (Med.) See CINCHONINUM.

Quin-ni-a-rin (kwín'nís'á-rín), *n.* [Hydroquinone + alizarin.] (Chem.) A yellow crystalline substance produced artificially. It is isomeric with alizarin.

Quin-ni-xine (kwín'nín-xín or -sén), *n.* [Quinoline + hydrate.] (Chem.) Any one of a series of nitrogenous bases, certain of which are used as antipyretics.

Quin-nat (-nát), *n.* [From the native name.] (Zool.) The California salmon (*Oncorhynchus choutecha*); — called also *choutecha*, *king salmon*, *chinook salmon*, and *Sacramento salmon*. It is of great commercial importance. [Written also *quinnel*.]



Quinnat.

Qui-no'a (kwí-nó'á), *n.* The seeds of a kind of goosewort (*Chenopodium Quinoa*), used in Chili and Peru for making porridge or cakes; also, food thus made.

Quin-o-gen (kwín'ts-jén), *n.* [Quinine + gen.] (Chem.) A hypothetical radical of quinine and related alkaloids.

Quin-oid-ine (kwí-nóid'ín or -sén), *n.* [Quinine + -oid.] (Med. Chem.) A brownish resinous substance obtained as a by-product in the treatment of cinchona bark. It consists of a mixture of several alkaloids. [Written also *chinoideine*.]

Quin-o-line (kwín'ts-lín or -lén), *n.* [Quinine + L. *oleum* oil + *-ine*.] (Chem.) A nitrogenous base, $C_{20}H_{21}N$, obtained as a pungent colorless liquid by the distillation of alkaloids, bones, coal tar, etc. It is the nucleus of many organic bodies, especially of certain alkaloids and related substances; hence, by extension, any one of the series of alkaloidal bases of which quinoline proper is the type. [Written also *chinoiline*.]

Quin-o-gist (kwí-nóit's-jíst), *n.* One who is versed in quinquology.

Qui-neo-gy (-jý), *n.* [Quinine + -logy.] The science which treats of the cultivation of the cinchona, and of its use in medicine.

Quin-one (kwín'ón or kwín'ón), *n.* [Quinine + ketone.] (Chem.) A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_6O$ (called also *benzohydroquinone*), first obtained by the oxidation of quinic acid and regarded as a double ketone; also, by extension, any one of the series of which quinone proper is the type. [Written also *chinone*, *kinone*.]

Qui-ne-ole (kwí-né'ól), *a.* (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, a crystalline acid obtained from some varieties of cinchona bark. [Written also *chinovic*, and *kinovic*.]

Qui-ne-via (-vín), *n.* [NL. *quina nova* the tree *Cosmibuena magnifolia* whose bark yields quinine.] (Chem.) An amorphous bitter glucoside derived from cinchona and other barks. Called also *quinova* bitter, and *quinova*. [Written also *chinovin*, and *kinovin*.]

Qui-ne-va-line (kwín'ts-á-lín or -lén), *n.* [Quinoline + glyoxal.] (Chem.) Any one of a series of complex nitrogenous bases obtained by the union of certain salbas derivatives with glyoxal or with certain ketones. [Written also *chinovaline*.]

Qui-ne-ry (kwí-né'ry), *n.* [Quinine + oxygen + *-ry*.] (Chem.) The hypothetical radical of certain quinine derivatives related to rhodonic acid.

Qui-noy (kwí-noil or kwí-nó-íl), *n.* [Quinone + *-yl*.] (Chem.) A radical of which quinone is the hydride, analogous to phenyl. [Written also *kinoyl*.]

Quin-gua-ge-sim (kwín/kwá-jé't-má), *a.* [L. fr. *quingagesimus* the fiftieth, akin to *quinguginta* fifty, *quingue* five. See FIVE.] Fiftieth.

Quinguesima Sunday, the Sunday which is the fiftieth day before Easter, both days being included in the reckoning; — called also *Shrove Sunday*.

Quin-gua-gu-lar (kwín/kwá-gú-lér), *a.* [L. *quingulus*; *quingue* five + *angulus* an angle: cf. F. *quingulinaire*.] Having five angles or corners.

Quin-gua-tio-u-lar (kwín/kwá-tí-k'ú-lér), *a.* [Quingue + article.] (Theol.) Relating to the five articles or points; as, the quinquarticular controversy between Arminians and Calvinists. [Obs.] Bp. Sanderson.

Quin-gue (kwín/kwé), *n.* [Quingue five. See FIVE.] A combining form meaning five, five times, fivefold; as, *quingued*, five-cleft; *quinguate*, five-toothed.

Quin-gue-ang-gled (-án'g'ld), *a.* [Quingue + angle.] Having five angles; quingugular.

Quin-gue-den-tate (-dén'tát), *a.* [Quingue + den-tate.] Five-toothed; as, a *quinguedentate* leaf.

Quin-gue-ti-on (-tí'v-tis), *a.* [From L. *quingue* five: cf. F. *quingénaire*. Cf. BARABARUS.] (Bot.) Arranged in five vertical rows; pentastichous.

Quin-gue-tid (kwín/kwé-tíd), *a.* [Quingue + the root of L. *findere* to cleave: cf. F. *quingéside*.] (Bot.) Sharply cut about halfway to the middle or base into five segments; as, a *quingued* leaf or corolla.

Quin-gue-to-late (-tí'v-tát), *a.* [Quingue + foli-quinquefoliate, L. *quinquefolius*.] *ale*, *-ated*: cf. F. *quingéfolié*, L. *quinquefolius*. Having five leaves or leaflets.

Quin-gue-to-late (-tí'v-tát), *a.* [Quingue + late.] Having five leaflets. Gray.

Quin-gue-ti-er-al (-tí'v-tis-ál), *a.* [Quingue + literal.] Consisting of five letters.

Quin-gue-to-bate (-tí'v-tát), *a.* [Quingue + lobate, *-ated*: cf. F. *quingélobé*.] Cut less than halfway into portions, usually somewhat rounded; five-lobed; as, a *quingelobate* leaf or corolla.

Quin-gue-lobe (kwín/kwé-lób), *a.* [Quingue + lobe.] Same as QUINGELOBATE.

Quin-gue-loc-u-lar (-lók'ú-lér), *a.* [Quingue + locu-lar: cf. F. *quingéloculaire*.] Having five cells or loculi; five-celled; as, a *quingelocular* pericarp.

Quin-gue-nerve (-nér'v), *a.* [Quingue + nerve.] (Bot.) Having five nerves; — said of a leaf with five nearly equal nerves or ribs rising from the end of the petiole.

Quin-que-nal (kwín/kwé-nál), *n.* [L. fr. *quinquennalis*. See QUINQUENNIAL.] (Rom. Antiq.) Public games celebrated every five years.

Quin-que-ni-al (kwín/kwé-ní-ál), *a.* [L. *quinquennalis* and *quinquennis*; *quingue* five + *annus* year. See FIVE, and cf. BIENNIAL.] Occurring once in five years, or at the end of every five years; also, lasting five years. — *n.* A quinquennial event.

Quin-que-ni-um (-úm), *n.* [L.] Space of five years.

Quin-gue-par-tite (kwín/kwé-pár'tít or kwín/kwé-pár'tít), *a.* [L. *quinguepartitus*; *quingue* five + *partit*, *p. p.* of *partire* to divide: cf. F. *quingépartite*.] 1. Consisting of five parts.

2. (Bot.) Divided into five parts almost to the base.

Quin-gue-re-mis (kwín/kwé-rém), *n.* [L. *quingueremis*; *quingue* five + *remus* an oar: cf. F. *quinguerème*.] A galley having five benches or banks of oars; as, an Athenian *quinguerème*.

Quin-gue-syl-la-ble (-síl'v-lá-b'l), *n.* [Quingue + syl-la-ble.] A word of five syllables.

Quin-gue-valve (kwín/kwé-válv), *a.* [Quingue + valve, *-valv*: cf. F. *quingévalve*.] (Bot.) Having five valves, as a pericarp.

Quin-gue-vir (kwín/kwé-vér), *n.* [L. *quingue-virus* (-vēr), L. *quinguvirus* (kwín/kwé-ví-rí).] [L. fr. *quingue* five + *vir* man.] (Rom. Antiq.) One of five commissioners appointed for some special object.

Qui-ni-na (kwín/kwí-ná), *n.* [NL. & F. See QUININE.] Peruvian bark.

Qui-ni-na-lent (kwín/kwí-vá-lent), *a.* [Quingue + L. *valens*, *-entis*, *p. p.* See VALENCE.] (Chem.) Same as PENTAVALENT.

Qui-ni-ty (kwín'tý), *n.* [Contr. fr. *quinancy*, F. *quinanche*, L. *quinanche* a sort of sore throat, Gr. *κυνάχνη* sore throat, dog quincy, fr. *κύων* dog + *άχνη* to choke; cf. also L. *synanche* sore throat, Gr. *συνάχνη*. Cf. HOUND, ANGER, and CYNANOME.] (Med.) An inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent, especially of the fauces or tonsils, attended by considerable swelling, painful and impeding deglutition, and accompanied by inflammatory fever. It sometimes creates danger of suffocation; — called also *quinquancy*, and *quinquancy*.

Quint (kwínt), *n.* [F. *quinte*, fr. L. *quintus*, *quinta*, the fifth, *quingue* five. See FIVE.] 1. A set or sequence of five, as in piquet.

2. (Mus.) The interval of a fifth.

Quintain (kwín'tán; 48), *n.* [F. *quintaine*, LL. *quintana*; cf. W. *chwinatan* a kind of hymeneal game.] An object to be tilted at; — called also *quintel*. [Written also *quintin*.]

A common form in the Middle Ages was an upright post, on the top of which turned a crosspiece, having on one end a broad board, and on the other a sand bag. The endeavor was to strike the board with the lance while riding under, and get away without being hit by the sand bag. "But a *quintain*, a mere lifeless block." Shak.

Quintal (-tál), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *quintal*, fr. Ar. *qinṣar* a weight of 100 lbs., prob. fr. L. *centenarius* consisting

of a hundred, fr. *centeni* a hundred each, fr. *centum* a hundred. See HUNDRED, and cf. KINTAL.] 1. A hundredweight, either 112 or 100 pounds, according to the scale used. Cf. CENTAL. [Sometimes written and pronounced *centile*.]

2. A metric measure of weight, being 100,000 grams, or 100 kilograms, equal to 220.46 pounds avoirdupois.

Quin-tan (kwín'tán), *a.* [L. *quintanus*, fr. *quintus* fifth, *quingue* five. See FIVE.] Occurring as the fifth, after four others; also, occurring every fifth day, reckoning inclusively; as, a *quintan* fever. — *n.* (Med.) An intermittent fever which returns every fifth day, reckoning inclusively, or in which the intermission lasts three days.

Quin-tal (-tél), *n.* See QUINTAIN.

Quin-ta-sense (kwín'tá-séns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quinta essentia* fifth essence. See QUINT, and ESSENCE.] 1. The fifth or last and highest essence or power in a natural body. See Ferment oils, under FERMENT. [Obs.]

2. The ancient Greeks recognized four elements, fire, air, water, and earth. The Pythagoreans added a fifth and called it ether, the fifth essence, which they said flew upward at creation and out of it the stars were made. The alchemists sometimes considered alcohol, or the ferment oils, as the fifth essence.

3. Hence: An extract from anything, containing its rarest virtue, or most subtle and essential constituent in a small quantity; pure or concentrated essence.

Let there be light, said God; and forthwith light ethereal, first of things, quintsence pure, Sprung from the deep. Milton.

Quin-ta-sense, *v. t.* To distill or extract as a quintsence; to reduce to a quintsence. [R.] *Stirling*. "Truth quintsenced and raised to the highest power." J. A. Symonds.

Quin-ta-sen-tial (kwín'tá-sén'shál), *a.* Of the nature of a quintsence; purest. "Quintessential extract of mediocrity." G. Eliot.

Quin-tet (kwín'tét), *n.* [It. *quintetto*, dim. of *quinto* the fifth, a fifth part, from L. *quintus* the fifth: cf. F. *quintette*. See QUINT.] (Mus.) A composition for five voices or instruments; also, the set of five persons who sing or play five-part music.

Quin-tile (kwín'tík), *a.* [L. *quintus* fifth, fr. *quingue* five.] (Astr.) Of the fifth degree or order. — *n.* (Alg.) A quintic of the fifth degree. See QUANTIC.

Quin-tile (-tíl), *n.* [F. *quintil* aspect, fr. L. *quintus* the fifth.] (Astr.) The aspect of planets when separated the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

Quin-ti-lion (kwín'tí-lýn), *n.* [Formed fr. L. *quintus* the fifth, after the analogy of *million*: cf. F. *quintillion*. See QUINT.] According to the French notation, which is used on the Continent and in America, the cube of a million, or a unit with eighteen ciphers annexed; according to the English notation, a number produced by involving a million to the fifth power, or a unit with thirty ciphers annexed. See the Note under NUMERATION.

Quin-tin (kwín'tín), *n.* See QUINTAIN.

Quin-tine (-tín), *n.* [L. *quintus* the fifth: cf. F. *quintine*.] (Bot.) The embryonic sac of an ovule, sometimes regarded as an innermost fifth integument. Cf. QUARTINE, and TERCINE.

Quin-tole (-tíl), *n.* [It. *quinto* fifth.] (Mus.) A group of five notes to be played or sung in the time of four of the same species.

Quin-tu-ple (kwín'tí-p'l), *a.* [L. *quintus* fifth: cf. F. *quintuple*, L. *quintuplex*. Cf. QUADRUPLÉ.] Multiplied by five; increased to five times the amount; fivefold.

Quintuple time (Mus.), a time having five beats in a measure. It is seldom used.

Quin-tu-ple, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. QUINTEPLE (-p'lú); p. pr. & v. b. n. QUINTEPLING (-plíng).] [Cf. F. *quintupler*.] To make fivefold, or five times as much or many.

Quin-tu-ple-nerve (-nér'v), *a.* (Bot.) The same as *quingelocular*.

Quin-tu-ple-ribbed (-ríb'd), *a.* [Quingelocular.] Same as *quingelocular*.

Quin-tu-ple (kwín'tán), *n.* [F., from *quingue* fifteen, L. *quingdecim*. See FIFTEEN.] The fiftieth day after a feast day, including both in the reckoning. [Written also *quintain*.]

Quin-ze (kwínz; F. *kínz*), *n.* [F.] A game at cards in which the object is to make fifteen points.

Quip (kwíp), *n.* [Cf. W. *chup* a quick flit or turn, *chwoip* to whip, to move briskly, and E. *whip*. Cf. QUIP, QUEBELA.] A smart, sarcastic turn or jest; a taunt; a severe retort; a gibe.

Quips, and *cranks*, and *wanton wiles*. Milton.
He was full of joke and jest.
But all his merry quips are o'er. Tennyson.

Quip, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. QUIPPED (kwípt); p. pr. & v. b. n. QUIPPING (-píng).] To taunt; to treat with quips. The more he laughs, and does her closely quip. Spencer.

Quip, *v. t.* To scoff; to use taunts. — *Str H. Sidney*.

Qui-po (kí'pó), *n.* Same as QUIPU.

Qui-pu (kí'pó), *n.* [Pl. QUIPU (-póo).] [Peruv. *quipu* a knot.] A contrivance employed by the ancient Peruvians, Mexicans, etc., as a substitute for writing and figures, consisting of a main cord, from which hung at certain distances smaller cords of various colors, each having a special meaning, as silver, gold, corn, soldiers, etc. Single, double, and triple knots were tied in the smaller cords, representing definite numbers. It was chiefly used for arithmetical purposes, and to register important facts and events. [Written also *quipu*.] Tylor.

The mysterious science of the *quipu* . . . supplied the Peruvians with the means of communicating their ideas to one another, and of transmitting them to future generations. Prescott.

Qui-rob-ly (kwí-ról-í), *n.* [OF. *cuir bouilli*.] Leather softened by boiling so as to take any required shape. Upon drying, it becomes exceedingly hard, and hence was formerly used for armor. [Obs.] "His jambou were of *quyrobilly*." Chaucer.

Quire (kwír), *n.* See QUOIR. [Obs.]
A quire of such enticing birds. Shak.
Quire, *v. i.* To sing in concert. [R.] Shak.

Quire (kwir), *n.* [OE. *quær*, *quær*, OF. *quayer*, *quayer*, *quayer*, *quayer*, a book of loose sheets, a quarter of a quire, *LL. quaternus*, *quaternus*, sheets of paper packed together, properly, four together, *fr. L. quaterni* four each, by fours, *quatuor* four. See **FOUR**, and cf. **CAMBR.**] A collection of twenty-four sheets of paper of the same size and quality, unfolded or having a single fold; one twentieth of a ream.

Quire-ter (kwir-tär), *n.* [See **QUIRE**, **CHORISTER**.] A chorister. See **CHORISTER**. [R.] Thomson.

Quir-ta-tion (kwir-täshün), *n.* [L. *quiritatio*, *fr. quiritare* to raise a plaintive cry, *v. freq. fr. quiri* to complain.] A crying for help. [Obs.] Bp. Hall.

Quir-rite (kwir-rit), *n.* One of the Quirites.

Quir-ites (kwir-rits), *n. pl.* [L. *fr. Cures*, a Sabine town.] (Rom. Antiq.) Roman citizens.

After the Sabines and Romans had united themselves into one community, under Romulus, the name of *Quirites* was taken in addition to that of *Romani*, the Romans calling themselves in a civil capacity *Quirites*, while in a political and military capacity they retained the name of *Romani*. Andrews.

Quirk (kwärk), *n.* [Written also *querk*.] [Cf. W. *chüwri* to turn briskly, or *E. quier*.] 1. A sudden turn; a starting from the point or line; hence, an artful evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble; as, the quirks of a pettifogger. "Some quirk or . . . evasion." Spenser.

We ground the justification of our nonconformity on dark subtleties and intricate quirks. Barrow.

2. A fit or turn; a short paroxysm; a caprice. [Obs.] Shak.

3. A smart retort; a quibble; a shallow conceit. Some odd quirk and remnants of wit. Shak.

4. An irregular air; as, light quirk of music. Pope.

5. (Building) A piece of ground taken out of any regular ground plot or floor, so as to make a court, yard, etc.; — sometimes written *quint*. Gwilt.

6. (Arch.) A small channel, deeply recessed in proportion to its width, used to insulate and give relief to a convex rounded molding.

Quirk molding, a bead between two quirks.

Quirked (kwärkt), *a.* Having, or formed with, a quirk or quirk.

Quirkish (kwärksh), *a.* Consisting of quirks; resembling a Quirk Molding.

Quirk. Barrow.

Quirk-y (-y), *a.* Full of quirks; tricky; as, a quirk-y lawyer.

Quiri (kwärl), *n. & v.* See **QUERL**.

Quir-pole (kwär-pöl), *n.* [Tamil *Kirippillai*.] (Zool.) The Indian ferret.

Quirt (kwärt), *n.* A rawhide whip plaited with two thongs of buffalo hide. [U. S.] T. Roosevelt.

Quish (kwish), *n.* See **QUASH**.

Quit (kwit), *n.* (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of small passerine birds native of tropical America. See *Bonana quit*, under **BANANA**, and *QUITREUR*.

Quit (kwit), *a.* [OE. *quite*, OF. *quite*, *F. quite*.] See **QUIT**, *v.* **QUIT**. Released from obligation, charge, penalty, etc.; free; clear; absolved; acquitted. Chaucer.

The owner of the ox shall be *quit*. Ex. xxi. 28.

This word is sometimes used in the form *quits*, colloquially; as, to be *quits* with one, that is, to have made mutual satisfaction of demands with him; to be even with him; hence, as an exclamation: *Quits!* we are even, or on equal terms. "To cry quits with the commons in their complaints." Fuller.

Quit, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. **QUIT** or **QUITTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **QUITTING**.] [OE. *quiten*, OF. *quiter*, *quitter*, *quitter*, *F. quitter*, to acquit, *quit*, *LL. quitare*, *fr. L. quitare* to calm, to quiet, *fr. quietus* quiet. See **QUIET**, *a.*, and cf. **QUIT**, *a.*, **QUITRE**, *acquit*, *REQUITRE*.] 1. To set at rest; to free, as from anything harmful or oppressive; to relieve; to clear; to liberate. [R.]

To quit you of this fear, you have already looked Death in the face; what have you found so terrible in it? Wake.

2. To release from obligation, accusation, penalty, or the like; to absolve; to acquit.

There may no gold them *quyte*. Chaucer.

God will relent, and *quit* thee all his debt. Milton.

3. To discharge, as an obligation or duty; to meet and satisfy, as a claim or debt; to make payment for or of; to requite; to repay.

The blissful martyr *quyte* you your meed. Chaucer.

Enkindle all the sparks of nature To quit this horrid act. Shak.

Before that judge that *quits* each soul his hire. Fairfax.

4. To meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; to conduct; to acquit; — used reflexively.

Be strong, and *quit* yourselves like men. 1 Sam. iv. 9.

Samson hath *quit* himself Like Samson. Milton.

5. To carry through; to go through to the end. [Obs.] Never would prince a day did *quit* With greater hazard and with more renown. Daniel.

6. To have done with; to cease from; to stop; hence, to depart from; to leave; to forsake; as, to *quit* work; to *quit* the place; to *quit* jesting.

Such a superficial way of examining is to *quit* truth for appearance. Locke.

To *quit* cost; to pay; to reimburse. — To *quit* scores, to make even; to clear mutually from demands.

Does not the earth *quit* scores with all the elements in the noble fruits that issue from it? South.

Quit, *v. t.* To leave; relinquish; resign; abandon; forsake; surrender; discharge; requite. — **QUIT**, *LEAVE*. Leave is a general term, signifying merely an act of departure; *quit* implies a going without intention of return, a final and absolute abandonment.

Quit, *v. t.* To go away; to depart; to stop doing a thing; to cease.

Quitch (kwich), *n.* 1. (Bot.) Same as **QUITCH GRASS**.

2. Figuratively, a vice; a talent; an evil.

To pick the vicious *quitch*.

Of blood and custom wholly out of him. Tennyson.

Quitch grass (kwich'gräs'), (Properly *quitch grass*, being probably so called from its vigorous growth, or from its tenacity of life. See **QUICK**, and cf. **COCK** GRASS.) (Bot.) A perennial grass (*Agropyrum repens*) having long running rootstalks, by which it spreads rapidly and pertinaciously, and so becomes a troublesome weed. Also called *couch grass*, *quack grass*, *quich grass*, *twich grass*. See **ILLUSTRATION** in Appendix.

Quitclaim (kwit'kläim'), *n.* [Quit, *a.* + claim.] (Law) A release or relinquishment of a claim; a deed of release; an instrument by which some right, title, interest, or claim, which one person has, or is supposed to have, in or to an estate held by himself or another, is released or relinquished, the grantor generally covenanting only against persons who claim under himself.

Quitclaim, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. **QUITCLAIMED** (-kläim'd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **QUITCLAIMING**.] (Law) To release or relinquish a claim to; to release a claim to by deed, without covenants of warranty against adverse and paramount titles.

Quit (kwit), *v. t. & i.* See **QUIT**. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Quit (kwit), *adv.* [F. *quite* discharged, free, clear; cf. OF. *quitement* freely, frankly, entirely. See **QUIT**, *a.*] 1. Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; perfectly; as, the work is not *quite* done; the object is *quite* accomplished; to be *quite* mistaken.

Man shall not *quite* be lost, but saved who will. Milton.

The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from quite contrary principles. Spectator.

2. To a great extent or degree; very; very much; considerably. "Quite amusing." Macaulay.

He really looks quite concerned.

The island stretches along the land and is quite close to it. Jowett (Thucyd.).

Quitly (kwit'ly), *adv.* Quite. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Quitrent (kwit'rënt'), *n.* [Quit, *a.* + rent.] (Law) A rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quit from other service. Blackstone.

In some of the United States a fee-farm rent is so termed. Burrill.

Quits (kwits), *interj.* See the Note under **QUIT**, *a.*

Quit-table (kwit'tä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being quitted.

Quit-tal (-tal), *n.* Return; requital; quittance. [Obs.]

Quit-tance (-tans), *n.* [OE. *quittance*, OF. *quittance*, *F. quittance*.] See **QUIT**, *v. t.* 1. Discharge from a debt or an obligation; acquittance.

Omitance is no *quittance*. Shak.

2. Recompense; return; repayment. [Obs.] Shak.

Quit-tance, *v. t.* To repay; to requite. [Obs.] Shak.

Quit-ter (-tär), *n.* 1. One who quits.

2. A deliverer. [Obs.] Ainsworth.

Quit-tor (-tör), *n.* [Perhaps from *quitture*.] (Far.) A chronic abscess, or fistula of the coronet, in a horse's foot, resulting from inflammation of the tissues investing the coffin bone.

Quit-ture (-tör; 135), *n.* A discharge; an issue. [Obs.]

To cleanse the *quitture* from thy wound. Chapman.

Quiver (kwiv'er), *a.* [Akin to AS. *cwifer* anxiously; cf. OD. *kwivren*, *kwivren*. Cf. **QUAVER**.] Nimble; active. [Obs.] "A little quiver fellow." Shak.

Quiver, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. **QUIVERED** (-vēr'd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **QUIVERING**.] [Cf. **QUAVER**.] To shake or move with slight and tremulous motion; to tremble; to quake; to shudder; to shiver.

The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind. Shak.

And left the limbs still *quivering* on the ground. Addison.

Quiver, *n.* The act or state of quivering; a tremor.

Quiver, *n.* [OF. *quivre*, *cuisse*, *cuisse*, *LL. cucurum*, *fr. OHG. chohhāri* quiver, receptacle, *G. köcher* quiver; akin to AS. *cocer*, *cocer*, *cocer*, *D. koker*. Cf. **COCK** a high shoe.] A case or sheath for arrows to be carried on the person.

Beside him hung his bow And quiver, with three-bolted thunder stored. Milton.

Quivered (-vēr'd), *a.* 1. Furnished with, or carrying, a quiver. "Like a *quivered* nymph with arrows keen." Milton.

2. Sheathed, as in a quiver. "Whose quills stand *quivered* at his ear." Pope.

Quiver-ing-ly (-vēr-ing-ly), *adv.* With quivering motion.

Quiver-vive (kwiv'vēr'), [F., *fr. qui* who + *vive*, pres. subj. of *vivre* to live.] The challenge of a French sentinel, or patrol; — used like the English challenge: "Who comes there?"

To be on the *qui vive*, to be on guard; to be watchful and alert, like a sentinel.

Quix-ot-ic (kwik-sō'tik), *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance; absurdly chivalric; apt to be deluded. "Feats of *quixotic* gallantry." Prescott.

Quix-ot-ic-al-ly (-i-kal-ly), *adv.* In a quixotic way.

Quix-ot-ism (kwik-sō't-izm), *n.* That form of delusion which leads to extravagant and absurd undertakings or sacrifices in obedience to a morbidly romantic ideal of duty or honor, as illustrated by the exploits of Don Quixote in knight-errantry.

Quix-ot-ry (-ry), *n.* Quixotism; visionary schemes.

Quis (kwis), *n.* [It is said that Daly, the manager of a Dublin playhouse, laid a wager that a new word of no meaning should be the common talk and puzzle of the city in twenty-four hours. In consequence of this the letters *quis* were chalked by him on all the walls of Dublin, with an effect that won the wager. Perhaps, however, originally a variant of *whis*, and formerly the name of a popular game.] 1. A riddle or obscure question; an enigma; a ridiculous hoax.

2. One who quizzes others; as, he is a great *quis*.

3. An odd or absurd fellow. Smart. Thackeray.

4. An exercise, or a course of exercises, conducted as a coaching or as an examination. [Cant. U. S.]

Quis (kwis), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. **QUIZZED** (kwiz'd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **QUIZZING** (-zing).] 1. To puzzle; to baffle; to chaff or mock with pretended seriousness of discourse; to make sport of, as by obscure questions.

He *quizzed* numerously all the men in the room. Thackeray.

2. To peer at; to eye suspiciously or mockingly.

3. To instruct in or by a quiz. See **QUIZ**, *n.*, 4. [U. S.]

Quizzing glass, a small eyeglass.

Quiz, *v. t.* To conduct a quiz. See **QUIZ**, *n.*, 4. [U. S.]

Quiz-er (-zēr), *n.* One who quizzes; a quiz.

Quiz-ic-al (-i-kal), *a.* Relating to quizzing; given to quizzing; of the nature of a quiz; farcical; sportive.

Quiz-ic-al-ly, *adv.*

Quiz-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The act or habit of quizzing.

Quob (kwōb), *v. t.* [Cf. **QUAVER**.] [Written also *quop* and *quab*.] To throb; to quiver. [Local & Vulgar.]

Quod (kwōd), *n.* [For *quod*, abbrev. of *quadrangle*.] A quadrangle or court, as of a prison; hence, a prison.

[Slang] "Flogged or whipped in *quod*." T. Hughes.

Quod, *v.* Quoth; said. See **QUOTH**. [Obs.]

"Let be," *quod* he, "it shall not be." Chaucer.

Quod-dies (kwōd'diz), *n. pl.* Herring taken and cured or smoked near Quoddy Head, Maine, or near the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay.

Quod-li-bet (-li-bet), *n.* [L., what you please.] 1. A nice point; a subtlety; a debatable point.

These are your *quodlibets*, but no learning. P. Fletcher.

2. (Mus.) A medley improvised by several performers.

Quod-lib-et-ari-an (-lib-et-äri-an), *n.* One who discusses any subject at pleasure.

Quod-li-bet-ic-al (-li-bet-ik-al), *a.* Not restricted to a particular subject; discussed for curiosity or entertainment.

Quod-li-bet-ic-al-ly, *adv.*

Quoit (kwōit or kōit), *n. & v. t.* See **COIT**. Shak.

Quoit-ure (kwōit'ūr or kōit'ūr), *n.* See **COITURE**.

Quoin (kwōin or kōin), *n.* See **COIN**. [Obs.]

Quoin (kwōin or kōin; 277), *n.* [See **COIN**, and cf. **COIN**.] 1. (Arch.) Originally, a solid exterior angle, as of a building; now, commonly, one of the selected pieces of material by which the corner is marked.

In stone, the quoins consist of blocks larger than those used in the rest of the building, and out to dimension. In brickwork, quoins consist of groups or masses of brick laid together, and in a certain imitation of quoins of stone.

2. A wedge-like piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material, used for various purposes; as: (a) (*Maçonry*) To support and steady a stone. (b) (*Gun.*) To support the breech of a cannon.

(c) (*Print.*) To wedge or lock up a form within a chase.

(d) (*Naut.*) To prevent caulk from rolling.

Yellow quoin. See under **HOLLOW**. — **Quoin post** (*Canals*), the post of a lock gate which abuts against the wall.

Quoit (kwōit or kōit), *n.* [OE. *coite*; cf. OF. *coitier* to spur, press, (assumed) *LL. coctare*, *fr. L. coquere*, *coctum*, to cook, burn, vex, harass, *E. cook*, also *W. cocten* a quilt.] 1. (a) A flattened ring-shaped piece of iron, to be pitched at a fixed object in play; hence, any heavy flat missile used for the same purpose, as a stone, piece of iron, etc. (b) *pl.* A game played with quoits. Shak.

2. The discus of the ancients. See **DISCUS**.

3. A cromlech. [Prov. Eng.] J. Morley.

Quoit, *v. t.* To throw quoits; to play to quoits.

To *quit*, to run, and steeds and chariots drive. Dryden.

Quoit, *v. t.* To throw; to pitch. [Obs. or R.] Shak.

Quoite (kwōit), *adv.* Imp. of **QUAKE**. Chaucer.

Quoll (kwōl), *n.* (Zool.) A marsupial of Australia (*Dasyurus macrurus*), about the size of a cat.

Quon-dam (kwōn'däm), *a.* [L., formerly.] Having been formerly; former; sometime. "This is the *quon-dam* king." Shak.

Quon-dam, *n.* A person dismissed or ejected from a position. [R.] "Make them *quondams*; . . . cast them out of their office." Lintner.

Quook (kwōok), *imp. of* **QUAKE**. [Obs.] Spenser.

Quop (kwōp), *v. t.* See **QUOA**.

Quorum (kwōr'ūm), *n.* [L., of whom, gen. pl. of *qui* who, akin to *E. who*. See the Note below.] A number of the officers or members of any body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business; as, a *quorum* of the House of Representatives; a constitutional *quorum* was not present.

The term arose from the Latin words, *Quorum aliquem centum . . . urum esse columus* (of whom we wish some one of us to be one), which were used in the commission formerly issued to justices of the peace in England, by which commission it was directed that no business of certain kinds should be done without the presence of one or more of certain justices specially designated. *Justice of the peace and of the quorum* designates a class of justices of the peace in some of the United States.

Quota (kwō'tä), *n.* [LL., *fr. L. quota* (so. *pars*), *fr. quotus* which or what in number, of what number, how many, *fr. quot* how many, akin to *quis*, *quid*, who; cf. *It. quota* a share. See **WHO**.] A proportional part or share; the share or proportion assigned to each in a division.

"Quota of troops and money." Malley.

Quota-bis (kwō'tä-bis), *a.* Capable or worthy of being quoted; as, a *quotable* writer; a *quotable* sentence.

Quot-a-bil-ty (-bil-ty), *n.* Poe.

Quot-tion (kwō'täshün), *n.* [From **QUOTE**.] 1. The act of quoting or citing.

2. That which is quoted or cited; a part of a book or writing named, repeated, or adduced as evidence or illustration. Locke.

3. (*Com.*) The naming or publishing of the current price of stocks, bonds, or any commodity; also, the price named.

4. Quota; share. [*Obs.*]

5. (*Print.*) A piece of hollow type metal, lower than type, and measuring two or more picas in length and breadth, used in the blank spaces at the beginning and end of chapters, etc.

Quotation marks (*Print.*), two inverted commas placed at the beginning, and two apostrophes at the end, of a passage quoted from an author in his own words.

Quotation-ist (kwō-tī'sh-in-ist), *n.* One who makes, or is given to making, quotations.

The narrow intellectuals of quotationists. *Milton.*

Quote (kwōt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUOTING.] [*OF. quotier, F. citer to letter, number, to quote, LL. quotare to divide into chapters and verses, fr. L. quotus. See QUOTA.*] [Formerly written also *cote.*] 1. To cite, as a passage from some author; to name, repeat, or adduce, as a passage from an author or speaker, by way of authority or illustration; as, to quote a passage from Homer.

2. To cite a passage from; to name as the authority for a statement or an opinion; as, to quote Shakespeare.

3. (*Com.*) To name the current price of.

4. To notice; to observe; to examine. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. To set down, as in writing. [*Obs.*] "He's quoted for a most perfidious slave." *Shak.*

Syn. — To cite; name; adduce; repeat. — QUOTE, *CITE.* To cite was originally to call into court as a witness, etc., and hence denotes bringing forward any thing or person as evidence. *Quote* usually signifies to reproduce another's words; it is also used to indicate an appeal to some one as an authority, without adducing his exact words.

Quote (kwōt), *n.* A note upon an author. [*Obs.*]

Coltrane.

Quoter (-ēr), *n.* One who quotes the words of another.

Quoth (kwōth or kwōth), *v. t.* [*AS. cweðan, imp. cweð, pl. cweðan; akin to OS. cweðan, OHG. cweðan, quedan, Icel. kveða, Goth. qþan. Ƿ22. Cf. BEQUEST.*] Said; spoke; uttered; — used only in the first and third persons in the past tenses, and always followed by its nominative, the word or words said being the object; as, quoth I, quoth he. "Let me not live, quoth he." *Shak.*

Quoth'a (-ā), *interj.* [For quoth'a said he, 'a being corrupted from *he*.] Indeed; forsooth.

To affront the blessed hillside drabs and thieves With mended morals, quotha, — fine new lives! *Mrs. Browning.*

Quotidian (-ian) (kwō-tīd'ian), *a.* [*OE. cotidian, L. quotidianus, fr. quotidie daily, quotus how many + dies day: cf. OF. cotidian, F. quotidien. See QUOTA, DEITY.*]

Occurring or returning daily; as, a quotidian fever.

R.

R (*Ar.*). R, the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a vocal consonant. It is sometimes called a *semivowel*, and a *liquid*. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 178, 179, and 250-254. "R is the dog's letter and hurrah in the sound." *R. Johnson.*

In words derived from the Greek language the letter *h* is generally written after *r* to represent the aspirated sound of the Greek *ρ*, but does not affect the pronunciation of the English word, as *rhapsody, rhetoric*.

The English letter derives its form from the Greek through the Latin, the Greek letter being derived from the Phœnician, which, it is believed, is ultimately of Egyptian origin. Etymologically, R is most closely related to *l*, *s*, and *n*; as in *bandre, mandore, purple, L. purpura*; *E. chapter, F. chapitre, L. capitulum*; *E. was, were*; *have, G. habe; E. order, F. ordre, L. ordo, ordinis*; *E. coffin, coffin*.

The three *Rs*, a jocular expression for reading, (writing, and (arithmetic), — the fundamentals of an education.

Ra (rā), *n.* A roe; a deer. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ra-. A prefix, from the Latin *re* and *ad* combined, coming to us through the French and Italian. See *RE-*, and *AD-*.

Raash (rāsh), *n.* [*Cf. Ar. ra'ash trembling, tremor.*] (*Zool.*) The electric catfish. [Written also *raach*.]

Rab (rāb), *n.* A rod or stick used by masons in mixing hair with mortar.

Rab'at (rāb'at), *n.* [See *RABOT*.] A polishing material made of potter's clay that has failed in baking.

Ra-bat' (rā-bāt'), *v. t.* [*F. rabatre to beat down; pref. re- + abatre. See ABATE, and cf. REBATE, v.*] (*Falconry*) To recover to the bat, as a hawk. [*Obs.*]

Rab'at'ine (rāb'at'in), *n.* [See *RABATO*.] A collar or cape. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Ra-ba'to (rā-bāt'), *n.* [*F. rabat, fr. rabatre. See RABATE.*] A kind of ruff for the neck; a turned-down collar; a rabat; a ruff. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Rab'ate' (rāb'at'), *v. t.* [See *RABATE*.] To abate or diminish. [*Obs.*] *Abatement.* [*Obs.*]

Rab'bot (rāb'bōt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RABBOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RABBETING.] [*F. raboter to plane, plane down, rabot a plane; pref. re- + OF. aboter, aboter. See ABUT, and cf. RABUT.*] 1. To cut a rabbit in; to furnish with a rabbit.

2. To unite the edges of, as boards, etc., in a rabbit joint.

Rab'bet, *n.* [See *RABBET, v.*, and *cf. REBATE, n.*]

1. (*Carp.*) A longitudinal channel, groove, or recess cut out of the edge or face of any body; especially, one intended to receive another member, so as to break or cover the joint, or more easily to hold the members in place; thus, the groove cut for a panel, for a pane of glass, or for a door, is a *rabbit*, or *rebate*.

2. Same as *Rabbit joint*, below.

Rabbit joint (*Carp.*), a joint formed by fitting together rabbeted boards or timbers; — called also *rabbit*. — *Rabbit plane*, a joiner's plane for cutting a rabbit. *Mozon.*

Rab'bi (rāb'bi or -bī; 277), *n.*; *pl.* RABBIS (-bis or -bīs) or RABBINES. [*L. fr. Gr. rabbi, Heb. rabbi my master, from rab master, lord, teacher, akin to Ar. rabb. Master; lord; teacher; — a Jewish title of respect or honor for a teacher or doctor of the law. "The gravest rabbis."* *Milton.*

Be not ye called Rabbi, for one is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren. *Matt. xxiii. 8.*

Rab'bin (rāb'bīn), *n.* [*F.*] Same as *RABBI*.

Rab'bin'ic (rāb'bīn'ik), *a.* [*Cf. F. rabbinique.*] Of or pertaining to the rabbis or rabbis, or pertaining to the opinions, learning, or language of the rabbis. "Comments staler than rabbinic." *Lowell.*

We will not buy your rabbinical fumes. *Milton.*

Rab-bin'ic (rāb'bīn'ik), *n.* The language or dialect of the rabbis; the later Hebrew.

Rab-bin'ic-ly, *adv.* In a rabbinical manner; after the manner of the rabbis.

Rab-bin'ism (rāb'bīn'iz'm), *n.* [*Cf. F. rabbinisme.*] 1. A rabbinic expression or phraseology; a peculiarity of the language of the rabbis.

2. The teachings and traditions of the rabbis.

Rab-bin'ist, *n.* [*Cf. F. rabbiniste.*] One among the Jews who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbis, in opposition to the *Karaites*, who rejected the traditions.

Rab-bin'ite (-it), *n.* Same as *RABBINIST*.

Rabbit (rāb'bit), *n.* [*OE. rabet, akin to OD. robbe, robben.*] (*Zool.*) Any of the smaller species of the genus *Lepus*, especially the common European species (*Lepus cuniculus*), which is often kept as a pet, and has been introduced into many countries.

It is remarkably prolific, and has become a pest in some parts of Australia and New Zealand.

The common American rabbit (*L. sylvaticus*) is similar but smaller. See *COTTONTAIL*, and *Jack rabbit*, under *2d JACK*. The larger species of *Lepus* are commonly called *hares*. See *HARE*.

Angora rabbit (*Zool.*), a variety of the domestic rabbit made by rabbits for shelter and habitation. — *Rabbit ash* (*Zool.*) (*a*) The northern chimera (*Chimera monstrosa*). (*b*) Any one of several species of plectognath fishes, as the bur fish, and puffer. The term is also locally applied to other fishes. — *Rabbit's ears*. (*Bot.*) See *CROTLAWEN*.

— *Rabbit warren*, a piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits. *Wright*. — *Rock rabbit* (*Zool.*). See *DAMAN*, and *KLIPDAS*. — *Welsh rabbit*, a dish of which the chief constituents are toasted bread and toasted cheese, prepared in various ways. The name is probably a corruption of *Welsh rare bit*, but perhaps merely a humorous designation.

Rab-bit'ing, *n.* The hunting of rabbits. *T. Hughes.*

Rab-bit'ry (-ry), *n.* A place where rabbits are kept; especially, a collection of hutches for tame rabbits.

Rab'ble (rāb'b'l), *n.* [*Etymol. uncertain.*] (*Iron Manuf.*) An iron bar, with the end bent, used in stirring or skimming molten iron in the process of puddling.

Rab'ble, *v. t.* To stir or skim with a rabble, as molten iron.

Rab'ble, *v. t.* [Akin to *D. rabbelen, Prov. G. rabbeln*, to prattle, to chatter: cf. *L. rabula* a bawling advocate, a pettifogger, *r. rabere* to rave. *Cf. RAGE.*] To speak in a confused manner. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Rab'ble, *n.* [Probably named from the noise made by it (see *RABBLE, v. t.*); cf. *D. rapaille* rabble, *OF. & Prov. F. rapaille*.] 1. A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a mob; a confused, disorderly throng.

I saw, I say, come out of London, even unto the presence of the prince, a great rabble of mean and light persons. *Ascham.*

Jupiter, Mercury, Bacchus, Venus, Mars, and the whole rabble of licentious deities. *Sp. Warburton.*

2. A confused, incoherent discourse; a medley of voices; a chatter.

The rabble, the lowest class of people, without reference to an assembly; the drags of the people. "The rabble call him 'lord.'" *Shak.*

Rab'ble, *a.* Of or pertaining to a rabble; like, or suited to, a rabble; disorderly; vulgar. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Rab'ble, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RABBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr.*

Quo-tid'ian (kwō-tīd'ian), *n.* Anything returning daily; especially (*Med.*), an intermittent fever or ague which returns every day. *Milton.*

Quo'tient (kwō'shent), *n.* [*F., fr. L. quoties how often, how many times, fr. quot how many. See QUOTA.*]

1. (*Arith.*) The number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater; thus, the quotient of twelve divided by four is three.

2. (*Higher Alg.*) The result of any process inverse to multiplication. See the Note under *MULTIPLICATION*.

Quo'ti-e-ty (kwō-tī-tē-tē), *n.* [*L. quotus of what number, quot how many.*] (*Scholastic Philos.*) The relation of an object to number. *Krauth-Fleming.*

Quo'tum (kwō'tūm), *n.* [*NL, fr. L. quotus of what number. See QUOTA.*] Part or proportion; quota. [*R.*]

"A very small quo'tum." *Max Müller.*

Quo' war-ran'to (kwō wōr-rān'tō), [*So called from the Law L. words quo warranto (by what authority), in the original Latin form of the writ. See WHIM, and WARRANT.*] (*Law*) A writ brought before a proper tribunal, to inquire by what warrant a person or a corporation acts, or exercises certain powers. *Blackstone.*

An information in the nature of a quo warranto is now common as a substitute for the writ. *Wharton.*

Qu-ran' (ky-rān'), *n.* See *KORAN*.

& *vb. n.* RABBLING (-b'ling). 1. To insult, or assault, by a mob; to mob; as, to rabble a curate. *Macaulay.*

The bishops' carriages were stopped and the prelates themselves rabbled on their way to the house. *J. Green.*

2. To utter glibly and incoherently; to mouth without intelligence. [*Obs. or Scot.*] *Foss.*

3. To rumple; to crumple. [*Scot.*]

Rab'ble-ment (rāb'b'l-ment), *n.* A tumultuous crowd of low people; a rabble. "Rude rabblement." *Spenser.*

And still, as he refused it, the rabblement hooted. *Shak.*

Rab'bler (-blēr), *n.* [See *2d RABBLE*.] (*Mech.*) A scraping tool for smoothing metal.

Rab'ble-rou' (-b'l-rou'), *n.* A tumultuous crowd; a rabble; a noisy throng.

Rab'dol'al (rāb-dōl'al), *a.* [*Gr. pāssos a rod + -oid + -al.*] (*Anat.*) See *SAGITTAL*. [Written also *rab-doid'al*.]

Rab-dol'o-gy (-dōl'ō-jē), *n.* [*Gr. pāssos rod, stic + -logy: cf. F. rabdologie.*] The method or art of performing arithmetical operations by means of Napier's bones. See *NAPIER'S BONES*. [Written also *rabdology*.]

Rab'do-man'y (rāb-dō-mān'y), *n.* [*Gr. pāssos rod + -mancy.*] Divination by means of rods or wands. [Written also *rabdromancy*.] *Sir T. Browne.*

Rab'id (rāb'id), *a.* [*L. rabidus, from rabere to rave. See RAGE, n.*] 1. Furious; raging; extremely violent.

The rabid flight of winds that ruin ships. *Chapman.*

2. Extreme, unreasonable, or fanatical in opinion; excessively zealous; as, a *rabid* socialist.

3. Affected with the distemper called *rabies*; mad; as, a *rabid* dog or fox.

4. (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to rabies, or hydrophobia; as, *rabid* virus.

Ra-bid'ity (rā-bīd'itē), *n.* Rabidness; furiousness.

Rab'id-ly (rāb'id-lē), *adv.* In a rabid manner; with extreme violence.

Rab'id-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being rabid.

Ra-bi'ne (rāb'īnē), *n.* [*L. See RAGE, n.*] Same as *HYDROPHOBIA* (*b*); canine madness.

Rab'i-net (rāb'i-nēt), *n.* [*Etymol. uncertain.*] (*MA.*) A kind of small ordinance formerly in use. [Written also *rabanet*.] *Ainsworth.*

Ra-bi'ous (rāb'ī-ūs), *a.* Fierce. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

Ra'bot (rā'bōt), *n.* [*F.*] A rubber of hard wood used in smoothing marble to be polished. *Knight.*

Ra'ca (rā'kā), *a.* [*Gr. ῥακά, from Chaldee rēkē.*] A term of reproach used by the Jews of our Savior's time, meaning "worthless."

Whoever shall say to his brother, *Raca*, shall be in danger of the council. *Matt. v. 22.*

Ra'ca'hout' (rā'kā'hōt'), *n.* [*F. racahout, probably fr. Ar. rāqaut.*] A preparation from acorns used by the Arabs as a substitute for chocolate, and also as a beverage for invalids.

Rao-oon' (rāk-kōon'), *n.* [*F. raton, prop., a little rat, fr. rai rat, perhaps of German origin. See RAT.*] (*Zool.*) A North American nocturnal carnivore (*Procyon lotor*) allied to the bears, but much smaller, and having a long, full tail, banded with black and gray. Its body is gray, varied with black and white. Called also *coon*, and *mappach*.

Raooon dog (*Zool.*), the tanasie. — *Raooon fox* (*Zool.*), the caomixie.

Raoe (rāe), *v. t.* To raise. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*



Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*).

Race (rās), *n.* [OF. *rais*, *L. radix*, *foet.* See **RACE**.] A root. "A race or two of ginger." *Shak.*

Race ginger, ginger in the root, or not pulverized.

Race, *n.* [F. *race*; cf. Pr. & Sp. *raza*, *it. rassa*; all from OHG. *reisa* line, akin to *E. write*. See **WRITER**.] 1. The descendants of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, people, or nation, believed or presumed to belong to the same stock; a lineage; a breed.

The whole race of mankind. *Shak.*

Whence the long race of Alban fathers come. *Dryden.*

2. Naturalists and ethnographers divide mankind into several distinct varieties, or races. Cuvier refers them all to three, Fritschard enumerates seven, Agassiz eight, Pickering describes eleven. One of the common classifications is that of Blumenbach, who makes five races: the *Caucasian*, or white race, to which belong the greater part of the European nations and those of Western Asia; the *Mongolian*, or yellow race, occupying Tartary, China, Japan, etc.; the *Ethiopian*, or negro race, occupying most of Africa (except the north), Australia, Papua, and other Pacific islands; the *American*, or red race, comprising the Indians of North and South America; and the *Malayan*, or brown race, which occupies the islands of the Indian Archipelago, etc. Many recent writers classify the Malay and American races as branches of the Mongolian. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

3. Company; herd; breed.

For do but note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetiching mad bounds. *Shak.*

4. (Bot.) A variety of such fixed character that it may be propagated by seed.

5. Peculiar flavor, taste, or strength, as of wine; that quality, or assemblage of qualities, which indicates origin or kind, as in wine; hence, characteristic flavor; smack. "A race of heaven." *Shak.*

Is it [the wine] of the right race? *Massey.*

6. Hence, characteristic quality or disposition. [Obs.] And now I give my sensual race the rein. *Shak.*

Some . . . great race of fancy or judgment. *Sir W. Temple.*

Race, *n.* [OE. *raza*, *res*, *raza*, AS. *rās* a rush, running; akin to Icel. *rás* course, race. *v118.*] 1. A progress; a course; a movement or progression.

2. Esp., swift progress; rapid course; a running.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the race of any beasts. *Bacon.*

3. Hence: The act or process of running in competition; a contest of speed in any way, as in running, riding, driving, skating, rowing, sailing; in the plural, usually, a meeting for contests in the running of horses; as, he attended the races.

The race is not to the swift. *Ecc. ix. 11.*

4. Competitive action of any kind, especially when prolonged; hence, career; course of life.

My race of glory run, and race of shame. *Milton.*

5. A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current; a powerful current or heavy sea, sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides; as, the Portland Race; the Race of Alderney.

6. The current of water that turns a water wheel, or the channel in which it flows; a mill race.

7. The part of the channel above the wheel is sometimes called the *headrace*, the part below, the *tailrace*.

8. (Mach.) A channel or guide along which a shuttle is driven back and forth, as in a loom, sewing machine, etc.

Race cloth, a cloth worn by horses in racing, having pockets to hold the weights prescribed. — **Race** course. (a) The path, generally circular or elliptical, over which a race is run. (b) Same as *Race* way below. — **Race** cup, a cup given as a prize to the victor in a race. — **Race** glass, a kind of field glass. — **Race** horse. (a) A horse that runs in competition; specifically, a horse bred or kept for running races. (b) A breed of horses remarkable for swiftness in running. (c) (Zool.) The steamer duck. (d) (Zool.) A small, sharp knife, a cutting tool with a blade that is hooked at the point, as *Race* marking out on boards or metals, as by a pattern, — used in shipbuilding. — **Race** saddle, a light saddle used in racing. — **Race** track. Same as *Race* course (a), above. — **Race** way, the canal for the current that drives a water wheel.

Race, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **RACED** (rāst); p. pr. & vb. n. **RACING** (rā'ing).] 1. To run swiftly; to contend in a race; as, the animals *rac*ed over the ground; the ships *rac*ed from port to port.

2. (Steam Mach.) To run too fast at times, as a marine engine or screw, when the screw is lifted out of water by the action of a heavy sea.

Race, *v. i.* 1. To cause to contend in a race; to drive at high speed; as, to *rac*e horses.

2. To run a race with.

Race-mate (rā-s'māt), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of racemic acid.

Race-ma'tion (rā-s'mā'sh'n), *n.* [L. *racematio* a gleaming, fr. *racemari* to gleam, *racemus* a cluster of grapes. See **RACEMUS**.] 1. A cluster or bunch, as of grapes. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Cultivation or gathering of clusters of grapes. *Bp. Burnet.*

Race-moss' (rā-s'mōs'), *n.* [L. *racemus* a bunch of berries, a cluster of grapes. See **RACEMUS**.] (Bot.) A flower cluster with an elongated axis and many one-flowered lateral pedicels, as in the currant and chokecherry.

Compound raceme, one having the lower pedicels developed into secondary racemes.

Race-moss' (rā-s'mōs'), *a.* (Bot.) Arranged in a raceme, or in racemes.

Race-moss' (rā-s'mōs'), *a.* [Of. F. *racemifère*. See **RACEMUS**.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid found in many

kinds of grapes. It is also obtained from tartaric acid, with which it is isomeric, and from sugar, gum, etc., by oxidation. It is a sour white crystalline substance, consisting of a combination of dextrorotatory and levorotatory tartaric acids. *Gregory.*

Race-moss' (rā-s'mōs'), *a.* [L. *racemifère* bearing clusters; *racemus* cluster + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *racemifère*.] (Bot.) Bearing racemes, as the currant.

Race-moss'-form (rā-s'mōs'-fōrm), *a.* Having the form of a raceme. *Gray.*

Race-moss' (rā-s'mōs'), *a.* [L. *racemosus* full of clusters.] Resembling a raceme; growing in the form of a raceme; as, (Bot.) *racemosus* berries or flowers; (Anat.) the *racemose* glands, in which the cells are arranged in clusters around a central duct. *Gray.*

Race-moss' (rā-s'mōs' or rā-s'mōs'; 277), *a.* [Of. F. *racemoux*.] See **RACEMOUS**.

Race-moss' (rā-s'mōs'), *n.* (Bot.) A little raceme.

Race-moss'-loss' (rā-s'mōs'-lōs'), *a.* (Bot.) Growing in very small racemes.

Race-moss' (rā-s'mōs'), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, races, or contends in a race; esp., a race horse.

And bade the nimblest *rac*er seize the prize. *Pope.*

2. (Zool.) The common American black snake.

3. (Mach.) One of the circular iron or steel rails on which the chassis of a heavy gun is turned.

Rach, **Rache** (rāch), *n.* [AS. *racce*; akin to Icel. *rakki*.] (Zool.) A dog that pursued his prey by scent, as distinguished from the greyhound. [Obs.]

Rach-al'-gi-a (rā-khī-ā'jī-ā), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ráxys* backbone + *algos* pain.] (Med.) A painful affection of the spine; especially, Pott's disease; also, formerly, lead colic.

Rach-id'-ian (rā-khīd'-i-an), *a.* [See **RACHIS**.] (Anat. & Zool.) Of or pertaining to the rachis; spinal; vertebral.

Same as **RACHIDIAN**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* [NL.] (Bot.) Same as **RACHIDIA**.

Rach-id'-dōnt (rā-khīd'-dōnt), *n.* (Zool.) Same as **RACHIDONT**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ráxys*, -ior.] [Written also *rachitis*.] 1. (Anat.) The spine; the vertebral column. 2. (Bot. & Zool.) Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *a.* [Of. F. *rachitique*. See **RACHITIS**.] (Med.) Of or pertaining to rachitis; affected by rachitis; ricketsy.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ráxys* (acc. *ráxys*), fr. *ráxys*, -ior, the spine.] [Written also *rachitis*.] 1. (Med.) Literally, inflammation of the spine, but commonly applied to the rickets. See **RICKETS**.

2. (Bot.) A disease which produces abortion in the fruit or seeds. *Henslow.*

Rach-id'-tōme (rā-khīd'-tōm), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *ráxys*, -ior, the spine + *tomē* to cut.] A dissecting instrument for opening the spinal canal. [Written also *rachitome*.]

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *a.* Of or pertaining to a race or family of men; as, the *racial* complexion.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *adv.* In a racial manner.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* The quality of being racial; peculiar and piquant flavor.

The general characteristics of his [Cobbett's] style were perspicuity, unequaled and inimitable; . . . a purity always simple, and raciness often elegant. *London Times.*

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *a. & n.* from **RACE**, *r. t. & i.*

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

Rach-id'-ia (rā-khīd'-i-ā), *n.* Same as **RACHIS**.

hay, grain, etc., supplied to beasts. (e) A frame on which articles are deposited for keeping or arranged for display; as, a clothes rack; a bottle rack, etc. (f) (Naut.) A piece or frame of wood, having several sheaves, through which the running rigging passes; — called also *rack block*. Also, a frame to hold shot. (g) (Mining) A frame or table on which ores are separated or washed. (h) A frame fitted to a wagon for carrying hay, straw, or grain on the stalk, or other bulky loads. (i) A distaff.

2. (Mech.) A bar with teeth on its face, or edge, to work with those of a wheel, pinion, or worm, which is to drive it or be driven by it.

3. That which is extorted; extortion. [Obs.]

Sir E. Sandys.

Rack (rāk), *n.* (Mach.) See under **MAJOR**, *n.* — **Rack** (rāk), *n.* (Naut.) See def. 1 (f), above. — **Rack** lashing, a lashing or binding where the rope is tightened, and held tight by the use of a small stick of wood twisted around.

— **Rack** rail (Railroad), a toothed rack, laid as a rail, to afford a hold for teeth on the driving wheel of a locomotive for climbing steep gradients, as in ascending a mountain. — **Rack** saw, a saw having wide teeth. — **Rack** stick, the stick used in a rack lashing. — To be on the rack, to suffer torture, physical or mental. — To live at rack and manger, to live on the best at another's expense. [Colloq.] — To put to the rack, to subject to torture; to torment.

A fit of the stone puts a king to the rack, and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject. *Sir W. Temple.*

Rack (rāk), *v. t.* 1. To extend by the application of force; to stretch or strain; specifically, to stretch on the rack or wheel; to torture by an engine which strains the limbs and pulls the joints.

He was *rack*ed and miserably tormented. *Foxe.*

2. To torment; to torture; to affect with extreme pain or anguish.

Vaunting aloud but *rack*ed with deep despair. *Milton.*

3. To stretch or strain, in a figurative sense; hence, to harass, or oppress by extortion.

The landlords there shamefully *rack* their tenants. *Spenser.*

They [landlords] *rack* their rents an ace too high. *Gaoliers.*

Grant that I may never *rack* a Scripture simile beyond the true intent thereof. *Fuller.*

Try what my credit can in Venice do;
That shall be *rack*ed even to the uttermost. *Shak.*

4. (Mining) To wash on a rack, as metals or ore.

5. (Naut.) To bind together, as two ropes, with cross turns of yarn, marine, etc.

To *rack* one's brains or wits, to exert them to the utmost for the purpose of accomplishing something.

Syn. — To torture; torment; rend; tear.

Rack'a-bones' (rāk'ā-bōnz'), *n.* A very lean animal, esp. a horse. [Colloq. U. S.]

Rack'er (rāk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who racks.

2. A horse that has a racking gait.

Rack'et (rāk'ēt), *n.* [F. *raquette*; cf. Sp. *raqueta*, It. *racchetta*, which is perhaps for *reticetta*, and fr. *L. rete* a net (cf. *RETICULATE*); or perh. from the Arabic; cf. Ar. *rāha* the palm of the hand (used at first to strike the ball), and OF. *racquette*, *raquette*, carpus, tarsus.] [Written also *racquet*.] 1. A thin strip of wood, having the ends brought together, forming a somewhat elliptical hoop, across which a network of catgut or cord is stretched. It is furnished with a handle, and is used for catching or striking a ball in tennis and similar games.

Each one [of the Indians] has a bat curved like a crossier, and ending in a racket. *Bancroft.*

2. A variety of the game of tennis played with peculiar long-handled rackets; — chiefly in the plural. *Chaucer.*

3. A snowshoe formed of cords stretched across a long and narrow frame of light wood. [Canada]

4. A broad wooden shoe or patten for a man or horse, to enable him to step on marshy or soft ground.

Racket court, a court for playing the game of rackets.

Racket'et, *v. t.* To strike with, or as with, a racket.

Poor man [is] *racket*ed from one temptation to another. *Hayes.*

Rack'et, *n.* [Gael. *racaid* a noise, disturbance.] 1. Confused, clattering noise; din; noisy talk or sport.

2. A carouse; any reckless dissipation. [Slang]

Rack'et, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **RACKETED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **RACKETING**.] 1. To make a confused noise or racket.

2. To engage in noisy sport; to frolic.

3. To carouse or engage in dissipation. [Slang]

Rack'et-er (-ēr), *n.* One who makes, or engages in, a racket.

Rack'ett (rāk'ēt), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] An old wind instrument of the double bassoon kind, having ventages but not keys.

Rack'et-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (Zool.) Any one of several species of humming birds of the genus *Stegano*, having two of the tail feathers very long and racket-shaped.

Rack'et-tail' (-tāl'), *a.* (Zool.) Having long and spatulate, or racket-shaped, tail feathers.

Rack'et-y (-y), *a.* Making a tumultuous noise.

Rack'ing, *n.* (Naut.) Spun yarn used in racking ropes.

Rack'rent' (-rēt'), *n.* A rent of the full annual value of the tenement, or near it; an excessive or unreasonably high rent. *Blackstone.*

Rack'rent', *v. t.* To subject to rack-rent, as a farm or tenant.

Rack'rent'er (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who is subjected to paying rack-rent.

2. One who exacts rack-rent.



Racktail (rāk'tāil), *n.* (*Horol.*) An arm attached to a swinging notched arc or rack, to let off the striking mechanism of a repeating clock.

Rackwork (rāk'wŭrk), *n.* Any mechanism having a rack, as a rack and pinion.

Rack's (rāk's), *n.* See **RACKL.** [*Obs.*] Chaucer.

Rack'sness, *n.* See **RACKLESSNESS.** [*Obs.*] Chaucer.

Rack'stour (rāk'stŭr), *n.* [*F.*] A relater; a storyteller.

Rack'stŭr (rāk'stŭr), *n.* [*From a native name.*] (*Zool.*) The coypu.

Rack'stŭr (rāk'stŭr), *n.* [*From Rackow.*] (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of a sect of Socinians or Unitarians in Poland.

Rack'stŭr (rāk'stŭr), *n.* See **RACKER.**

Rack'stŭr (rāk'stŭr), *a.* [*Compar. RACKER* (sŭ'stŭr); *superl. RACKERST.*] [*From RACK* a tribe, family.] 1. Having a strong flavor indicating origin; of distinct characteristic taste; tasting of the soil; hence, fresh; rich.

2. Hence: Exciting to the mental taste by a strong or distinctive character of thought or language; peculiar and piquant; fresh and lively.

Our *raciest*, most idiomatic popular words. *M. Arnold.*

Burns's English, though not so *racily* as his Scotch, is generally correct. *H. Coleridge.*

The rich and *racily* humor of a natural converser fresh from the plow. *Prof. Wilson.*

Syn.—Spicy; spirited; lively; smart; piquant. —**RACI**, **SPICY**. *Racy* refers primarily to that peculiar flavor which certain wines are supposed to derive from the soil in which the grapes were grown; and hence we call a style or production *racily* when it "smacks of the soil," or has an uncommon degree of natural freshness and distinctiveness of thought and language. *Spicy*, when applied to style, has reference to a spirit and pungency added by art, seasoning the matter like a condiment. It does not, like *racily*, suggest native peculiarity. A *spicy* article in a magazine; a *spicy* retort. *Racy* in conversation; a *racily* remark.

Rich, *racily* verses, in which we

The soil from which they come, taste, smell, and see. *Cowley.*

Rad (rād), *obs. imp. & p. of READ, **REDE**, **SPENSER.***

Rad's (rād's), *obs. imp. of READ, **REDE**. Chaucer.*

Rad's (rād's), *n.* [*Of G. rader, radel, sieve, or perhaps E. read.*] 1. A long, flexible stick, rod, or branch, which is interwoven with others, between upright posts or stakes, in making a kind of hedge or fence.

2. A hedge or fence made with raddles; — called also *raddle hedge*. *Todd.*

3. An instrument consisting of a wooden bar, with a row of upright pegs set in it, used by domestic weavers to keep the warp of a proper width, and prevent tangling when it is wound upon the beam of the loom.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad's (rād's), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

point, or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve.

3. (*Astron.*) The point in the heavens at which the apparent paths of shooting stars meet, when traced backward, or whence they appear to radiate.

Rad'ant-ly (rād'ant-lī), *adv.* In a radiant manner; with glittering splendor.

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

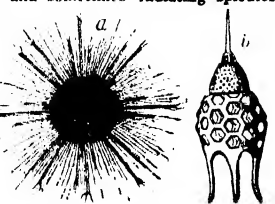
Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

Rad'ant-ry (rād'ant-rī), *n.* [*Of F. radiatre.*] (*Zool.*) A radiate. [*Obs.*]

skeleton, or shell, and sometimes radiating spicules. The pseudopodia project from the body like rays. It includes the polycystines. See POLYCYSTINA.



Ra-di-o-la-ri-an (rā-dī-ō-lā-ri-an), *n.* [*Zool.*] Of or pertaining to the Radiolaria. — *n.* One of the Radiolaria.

Ra-di-ō-lī (rā-dī-ō-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ō-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-di-ū-lī (rā-dī-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-di-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī-form (rā-dū-ū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*L. radula & scraper + form.*] Rasplike; as, *raduliform* teeth.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. RAFFED* (rāft); *p. pr. & vb. n. RAFFING* (rāf-ing).] [*OF. raffier*, of German origin; cf. *G. raffen*, akin to *h. rap* to snatch. See *Raf*, and cf. *RIF-RAFF*, *Rif* to tear.] To sweep, snatch, draw, or huddle together; to take by a promiscuous sweep. [*Obs.*]

Causes and effects which I thus *raff* up together. [*Cur.*]

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*L. radula & scraper + du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

Ra-du-ū-lī (rā-dū-ū-lī), *n.* [*pl.* *ra-du-ū-lī*] *n.* [*Zool.*] *a* *Radiolaria*. *a* *Acanthometra Müllerii* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocorys Schomburgkii*. Both much enlarged.

in place. — **Rag carpet**, a carpet of which the woft consists of narrow strips of cloth sewed together, used to end. — **Rag dust**, fine particles of ground-up rags, used in making papier-mâché and wall papers. — **Rag wheel**. (a) A chain wheel; a sprocket wheel. (b) A polishing wheel made of disks of cloth clamped together on a mandrel. — **Rag wool**, wool obtained by tearing woolen rags into fine bits; shoddy.

Rag (rāg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. RAGGED* (rāgd); *p. pr. & vb. n. RAGGING* (rāg-ing).] To become tattered. [*Obs.*]

Rag, *v. t.* 1. To break (ore) into lumps for sorting. 2. To cut or dress roughly, as a grindstone.

Rag's-bash (rāg's-bāsh), *n.* An idle, ragged person. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rag's-brash (rāg's-brāsh), *n.* A ragged person. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rag's-muffin (rāg's-mūf-in), *n.* [*Cf. Ragamuffin*, the name of a demon in some of the old mysteries.] 1. A paltry or disreputable fellow; a mean wretch. [*Dryden*].

2. A person who wears ragged clothing. [*Colley*].

3. [*Zool.*] The long-tailed titmouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rage (rāj), *n.* [*fr. L. rabies*, *fr. rabere* to rave; cf. *Skr. rabh* to seize, *rabhas* violence. Cf. *RABID*, *RABIES*, *RAVE*.] 1. Violent excitement; eager passion; extreme vehemence of desire, emotion, or suffering, mastering the will. "In great rage of pain." [*Racon*].

2. Appeared the rage of hunger with some scraps of broken meat. [*Macaulay*].

3. Convulsed with a rage of grief. [*Macaulay*].

4. Especially, anger accompanied with raving; overmastering wrath; violent anger; fury.

5. Torment, and loud lament, and furious rage. [*Milton*].

6. A violent or raging wind. [*Obs.*] [*Chaucer*].

7. The subject of eager desire; that which is sought after, or prosecuted, with unreasonable or excessive passion; as, to be all the rage.

Syn. — Anger; vehemence; excitement; passion; fury. See *ANGER*.

Rage, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. RAGED* (rājd); *p. pr. & vb. n. RAGING* (rāj-ing).] [*OF. ragier*. See *RAGE*, *n.*] 1. To be furious with anger; to be exasperated to fury; to be violently agitated with passion. "Whereat he is angry." [*Milton*].

2. When one so great begins to rage, he is hunted even to falling. [*Shak*].

3. To be violent and tumultuous; to be violently driven or agitated; to act or move furiously; as, the raging sea or winds.

4. Why do the heathen rage? [*Ps. ii. 1*].

5. Of brazen chariots raged: dire was the noise. [*Milton*].

6. To ravage; to prevail without restraint, or with destruction or fatal effect; as, the plague raged in Cairo.

7. To toy or act wantonly; to sport. [*Obs.*] [*Chaucer*].

Syn. — To storm; fret; chafe; fume.

Rage, *v. t.* To enrage. [*Obs.*] [*Shak*].

Rageful (rāj-ful), *a.* Full of rage; expressing rage. [*Obs.*] [*Shak*].

Rager-y (rāj-er-ē), *n.* Wantonness. [*Obs.*] [*Chaucer*].

Rag-god (rāj-gōd), *n.* [*From Rag, n.*] 1. Rent or worn into tatters, or till the texture is broken; as, a ragged coat; a ragged sail.

2. Broken with rough edges; having jagged; uneven; rough; jagged; as, ragged rocks.

3. Hence, harsh and disagreeable to the ear; dissonant. [*R.*] "A ragged note of mirth." [*Herbert*

Rag'weed' (răg'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A common American composite weed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*) with finely divided leaves; hogweed.

Great ragweed, a coarse American herb (*Ambrosia trifida*), with rough three-lobed opposite leaves.

Rag'work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* (*Masonry*) A kind of rubble-work. In the United States, any rubblework of thin and small stones.

Rag'wort' (-wŭrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to several species of the composite genus *Senecio*.

Senecio aureus is the golden ragwort of the United States; *S. elegans* is the purple ragwort of South Africa.

Ra'ia (rā'yā), *n.* [*L.*, a ray. Cf. RAY the fish.] (*Zool.*) A genus of rays which includes the skate. See SKATE.

Ra'io (rā'yō), *n.* *pl.* [*NL.*] See RAILIA. (*Zool.*) The order of elasmobranch fishes which includes the skates, and rays;—called also *Rajae*, and *Rajii*.

Raid (rād), *n.* [*Icel.* *reið* a riding, raid; akin to *E. road*. See ROAD a way.] 1. A hostile or predatory incursion; an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a sudden and rapid invasion by a cavalry force; a foray.

Marauding chief! his sole delight
The moonlight raid, the morning fight.

Sir W. Scott.

There are permanent conquests, temporary occupations, and occasional raids. *H. Spencer.*

Raid (rād), *n.* [*Icel.* *reið* a riding, raid; akin to *E. road*. See ROAD a way.] 1. A hostile or predatory incursion; an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a sudden and rapid invasion by a cavalry force; a foray.

Marauding chief! his sole delight
The moonlight raid, the morning fight.

Sir W. Scott.

There are permanent conquests, temporary occupations, and occasional raids. *H. Spencer.*

Raid (rād), *n.* [*Icel.* *reið* a riding, raid; akin to *E. road*. See ROAD a way.] 1. A hostile or predatory incursion; an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a sudden and rapid invasion by a cavalry force; a foray.

Marauding chief! his sole delight
The moonlight raid, the morning fight.

Sir W. Scott.

There are permanent conquests, temporary occupations, and occasional raids. *H. Spencer.*

Raid (rād), *n.* [*Icel.* *reið* a riding, raid; akin to *E. road*. See ROAD a way.] 1. A hostile or predatory incursion; an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a sudden and rapid invasion by a cavalry force; a foray.

Marauding chief! his sole delight
The moonlight raid, the morning fight.

Sir W. Scott.

There are permanent conquests, temporary occupations, and occasional raids. *H. Spencer.*

Raid (rād), *n.* [*Icel.* *reið* a riding, raid; akin to *E. road*. See ROAD a way.] 1. A hostile or predatory incursion; an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a sudden and rapid invasion by a cavalry force; a foray.

Marauding chief! his sole delight
The moonlight raid, the morning fight.

Sir W. Scott.

There are permanent conquests, temporary occupations, and occasional raids. *H. Spencer.*

Raid (rād), *n.* [*Icel.* *reið* a riding, raid; akin to *E. road*. See ROAD a way.] 1. A hostile or predatory incursion; an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a sudden and rapid invasion by a cavalry force; a foray.

Marauding chief! his sole delight
The moonlight raid, the morning fight.

Sir W. Scott.

There are permanent conquests, temporary occupations, and occasional raids. *H. Spencer.*

Raid (rād), *n.* [*Icel.* *reið* a riding, raid; akin to *E. road*. See ROAD a way.] 1. A hostile or predatory incursion; an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a sudden and rapid invasion by a cavalry force; a foray.

Marauding chief! his sole delight
The moonlight raid, the morning fight.

Sir W. Scott.

There are permanent conquests, temporary occupations, and occasional raids. *H. Spencer.*

Raid (rād), *n.* [*Icel.* *reið* a riding, raid; akin to *E. road*. See ROAD a way.] 1. A hostile or predatory incursion; an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a sudden and rapid invasion by a cavalry force; a foray.

Marauding chief! his sole delight
The moonlight raid, the morning fight.

Sir W. Scott.

There are permanent conquests, temporary occupations, and occasional raids. *H. Spencer.*

Raid (rād), *n.* [*Icel.* *reið* a riding, raid; akin to *E. road*. See ROAD a way.] 1. A hostile or predatory incursion; an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a sudden and rapid invasion by a cavalry force; a foray.

Marauding chief! his sole delight
The moonlight raid, the morning fight.

Sir W. Scott.

There are permanent conquests, temporary occupations, and occasional raids. *H. Spencer.*

Raid (rād), *n.* [*Icel.* *reið* a riding, raid; akin to *E. road*. See ROAD a way.] 1. A hostile or predatory incursion; an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a sudden and rapid invasion by a cavalry force; a foray.

Marauding chief! his sole delight
The moonlight raid, the morning fight.

Sir W. Scott.

There are permanent conquests, temporary occupations, and occasional raids. *H. Spencer.*

Raid (rād), *n.* [*Icel.* *reið* a riding, raid; akin to *E. road*. See ROAD a way.] 1. A hostile or predatory incursion; an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a sudden and rapid invasion by a cavalry force; a foray.

Marauding chief! his sole delight
The moonlight raid, the morning fight.

Sir W. Scott.

There are permanent conquests, temporary occupations, and occasional raids. *H. Spencer.*

Raid (rād), *n.* [*Icel.* *reið* a riding, raid; akin to *E. road*. See ROAD a way.] 1. A hostile or predatory incursion; an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a sudden and rapid invasion by a cavalry force; a foray.

Marauding chief! his sole delight
The moonlight raid, the morning fight.

Sir W. Scott.

There are permanent conquests, temporary occupations, and occasional raids. *H. Spencer.*

Raid (rād), *n.* [*Icel.* *reið* a riding, raid; akin to *E. road*. See ROAD a way.] 1. A hostile or predatory incursion; an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a sudden and rapid invasion by a cavalry force; a foray.

Marauding chief! his sole delight
The moonlight raid, the morning fight.

Sir W. Scott.

There are permanent conquests, temporary occupations, and occasional raids. *H. Spencer.*

Raid (rād), *n.* [*Icel.* *reið* a riding, raid; akin to *E. road*. See ROAD a way.] 1. A hostile or predatory incursion; an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a sudden and rapid invasion by a cavalry force; a foray.

Marauding chief! his sole delight
The moonlight raid, the morning fight.

Sir W. Scott.

There are permanent conquests, temporary occupations, and occasional raids. *H. Spencer.*

reproachful language; to utter reproaches; to scoff;—followed by *at* or *against*, formerly by *on*. *Shak.*

And rail at arts he did not understand. *Dryden.*

Leebia forever on me rails. *Swift.*

Rail (rāl), *v. t.* 1. To rail at. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

2. To move or influence by railing. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Rail the seal from off my bond. *Shak.*

Rail'er (-ēr), *n.* One who rails; one who scoffs, insults, censures, or reproaches with opprobrious language.

Rail'ing, *ar.* Expressing reproach; insulting.

Angels, which are greater in power and might, bring not railing accusation against them. *2 Pet. iii. 11.*

Rail'ing, *n.* 1. A barrier made of a rail or of rails.

2. Rails in general; also, material for making rails.

Rail'ing-ly, *adv.* With scoffing or insulting language.

Rail'er-y (rāl'ēr-y or rāl'-y; 277), *n.* [*F.* *railerie*, fr. *railer*. See RAIL to scoff.] Fleasantry or slight satire; banter; jesting language; satirical merriment.

Let railery be without malice or heat. *B. Jonson.*

Studies employed on low objects; the very naming of them is sufficient to turn them into railery. *Addison.*

Rail'leur (rāl'yēr or rāl'yēr'), *n.* [*F.*] A banterer; a jester; a mocker. [*L.*] *Wycherley.*

Rail'road' (rāl'rōd'), *n.* 1. A road or way consisting of rails.

2. The road, track, etc., with all the lands, buildings, rolling stock, franchises, etc., pertaining to them and constituting one property; as, a certain railroad has been put into the hands of a receiver.

Railway is the commoner word in England; *rail-road* the commoner word in the United States.

In the following and similar phrases *railroad* and *railway* are used interchangeably:

Atmospheric railroad. Elevated railway, etc. See under ATMOSPHERIC.

Elevated railway. See under ELEVATED.

Ferry railway. A submerged track on which an elevated platform runs, for carrying a train of cars across a water course.

Gravity railway. A railway, in a hilly country, on which the cars run by gravity down gentle slopes for long distances after having been hauled up steep inclines to an elevated point by stationary engines.

Railway brake. A brake used in stopping railway cars or locomotives.

Railway car. A large, heavy vehicle with flanged wheels fitted for running on a railway.

Railway carriage. A railway passenger car. [*Eng.*]

Railway scale. A platform scale bearing a track which forms part of the line of a railway, for weighing loaded cars.

Railway slide. See *Transfer table*, under TRANSFER.

Railway spine (*Med.*), an abnormal condition due to severe concussion of the spinal cord, which occurs in railroad accidents. It is characterized by ataxia and other disturbances of muscular function, sensory disorders, pain in the back, impairment of general health, and cerebral disturbance.

The symptoms often not developing till some months after the injury.

Underground railroad or *railway* (*Med.*), an abnormal condition through a tunnel, as beneath the streets of a city.

Formerly, a system of cooperation among certain active antislavery people in the United States, by which fugitive slaves were secretly helped to reach Canada.

[In the latter sense *railroad*, and not *railway*, was used.] "Their house was a principal entrepôt of the underground railroad." *W. D. Howells.*

Railroad'ing, *n.* The construction of a railroad; the business of managing or operating a railroad. [*Collog. U. S.*]

Rail'ment (rāl'ment), *n.* [*Abbrev. fr. arraignment*. See ARRAY.] 1. Clothing in general; vesture; garments;—usually singular in form, with a collective sense.

Living, both food and raiment she supplies. *Dryden.*

2. An article of dress. [*R. or Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Rail (rāl), *n.* & *v.* Reign. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Rail (rāl), *n.* [*OE.* *rein*, *AS.* *regen*; akin to *OFries.* *rein*, *D.* & *G.* *regen*, *OS.* & *OHG.* *regan*, *Icel.* *Regn*, & *Sw.* *regn*, *Goth.* *riġn*, and prob. to *L.* *regere* to water, to wet; cf. *Gr.* *ῥέγω* to wet, to rain.] Water falling in drops from the clouds; the descent of water from the clouds in drops.

Rain is water by the heat of the sun divided into very small parts ascending in the air, till, encountering the cold, it be condensed into clouds, and descends in drops. *Ray.*

Fair days have oft contracted wind and rain. *Milton.*

Rain is distinguished from *mist* by the size of the drops, which are distinctly visible. When water falls in very small drops or particles, it is called *mist*; and *fog* is composed of particles so fine as to be not only individually indistinguishable, but to float or be suspended in the air. See FOG, and MIST.

Rain band (*Meteorol.*), a dark band in the yellow portion of the solar spectrum near the sodium line, caused by the presence of watery vapor in the atmosphere, and hence sometimes used in weather predictions.

Rain bird (*Zool.*), the yaffle, or green woodpecker. [*Prov. Eng.*] The name is also applied to various other birds, as to *Saurorhiza vetula* of the West Indies.

Rain fowl (*Zool.*), the channel-bill cuckoo (*Seythrop* *Nova Hollandia*) of Australia.

Rain gauge, an instrument of various forms for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at any given place in a given time; a pluviometer; an ombrometer.

Rain goose (*Zool.*), the red-throated diver, or loon. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rain prints (*Geol.*), markings on the surfaces of stratified rocks, presenting an appearance similar to those made by rain on mud and sand, and believed to have been so produced.

Rain quail (*Zool.*), See QUAIL, *n.* 1.

Rain water, water that has fallen from the clouds in rain.

Rain, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAINED (rāind); *p. pr.* &

vb. n. RAINING.] [*AS.* *regnian*, akin to *G.* *regnare*, *Goth.* *riġnan*. See RAIN, *n.*] 1. To fall in drops from the clouds, as water;—used mostly with *it* for a nominative; as, it rains.

The rain it raineth every day. *Shak.*

2. To fall or drop like water from the clouds; as, tears rained from their eyes.

Rain (rān), *v. t.* 1. To pour or shower down from above, like rain from the clouds.

Then said the Lord unto Moses, Behold, I will rain bread from heaven for you. *Ex. xvi. 4.*

2. To bestow in a profuse or abundant manner; as, to rain favors upon a person.

Rain'bow' (-bō'), *n.* [*AS.* *regnboga*, akin to *G.* *regbogen*. See RAIN, and flow anything bent.] A bow or arch exhibiting, in concentric bands, the several colors of the spectrum, and formed in the part of the hemisphere opposite to the sun by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of falling rain.

Besides the ordinary bow, called also *primary rainbow*, which is formed by two refractions and one reflection, there is also another often seen exterior to it, called the *secondary rainbow*, concentric with the first, and separated from it by a small interval. It is formed by two refractions and two reflections, is much fainter than the primary bow, and has its colors arranged in the reverse order from those of the latter.

Lunar rainbow, a fainter arch or rainbow, formed by the moon.

Marine rainbow, or *sea bow*, a similar bow seen in the spray of waves at sea.

Rainbow trout (*Zool.*), a bright-colored trout (*Salmo irideus*), native of the mountains of California, but now extensively introduced into the Eastern States.

It is also called *brook trout*, *mountain trout*, and *golden trout*.

Rainbow wrasse (*Zool.*), See under WRASSE.

Supernumerary rainbow, a smaller bow, usually of red and green colors only, sometimes seen within the primary or without the secondary rainbow, and in contact with them.

Rain'bowed' (-bōd'), *a.* Formed with or like a rainbow.

Rain'deer' (-dēr'), *n.* (*Zool.*) See REINDEER. [*Obs.*]

Rain'drop' (-dēr'), *n.* A drop of rain.

Rain'fall' (rān'fāl'), *n.* A fall or descent of rain; the water, or amount of water, that falls in rain; as, the average annual rainfall of a region.

Supplied by the rainfall of the outer ranges of Sinchul and Singaleh. *Hooker.*

Rain'less (-lēss), *n.* The state of being rainy.

Rain'less, *a.* Destitute of rain; as, a *rainless* region.

Rain'-tight' (-tīt'), *a.* So tight as to exclude rain; as, a *rain-tight* roof.

Rain'y (-y), *a.* [*AS.* *regnig*.] Abounding with rain; wet; showery; as, *rainy* weather; a *rainy* day or season.

Raip (rāp), *n.* [*Cf.* *Icel.* *reip* rope. Cf. ROPE.] A rope; also, a measure equal to a rod. [*Scot.*]

Rais (ris), *n.* Same as *2d Reis*.

Rais'a-ble (rāz'ā-b'l'), *a.* Capable of being raised.

Raise (rāz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAISED (rāzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAISING.] [*OE.* *reisan*, *Icel.* *reisa*, causative of *risa* to rise. See RISE, and cf. REAR to raise.]

1. To cause to rise; to bring from a lower to a higher place; to lift upward; to elevate; to heave; as, to raise a stone or weight. Hence, figuratively:—

(a) To bring to a higher condition or situation; to elevate in rank, dignity, and the like; to increase the value or estimation of; to promote; to exalt; to advance; to enhance; as, to raise from a low estate; to raise to office; to raise the price, and the like.

This gentleman came to be raised to great titles. *Clarendon.*

The plate pieces of eight were raised three pence in the piece. *Sir W. Temple.*

(b) To increase the strength, vigor, or vehemence of; to excite; to intensify; to invigorate; to heighten; as, to raise the pulse; to raise the voice; to raise the spirits or the courage; to raise the heat of a furnace.

(c) To elevate in degree according to some scale; as, to raise the pitch of the voice; to raise the temperature of a room.

2. To cause to rise up, or assume an erect position or posture; to set up; to make upright; as, to raise a mast or flagstaff. Hence:—

(a) To cause to spring up from a recumbent position, from a state of quiet, or the like; to awaken; to arouse. They shall not awake, nor be raised out of their sleep. *Joh. xiv. 12.*

(b) To rouse to action; to stir up; to incite to tumult, struggle, or war; to excite. He commanded them, and raised the stormy wind. *Ps. cvii. 25.*

Enthusiasm employs his pains, Dryden.

(c) To bring up from the lower world; to call up, as a spirit from the world of spirits; to recall from death; to give life to.

Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead? *Acts xxi. 8.*

3. To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being or to appear; to give rise to; to originate, produce, cause, effect, or the like. Hence, specifically:—

(a) To form by the accumulation of materials or constituent parts; to build up; to erect; as, to raise a lofty structure, a wall, a heap of stones.

I will raise forts against thee. *Isa. xxix. 3.*

(b) To bring together; to collect; to levy; to get together or obtain for use or service; as, to raise money, troops, and the like. "To raise up a rent." *Chaucer.*

(c) To cause to grow; to procure to be produced.

brod, or propagated; to grow; as, to raise corn, barley, hops, etc.; to raise cattle. "He raised sheep." "He raised wheat where none grew before." *Johnson's Dict.*

☞ In some parts of the United States, notably in the Southern States, *raise* is also commonly applied to the rearing or bringing up of children.

I was raised, as they say in Virginia, among the mountains of the North. *Paulding.*

(d) To bring into being; to produce; to cause to arise, come forth, or appear; — often with up.

I will raise them up a prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee. *Deut. xviii. 18.*

God vouchsafed to raise another world from him [Noah], and all his anger to forget. *Milton.*

(e) To give rise to; to set afoot; to occasion; to start; to originate; as, to raise a smile or a blush.

Thou shalt not raise a false report. *Ex. xxiii. 1.*

(f) To give vent or utterance to; to utter; to strike up. Soon as the prince appears, they raise a cry. *Dryden.*

(g) To bring to notice; to submit for consideration; as, to raise a point of order; to raise an objection.

4. To cause to rise, as by the effect of leaven; to make light and spongy, as bread.

Miss Liddy can dance a jig, and raise paste. *Spectator.*

5. (Naut.) (a) To cause (the land or any other object) to seem higher by drawing nearer to it; as, to raise Sandy Hook light. (b) To let go; as in the command, Raise tacks and sheets, i. e., Let go tacks and sheets.

6. (Law) To create or constitute; as, to raise a use, that is, to create it. *Burrill.*

To raise a blockade (*Mil.*), to remove or break up a blockade, either by withdrawing the ships or forces employed in enforcing it, or by driving them away or dispersing them. — To raise a check, note, bill of exchange, etc., to increase fraudulently its nominal value by changing the writing, figures, or printing in which the sum payable is specified. — To raise a siege, to relinquish an attempt to take a place by besieging it, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished. — To raise steam, to produce steam of a required pressure. — To raise the wind, to procure ready money by some check, note, bill of exchange, etc. — To raise Cain, or to raise the devil, to cause a great disturbance; to make great trouble. [*Slang*]

Syn. — To lift; exalt; elevate; erect; originate; cause; produce; grow; heighten; aggravate; excite.

Raised (rāzd), a. 1. Lifted up; showing above the surroundings; as, raised or embossed metal work.

2. Leavened; made with leaven, or yeast; — used of bread, cake, etc., as distinguished from that made with cream of tartar, soda, etc. See RAISE, v. t., 4.

Raised beach. See under BEACH, n.

Raiser (rāz'er), n. One who, or that which, raises (in various senses of the verb).

Raisin (rā'zin), n. [*F. raisin* grape, raisin, *L. racemus* cluster of grapes or berries; cf. *Gr. pág, páyos*, berry, grape. Cf. RACEME.] 1. A grape, or a bunch of grapes. [*Obs.*] 2. A grape dried in the sun or by artificial heat.

Raisin tree (*Bot.*), the common red currant bush, whose fruit resembles the small raisins of Corinth called *tyrant*. [*Eng.*] *Dr. Prior.*

Raising (rāz'ing), n. 1. The act of lifting, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing, or restoring to life.

2. Specifically, the operation or work of setting up the frame of a building; as, to help at a raising. [*U. S.*]

3. The operation of embossing sheet metal, or of forming it into cup-shaped or hollow articles, by hammering, stamping, or spinning.

Raising bee, a bee for raising the frame of a building. See BEE, n., 2. [*U. S.*] *W. Irving.* — Raising hammer, a hammer with a rounded face, used in raising sheet metal. — Raising plate (*Arch.*), the plate, or longitudinal timber, on which a roof is raised and rests.

Raisonnable (rā'zōn'ā), a. [*F. raisonnable*, p. p. of *raisonner* to reason.] Arranged systematically, or according to classes or subjects; as, a catalogue *raisonné*. See under CATALOGUE.

Rail (rāil), n. (Weaving) A separator. [*Scot.*]

Raj (rāj), n. [See RAJA.] Reign; rule. [*India*]

Raja (rājā) or rājā, n. Same as RAJA.

Rajah (rājā) or rājā, n. [*Hind. rājā*, *Skr. rājā*, akin to *L. rex, regis*. See REGAL, a.] A native prince or king; also, a landholder or person of importance in the agricultural districts. [*India*]

Rajah-ship, n. The office or dignity of a rajah.

Rajput (rāj'pūt), n. [*Hind. rāj-pūt*, *Skr. rājā-putra* king's son.] A Hindoo of the second, or royal and military, caste; a Kshatriya; especially, an inhabitant of the country of Rajputana, in northern central India.

Rake (rāk), n. [*AS. race*; akin to *OD. rake*, *D. reek*, *OHG. reho*, *G. rechen*, *Ice. rekka* a shovel, and to *Goth. rikan* to heap up, collect, and perhaps to *Gr. ὀρέω* to stretch out, and *E. rack* to stretch. Cf. RECKON.] 1. An implement consisting of a headpiece having teeth, and a long handle at right angles to it, — used for collecting hay, or other light things which are spread over a large surface, or for breaking and smoothing the earth.

2. A toothed machine drawn by a horse, — used for collecting hay or grain; a horse-rake.

3. [Perhaps a different word.] (*Mining*) A fissure or mineral vein traversing the strata vertically, or nearly so; — called also *rake-vein*.

Gill rakes. (*Anat.*) See under 1st GILL.

Rake, v. t. [*imp. & p. p. RAKED* (rākt); p. pr. & vb. n. RAKING.] [*AS. racian*. See 1st RAKE.] 1. To collect with a rake; as, to rake hay; — often with up; as, he raked up the fallen leaves.

2. Hence: To collect or draw together with laborious industry; to gather from a wide space; to scrape together; as, to rake together wealth; to rake together slanderous tales; to rake together the rabble of a town.

3. To pass a rake over; to scrape or scratch with a rake for the purpose of collecting and clearing off some-

thing, or for stirring up the soil; as, to rake a lawn; to rake a flower bed.

4. To search through; to scour; to ransack.

The statesman rakes the town to find a plot. *Swift.*

5. To scrape or scratch across; to pass over quickly and lightly, as a rake does.

Like clouds that rake the mountain summits. *Wordsworth.*

6. (*Mil.*) To enfilade; to fire in a direction with the length of; in naval engagements, to cannonade, as a ship, on the stern or head so that the balls range the whole length of the deck.

To rake up. (a) To collect together, as the fire (live coals), and cover with ashes. (b) To bring up; to search out and bring to notice again; as, to rake up old scandals.

Rake (rāk), v. i. 1. To use a rake, as for searching or for collecting; to scrape; to search minutely.

One is for raking in Chaucer for antiquated words. *Dryden.*

2. To pass with violence or rapidity; to scrape along.

Pass could not stay, but over him did rake. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Rake, n. [*Cf. dial. Sw. raka* to reach, and *E. reach*.]

The inclination of anything from a perpendicular direction; as, the rake of a roof, a staircase, etc.; especially (*Naut.*), the inclination of a mast or funnel, or, in general, of any part of a vessel not perpendicular to the keel.

Rake, v. i. To incline from a perpendicular direction; as, a mast rakes aft.

Raking course (*Bricklaying*), a course of bricks laid diagonally between the face courses in a thick wall, to strengthen it.

Rake, n. [*OE. rakel* rash; cf. *Ice. reikall* wandering, unsettled, *reika* to wander.] A loose, disorderly, vicious man; a person addicted to lewdness and other scandalous vices; a debauchee; a rōuf.

An illiterate and frivolous old rake. *Macaulay.*

Rake, v. i. 1. [*Ice. reika*. Cf. RAKE a debauchee.] To walk about; to gad or ramble idly. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. [See RAKE a debauchee.] To act the rake; to lead a dissolute, debauched life. *Shenstone.*

To rake out (*Falconry*), to fly too far and wide from its master while hovering above waiting till the game is sprung; — said of the hawk. *Encyc. Brit.*

Rake/hell (rāk'hēl), n. [See RAKE.] A lewd, dissolute fellow; a debauchee; a rake.

It seldom does happen, in any way of life, that a sluggard and a rakehell do not go together. *Barrow.*

Rake/hell, a. Dissolute; wild; lewd; rak-

Rake/hell'y (-y), iah. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. B. Jonson.*

Rakel (rāk'ēl), a. [*OE.* See RAKE a debauchee.] Hasty; reckless; rash. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rakish (rāk'ish), n. [*See 1st RAKE.*] 1. One who, or that which, rakes; as: (a) A person who uses a rake.

(b) A machine for raking grain or hay by horse or other power. (c) A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's ship.

2. (*Zoöl.*) See Gill rakers, under 1st GILL.

Rak'er-y (-y), n. Debauchery; lewdness.

The rakery and intrigues of the lewd town. *R. North.*

Rake/shame (rāk'shām), n. [*Cf. RAKEHELL, RAG-ABASH.*] A vile, dissolute wretch. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Rake/stale (-stāil'), n. [Rake the instrument + stale a handle.] The handle of a rake.

That tale is not worth a rake-stale. *Chaucer.*

Rake-vein' (-vāin'), n. See RAKE, a mineral vein.

Raking (rāk'ing), n. 1. The act or process of using a rake; the going over a space with a rake.

2. A space gone over with a rake; also, the work done, or the quantity of hay, grain, etc., collected, by going once over a space with a rake.

Rak'ish, a. Dissolute; lewd; debauched.

The arduous task of converting a rakish fellow. *Macaulay.*

Rak'ish, a. (*Naut.*) Having a saucy appearance indicative of speed and dash. *Iam. Nav. Encyc.*

Rak'ish-ly, adv. In a rakish manner.

Rak'ish-ness, n. The quality or state of being rakish.

Raku ware (rāk'kō wēr'), n. A kind of earthenware made in Japan, resembling Satsuma ware, but having a paler color.

Rāle (rāl), n. [*F. rāle*. Cf. RAIL the bird.] (*Med.*)

An adventitious sound, usually of morbid origin, accompanying the normal respiratory sounds. See RHOCHUS.

☞ Various kinds are distinguished by pathologists; differing in intensity, as loud and small; in quality, as moist, dry, clicking, whistling, and sonorous; and in origin, as tracheal, pulmonary, and pleural.

Ral'len-tān'do (rāl'lēn-tān'dō), a. [*It.* (*Mus.*)

Slackening; — a direction to perform a passage with a gradual decrease in time and force; ritardando.

Ral'li-ance (rāl'lī-āns), n. [*Cf. OF. ralliance*. See RALLY to reunite.] The act of rallying.

Ral'li-er (-ēr), n. One who rallies.

Ral'line (-lin), a. (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the rails.

Rally (rāl'y), v. t. [*imp. & p. p. RALLIED* (-līd); p. pr. & vb. n. RALLYING.] [*OF. rallier*, *F. rallier*, fr. *L. pref. re-* + *ad + ligare* to bind. See RA-, and 1st ALLY.]

To collect, and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion; to gather again; to reunite.

Rally, v. i. 1. To come into orderly arrangement; to renew order, or united effort, as troops scattered or put to flight; to assemble; to unite.

The Grecians rally, and their powers unite. *Dryden.*

Innumerable parts of matter chanced just then to rally together, and to form themselves into this new world. *Tillotson.*

2. To collect one's vital powers or forces; to regain health or consciousness; to recuperate.

3. To recover strength after a decline in prices; — said of the market, stocks, etc.

Ral'y, n.; pl. RALLIES (-līz). 1. The act or process of rallying (in any of the senses of that word).

2. A political mass meeting. [*Collog. U. S.*]

Ral'y, v. t. [*F. rallier*. See RAIL to scold.] To

attack with railery, either in good humor and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire.

Honeycomb . . . rallies me upon a country life. *Addison.*

Stephen had long confessed his amorous pain, which gay Corinna rallied with disdain. *Gay.*

Syn. — To banter; ridicule; satirize; deride; mock.

Ral'y (rāl'y), v. t. To use pleasantry, or satirical merriment.

Ral'y, n. Good-humored railery.

Ralph (rāl'f), n. A name sometimes given to the raven.

Ral'ston-ite (rāl'stūn-īt), n. [So named after J. G. Ralston of Norristown, Penn.] (*Min.*) A fluoride of alumina and soda occurring with the Greenland cryolite in octahedral crystals.

Ram (rām), n. [*AS. ramm*, *ram*; akin to *OHG. & D. ram*, *Prov. G. ramm*, and *perh. to Ice. ramr* strong.]

1. The male of the sheep and allied animals. In some parts of England a ram is called a tup.

2. (*Astron.*) (a) Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of March. (b) The constellation Aries, which does not now, as formerly, occupy the sign of the same name.

3. An engine of war used for butting or battering. Specifically: (a) In ancient warfare, a long beam suspended by slings in a framework, and used for battering the walls of cities; a battering-ram. (b) A heavy steel or iron beak attached to the prow of a steam war vessel for piercing or cutting down the vessel of an enemy; also, a vessel carrying such a beak.

4. A hydraulic ram. See under HYDRAULIC.

5. The weight which strikes the blow, in a pile driver, steam hammer, stamp mill, or the like.

6. The plunger of a hydraulic press.

Ram's horn. (a) (*Fort.*) A low semicircular work situated in and commanding a ditch. [Written also *ramshorn*.] *Farrar.* (b) (*Paleont.*) An ammonite.

Ram, v. t. [*imp. & p. p. RAMMED* (rāmd); p. pr. & vb. n. RAMMING.] 1. To butt or strike against; to drive a ram against or through; to thrust or drive with violence; to force in; to drive together; to cram; as, to ram an enemy's vessel; to ram piles, cartridges, etc.

(They) rammed me in with foul shirts, and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy upskins. *Shak.*

2. To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

A ditch . . . was filled with some solid materials, and rammed to make the foundation solid. *Arbuthnot.*

Ram-a-dan' (rām'dān'), n. [*Ar. ramadān*, or *ramadān*, properly, the hot month.] [Written also *Ramadān*, *Ramadān*, and *Rhamadān*.] 1. The ninth Mohammedan month.

2. The great annual fast of the Mohammedans, kept during daylight through the ninth month.

Ram'age (rām'āj; 48), n. [*F., fr. L. ramus* a branch.]

1. Branches or branches. [*Obs.*] *Crabb.*

2. Warbling of birds in trees. [*Obs.*] *Drummond.*

Ram'age (rām'āj), a. Wild; untamed. [*Obs.*]

Ra-ma-gi-ous (-mā'jī-ūs), a. Wild; not tame. [*Obs.*]

Now is he tame that was so *ramagious*. *Kennedy of Love.*

Ra'mal (rām'al), a. [*L. ramus* branch.] Of or pertaining to a ramus, or branch; ramal.

Ra-ma-ya-na (rām-yā-nā), n. [*Skr. Rāmāyana*.]

The more ancient of the two great epic poems in Sanskrit. The hero and heroine are Rama and his wife Sita.

Ram'berge (rām'bērg), n. [*F., fr. rame* oar + *berge* barge.] Formerly, a kind of large war galleys.

Ram'ble (rām'b'l), v. i. [*imp. & p. p. RAMBLED* (-b'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. RAMBLING (-bl'ing).] [*For ramble*, fr. *Prov. E. rame* to roam. Cf. ROAM.] 1. To walk, ride, or sail, from place to place, without any determinate object in view; to roam carelessly or irregularly; to rove; to wander; as, to ramble about the city; to ramble over the world.

He that is at liberty to ramble in perfect darkness, what is his liberty better than if driven up and down as a bubble by the wind? *Locke.*

2. To talk or write in a discursive, aimless way.

3. To extend or grow at random. *Thomson.*

Syn. — To rove; roam; wander; range; stroll.

Ram'ble, n. 1. A going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object; an excursion or stroll merely for recreation.

Coming home, after a short Christmas gamble. *Swift.*

2. [*Cf. RAMEL*.] (*Coal Mining*) A bed of shale over the seam. *Raymond.*

Ram'bler (-blēr), n. One who rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

Ram'bling (-bl'ing), a. Roving; wandering; discursive; as, a rambling fellow, talk, or building.

Ram'bling-ly, adv. In a rambling manner.

Ram'booze (-bōoz), n. A beverage made of wine, ale (or milk), sugar, etc. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Ram-bu'tan (rām-bū'tān), n. [*Malay rambutān*, fr. *rambut* hair of the head.] (*Bot.*) A Malayan fruit produced by the tree *Nephelium lappaceum*, and closely related to the litchi nut. It is bright red, oval in shape, covered with coarse hairs (whence the name), and contains a pleasant acid pulp. Called also *ramboocatan*.

Ra-me-al (rām'ē-ā), a. Same as RAMAL.

Ra-me-an (-an), n. A Ramist.

Ramed (rāmd), a. Having the frames, stems, and sternpost adjusted; — said of a ship on the stocks.

Ram'ee (rām'ē), n. (*Bot.*) See RAMIE.

Ram'e-kin (rām'ē-kīn), n. See RAMOQUIN. [*Obs.*]

Ram'ent (rām'ent), n. [*L. ramenta*, pl.] 1. A scraping; a shaving. [*Obs.*]

2. pl. (*Bot.*) Ramenta.

Ra-men'ta (rām'ēn'tā), n. pl. [*It.* scrapings.] (*Bot.*)

Thin brownish chaffy scales upon the leaves or young shoots of some plants, especially upon the petioles and leaves of ferns. *Gray.*

Ram/en-ta-ceous (rām'en-tā'shūs), *a.* [*Bot.*] Covered with raments.

Ra/me-ous (rā'mē-ū), *a.* [*L. rameus*, from *ramus* branch, bough.] [*Bot.*] Ramal.

Ram/e-quin (rām'ē-kīn), *n.* [*F.*] (*Cookery*) A mixture of cheese, eggs, etc., formed in a mold, or served on bread. [Written also *ramekin*.]

Ram/le (rām'ē), *n.* [*From Malay.*] [*Bot.*] The grass-cloth plant (*Bahmeria nivea*); also, its fiber, which is very fine and exceedingly strong; — called also *China grass*, and *rhea*. See *Grass-cloth plant*, under *GRASS*.

Ram/i-fi-ca'tion (rām'i-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* [*Cf. F. ramification.* See *RAMIFY*.] 1. The process of branching, or the development of branches or offshoots from a stem; also, the mode of their arrangement.

2. A small branch or offshoot proceeding from a main stock or channel; as, the ramifications of an artery, vein, or nerve.

3. A division into principal and subordinate classes, heads, or departments; also, one of the subordinate parts; as, the ramifications of a subject or scheme.

4. The production of branchlike figures. *Crabb.*

Ram/i-flo-rous (rām'i-flō-rūs), *a.* [*L. ramus* branch + *flor*, *floris*, *flower*.] [*Bot.*] Flowering on the branches.

Ram/i-form (rām'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. ramus* branch + *form*.] [*Bot.*] Having the form of a branch.

Ram/i-ty (rām'i-tī), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. RAMIFIED* (-fid); *p. pr. & vb. n. RAMIFYING* (-fī'ing).] [*F. ramifier*, *LL. ramificare*, fr. *L. ramus* a branch + *facere* (in comp.) to make. See *-ry*.] To divide into branches or subdivisions; as, to ramify an art, subject, scheme.

Ram/i-ty, *v. t.* 1. To shoot, or divide, into branches or subdivisions, as the stem of a plant.

When they (asparagus plants) . . . begin to ramify. *Arbutnot.*

2. To be divided or subdivided, as a main subject.

Ra-mig'er-ous (rā-mī'gr-ūs), *a.* [*L. ramus* a branch + *gerous*.] [*Bot.*] Bearing branches; branched.

Ra-mip'a-rous (rā-mī-pā-rūs), *a.* [*L. ramus* + *parere* to bear.] [*Bot.*] Producing branches; ramigerous.

Ra-mist (rā'mīst), *n.* A follower of Pierre Ramé, better known as *Ramus*, a celebrated French scholar, who was professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Paris in the reign of Henry II., and opposed the Aristotelians.

Ram/line (rām'lin), *n.* A line used to get a straight middle line, as on a spur, or from stem to stern in building a vessel.

Ram/mel (rām'mēl), *n.* Refuse matter. [*Obs.*] Filled with any rubbish, rammell and broken stones. *Holthead.*

Ram/mer (-mēr), *n.* One who, or that which, rams or drives. Specifically: (a) An instrument for driving anything with force; as, a rammer for driving stones or piles, or for beating the earth to more solidity. (b) A rod for forcing down the charge of a gun; a ramrod. (c) (*Pounding*) An implement for pounding the sand of a mold to render it compact.

Ram/mish (-mīsh), *a.* Like a ram; hence, rank; lascivious. "Their savor is so ramish." *Chaucer.*

Ram/mish-ness, *n.* The quality of being ramish.

Ram/my (-mī), *a.* Like a ram; ramish. *Burton.*

Ram/ol-les'cence (rām'ō-lēs'sēns), *n.* [*F. ramollir* to make soft, to soften; *pref. re-* + *amollir* to soften; *a. (L. ad) + mollir* to soften, *L. mollire*, fr. *mollis* soft.] A softening or mollifying. [*R.*]

Ra-moon' (rā-moon'), *n.* [*Bot.*] A small West Indian tree (*Thoua americana*) of the Mulberry family, whose leaves and twigs are used as fodder for cattle.

Ra-mose (rā-mōs'), *a.* [*L. ramosus*, from *ramus* a branch.] Branched, as the stem or root of a plant; having lateral divisions; consisting of, or having, branches; full of branches; ramifying; branching; branchy.

Ra'mous (rā'mūs), *a.* Ramose.

Ramp (rāmp), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. RAMPED* (rānt); *2d* (-t); *p. pr. & vb. n. RAMPING*.] [*F. ramper* to creep, *OE. rā*, to climb; of German origin; cf. *G. raffen* to snatch, *LG. & D. rāpen*. See *RAP* to snatch, and *cf. RAMP*.]

1. To spring; to leap; to bound; to rear; to prance; to become rampant; hence, to frolic; to romp.

2. To move by leaps, or as by leaps; hence, to move swiftly or with violence.

Their bridle they would chomp, And trampling the fine element would fiercely ramp. *Spenser.*

3. To climb, as a plant; to creep up.

With claspers and tendrils, they [plants] catch hold, . . . and so ramping upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *Roy.*

Ramp, *n.* 1. A leap; a spring; a hostile advance.

Fled from his lion ramp. *Milton.*

2. A highwayman; a robber. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. A romping woman; a prostitute. [*Obs.*] *Lyly.*

4. [*F. rampe*.] [*Arch.*] (a) Any sloping member, other than a purely constructional one, such as a continuous parapet to a staircase. (b) A short bend, slope, or curve, where a hand rail or cap changes its direction.

5. [*F. rampe*.] [*Fort.*] An inclined plane serving as a communication between different interior levels.

Ram-pa-leous (rām-pā'shūs), *a.* High-spirited; rampageous. [*Slang*.] *Dickens.*

Ramp/age (rāmp'ā); 48, *n.* [*See RAMP, v.*] Violent or riotous behavior; a state of excitement, passion, or debauchery; as, to be on the rampage. [*Prov. or Low*.] *Dickens.*

Ramp/age, *v. i.* To leap or prance about, as an animal; to be violent; to rage. [*Prov. or Low*.]

Ram-pa-geous (rām-pā'geūs), *a.* Characterized by violence and passion; unruly; rampant. [*Prov. or Low*.]

In the primitive ages of a rampageous antiquity. *Galt.*

Ram-pal/lan (-pāl'yan), *n.* [*Cf. ramp* a prostitute, or *rabble*.] A mean wretch. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ramp/an-oy (rāmp'an-ōy), *n.* The quality or state of being rampant; excessive action or development;

exuberance; extravagance. "They are come to this height and rampancy of vice." *South.*

Ramp/ant (rāmp'ant), *a.* [*F.*, *p. pr. of ramper* to creep. See *RAMP, v.*] 1. Ramping; leaping; springing; rearing upon the hind legs; hence, raging; furious.

The fierce lion in his kind Which goes rampant after his prey. *Gower.*

[The] lion . . . rampant shakes his brindled mane. *Milton.*

2. Ascending; climbing; rank in growth; exuberant.

The rampant stalk is of unusual altitude. *Taylor.*

3. (*Her.*) Rising with fore paws in the air as if attacking; — said of a beast of prey, especially a lion. The right fore leg and right hind leg should be raised higher than the left.

Rampant arch. (a) An arch which has one abutment higher than the other. (b) Same as *Rampant vault*, below. — **Rampant gardant** (*Her.*), rampant, turned to the front.

— **Rampant regardant**, rampant, but looking backward.

— **Rampant vault** (*Arch.*), a continuous wagon vault, or cradle vault, whose two abutments are located on an inclined plane, such as the vault supporting a stairway, or forming the ceiling of a stairway.

Rampantly, *adv.* In a rampant manner.

Ram/part (rāmp'part), *n.* [*F. rempart*, *OE. rempar*, fr. *rempar* to fortify, *se remparer* to fence or intrench one's self; *pref. re-* + *par* (*en* - *L. in*) + *parere* to defend, parry, prepare, *L. parare* to prepare. See *PAR-*.]

1. That which fortifies and defends from assault; that which secures safety; a defense or bulwark.

2. (*Fort.*) A broad embankment of earth round a place, upon which the parapet is raised. It forms the substratum of every permanent fortification. *Mahan.*

Syn. — Bulwark; fence; security; guard. — **RAMPART**, **BULWARK**. These words were formerly interchanged; but in modern usage a distinction has sprung up between them. The *rampart* of a fortified place is the enceinte or entire main embankment or wall which surrounds it. The term *bulwark* is now applied to peculiarly strong outworks which project for the defense of the *rampart*, or main work. A single bastion is a *bulwark*. In using these words figuratively, *rampart* is properly applied to that which protects by walling out; *bulwark* to that which stands in the forefront of danger, to meet and repel it. Hence, we speak of a distinguished individual as the *bulwark*, not the *rampart*, of the state. This distinction, however, is often disregarded.

Ram/part, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. RAMPARTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. RAMPARTING*.] To surround or protect with, or as with, a rampart or ramparts.

Those grassy hills, those glittering dells, Proudly ramparted with rocks. *Cotteridge.*

Rampart gun (*Fort.*), a cannon or large gun for use on a rampart and not as a fieldpiece.

Rampe (rāmp), *n.* [*In allusion to its supposed aphrodisiac qualities.* See *RAMP*.] [*Bot.*] The cuckoo-pint.

Ramp/ier (rāmp'ēr), *n.* See *RAMPART*. [*Obs.*]

Ramp/pi-er (rāmp'i-ēr), *n.* [*Cf. F. raiponce*, *Sp. raiponce*, *raponche*, *it. raparozzo*, *NL. rapantium*, fr. *L. rapum*, *rapa*, a turnip, rape. *Cf. RAPE* a plant.] [*Bot.*] A plant (*Campanula rapunculus*) of the Bellflower family, with a tuberous esculent root; — also called *ramps*.

The name is sometimes given to plants of the genus *Phytolacca*, herbs of the Bellflower family, and to the American evening primrose (*Oenothera biennis*), which has run wild in some parts of Europe.

Ram/pire (-pīr), *n.* A rampart. [*Archaic*]

The Trojans round the place a rampire cast. *Dryden.*

Ram/pire, *v. t.* To fortify with a rampire; to form into a rampire. [*Archaic*] *Chapman.* "Rampired walls of gold." *R. Browning.*

Ram/pler (rāmp'pler), *n.* A rambler.

Ram/pler, *a.* Roving; rambling. [*Scot.*]

Ram/rod (-rōd'), *n.* The rod used in ramming home the charge in a muzzle-loading firearm.

Ram/sha-kle (-shāk-k'l), *a.* [*Etymol. uncertain.*] Loose; disjointed; falling to pieces; out of repair.

There came . . . my lord the cardinal, in his ramshackle coach. *Thackeray.*

Ram/sha-kle, *v. t.* To search or ransack; to rummage. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ram/son (-z'n), *n.* [*AS. hrámsan*, pl., akin to *G. rams*, *Sw. rams*, *ramslök*; cf. *Gr. ῥάμσον* onion.] [*Bot.*] A broad-leaved species of garlic (*Allium ursinum*), common in European gardens; — called also *buckram*.

Ram/sted (-stēd'), *n.* [*Bot.*] A yellow-flowered weed; — so named from a Mr. Ramsted who introduced it into Pennsylvania. See *Toad flax*, under *TOAD*. Called also *Ramsted weed*.

Ram'u-lose (-ū-lōs'), *a.* [*L. ramulosus*, fr. *ramulus*, dim. of *ramus* a branch.] [*Nat. Hist.*] Having many small branches, or ramuli.

Ram'u-lous (-lūs), *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) *Ramulose*.

|| **Ram'u-lus** (-lūs), *n.*; *pl. RAMULI* (-lī). (*Zoöl.*) A small branch, or branchlet, of corals, hydroids, and similar organisms.

|| **Ra'mus** (rā'mūs), *n.*; *pl. RAMI* (-mī). (*Nat. Hist.*) A branch; a projecting part or prominent process; a ramification.

Ra-mus-cule (rā-mūs-kūl), *n.* [*L. ramusculus*.] (*Nat. Hist.*) A small ramus, or branch.

Ran (rān), *imp.* of *RUX*.

Ran, *n.* [*AS. rān*.] Open robbery. [*Obs.*] *Lamarde.*

Ran, *n.* (*Naut.*) Yarns coiled on a spun-yarn winch.

|| **Ra'na** (rā'nā), *n.* [*L.*, a frog.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of anurous batrachians, including the common frogs.

Ra'nal (rā'nāl), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a general affinity to ranunculaceous plants.

Ranal alliance (*Bot.*), a name proposed by Lindley for a group of natural orders, including Ranunculaceae, Magnoliaceae, Papaveraceae, and others related to them.

Rance (rāns), *n.* [*Etymol. uncertain.*] 1. A prop or shore. [*Scot.*]

2. A round between the legs of a chair.

Ran-ces-cent (rān-sēs'sent), *a.* [*L. rancescens*, *p. pr. of rancescere*, *v. incho.* from *rancere* to be rancid.] Becoming rancid or sour.

Ranch (rānch), *v. t.* [*Written also ranch.*] [*Cf. Wrench.*] To wrench; to tear; to sprain; to injure by violent straining or contortion. [*R.*] *Dryden.* "Hasting to ranch the arrow out." *Spenser.*

Ranch, *n.* [*See RANCHO.*] A tract of land used for grazing and the rearing of horses, cattle, or sheep. See *RANCHO*, 2. [*Western U. S.*]

|| **Ran-cho-ro** (rān-chō'rō), *n.*; *pl. RANCHEROS* (-rōz). [*Sp.*] [*Mexico & Western U. S.*] 1. A herdsman; a peasant employed on a ranch or rancho.

2. The owner and occupant of a ranch or rancho.

Ranch-man (rānch'man), *n.*; *pl. RANCHMEN* (-men). An owner or occupant of, or laborer on, a ranch; a herdsman. [*Western U. S.*]

|| **Ran-cho** (rānchō), *n.*; *pl. RANCHOS* (-chōz). [*Sp.*] properly, a mess, mess room. *Cf. 2d RANCH.* 1. A rude hut, as of posts, covered with branches or thatch, where herdsman or farm laborers may live or lodge at night.

2. A large grazing farm where horses and cattle are raised; — distinguished from *hacienda*, a cultivated farm or plantation. [*Mexico & California*.] *Bartlett.*

Ran-cid (rān'sīd), *a.* [*L. rancidus*, fr. *rancere* to be rancid or rank.] Having a rank smell or taste, from chemical change or decomposition; musty; as, *rancid oil* or butter.

Ran-cid-ity (rān-sīd'itē), *n.* [*Cf. F. rancidité.*] The quality or state of being rancid; a rancid scent or flavor, as of old oil. *Ure.*

Ran-cid-ly (rān-sīd'ī), *adv.* In a rancid manner.

Ran-cid-ness, *n.* The quality of being rancid.

Ran-cor (rān'kōr), *n.* [*Written also rancour.*] [*OE. rancour*, *OF. rancor*, *rancore*, *F. rancune*, fr. *L. rancore* rancidity, rancor; *trancore*, an old grudge, rancor, fr. *rancere* to be rank or rancid.] The deepest malignity or spite; deep-seated enmity or malice; inveterate hatred. "To stint rancour and dissension." *Chaucer.*

It would not be easy to conceive the passion, rancor, and malice of their tongues and hearts. *Burke.*

Syn. — Enmity; hatred; ill will; malice; spite; grudge; animosity; malignity. — **RANCOR**, **ENMITY**. *Enmity* and *rancor* both describe hostile feelings; but *enmity* may be generous and open, while *rancor* implies personal malice of the worst and most enduring nature, and is the strongest word in our language to express hostile feelings.

Rancor will out; proud prelate, in thy face I see thy fury. *Shak.*

Rancor is that degree of malice which preys upon the possessor. *Cogan.*

Ran-cor-ous (-ūs), *a.* [*OF. rancurous*.] Full of rancor; evincing, or caused by, rancor; deeply malignant; implacably spiteful or malicious; intensely virulent.

So flamed his eyes with rage and rancorous ire. *Spenser.*

Ran-cor-ous-ly, *adv.* In a rancorous manner.

Rand (rānd), *n.* [*AS. rand*, *rand*; akin to *D. Dan.*, *Sw.*, & *G. rand*, *Icel. rōnd*, and probably to *E. rand*.] 1. A border; edge; margin. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

2. A long, fleshy piece, as of beef, cut from the flank or leg; a sort of steak. [*Obs.*] *Hens. & Fl.*

3. A thin inner sole for a shoe; also, a leveling slip of leather applied to the sole before attaching the heel.

Rand, *v. t.* [*See RANT.*] To rant; to storm. [*Obs.*] I wept, . . . and raved, and randed, and ralled. *J. Webster.*

Ran/dall grass (rān'dāl grās'). [*Bot.*] The meadow fescue (*Festuca elatior*). See under *GRASS*.

Ran/dan (-dān), *n.* The product of a second sifting of meal; the finest part of the bran. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ran/dan, *n.* A boat propelled by three rowers with four oars, the middle row pulling two.

Rand'ing (rān'dīng), *n.* 1. (*Shoemaking*) The act or process of making and applying rands for shoes.

2. (*Mil.*) A kind of basket work used in gabions.

Ran/dom (rān'dūm), *n.* [*OE. randon*, *OF. randon* force, violence, rapidity, *a. randon*, *de randon*, violently, suddenly, rapidly, prob. of German origin; cf. *G. rand* edge, border, *OHG. rant* shield, edge of a shield, akin to *E. rand*, *n.* See *RAND, n.*] 1. Force; violence. [*Obs.*]

For courageously the two kings newly fought with great random and force. *F. Hall.*

2. A roving motion; course without definite direction; want of direction, rule, or method; hazard; chance; — commonly used in the phrase *at random*, that is, without a settled point of direction; at hazard.

Counsel, when they fly At random, sometimes hit most happily. *Herriek.*

O, many a shaft, at random sent, Finds mark the archer little meant! *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Distance to which a missile is cast; range; reach; as, the *random* of a rifle ball. *Sir K. Digby.*

4. (*Mining*) The direction of a rake-vein. *Raymond.*

Ran/dom, *a.* Going at random or by chance; done or made at hazard, or without settled direction, aim, or purpose; hazarded without previous calculation; left to chance; haphazard; as, a *random guess*.

Some random truths he can impart. *Wordsworth.*

So sharp a spur to the lazy, and so strong a bridle to the random. *H. Spencer.*

Random courses (*Maonry*), courses of stone of unequal thickness. — *Random shot*, a shot not directed or aimed toward any particular object, or a shot with the muzzle

of the gun much elevated. — **Random work** (*Masonry*), stonework consisting of stones of unequal sizes fitted together, but not in courses nor always with flat beds.

Ran-dom-ly (rân'dôm-lî), *adv.* In a random manner. **Ran'dom** (rân-dôm), *n.* Random. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ran'dom, *v. t.* To go or stray at random. [*Obs.*]

Ran-deer (rân'dêr), *n.* See **REINDEER**. [*Obs.*]

Ran'nee (rân'nê), *n.* Same as **RANL**.

Ran'force (rân'fôrs'), *n.* [*Cf. F. renforce.*] See **REINFORCE**. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Range (rânj), *imp.* of **RING**, *v. t. & i.*

Range (rânj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. RANGED* (rânjd); *p. pr. & vb. n. RANGING* (rânj'ing)]. [*OE. rangen, OF. rangier, F. ranger, OF. rang row, rang, F. rang; of German origin. See RANK, n.*] 1. To set in a row, or in rows; to place in a regular line or lines, or in ranks; to dispose in the proper order; to rank; as, to range soldiers in line.

Maccabeus ranged his army by bands. 2 *Macc.* xii. 20. 2. To place (as a single individual) among others in a line, row, or order, as in the ranks of an army; — usually, reflexively and figuratively, (in the sense) to espouse a cause, to join a party, etc.

It would be absurd in me to range myself on the side of the Duke of Bedford and the corresponding society. *Burke.*

3. To separate into parts; to sift. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

4. To dispose in a classified or in systematic order; to arrange regularly; as, to range plants and animals in genera and species.

5. To rove over or through; as, to range the fields.

Teach him to range the ditch, and force the brake. *Gay.*

6. To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near; as, to range the coast.

[Cf.] Compare the last two senses (5 and 6) with the French *ranger une côte*.

7. (*Biol.*) To be native to, or to live in; to frequent.

Range, *v. i.* 1. To rove at large; to wander without restraint or direction; to roam.

Like a ranging spaniel that barks at every bird he sees. *Burton.*

2. To have range; to change or differ within limits; to be capable of projecting, or to admit of being projected, especially as to horizontal distance; as, the temperature ranged through seventy degrees Fahrenheit; the gun ranges three miles; the shot ranged four miles.

3. To be placed in order; to be ranked; to admit of arrangement or classification; to rank.

And range with humble lives in content. *Shak.*

4. To have a certain direction; to correspond in direction; to be or keep in a corresponding line; to trend or run; — often followed by *with*; as, the front of a house ranges with the street; to range along the coast.

Which way the forests range. *Dryden.*

5. (*Biol.*) To be native to, or live in, a certain district or region; as, the peba ranges from Texas to Paraguay.

Syn. — To rove; roam; ramble; wander; stroll.

Range, *n.* [*From RANG, v.; cf. F. rangée.*] 1. A series of things in a line; a row; a rank; as, a range of buildings; a range of mountains.

2. An aggregate of individuals in one rank or degree; an order; a class.

The next range of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences.

3. The step of a ladder; a rung.

4. A kitchen grate. [*Obs.*]

He was hid at his first coming to take off the range, and let down the clinders. *L'Estrange.*

5. An extended cooking apparatus of cast iron, set in brickwork, and affording conveniences for various ways of cooking; also, a kind of cooking stove.

6. A bolting sieve to sift meal. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

7. A wandering or roving; a going to and fro; an excursion; a ramble; an expedition.

He may take a range all the world over. *South.*

8. That which may be ranged over; place or room for excursion; especially, a region of country in which cattle or sheep may wander and pasture.

9. Extent or space taken in by anything extensive; compass or extent of excursion; reach; scope; discursive power; as, the range of one's voice, or authority.

Far as creation's ample range extends. *Pope.*

The range and compass of Hammond's knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts. *By. Fell.*

A man has not enough range of thought. *Addison.*

10. (*Biol.*) The region within which a plant or animal naturally lives.

11. (*Gun.*) (a) The horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is carried. (b) Sometimes, less properly, the trajectory of a shot or projectile. (c) A place where shooting, as with cannons or rifles, is practiced.

12. In the public land system of the United States, a row or line of townships lying between two successive meridian lines six miles apart.

[Cf.] The meridians included in each great survey are numbered in order east and west from the "principal meridian" of that survey, and the townships in the range are numbered north and south from the "base line," which runs east and west; as, township No. 6, N., range 7, W., from the fifth principal meridian.

13. (*Naut.*) See **Range of cable**, below.

Range of accommodation (*Optics*), the distance between the near point and the far point of distinct vision, — usually measured and designated by the strength of the lens which if added to the refracting media of the eye would cause the rays from the near point to appear as if they came from the far point. — **Range anchor** (*Gunners*), an instrument, or apparatus, variously constructed, for ascertaining the distance of an inaccessible object, — used to determine what elevation must be given to a gun in order to hit the object; a position finder. — **Range of cable** (*Naut.*), a certain length of slack cable ranged along the deck preparatory to letting go the anchor. — **Range**

work (*Masonry*), masonry of squared stones laid in courses each of which is of even height throughout the length of the wall; — distinguished from *broken range work*, which consists of squared stones laid in courses not continuously of even height. — **To get the range of** (an object) (*Gun.*), to find the angle at which the piece must be raised to reach the object without carrying beyond.

Range'ment (rânj'ment), *n.* [*Cf. F. rangement.*] Arrangement. [*Obs.*] *Waterland.*

Ran'ger (rân'jêr), *n.* 1. One who ranges; a rover; sometimes, one who ranges for plunder; a roving robber.

2. That which separates or arranges; specifically, a sieve. [*Obs.*] "The tannis ranger." *Holland.*

3. A dog that beats the ground in search of game.

4. One of a body of mounted troops, formerly armed with short muskets, who range over the country, and often fight on foot.

5. The keeper of a public park or forest; formerly, a sworn officer of a forest, appointed by the king's letters patent, whose business was to walk through the forest, recover beasts that had strayed beyond its limits, watch the deer, prevent trespasses to the next court held for the forest, etc. [*Eng.*]

Ran'ger-ship, *n.* The office of the keeper of a forest or park. [*Eng.*]

Ran'gle (rân'gl), *v. i.* To range about in an irregular manner. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

Ran'l (rân'us), *n.* [*Hind. rân, Skr. rânj.*] See **RAJAH**.

A queen or princess; the wife of a rajah. [*Written also ranee.*] *Autia.*

Ran'ine (rân'in), *n.* [*L. rana a frog.*] 1. (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to the frogs and toads.

2. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a swelling under the tongue; also, pertaining to the region where the swelling occurs; — applied especially to branches of the lingual artery and lingual vein.

Rank (rânk), *n.* [*Compar. RANKER* (-êr); *superl. RANKEST*.] [*AS. ranc strong, proud; cf. D. rank slender, Dan. rank upright, erect, Prov. G. rank slender, Icel. rakkir slender, bold. The meaning seems to have been influenced by L. rancidus, E. rancid.*] 1. Luxuriant in growth; of vigorous growth; exuberant; grown to immoderate height; as, rank grass; rank weeds.

And, behold, seven ears of corn came up upon one stalk, rank and good. *Gen. xli. 5.*

2. Raised to a high degree; violent; extreme; gross; utter; as, rank heresy. "Rank nonsense." *Harve.* "I do forgive thy rankest fault." *Shak.*

3. Causing vigorous growth; producing luxuriantly; very rich and fertile; as, rank land. *Mortimer.*

4. Strong-scented; rancid; musty; as, oil of a rank smell; rank-smelling rue. *Spenser.*

5. Strong to the taste. "Divers sea fowls taste rank of the fish on which they feed." *Boyle.*

6. Inflamed with venereal appetite. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Rank modus (*Law*), an excessive and unreasonable modulus. See **MODUS**, 3. — **To set the iron of a plane, etc.**

Rank, *adv.* Rankly; stoutly; violently. [*Obs.*]

That rides so rank and bends his lance so fell. *Spenser.*

Rank, *n.* [*OE. renk, rang, OF. renc, F. rang, fr. OHG. ring a circle, a circular row, G. ring. See RING, and cf. RANG, n. & v.*] 1. A row or line; a range; an order; a tier; as, a rank of osiers.

Many a mountain high

Rising in lofty ranks, and loftier still. *Dryden.*

2. (*Mil.*) A line of soldiers ranged side by side; — opposed to file. See **1st FILE**, 1 (r).

Fierce, fiery warriors fought upon the clouds,

In ranks and squadrons and right form of war. *Shak.*

3. Grade of official standing, as in the army, navy, or nobility; as, the rank of general; the rank of admiral.

4. An aggregate of individuals classed together; a permanent social class; an order; a division; as, ranks and orders of men; the highest and the lowest ranks of men, or of other intelligent beings.

5. Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence; position in civil or social life; station; degree; grade; as, a writer of the first rank; a lawyer of high rank.

These all are virtues of a meaner rank. *Addison.*

6. Elevated grade or standing; high degree; high social position; distinction; eminence; as, a man of rank.

Rank and file. (a) (*Mil.*) The whole body of common soldiers, including also corporals. In a more extended sense, it includes sergeants also, excepting the noncommissioned staff. (b) See under **1st FILE**. — **The ranks**, the order or grade of common soldiers; as, to reduce a noncommissioned officer to the ranks. — **To fill the ranks**, to supply the whole number, or a competent number. — **To take rank of**, to have precedence over, or to have the right of taking a higher place than.

Rank, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. RANKED* (rânk't); *p. pr. & vb. n. RANKING*.] 1. To place abreast, or in a line.

2. To range in a particular class, order, or division; to class; also, to dispose methodically; to place in suitable classes or order; to classify.

Ranking all things under general and special heads. *I. Watts.*

Poets were ranked in the class of philosophers. *Johnson.*

Hersey is ranked with idolatry and witchcraft. *Dr. H. More.*

3. To take rank of; to outrank. [*U. S.*]

Rank, *v. i.* 1. To be ranged; to be set or disposed, as in a particular degree, class, order, or division.

Let that one article rank with the rest. *Shak.*

2. To have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life; to have a certain degree of esteem or consideration; as, he ranks with the first class of poets; he ranks high in public estimation.

Ran'ker (-êr), *n.* One who ranks, or disposes in ranks; one who arranges.

Ran'kle (rân'kl'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. RANKLED* (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n. RANKLING* (-kling)]. [*From RANK, a.*] 1. To become, or be, rank; to grow rank

or strong; to be inflamed; to fester; — used literally and figuratively.

A maldy that burns and rankles inward. *Rowe.*

This would have left a rankling wound in the hearts of the people. *Burke.*

2. To produce a festering or inflamed effect; to cause a sore; — used literally and figuratively; as, a splinter rankles in the flesh; the words rankled in his bosom.

Ran'kle (rân'kl'), *v. t.* To cause to fester; to make sore; to inflame. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Ran'kly (rân'klî), *adv.* With rank or vigorous growth; luxuriantly; hence, coarsely; grossly; as, weeds grow rankly.

Ran'kness, *n.* [*AS. rancness pride.*] The condition or quality of being rank.

Ran'nel (rân'nêl), *n.* A prostitute. [*Obs.*]

Ran'ny (-nî), *n.* [*L. araneus mus, a kind of small mouse.*] (*Zool.*) The erd shrew. [*Scot.*]

Ran'sack (-sâk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. RANSACKED* (-sâkt); *p. pr. & vb. n. RANSACKING*.] [*OE. ransaker, Icel. ranniska to explore, examine; rann a house (akin to Goth. rann house, AS. rann plank, beam) + the root of seek to seek, akin to E. seek. See SEEK, and cf. REST repose.*] 1. To search thoroughly; to search every place or part of; as, to ransack a house.

To ransack every corner of their . . . hearts. *South.*

2. To plunder; to pillage completely.

Their vow is made

To ransack Troy. *Shak.*

3. To violate; to ravish; to deflower. [*Obs.*]

Rich spoil of ransacked chastity. *Spenser.*

Ran'sack, *v. i.* To make a thorough search.

To ransack in the he (heap) of bodies dead. *Chaucer.*

Ran'sack, *n.* The act of ransacking, or state of being ransacked; pillage. [*R.*]

Even your father's house

Shall not be free from ransack. *J. Webster.*

Ran'som (rân'sôm), *n.* [*OE. ranson, ransom, OF. ranson, ranson, ranson, F. ranson, fr. L. redemptio, fr. redimere to redeem. See REDDEM, and cf. REDEMPTION.*] 1. The release of a captive, or of captured property, by payment of a consideration; redemption; as, prisoners hopeless of ransom. *Dryden.*

2. The money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner, or for goods captured by an enemy; payment for freedom from restraint, penalty, or forfeit.

Thy ransom paid, which man from death redeems. *Milton.*

His captivity in Austria, and the heavy ransom he paid for his liberty. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. (*O. Eng. Law*) A sum paid for the pardon of some great offense and the discharge of the offender; also, a fine paid in lieu of corporal punishment. *Blackstone.*

Ransom bill (*Law*), a war contract, valid by the law of nations, for the ransom of property captured at sea and its safe conduct into port.

Ran'som, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. RANSOMED* (-sôm'd); *p. pr. & vb. n. RANSOMING*.] [*Cf. F. rançonner. See RANSOM, n.*] 1. To redeem from captivity, servitude, punishment, or forfeit, by paying a price; to buy out of servitude or penalty; to rescue; to deliver; as, to ransom prisoners from an enemy.

2. To exact a ransom for, or a payment on. [*R.*]

Such lands as he had rule he ransomed them so grievously, and would tax the men two or three times in a year. *Chaucer.*

Ran'som-a-ble (-â-bl'), *a.* Such as can be ransomed.

Ran'som-er (-êr), *n.* One who ransoms or redeems.

Ran'som-less, *a.* Incapable of being ransomed; without ransom. *Shak.*

Rant (rânt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. RANTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. RANTING*.] [*OD. ranten, ranten, to do, to be enraged.*] To rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language, without dignity of thought; to be noisy, boisterous, and bombastic in talk or declamation; as, a ranting preacher.

Look where my ranting host of the Garter comes! *Shak.*

Rant, *n.* High-sounding language, without importance or dignity of thought; boisterous, empty declamation; bombast; as, the rant of fanatics.

This is a stilet rant, without any foundation in the nature of man or reason of things. *Atterbury.*

Ran'ter (-êr), *n.* 1. A noisy talker; a raving declaimer.

2. (*Ecccl. Hist.*) One of a religious sect which sprung up in 1645; — called also *Seekers*. See **SEEKERS**.

(b) One of the Primitive Methodists, who succeeded from the Wesleyan Methodists on the ground of their deficiency in fervor and zeal; — so called in contempt.

Ran'ter-ism (-iz'm), *n.* (*Ecccl. Hist.*) The practice or tenets of the Ranters.

Ran'ting-ly, *adv.* In a ranting manner.

Rant'i-pole (-i-pôl), *n.* [*Itany + pole, poll, head.*] A wild, romping young person. [*Low.*] *Marryat.*

Rant'i-pole, *a.* Wild; roving; rakish. [*Low.*]

Rant'i-pole, *v. t.* To act like a rantipole. [*Low.*]

She used to rantipole about the house. *Arbuthnot.*

Ran'tism (-iz'm), *n.* (*Ecccl. Hist.*) Rantism.

Rant'y (-î), *a.* Wild; noisy; boisterous.

Ran'u-la (rân'û-lâ), *n.* [*L. a little frog, a little swelling on the tongue of cattle, dim. of rana a frog.*] (*Med.*) A cyst formed under the tongue by obstruction of the duct of the submaxillary gland.

Ra-nun-cu-lae-oceus (râ-nûn'kû-lâ-ô-sêus), *a.* [*See RANUNCULUS.*] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (*Ranunculaceae*), of which the buttercup is the type, and which includes also the virgin's bower, the monkshood, larkspur, anemone, meadow rue, and peony.

Ra-nun-cu-lus (râ-nûn'kû-lûs), *n.*; *pl. E. RANUNCULUS* (-ûs), *L. RANUNCULI* (-î). [*L. a little frog, a medicinal plant, perhaps crowfoot, dim. of rana a frog; cf. raccare to roar.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs, mostly with yellow flowers, including crowfoot, buttercups, and the cultivated ranunculus (*R. Asiaticus*, *R. acrifolius*, etc.) in which the flowers are double and of various colors.

Ranz des' vaches (rânz' dâ' vâsh'). [F., the ranks or rows of cows, the name being given from the fact that the cattle, when answering the musical call of their keeper, move towards him in a row, preceded by those wearing bells.] The name for numerous simple, but very irregular, melodies of the Swiss mountaineers, blown on a long tube called the *Alpine horn*, and sometimes sung.

Rap (râp), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A lay or skein containing 14 yards of yarn.

Rap, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **RAPPED** (râpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RAPPING**.] [Akin to *Sw. rapa* to strike, *rapp* stroke, Dan. *rap*, perhaps of imitative origin.] To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock; as, to *rap* on the door.

Rap, *v. t.* 1. To strike with a quick blow; to knock on. With one great peal they *rap* the door.

2. (*Founding*) To free (a pattern) in a mold by light blows on the pattern, so as to facilitate its removal.

Rap, *v. t.* A quick, smart blow; a knock.

Rap, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **RAPPED** (râpt), usually written **RAPT**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RAPPING**.] [OE. *rapen*; akin to LG. & D. *rapen* to snatch, G. *raffen*, *Sw. rapa*; cf. Dan. *rappe sig* to make haste, and Icel. *hrapa* to fall, to rush, hurry. The word has been confused with *L. rapere* to seize. Cf. **RARE** robbery, **RAPTURE**, **RAFF**, *v.*, **KAMP**, *v.*] 1. To snatch away; to seize and hurry off.

And through the Greeks and Ilions they *rap*! The whirling chariot.

From Oxford I was *rap* by my nephew, Sir Edmund Bacon, to Redgrove.

2. To hasten. [Obs.]

3. To seize and bear away, as the mind or thoughts; to transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture; as, *rap* into admiration.

I'm *rap* with joy to see my Marcia's tears.

Rap into future times, the bard began.

4. To exchange; to truck. [Obs. & Low]

To *rap* and *ren*, To *rap* and *ren*. [Perhaps fr. Icel. *hrapa* to hurry and *rena* plunder, fr. *rân* plunder, *E. ran*.] To seize and plunder; to snatch by violence. *Dryden*. " [Ye] waste all that ye may *rap* and *ren*."

All they could *rap* and *ren* and pilfer.

—To *rap* out, to utter with sudden violence, as an oath.

A judge who *rap*ped out a great oath.

Rap, *n.* [Perhaps contr. fr. *raparee*.] A popular name for any of the tokens that passed current for a half-penny in Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century; any coin of trifling value.

Many counterfeits passed about under the name of *rap*s.

The it [her money] up so tight that you can't touch a *rap*, save with her consent.

Not to care a *rap*, to care nothing. —Not worth a *rap*, worth nothing.

|| **Ra-pa'ces** (râ-pâ'sez), *n. pl.* [NL. See **RAPACIOUS**.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as **ACCIPITRES**.

Ra-pa'cious (-shûs), *a.* [*L. rapax, -acis*, from *rapere* to seize and carry off, to snatch away. See **RAPID**.]

1. Given to plunder; disposed or accustomed to seize by violence; seizing by force. "The downfall of the *rapacious* and licentious Knights Templar."

2. Accustomed to seize food; subsisting on prey, or animals seized by violence; as, a tiger is a *rapacious* animal; a *rapacious* bird.

3. Avaricious; grasping; extortionate; also, greedy; ravenous; voracious; as, *rapacious* usurers; a *rapacious* appetite.

[Thy Lord] redeem thee quite from Death's *rapacious* claim.

Syn. — Greedy; grasping; ravenous; voracious.

— **Ra-pa'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Ra-pa'cious-ness**, *n.*

Ra-pa'cious-ty (râ-pâ'si-tî), *n.* [*L. rapacitas*; cf. *F. rapacité*. See **RAPACIOUS**.] 1. The quality of being rapacious; rapaciousness; ravenousness; as, the *rapacity* of pirates; the *rapacity* of wolves.

2. The act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive injustice; exorbitant greediness of gain. "The *rapacity* of some ages."

Ra-pa-ree (râ-pâ-rê), *n.* See **RAPPAREE**.

Rape (râp), *n.* [*F. rûpe* a grape stalk.] 1. Fruit, as grapes, plucked from the cluster.

2. The refuse stems and skins of grapes or raisins from which the must has been expressed in wine making.

3. A filter containing the above refuse, used in clarifying and perfecting malt, vinegar, etc.

Rape wine, a poor, thin wine made from the last dregs of pressed grapes.

Rapo, *n.* [Akin to *rap* to snatch, but confused with *L. rapere*. See **RAP** to snatch.] 1. The act of seizing and carrying away by force; violent seizure; robbery.

And ruined orphans of thy *rapes* complain.

2. (*Law*) Sexual connection with a woman without her consent. See *Age of consent*, under **CONSENT**, *n.*

3. That which is snatched away. [Obs.]

Where now are all my hopes? O, never more Shall they revive! nor death her *rapes* restore.

4. Movement, as in snatching; haste; hurry. [Obs.]

Rape, *v. t.* To commit rape upon; to ravish.

To *rape* and *ren*. See under **RAP**, *v. t.*, to snatch.

Rape, *v. t.* To rob; to pillage. [Obs.]

Rape, *n.* [Icel. *hreppr* village, district; cf. Icel. *hreppa* to catch, obtain, AS. *hrepian*, *hreppan*, to touch.] One of six divisions of the county of Sussex, England, intermediate between a hundred and a shire.

Rape, *n.* [*L. rapa, rapum*, akin to Gr. *pârûs, pâpus*, G. *ribbe*.] (*Bot.*) A name given to a variety or to varieties of a plant of the turnip kind, grown for seeds and herbage. The seeds are used for the production of rape oil, and to a limited extent for the food of cage birds.

These plants, with the edible turnip, have been variously named, but are all now believed to be derived from the *Brassica campestris* of Europe, which by some

is not considered distinct from the wild stock (*B. oleracea*) of the cabbage. See **COLZA**.

Broom rape. (*Bot.*) See **BROOM RAPE**, in the Vocabulary.

— **Rape cake**, the refuse remaining after the oil has been expressed from the rape seed. — **Rape root**. Same as **RARE**. — **Summer rape**. (*Bot.*) See **COLZA**.

Rape'ful (râp'fûl), *a.* 1. Violent. [Obs.]

2. Given to the commission of rape.

Rap'ful-ly (râp'fûl-lî), *adv.* Violently. [Obs.]

Raph'a-el-ism (râf'â-el-izm), *n.* Like Raphael's works; in Raphael's manner of painting.

Raph'a-el-ism (râf'â-el-izm), *n.* The principles of painting introduced by Raphael, the Italian painter.

Raph'a-el-ite (-it), *n.* One who advocates or adopts the principles of Raphaelism.

Raph'a-ny (râf'â-nî), *n.* [Cf. *F. raphanie*.] (*Med.*) A convulsive disease, attended with ravenous hunger, not uncommon in Sweden and Germany. It was so called because supposed to be caused by eating corn with which seeds of jointed charlock (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) had been mixed, but the condition is now known to be a form of ergotism.

Rap'he (râf'e), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *raphê* a seam or suture, fr. *parere* to sew or stitch together.] 1. (*Anat.*) A line, ridge, furrow, or band of fibers, especially in the median line; as, the *raphe* of the tongue.

2. (*Bot.*) Same as **RHAPHÉ**.

|| **Raph'i-des** (râf'i-dêz), *n. pl.* [F. *raphide*.] (*Bot.*) See **RHAPHIDES**.

Rap'id (râp'id), *a.* [*L. rapidus*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off, to snatch or hurry away; perhaps akin to Gr. *ἀργαῖος*; cf. *F. rapide*. Cf. **HARRY**, **RAVISH**.]

1. Very swift or quick; moving with celerity; fast; as, a *rapid* stream; a *rapid* flight; a *rapid* motion.

Ascend my chariot; guide the *rapid* wheels.

2. Advancing with haste or speed; speedy in progression; in quick sequence; as, *rapid* growth; *rapid* improvement; *rapid* recurrence; *rapid* succession.

3. Quick in execution; as, a *rapid* penman.

Rap'id-ly (râp'id-lî), *adv.* See **RAPID**, *a.* The part of a river where the current moves with great swiftness, but without actual waterfall or cascade; — usually in the plural; as, the *Lachine rapids* in the St. Lawrence.

How, brothers, row, the stream runs fast, The *rapids* are near, and the daylight's past.

Ra-pid'i-ty (râ-pid'i-tî), *n.* [*L. rapiditas*; cf. *F. rapidité*.] The quality or state of being rapid; swiftness; celerity; velocity; as, the *rapidity* of a current; *rapidity* of speech; *rapidity* of growth or improvement.

Syn. Rapidity; haste; speed; celerity; velocity; swiftness; fleetness; quickness; agility.

Rap'id-ly (râp'id-lî), *adv.* In a rapid manner.

Rap'id-ness, *n.* Quality of being rapid; rapidity.

Rap'ler (râp'lêr), *n.* [*F. rapier*, perhaps fr. *raspière*, and ultimately of German origin, akin to *E. rasp*, *v.*] A straight sword, with a narrow and finely pointed blade, used only for thrusting.

Rapier (*Zoöl.*), the swordfish. [Obs.]

Rap'ler (-êrd), *a.* Wearing a rapier. "Scarlet-coated, *rapiered* figures."

|| **Ra-pl'i** (râ-pl'i), *n. pl.* [It. (Min.) *Lapilli*.]

Rap'ine (râp'in), *n.* [*F. rapine*; cf. *Fr. & It. rapina*; all fr. *L. rapina*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off by force. See **RAPID**, and cf. **RAVEN** rapine.] 1. The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force; spoliation; pillage; plunder.

Men who were impelled to war quite as much by the desire of *rapine* as by the desire of glory.

2. Ravishment; rape. [Obs.]

Rap'ine, *v. t.* To plunder.

Rap'i-nous (râp'i-nûs), *a.* Given to rapine. [Obs.]

Rap'page (-pâj), *n.* (*Founding*) The enlargement of a mold caused by rapping the pattern.

Rap'pa-ree (-pâ-rê), *n.* A wild Irish plunderer, esp. one of the 17th century; — so called from his carrying a half-pike, called a *rapary*. [Written also *raparee*.]

Rapped (râpt), *imp. & p. p.* of **RAP**, to strike.

Rapped, *imp. & p. p.* of **RAP**, to snatch away.

Rap'pee (râp-pê), *n.* [*F. râpe*, fr. *rapier* to grate, to rasp. See **RASP**, *v.*] A pungent kind of snuff made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco leaves.

Rap'pel (râp-pêl or râp-pêl), *n.* [*F. Cf. REPEAL*.] (*Mil.*) The beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.

Rap'per (râp-pêr), *n.* [From **RAP**.] 1. One who, or that which, raps or knocks; specifically, the knocker of a door.

2. A forcible oath or lie. [*Slang*.]

Rap'port (râp-pôrt), *n.* [*F. fr. raporter* to bring again or back, to refer; *prâ. re-re + appor* to bring, *L. apportare*. Cf. **REPORT**.] Relation; proportion; conformity; correspondence; accord.

"Is obvious what *rapport* there is between the conceptions and languages in every country."

|| **Ra'p'port'** (râ'p'pôrt') [*F.*] In accord, harmony, or sympathy; having a mutual, especially a private, understanding; in memoriam, in that relation of sympathy which permits influence or communication.

Rap-sa'cious (râp-sâ-shûs), *n.* [See **RASCALLION**.] A rascal; a good-for-nothing fellow. [*Collog.*] *Howell*.

Rapt (râpt), *imp. & p. p.* of **RAP**, to snatch away.

Rapt, *v. t.* 1. Snatched away; hurried away or along.

Waters *rapt* with whirling away.

2. Transported with love, admiration, delight, etc.; enraptured. "The *rapt* musician."

3. Wholly absorbed or engrossed, as in work or meditation. "Rapt in secret studies."

Rapt, *n.* [From *F. rapt* abduction, rape, *L. raptus*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off, to transport; or fr. *E. rapt*, *a.* See **RAPT**, *a.*, and **RAPID**.] 1. An ecstasy; a trance. [Obs.]

2. Rapidity. [Obs.]

Rapt, *v. t.* 1. To transport or ravish. [Obs.]

2. To carry away by force. [Obs.]

Rap'ter (râp'têr), *n.* A raptor. [Obs.]

Rap'tor (râp'tôr), *n.* [*L. raptor*, from *rapere* to ravish. See **RAPTOR**.] A ravisier; a plunderer. [Obs.]

|| **Rap-to-res** (râp-tô-rêz), *n. pl.* [NL. See **RAPTOR**.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as **ACCIPITRES**. Called also *Raptores*.

Rap-to-ri-al (-rî-âl), *a.* (*Zoöl.*)

(a) Rapacious; living upon prey; — said especially of certain birds.

(b) Adapted for seizing prey; — said of the legs, claws, etc., of insects, birds, and other animals.

(c) Of or pertaining to the Raptores. See *Illustr.* (f) of **AVES**.

Rap-to-ri-ous (-ûs), *a.* [*L. raptorius*.] (*Zoöl.*) Rapitorial.

Rap'ture (râp'tûr; E5), *n.* [*L. rapere, raptum*, to carry off by force. See **RAPID**.] 1. A seizing by violence; a hurrying along; rapidity with violence. [Obs.]

That 'gainst a rock, or flat, her keel did dash With headlong *rapture*.

2. The state or condition of being rapt, or carried away from one's self by agreeable excitement; violence of a pleasing passion; extreme joy or pleasure; ecstasy.

Music, when thus applied, raises in the mind of the hearer great conceptions; it strengthens devotion, and advances prayer into *rapture*.

You grow correct that once with *rapture* writ.

3. A spasm; a fit; a syncope; delirium. [Obs.]

Syn. — Bliss; ecstasy; transport; delight; exultation.

Rap'ture, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **RAPTURED** (-tûrd; E5); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RAPTUREING**.] To transport with excitement; to enrapture. [*Poetic*.]

Rap'tur-ist, *n.* An enthusiast. [Obs.]

Rap'tur-ize (-iz), *v. t. & i.* To put, or be put, in a state of rapture. [R.]

Rap'tur-ous (-ûs), *a.* Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing; feeling, expressing, or manifesting rapture; as, *rapturous* joy, pleasure, or delight; *rapturous* applause.

Rap'tur-ous-ly, *adv.* In a rapturous manner.

Rare (râr), *a.* [Cf. **RATHEN**, **RATH**.] Early. [Obs.]

Rule mechanicals that *rare* and late Work in the market place.

Rare, *a.* [Compar. **RARER** (râr'rêr); *superl.* **RAREST**.] [Cf. *AS. hrêr*, or *E. rare* early. **V18**] Nearly raw; partially cooked; not thoroughly cooked; underdone; as, *rare* beef or mutton.

New-laid eggs, with *haucis* busy care, Turned by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare*.

|| This word is in common use in the United States, but in England its synonym *underdone* is preferred.

Rare, *a.* [Compar. **RARER** (râr'rêr); *superl.* **RAREST**.] [Cf. *Fr. L. rarus* thin, rare.] 1. Not frequent; seldom met with or occurring; unusual; as, a *rare* event.

2. Of an uncommon nature; unusually excellent; valuable to a degree seldom found.

Rare work, all filled with terror and delight. Cowley.

Above the rest I judge one beauty *rare*.

3. Thinly scattered; dispersed.

Those *rare* and solitary, these in flocks.

4. Characterized by wide separation of parts; of loose texture; not thick or dense; thin; as, a *rare* atmosphere at high elevations.

Water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times *rarer*, than gold.

Syn. — Scarce; infrequent; unusual; uncommon; singular; extraordinary; incomparable. — **RARE**, **SCARCE**. We call a thing *rare* when but few examples, specimens, or instances of it are ever to be met with; as, a *rare* plant. We speak of a thing as *scarce*, which, though usually abundant, is for the time being to be had only in diminished quantities; as, a bad harvest makes corn *scarce*.

A perfect union of wit and judgment is one of the *rarest* things in the world.

When any particular piece of money grew very scarce, it was often received by a succeeding emperor.

Rare'bit (râr'bît), *n.* A dainty morsel; a Welsh rabbit. See **WELSH RABBIT**, under **RABBIT**.

Rare'ee-show' (râr'êe-shô), *n.* [Contr. fr. *rarity-show*.] A show carried about in a box; a peep show.

Rare'fac-tion (râr'ê-fâk'shûn), *n.* [Cf. *F. rarefaction*. See **RAREFY**.] The act or process of rarefying; the state of being rarefied; — opposed to *condensation*; as, the *rarefaction* of air.

Rare'fi-a-ble (râr'ê-fî-â-b'l), *a.* [Cf. *F. rarefiable*.] Capable of being rarefied.

Rare'fy (râr'ê-fî; 277), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **RAREFIED** (-fid); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RAREFYING** (-fî'ing).] [*F. rarefier*; *L. varius* rare + *ficare* (in comp.) to make; cf. *L. rarefacere*. See **RY**.] To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; to expand or enlarge without adding any new portion of matter to; — opposed to *condense*.

Rare'fy, *v. t.* To become less dense; to become thin and porous. "Earth *rarefies* to dew."

Rare'ly (râr'lî), *adv.* 1. In a rare manner or degree; seldom; not often; as, things *rarely* seen.

2. Finely; excellently; with rare skill. See **3d RARE**, *2*.

The person who played so *rarely* on the fageolet.

The rest of the apartments are *rarely* gilded.

Rare'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being rare.

And let the *rareness* the small gift commend.

Rare'ripe (-rîp), *a.* [*Rare* early + *ripe*. Cf. **RATH-RIPE**.] Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.

Rare'ripe, *n.* An early ripening fruit, especially a kind of freestone peach.

Rare'fi-ca-tion (râr'ê

2. That which is rare; an uncommon thing; a thing valued for its scarcity.

I saw three rarities of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows in the place.

Rad. See 2d *Rad.*

Rasante (ră-săn'te), *a.* [F., *p. pr.* of *raser* to graze.] (Fort.) Sweeping; grazing;—applied to a style of fortification in which the command of the works over each other, and over the country, is kept very low, in order that the shot may more effectually sweep or graze the ground before them.

Ras'cal (ră-s'kal), *n.* [OF. *rascaille* rabble, probably from an OF. *rascaille*, *F. racaille* the rabble, rubbish, probably akin to *F. rascier* to scrape, (assumed) LL. *rasculare*, *rasicare*, fr. L. *radere*, *rasum*. See *RASE*, *v.*]

1. One of the rabble; a low, common sort of person or creature; collectively, the rabble; the common herd; also, a lean, ill-conditioned beast, esp. a deer. [Obs.]

He snote of the people seventy men, and fifty thousand of the rascal. *Wyclif* (1 Kings [1 Samuel] vi. 19).

Poor men alone? No, no! the noblest deer hath them [horns] as huge as the rascal. *Shak.*

2. A mean, trickish fellow; a base, dishonest person; a rogue; a scoundrel; a trickster.

For I have sense to serve my turn in store, And he's a rascal who pretends to more. *Dryden.*

Ras'cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the common herd or common people; low; mean; base. "The rascal many." *Spenser.* "The rascal people." *Shak.*

While she called me rascal fiddler. *Shak.*

Ras'cal-dom (-dôm), *n.* State of being a rascal; rascality; domain of rascals; rascals, collectively. *Emerson.*

Ras'cal-ess, *a.* A female rascal. [Humorous]

Ras'cal-ity (ră-s'kal-ty), *n.*; *pl.* RASCALITIES (-tîz).

1. The quality or state of being rascally, or a rascal; mean trickishness or dishonesty; base fraud.

2. The poorer and lower classes of people. [Obs.]

The chief heads of their clans with their several rascalities. *T. Jackson.*

Ras'cal-ion (ră-s'kal-yôn), *n.* [From RASCAL.] A low, mean wretch. [Written also *rascalion*.]

Ras'cal-ly (ră-s'kal-ly), *a.* Like a rascal; trickish or dishonest; base; worthless;—often in humorous disparagement, without implication of dishonesty.

Our rascally porter is fallen fast asleep. *Scarf.*

Rase (răz), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* RASÉD (răzéd); *p. pr.* & *vb.* n. RASING.] [F. *raser*, LL. *rasare* to scrape often, *v. freq.* fr. L. *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape, shave; cf. *Sk. rad* to scratch, gnaw, L. *radere* to gnaw. Cf. *RAZE*, *RAZZER*, *RAZOR*, *RODENT*.] 1. To rub along the surface of; to graze. [Obsoles.]

Was he not in the . . . neighborhood to death? and might not the bullet which *rased* his cheek have gone into his head? *South.*

Sometimes his feet *rased* the surface of the water, and at others the sky light almost flattened his nose. *Beckford.*

2. To rub or scratch out; to erase. [Obsoles.]

Except we *rased* the faculty of memory, root and branch, out of our mind. *Fuller.*

3. To level with the ground; to overthrow; to destroy; to raze. [In this sense *rase* is generally used.]

Till Troy were by their brave hands *rased*. *Chapman.*

This word, *rase*, may be considered as nearly obsolete; *graze*, *erase*, and *raze*, having superseded it.

Rasing iron, a tool for removing old oakum and pitch from the seams of a vessel.

Syn.—To erase; efface; obliterate; expunge; cancel; level; prostrate; overthrow; subvert; destroy; demolish; ruin.

Rase, *v. i.* To be leveled with the ground; to fall; to suffer overthrow. [Obs.]

Rase, *n.* 1. A scratching out, or erasure. [Obs.]

2. A slight wound; a scratch. [Obs.]

3. (*O. Eng. Law*) A way of measuring in which the commodity measured was made even with the top of the measuring vessel by rasing, or striking off, all that was above it.

Rash (răsh), *v. t.* [For *arace*.] 1. To pull off or pluck violently. [Obs.]

2. To slash; to hack; to cut; to slice. [Obs.]

Rashing off helms and riving plates asunder. *Spenser.*

Rash, *n.* [OF. *rasche* an eruption, scurf, *F. rache*; fr. (assumed) LL. *rasicare* to scratch, fr. L. *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape, scratch, shave. See *RASE*, and cf. *RASCAL*.] (*Med.*) A fine eruption or efflorescence on the body, with little or no elevation.

Canker rash. See in the Vocabulary. — **Nettle rash.** See *URTICARIA*. — **Rose rash.** See *ROSEOLA*. — **Tooth rash.** See *RED-GUM*.

Rash, *n.* [Cf. *F. ras* short-nap cloth, It. & *Sp. raso* satin (cf. *RASE*); or cf. It. *rascia* serge, *G. rasch*, probably fr. *Arras* in France (cf. *ARRAS*).] An inferior kind of silk, or mixture of silk and worsted. [Obs.] *Donne.*

Rash, *a.* [Compar. *RASHER* (-ër); *superl.* *RASHEST*.] [Probably of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & *Sw. rasch* quick, brisk, rash, *Iscl. raskr* vigorous, brave, akin to D. & *G. rasch* quick, of uncertain origin.] 1. Sudden in action; quick; hasty. [Obs.] "Strong as acantrum or rash gunpowder." *Shak.*

2. Requiring sudden action; pressing; urgent. [Obs.]

I scarce have leisure to salute you, My matter is so rash. *Shak.*

3. Esp., overhasty in counsel or action; precipitate; resolving or entering on a project or measure without due deliberation and caution; opposed to *prudent*; said of persons; as, a *rash* statesman or commander.

4. Uttered or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection; as, *rash* words; *rash* measures.

5. So dry as to fall out of the ear with handling, as corn. [Prov. Eng.] *Grose.*

Syn.—Precipitate; headlong; headstrong; foolhardy; hasty; indiscreet; heedless; thoughtless; incautious;

careless; inconsiderate; unwary. — **RASH**, ADVENTUROUS, FOOLHARDY. A man is *adventurous* who incurs risk or hazard from a love of the arduous and the bold. A man is *rash* who does it from the mere impulse of his feelings, without counting the cost. A man is *foolhardy* who throws himself into danger in disregard or defiance of the consequences.

Was never known a more *adventurous* knight. *Dryden.*

Her *rash* hand in evil hour Forth reaching to the fruit, she plucked, she eat. *Milton.*

If any yet be so *foolhardy* To expose themselves to vain jeopardy; If they come wounded off, and lame, No honor's got by such a main. *Hudibras.*

Rash (răsh), *v. t.* To prepare with haste. [Obs.] *Foxe.*

Rash'er (-ër), *n.* [In sense 1, probably fr. *rash*, *a.*, as being hastily cooked.] 1. A thin slice of bacon.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A California rockfish (*Sebasticthys miniatus*).

Rash'ful (-ful), *a.* *Rash*; hasty; precipitate. [Obs.]

Rash'ling (-ling), *n.* A *rash* person. [Obs.]

Rash'ly, *adv.* In a *rash* manner; with precipitation.

He that doth anything *rashly*, must do it willingly; for he was free to deliberate or not. *T. Eustrange.*

Rash'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being *rash*.

We offend . . . by *rashness*, which is an affirming or denying, before we have sufficiently informed ourselves. *South.*

Syn.—Temerity; foolhardiness; precipitancy; precipitation; hastiness; indiscretion; heedlessness; inconsideration; carelessness. See *TEMERITY*.

Ras-kol'nik (ră-s'kol'nîk), *n.* [Russ. *raskolenik* schismatic, heretic.] (*Ecl.*) One of the separatists or dissenters from the established or Greek church in Russia. [Written also *rascolenik*.]

Ra-so-res (ră-sô-réz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *radere*, *rasum*, to scratch. See *RASE*, *v. t.*] (*Zoöl.*) An order of birds; the Gallinæ.

Formerly, the word *Rasores* was used in a wider sense, so as to include other birds now widely separated in classification.

Ra-so-ri-al (-rî-ol; 277), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Rasores*, or gallinaceous birds, as the peacock, domestic fowl, partridge, quail, and the like.

Ra-sour (ră-sô-ur), *n.* Razor. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Rasp (răsp), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* RASPED (răspéd); *p. pr.* & *vb.* n. RASPING.] [OF. *rasper*, *F. râper*, to scrape, grate, rasp, fr. OHG. *raspôn* to scrape together, to collect, probably akin to E. *rap*. Cf. *RAP* to snatch.]

1. To rub or file with a rasp; to rub or grate with a rough file; as, to *rasp* wood to make it smooth; to *rasp* bones to powder.

2. Hence, figuratively: To grate harshly upon; to offend by coarse or rough treatment or language; as, some sounds *rasp* the ear; his insults *rasped* my temper.

Rasp, *n.* [OF. *raspe*, OF. *raspe*, *F. râpe*. See *RASE*, *v. t.*]

1. A coarse file, on which the cutting prominences are distinct points raised by the oblique stroke of a sharp punch, instead of lines raised by a chisel, as on the true file.

2. The raspberry. [Obs.] "Set sorrel amongst *rasps*, and the *rasps* will be the smaller." *Bacon.*

Rasp palm (*Bot.*), a Brazilian palm tree (*Triplaris crocata*) which has strong aerial roots like a screw pine. The roots have a hard, rough surface, and are used by the natives for graters and rasps, whence the common name.

Ras-pa-to-ri-um (ră-s'pă-tô-rî-um), *n.* [LL. *raspatorium*: cf. *F. raspatoir*. See *RASP*, *v. t.*] A surgeon's rasp. *Wiseman.*

Rasp-ber-ry (ră-s'ber-ry; 277), *n.* [From E. *rasp*, in allusion to the apparent roughness of the fruit.] (*Bot.*)

(a) The thimble-shaped fruit of the *Rubus idæus* and other similar brambles; as, the black, the red, and the white raspberries.

(b) The shrub bearing this fruit.

Technically, raspberries are those brambles in which the fruit separates readily from the core or receptacle, in this differing from the blackberries, in which the fruit is firmly attached to the receptacle.

Ras-per (răsp-ër), *n.* One who, or that which, rasps; a scraper.

Ras-plis (răsp'lis), *n.* The raspberries. [Obs.] *Langham.*

Raspy (răsp'y), *a.* Like a rasp, or the sound made by a rasp; grating. *R. D. Blackmore.*

Rasse (răse), *n.* [Cf. Malay *râsa* taste, sensation.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivore (*Viverricia Malaccensis*) allied to the civet but smaller, native of China and the East Indies. It furnishes a perfume resembling that of the civet, which is highly prized by the Javanese. Called also *Malacca weasel*, and *lesser civet*.

Ra-sure (ră-sû-er; 135), *n.* [L. *rasura*, fr. *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape, to shave. See *RASE*, *v. t.*] 1. The act of rasing, scraping, or erasing; erasure; obliteration.

2. A mark by which a letter, word, or any part of a writing or print, is erased, effaced, or obliterated; an erasure. *Ayliffe.*

Rat (răt), *n.* [AS. *ræt*; akin to D. *rat*, OHG. *rato*, *ratia*, G. *ratte*, *ratze*, OLG. *ratia*, LG. & Dan. *rotte*, *Sw. råtta*, *F. rat*, Ir. & Gael. *radan*, Arnor. *raz*, of unknown origin. Cf. *RACCOON*.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of small rodents of the genus *Mus* and allied genera, larger than mice, that infest houses, stores, and ships, especially the Norway, or brown, rat (*M. decumanus*), the black rat (*M. rattus*), and the roof rat (*M. alexandrinus*). These were introduced into America from the Old World.

2. A round and tapering mass of hair, or similar material, used by women to support the puffs and rolls of their natural hair. [Local, U. S.]

3. One who deserts his party or associates; hence, in the trades, one who works for lower wages than those prescribed by a trades union. [Cont.]

"It so chanced that, not long after the accession of the house of Hanover, some of the brown, that is, the German or Norway, rats, were first brought over to this country (in some timber as is said); and being much stronger than the black, or, till then, the common, rats, they in many places quite extirpated the latter. The word (both the noun and the verb *to rat*) was first, as we have seen, leveled at the converts to the government of George the First, but has by degrees obtained a wider meaning, and come to be applied to any sudden and mercenary change in politics." *Lord Mahon.*

Bamboo rat (*Zoöl.*), any Indian rodent of the genus *Rhizomys*. — **Beaver rat**, *Coast rat* (*Zoöl.*), See under *BEAVER*, and *COAST*. — **Blind rat** (*Zoöl.*), the mole rat. — **Gottan rat** (*Zoöl.*), a long-haired rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*), native of the Southern United States and Mexico. It makes its nest of cotton and is often injurious to the crop. — **Ground rat**, See *GROUND FIG*. — **Kangaroo rat** (*Zoöl.*), the potaroo. — **Norway rat** (*Zoöl.*), the common brown rat. See *RAT*.

Pouched rat (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) See *Pocket Gopher*, under *POCKET*. (*b*) Any African rodent of the genus *Cricetomys*. — **Rat Indians** (*Ethnol.*), a tribe of Indians dwelling near Fort Ukon, Alaska. They belong to the Athabaskan stock. *Rat* (*Zoöl.*) See *MOLE RAT*, under *MOLE*.

Rat (*Bot.*) an inclosed space into which rats are put to be killed by a dog for sport. — **Rat snake** (*Zoöl.*), a large colubrine snake (*Ptyas mucosus*) very common in India and Ceylon. It enters dwellings, and destroys rats, chickens, etc. — **Spiny rat** (*Zoöl.*), any South American rodent of the genus *Echinomys*. — **To smell a rat**. See under *SMELL*.

Wood rat (*Zoöl.*), any American rat of the genus *Neotoma*; especially *N. floridana*, common in the Southern United States. Its feet and belly are white.

Rat, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* RATTED; *p. pr.* & *vb.* n. RATTING.] 1. In English politics, to desert one's party from interested motives; to forsake one's associates for one's own advantage; in the trades, to work for less wages, or on other conditions, than those established by a trades union.

Coleridge . . . incurred the reproach of having *ratted*, solely by his inability to follow the friends of his early days. *The Quincey.*

2. To catch or kill rats.

Rat'a (răt'a), *n.* [Maori.] (*Bot.*) A New Zealand forest tree (*Metrosideros robusta*), also, its hard dark red wood, used by the Maoris for paddles and war clubs.

Rat'a-bil'ty (răt'a-bîl'tî-ty), *n.* The quality or state of being *ratable*.

Rat'a-ble (răt'a-b'l), *a.* 1. Capable of being rated, or set at a certain value.

Twenty ones were *ratable* to [at] two marks of silver. *Comden.*

2. Liable to, or subjected by law to, taxation; as, *ratable* estate.

3. Made at a proportionate rate; as, *ratable* payments.

Rat'a-ble-ness, *n.* — **Rat'a-bly**, *adv.*

Rat'a-fl'a (răt'a-fl'a), *n.* [F., fr. Malay *arak* arrack + *taja* a spirit distilled from molasses.] A spirituous liquor flavored with the kernels of cherries, apricots, peaches, or other fruit, spiced, and sweetened with sugar; — a term applied to the liquors called *nyoug*, *curryog*, etc. [Written also *ratfla* and *ratatfee*.]

Ra-tan' (răt-tăn'), *n.* See *RATTAN*.

Rat'a-ny (răt'a-nî), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as *RHATANY*.

Rat'a-plan' (răt'a-plăn'), *n.* [F., fr. *plan* a plan.] The iterative sound of beating a drum, or of a galloping horse.

Ratch (răch), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as *RATCHE*.

Ratch (răch), *n.* [See *RACK* the instrument, *RATCHET*.] A ratchet wheel, or notched bar, with which a pawl or click works.

Ratch'el (-el), *n.* Gravelly stone. [Prov. Eng.]

Ratch'et (-ët), *n.* [Properly a diminutive from the same word as *rack*: cf. *F. ratchet*. See 2d *RATCH*, *RACK* the instrument.] 1. A pawl, click, or detent, for holding or propelling a ratchet wheel, or ratch, etc.

2. A mechanism composed of a ratchet wheel, or ratch, and pawl. See *Ratchet wheel*, below, and 2d *RATCH*.

Ratchet brace (*Mech.*), a boring brace, having a ratchet wheel and pawl for rotating the tool by back and forth movements of the brace handle.

— **Ratchet drill**, a portable machine for working a drill by hand, consisting of a hand lever carrying at one end a drill holder which is revolved by means of a ratchet wheel and pawl, by swinging the lever back and forth. — **Ratchet wheel** (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or backward, or to maintain its position.

Ratchet wheel (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or backward, or to maintain its position.

Ratchet wheel (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or backward, or to maintain its position.

Ratchet wheel (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or backward, or to maintain its position.

Ratchet wheel (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or backward, or to maintain its position.

Ratchet wheel (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or backward, or to maintain its position.

Ratchet wheel (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or backward, or to maintain its position.

Ratchet wheel (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or backward, or to maintain its position.

Ratchet wheel (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or backward, or to maintain its position.

Ratchet wheel (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or backward, or to maintain its position.

Ratchet wheel (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or backward, or to maintain its position.

Ratchet wheel (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or backward, or to maintain its position.

Ratchet wheel (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or backward, or to maintain its position.

Ratchet wheel (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or backward, or to maintain its position.

Ratchet wheel (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or backward, or to maintain its position.

Ratchet wheel (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or backward, or to maintain its position.

Ratchet wheel (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or backward, or to maintain its position.

Ratchet wheel (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or backward, or to maintain its position.

Ratchet wheel (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or backward, or to maintain its position.

Ratchet wheel (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or backward, or to maintain its position.

Ratchet wheel (*Mech.*), a circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or backward, or to maintain its position.

Rate (rāt), *v. t. & i.* [Perh. fr. *E. rate*, *v. t.*, to value at a certain rate, to estimate, but more prob. fr. *Sw. rata* to find fault, to blame, to despise, to hold cheap; cf. *Isel. hrāt* refuse, *hrāt* rubbish.] To estimate with vehemence; to scold; to censure violently.

Go, rate thy minions, proud, insulting boy! *Shak.*
Conscience is a check to beginners in sin, reclaiming them from it, and rating them for it. *Barrow.*

Rate, *n.* [OF. fr. *L. rata* (acc. *para*), fr. *ratu* reckoned, fixed by calculation, *p. p. of veri* to reckon, to calculate. Cf. *REASON*.] 1. Established portion or measure; fixed allowance.

The one right feeble through the evil rate.
Of food which in her dross she had found. *Spenser.*

2. That which is established as a measure or criterion; degree; standard; rank; proportion; ratio; as, a slow rate of movement; rate of interest is the ratio of the interest to the principal, per annum.

Heretofore the rate and standard of wit was different from what it is nowadays. *South.*

In this did his holiness and godliness appear above the rate and pitch of other men's, in that he was so . . . merciful. *Calamy.*

Many of the horse could not march at that rate, nor come up soon enough.

3. Valuation; price fixed with relation to a standard; cost; charge; as, high or low rates of transportation.

They came at dear rates from Japan. *Locke.*

4. A tax or sum assessed by authority on property for public use, according to its income or value; esp., in England, a local tax; as, parish rates; town rates.

5. Order; arrangement. [Obs.]

Thus sat they all around in seamy rate. *Spenser.*

6. Ratification; approval. [R.] *Chapman.*

7. (Hort.) The daily gain or loss in seconds of a clock or watch that gains or loses time regularly.

8. (Naut.) (a) The order or class to which a war vessel belongs, determined according to its size, armament, etc.; as, first rate, second rate, etc. (b) The class of a merchant vessel for marine insurance, determined by its relative safety as a risk, as A1, A2, etc.

Rate, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *RATED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RATING*.] 1. To set a certain estimate on; to value at a certain price or degree.

To rate a man by the nature of his companions is a rule frequent indeed, but not infallible. *South.*

You seem not high enough your joys to rate. *Dryden.*

2. To assess for the payment of a rate or tax.

3. To settle the relative scale, rank, position, amount, value, or quality of; as, to rate a ship; to rate a seaman; to rate a pension.

4. To ratify. [Obs.] "To rate the truce." *Chapman.*

To rate a chronometer, to ascertain the exact rate of its gain or loss as compared with true time, so as to make an allowance or computation dependent thereon.

Syn.—To value; appraise; estimate; reckon.

Rate, *v. t.* 1. To be set or considered in a class; to have rank; as, the ship rates as a ship of the line.

2. To make an estimate.

Rate-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* See *RATABLE*.

Rat (rāt), *n.* [F.] (Zool.) Any carnivore of the genus *Mellivora*, allied to the weasels and the skunks; — called also *honey badger*.

Several species are known in Africa and India.

The Cape ratel (*M. capensis*) and the Indian ratel (*M. indica*) are the best known. The back is gray; the lower parts, face, and tail are black. They are fond of honey, and rob the nests of wild bees.

Rate-pay (-pā'ēr), *n.* One who pays rates or taxes.

Rat'er (rāt'ēr), *n.* One who rates or estimates.

Rat'er, *n.* One who rates or scolds.

Rat'ish (rāt'ish'), *n.* (Zool.) Same as *RAT-TAIL*.

Rath (rāth), *n.* [Ir. *rath*.] 1. A hill or mound. [Ir.]

land] *Spenser.*

2. A kind of ancient fortification found in Ireland.

Rath (rāth), *a.* [AS. *hræð*, *hræd*, quick, akin to *Rathe*.] OHG. *hrad*, *Isel. hræðr*.] Coming before others, or before the usual time; early. [Obs. or Poetic]

Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies. *Milton.*

Rath, } *adv.* Early; soon; betimes. [Obs. or Poetic]

Rathe, } *etc.*

Why rise ye up so rathe? *Chaucer.*

Too rathe cut off by practice criminal. *Spenser.*

Rath'er (rāth'ēr), *a.* [Compar. of *RATH*, *a.*] Prior; earlier; former. [Obs.]

Now no man dwelleth at the rather town. *Sir J. Mandeville.*

Rath'er (rāth'ēr; 277), *adv.* [AS. *hræðr*, compar. of *hræðe*, *hræðe*, quickly, immediately. See *RATH*, *a.*]

1. Earlier; sooner; before. [Obs.]

Thou shalt, quod he, be rather false than I. *Chaucer.*

A good mean to come the rather to grace. *Faust.*

2. More readily or willingly; preferably.

My soul chooseth . . . death rather than my life. *Joh. vii. 15.*

3. On the other hand; to the contrary of what was said or suggested; instead.

Was nothing bettered, but rather grew worse. *Mark v. 26.*

4. Of two alternatives conceived of, this by preference to, or as more likely than, the other; somewhat.

He sought throughout the world, but sought in vain, And nowhere finding, rather feared his slain. *Dryden.*

5. More properly; more correctly speaking.

This is an art

Which does mend nature, change it rather, but The art itself is nature. *Shak.*

6. In some degree; somewhat; as, the day is rather warm; the house is rather damp.

The rather, the more so; especially; for better reason; for particular cause.

You are come to me in happy time, *Shak.*

—Had rather, or Would rather, prefer to; prefer to; as, he had, or would, rather go than stay. [I had rather speak five words with my understanding than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue.] 1 Cor. xiv. 19. See *HAD* rather, under *HAD*.

Rath'ripe (rāth'rip), *a.* Rareripe, or early ripe. — *n.* A rareripe. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Such who delight in rath'ripe fruits. *Fuller.*

Rat'i-fi-ca-tion (rāt'i-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* [Cf. *F. ratification*.] The act of ratifying; the state of being ratified; confirmation; sanction; as, the ratification of a treaty.

Rat'i-fer (rāt'i-fēr), *n.* One who, or that which, ratifies; a confirmer. *Shak.*

Rat'i-ty (-tī), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *RATIFIED* (-fid); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RATIFYING* (-fīng).] [*F. ratifier*, fr. *L. ratu* fixed by calculation, firm, valid + *-fieri* (in comp.) to make. See *RATE*, *n.*, and *-fy*.] To approve and sanction; to make valid; to confirm; to establish; to settle; especially, to give sanction to, as something done by an agent or servant; as, to ratify an agreement, treaty, or contract; to ratify a nomination.

It is impossible for the divine power to set a seal to a lie by ratifying an imposture with such a miracle. *South.*

Rat'i-ha-bit'io (-hā-bīsh'ūn), *n.* [*L. ratihabito*; *ratu* fixed, valid + *habere* to hold.] Confirmation or approbation, as of an act or contract. [Obs.] *Jer. Taylor.*

Rat'i-o (rāt'i-ō or rāt'ish'), *n.* [*L. fr. veri, ratu*, to reckon, believe, think, judge. See *REASON*.] 1. (Math.) The relation which one quantity or magnitude has to another of the same kind. It is expressed by the quotient of the division of the first by the second; thus, the ratio of 3 to 6 is expressed by $\frac{3}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$; of *a* to *b* by $\frac{a}{b}$; or (less commonly) the second term is made the dividend; as, $a : b = \frac{a}{b}$.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under *COMPOUND*, *Duplicate*, *Inverse*, etc.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter, *geometrical ratio*. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. See under *RULE*.

rationale. See *RATIONAL*, *a.* An explanation or exposition of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, or the like; also, the principles themselves.

Ra'tion-al-ism (rāsh'ūn-āl-iz'm), *n.* [Cf. *F. rationalisme*.] 1. (Theol.) The doctrine or system of those who deduce their religious opinions from reason or the understanding, as distinct from, or opposed to, revelation.

2. (Philos.) The system that makes rational power the ultimate test of truth; — opposed to *sensationalism*, or *sensationalism*, and *empiricism*.

Ra'tion-al-ist, *n.* [Cf. *F. rationaliste*.] One who accepts rationalism as a theory or system; also, disparagingly, a false reasoner. See *Citation* under *REASONER*.

Ra'tion-al-ize (rāsh'ūn-āl-iz), *v. t.* 1. To make rational; also, to convert to rationalism.

2. To interpret in the manner of a rationalist.

3. To form a rational conception of.

4. To render rational; to free from radical signs or quantities.

Ra'tion-al-ly, *adv.* To use, and rely on, reason in forming a theory, belief, etc., especially in matters of religion; to accord with the principles of rationalism.

Thenceforward, is justly considered the chief rationalizing doctor of antiquity. *J. H. Newman.*

2. To drive or ride briskly, so as to make a clattering; as, we rattled along for a couple of miles. [Collog.]

3. To make a clatter with the voice; to talk rapidly and idly; to chatter; — with on or away; as, she rattled on for an hour. [Collog.]

Rattle (răt'tl), *v. t.* 1. To cause to make a rattling or clattering sound; as, to rattle a chain.

2. To assail, annoy, or stun with a rattling noise.

Sound but another [drum], and another shall
As loud as thine rattle the wulkin's ear. *Shak.*

3. Hence, to disconcert; to confuse; as, to rattle one's judgment; to rattle a player in a game. [Collog.]

4. To scold; to rail at. *L'Estrange.*

To rattle off. (a) To tell glibly or noisily; as, to rattle off a story. (b) To rail at; to scold. *She would sometimes rattle off her servants sharply. Arbuthnot.*

Rattle, *n.* 1. A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds; as, the rattle of a drum. *Prior.*

2. Noisy, rapid talk.

All this ado about the golden age is but an empty rattle and frivolous conceit. *Hakewill.*

3. An instrument with which a rattling sound is made; especially, a child's toy that rattles when shaken.

The rattles of Isis and the symbols of Brasiles nearly enough resemble each other. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw. *Pope.*

4. A noisy, senseless talker; a jabberer.

It may seem strange that a man who wrote with so much perspicuity, vivacity, and grace, should have been, whenever he took a part in conversation, an empty, noisy, blundering rattle. *Macaulay.*

5. A scolding; a sharp rebuke. [Obs.] *Heylin.*

6. (Zool.) Any organ of an animal having a structure adapted to produce a rattling sound.

7. The rattle of a rattlesnake is composed of the hardened terminal scales, loosened in succession, but not cast off, and so modified in form as to make a series of loose, hollow joints.

8. The noise in the throat produced by the air in passing through mucus which the lungs are unable to expel; — chiefly observable at the approach of death, when it is called the death rattle. See *RÂLE*.

To spring a rattle, to cause it to sound. — Yellow rattle (Bot.), a yellow-flowered herb (*Rhinanthus Crista-galli*), the ripe seeds of which rattle in the inflated calyx.

Rattle-box (-bôks), *n.* 1. A toy that makes a rattling sound; a rattle.

2. (Bot.) (a) An American herb (*Crotalaria sagittalis*), the seeds of which, when ripe, rattle in the inflated pod. (b) Any species of *Crotalaria*, a genus of yellow-flowered herbs, with inflated, many-seeded pods.

Rattle-brained (-brând), *a.* Giddy; rattle-headed.

Rattle-head (-hêd), *n.* An empty, noisy talker.

Rattle-headed, *a.* Noisy; giddy; unsteady.

Rattle-mouse (-mous), *n.* A bat. [Obs.] *Pultenham.*

Rattle-pate (-pât), *n.* A rattlehead. *C. Kingsley.*

Rattle-pated, *a.* Rattle-headed. "A noisy, rattle-pated fellow." *W. Irving.*

Rattler (-tlër), *n.* One who, or that which, rattles.

Rattle-snake (răt'tl-snâk), *n.* (Zool.) Any one of several species of venomous American snakes belonging to the genera *Crotalus* and *Caudina*, or *Sistrurus*.

They have a series of horny interlocking joints at the end of the tail which make a sharp rattling sound when shaken.

The common rattlesnake of the Northern United States (*Crotalus horridus*), and the diamond rattlesnake of the South (*C. adamanteus*), are the best known. See *Illustr. of Fauna*.

Ground rattlesnake (Zool.), a small rattlesnake (*Crotalus*), or *Sistrurus*, *militaris*, of the Southern United States, having a small rattle. It has nine large scales on its head. — **Rattlesnake fern** (Bot.), a common American fern (*Botrychium Virginianum*) having a triangular compound frond and a long-stalked panicle of spore cases rising from the middle of the frond. — **Rattlesnake grass** (Bot.), a handsome American grass (*Glyceria Canadensis*) with an ample panicle of rather large ovate spikelets, each one composed of imbricated parts and slightly resembling the rattle of the rattlesnake. Sometimes called *gazing grass*. — **Rattlesnake plantain** (Bot.), See under *PLANTAIN*. — **Rattlesnake root** (Bot.), a name given to certain American species of the composite genus *Prenanthes* (*P. alba* and *P. serpentina*), formerly asserted to cure the bite of the rattlesnake. Called also *lion's foot*, *gall of the earth*, and *white lettuce*. — **Rattlesnake's master** (Bot.), (a) A species of *Agave* (*Agave Virginica*) growing in the Southern United States. (b) An umbelliferous plant (*Eryngium yuccifolium*) with large bristly-fringed linear leaves. (c) A composite plant, the blazing star (*Liatis squarrosa*). — **Rattlesnake weed** (Bot.), a plant of the composite genus *Hieracium* (*H. venosum*); — probably so named from its spotted leaves. See also *SNAKEWEED*.

Rattle-trap (-trâp), *n.* Any machine or vehicle that does not run smoothly. [Collog.] *A. Trollope.*

Rattle-weed (-wêd), *n.* (Bot.) Any plant of the genus *Astragalus*. See *MILK VETCH*.

Rattle-wings (-wîngz), *n.* (Zool.) The golden-eye. *See also* *WATERFOWL*.

Rattle-work (-wôrk), *n.* [AS. *hrætelwyrk*.] (Bot.) Same as *RATTLEBOX*.



Rat'tlings (răt'tlîngz), *n. pl.* (Naut.) Ratlines.

Rat-toon (răt-tôon), *n.* [Sp. *retcho*.] One of the stems or shoots of sugar cane of the second year's growth from the root, or later. See *PLANT-CANE*.

Rat-toon, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. *RATTOONED* (-tôond); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RATTOONING*.] [Cf. Sp. *retcho*.] To sprout or spring up from the root, as sugar cane from the root of the previous year's planting.

Rau'old (râ'ôld), *a.* [L. *raucus* hoarse; cf. LL. *rauculus*.] Hoarse; raucous. [R.] *Lamb.*

Rau'oldy (râ'ôl-tî), *n.* [L. *raucitas*, from *raucus* hoarse; cf. F. *raucité*.] Harshness of sound; rough utterance; hoarseness; as, the raucosity of a trumpet, or of the human voice.

Rau'ous (râ'ôus), *a.* [L. *raucus*.] Hoarse; harsh; rough; as, a raucous, thick tone. "His voice slightly raucous." *Aytoun*. — **Rau'ous-ly**, *adv.*

Raught (rât), *obs. imp. & p. p.* of *REACH*. *Shak.*

Raught, *obs. imp. & p. p.* of *RECK*. *Chaucer.*

Raunoh (rânch), *v. t.* See *RANOH*. *Spenser.*

Raun-soun' (rân-sôon'), *n.* Ransom. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Ravage (râ'vâj), *v. t.* [F., fr. (assumed) L. *rapagium*, *rapacium*, fr. *rapere* to carry off by force, to ravish. See *RAPACIOUS*, *RAVISH*.] Desolation by violence; violent ruin or destruction; devastation; havoc; waste; as, the ravage of a lion; the ravages of fire or tempest; the ravages of an army, or of time.

Would one think 't were possible for love
To make such ravages in a noble soul? *Addison.*

Syn. — Despoliation; devastation; desolation; pillage; plunder; spoil; waste; ruin.

Ravage, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. *RAVAGED* (-îd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RAVAGING* (-î-jîng).] [F. *ravager*. See *RAVAGE*, *n.*] To lay waste by force; to desolate by violence; to commit havoc or devastation upon; to spoil; to plunder; to consume.

Already Caesar
Has ravaged more than half the globe. *Addison.*

His lands were daily ravaged, his cattle driven away. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — To despoil; pillage; plunder; sack; spoil; devastate; desolate; destroy; waste; ruin.

Rav-a-ger (-â-jër), *n.* One who, or that which, ravages or lays waste; spoiler.

Rave (râv), *obs. imp. of RIVE*.

Rave, *n.* [Prov. E. *raves*, or *rathes*, a frame laid on a wagon, for carrying hay, etc.] One of the upper side pieces of the frame of a wagon body or a sleigh.

Rave (râv), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. *RAVED* (-îvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RAVING*.] [F. *rêver* to rave, to be delirious, to dream; perhaps fr. L. *rabere* to rave, rage, be mad or furious. Cf. *RAGE*, *REVERIE*.] 1. To wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious; to talk or act irrationally; to be wild, furious, or raging, as a madman.

In our madness evermore we rave. *Chaucer.*

Have I not cause to rave and beat my breast? *Addison.*

The mingled torrent of redcoats and tartans went raving down the valley to the gorge of Killiecrankie. *Macaulay.*

2. To rush wildly or furiously. *Spenser.*

3. To talk with unreasonable enthusiasm or excessive passion or excitement; — followed by *about*, *of*, or *on*; as, he raved about her beauty.

The hallooed scene
Which others rave of, though they know it not. *Byron.*

Rave, *v. t.* To utter in madness or frenzy; to say wildly; as, to rave nonsense. *Young.*

Rave-hook (râv'hôök), *n.* (Shipbuilding) A tool, hooked at the end, for enlarging or clearing seams for the reception of oakum.

Ravel (râv'el), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. *RAVELLED* (-ld) or *RAVELLED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RAVELING* or *RAVELLING*.] [OD. *ravelen*, D. *ravelen*, akin to LG. *rebeln*, *rebeln*, *refeln*.] 1. To separate or undo the texture of; to take apart; to untwist; to unweave or unknot; — often followed by *out*; as, to ravel a twist; to ravel out a stocking.

Sleep, that knits up the raveled sleeve of care. *Shak.*

2. To undo the intricacies of; to disentangle.

3. To pull apart, as the threads of a texture, and let them fall into a tangled mass; hence, to entangle; to make intricate; to involve.

What glory's due to him that could divide
Such raveled interests? has the knot untied? *Waller.*

The faith of very many men seems a duty so weak and indifferent, is so often untwisted by violence, or raveled and entangled in weak discourses. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ravel, *v. t.* 1. To become untwisted or unwoven; to be disentangled; to be relieved of intricacy.

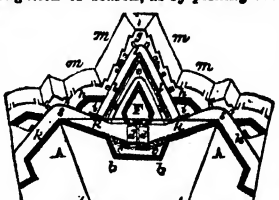
2. To fall into perplexity and confusion. [Obs.] *Till*, by their own perplexities involved, They ravel more, still less resolved. *Milton.*

3. To make investigation or search, as by picking out the threads of a woven pattern. [Obs.]

The humor of raveling into all these mystical or entangled matters. *Sir W. Temple.*

Ravel'er (-ër), *n.* [Also *raveller*.] One who raves.

Ravelin (râv'lin; 277), *n.* [F., cf. Sp. *rebelin*, It. *revellino*, *rivellino*; perhaps fr. L. *re-again* — *caelum* wall.] (Fort.) A detached work with two embankments which make a salient angle. It is raised before the curtain on the



A Bastions; b Bastions; c Curtain; d Covered Way; e Redoubt in the Ravelin; f Covered Way; g Re-entering Places of Arms; h Redoubt in same; i Dutch; j Dutch of Ravelin; m marm Glacis; n Exterior Side; o Capital.

counterscarp of the place. Formerly called *demition*, and *half-moon*.

Ravel'ing (râv'î-lîng), *n.* [Also *ravelling*.] 1. The act of untwisting or of disentangling.

2. That which is raveled out; esp., a thread detached from a texture.

Ra'ven (râ'v'n), *n.* [AS. *hræfn*; akin to D. *rânf*, G. *rabe*, OHG. *hraban*, Icel. *hráfn*, Dan. *ravn*, and perhaps to L. *corvus*, Gr. *κόραξ*.] (Zool.)

large black passerine bird (*Corvus corax*), similar to the crow, but larger. It is native of the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America, and is noted for its sagacity.

See *RAVEN* (Zool.), the cormorant.

Ra'ven, a. Of the color of the raven; jet black; as, raven curls; raven darkness.

Raven (Corvus corax).

Raven (râ'v'n), *n.* [OF. *ravine* impetuosity, violence, F. *ravin* ravine. See *RAVINE*, *RAVINE*.] [Written also *ravin*, and *ravin*.] 1. Ravine; rapacity. *Ray.*

2. Prey; plunder; food obtained by violence.

Raven, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. *RAVENED* (-nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RAVENING*.] [Written also *ravin*, and *ravin*.] 1. To obtain or seize by violence. *Hakewill.*

2. To devour with great eagerness.

Like rats that ravin down their proper bane. *Shak.*

Raven, v. t. To prey with rapacity; to be greedy; to show rapacity. [Written also *ravin*, and *ravin*.]

Benjamin shall raven as a wolf. *Gen. xlix. 27.*

|| **Ra'ven-a-la** (râv'â-nâ'lâ), *n.* [Malagasy.] (Bot.) A genus of plants related to the banana.

|| **Ravenala Madagascariensis**, the principal species, is an unbranched tree with immense onlike leaves growing alternately from two sides of the stem. The sheathing bases of the leaflets collect and retain rain water, which flows freely when they are pierced with a knife, whence the plant is called *traveler's tree*.

Raven'er (râv'n-ër), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, ravens or plunders. *Gower.*

2. A bird of prey, as the owl or vulture. [Obs.] *Holland.*

Raven-ing, *n.* Eagerness for plunder; rapacity; extortion. *Luke xi. 39.*

Raven-ing, a. Greedily devouring; rapacious; as, ravening wolves. — **Raven-ing-ly, adv.**

Raven-ous (râv'n-ûs), *a.* [From 2d *RAVEN*.] 1. Devouring with rapacious eagerness; furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; as, a ravenous wolf or vulture.

2. Eager for prey or gratification; as, a ravenous appetite or desire.

— **Raven-ous-ly, adv.** — **Raven-ous-ness, n.**

Raven's-duck (râv'nz-dûk), *n.* [Cf. G. *ravens-tuch*.] A fine quality of sailcloth. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Raver (râv'ër), *n.* One who raves.

Ravin (râv'n), *a.* Ravenous. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Ravin (râv'n), *n.* [See 2d *RAVEN*.] Food ob-

Ravine (râv'î-n), *n.* [Written also *ravin*, and *ravin*.] "Fowls of ravine." *Chaucer.*

Though Nature, red in tooth and claw
With ravine, shrieked against his creed. *Tennyson.*

Ravin (râv'î-n), *v. t. & i.* See *RAVEN*, *v. t. & i.*

Ravine (râv'î-n), *n.* [F., a place excavated by a torrent, a ravine, fr. *ravir* to snatch or tear away, L. *rapere*; cf. L. *rapina* rapine. See *RAVINE*, and cf. *RAVINE*, *RAVINE* prey.] 1. A torrent of water. [Obs.] *Cotgrave.*

2. A deep and narrow hollow, usually worn by a stream or torrent of water; a gorge; a mountain cleft.

Rav'ing (râv'îng), *a.* Talking irrationally and wildly; as, a rav'ing lunatic. — **Rav'ing-ly, adv.**

Rav'ish (râv'îsh), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. *RAVISHED* (-îsh); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RAVISHING*.] [OE. *ravîsem*, F. *ravir*, fr. L. *rapere* to snatch or tear away, to ravish. See *RAPACIOUS*, *RAVIR*, and *-ISH*.] 1. To seize and carry away by violence; to snatch by force.

These hairs which thou dost ravish from my chin
Will quicken, and accuse thee. *Shak.*

This hand shall ravish thy pretended right. *Dryden.*

2. To transport with joy or delight; to delight to ecstasy. "Ravished . . . for the joy." *Chaucer.*

Thou hast ravished my heart. *Cant. iv. 9.*

3. To have carnal knowledge of (a woman) by force, and against her consent; to rape. *Shak.*

Syn. — To transport; entrance; enrapture; delight; violate; defraud; force.

Rav'ish-er (-ër), *n.* One who ravishes (in any sense).

Rav'ish-ing, a. Rapturous; transporting.

Rav'ish-ing-ly, adv. In a ravishing manner.

Rav'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* [F. *ravissement*. See *RAVISH*.] 1. The act of carrying away by force or against consent; abduction; as, the ravishment of children from their parents, of a ward from his guardian, or of a wife from her husband. *Blackstone.*

2. The state of being ravished; rapture; transport of delight; ecstasy. *Spenser.*

In whose sight all things joy, with ravishment
Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze. *Milton.*

3. The act of ravishing a woman; rape.

Rav'is-sant (râv'îs-sânt), *a.* [F.] (Her.) In a half-raised position, as if about to spring on.

2. To act upon each other; to exercise a reciprocal or a reverse effect, as two or more chemical agents; to act in opposition.

Re-action (rē-ak'shun), *n.* [Cf. *F. réaction*.] 1. Any action in resisting other action or force; counter tendency; movement in a contrary direction; reverse action. 2. (Chem.) The mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other, or the action upon such chemical agents of some form of energy, as heat, light, or electricity, resulting in a chemical change in one or more of these agents, with the production of new compounds or the manifestation of distinctive characters. See *Blowpipe reaction*, *Flame reaction*, under *BLOWPIPE*, and *FLAME*.

3. (Med.) An action induced by vital resistance to some other action; depression or exhaustion of vital force consequent on overexertion or overstimulation; heightened activity and overaction succeeding depression or shock.

4. (Mech.) The force which a body subjected to the action of a force from another body exerts upon the latter body in the opposite direction.

Reaction is always equal and opposite to action, that is to say, the actions of two bodies upon each other are always equal and in opposite directions. *Sir I. Newton (3d Law of Motion).*

5. (Politics) Backward tendency or movement after revolution, reform, or great progress in any direction.

The new king had, at the very moment at which his fame and fortune reached the highest point, predicted the coming reaction. *Macaulay.*

Reaction time (Physiol.), in nerve physiology, the interval between the application of a stimulus to an end organ of sense and the reaction or resulting movement; — called also *physiological time*. — **Reaction wheel** (Mech.), a water wheel driven by the reaction of water, usually one in which the water, entering it centrally, escapes at its periphery in a direction opposed to that of its motion by orifices at right angles, or inclined, to its radial.

Re-action-ary (rē-ak'ar-y), *a.* Being, causing, or favoring reaction; as, reactionaries.

Re-action-ary, n.; *pl.* REACTIONARIES (rē-iz). One who favors reaction, or seeks to undo political progress or revolution.

Re-action-ist, n. A reactionary. *C. Kingsley.*

Re-active (rē-ak'tiv), *a.* [Cf. *F. réactif*.] Having power to react; tending to reaction; of the nature of reaction. — **Re-active-ly, adv.** — **Re-active-ness, n.**

Read (rēd), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. READ (rēd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* READING.] [OE. *reden*, *reden*, AS. *reðan* to read, advise, counsel, fr. *rēð* advice, counsel, *rēðan* (imper. *rēð*) to advise, counsel, guess; akin to D. *raden* to advise, G. *raten*, *ruthen*, Icel. *ræða*, Goth. *rēðan* (im comp.), and perh. also to Skr. *rādhi* to succeed. *1166. Cf. KIDNLE.] 1. To advise; to counsel. [Obs.] See *RIDE*.

Therefore, I read thee, get thee to God's word, and thereby try all doctrine. *Lyndale.*

2. To interpret; to explain; as, to read a riddle.

3. To tell; to declare; to recite. [Obs.]

But read how art thou named, and of what kin. *Spenser.*

4. To go over, as characters or words, and utter aloud, or recite to one's self inaudibly; to take in the sense of, as of language, by interpreting the characters with which it is expressed; to peruse; as, to read a discourse; to read the letters of an alphabet; to read figures; to read the notes of music, or to read music; to read a book.

Redeth [read ye] the great poet of Italy. *Chaucer.*

Well could he rede a lesson or a story. *Chaucer.*

5. Hence, to know fully; to comprehend.

Who is't can read a woman? *Shak.*

6. To discover or understand by characters, marks, features, etc.; to learn by observation.

An armed course did lie,
In whose dead face he read great magnanimity. *Spenser.*

Those about her
From her shall read the perfect ways of honor. *Shak.*

7. To make a special study of, as by perusing text-books; as, to read theology or law.

To read one's self in, to read aloud the Thirty-nine Articles and the Declaration of Assent, — required of a clergyman of the Church of England when he first officiates in a new benefice.

Read, v. i. 1. To give advice or counsel. [Obs.]

2. To tell; to declare. [Obs.] *Spenser.*

3. To perform the act of reading; to peruse, or to go over and utter aloud, the words of a book or other like document.

So they read in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense. *Act. viii. 8.*

4. To study by reading; as, he read for the bar.

5. To learn by reading.

I have read of an Eastern king who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence. *Swift.*

6. To appear in writing or print; to be expressed by, or consist of, certain words or characters; as, the passage reads thus in the early manuscripts.

7. To produce a certain effect when read; as, that sentence reads queerly.

To read between the lines, to infer something different from what is plainly indicated; to detect the real meaning as distinguished from the apparent meaning.

Read, n. [AS. *rēð* counsel, fr. *rēðan* to counsel. See *READ*, *v. i.*] 1. Saying; sentence; maxim; hence, word; advice; counsel. See *RIDE*. [Obs.]

2. [READ, *v.*] Reading. [Colloq.] *Hume.*

One newswoman here lets magazines for a penny a read. *Flornival.*

Read (rēd), imp. & p. p. of READ, v. t. & i.

Read (rēd), a. Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books; learned.

A poet . . . well read in Longinus. *Addison.*

Read-a-ble (rēd'ā-b'l), *a.* Such as can be read; legible; fit or suitable to be read; worth reading; interesting. — **Read-a-ble-ness, n.** — **Read-a-bly, adv.**

Read-a-bil-ity (rēd'ā-bil'it-y), *n.* The state of being readable; readableness.

Re-address (rē-ā-dres'), *v. t.* To address a second time; — often used reflexively.

He readdressed himself to her. *Boyle.*

Re-adapt (rē-ā-dāpt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *L. adeptus*, *p. p. of adapt* to obtain.] To regain; to recover. [Obs.]

Re-adaption (rē-ā-dāshun), *n.* A regaining; recovery of something lost. [Obs.] *Bacon.*

Reader (rēd'er), *n.* [AS. *rēðere*.] 1. One who reads.

Specifically: (a) One whose distinctive office is to read prayers in a church. (b) (University of Oxford, Eng.) One who reads lectures on scientific subjects. *Lyell.*

(c) A proof reader. (d) One who reads manuscripts offered for publication and advises regarding their merit.

2. One who reads much; one who is studious.

3. A book containing a selection of extracts for exercises in reading; an elementary book for practice in a language; a reading book. *Lyell.*

Reader-ship, n. The office of reader.

Read-ily (rēd'ē-ly), *adv.* 1. In a ready manner; quickly; promptly.

2. Without delay or objection; without reluctance; willingly; cheerfully.

How readily we wish time spent revoked! *Cowper.*

Read-i-ness, n. The state or quality of being ready; preparation; promptness; aptitude; willingness.

They received the word with all readiness of mind. *Acts xvii. 11.*

Syn. — Facility; quickness; expedition; promptitude; promptness; aptitude; aptness; knack; skill; expertness; dexterity; ease; cheerfulness. See *FACILITY*.

Reading (rēd'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who reads; perusal; also, printed or written matter to be read.

2. Study of books; literary scholarship; as, a man of extensive reading.

3. A lecture or prelection; public recital.

The Jews had their weekly readings of the law. *Hooker.*

4. The way in which anything reads; force of a word or passage presented by a documentary authority; lection; version.

5. Manner of reciting, or acting a part, on the stage; way of rendering. [Cont.]

6. An observation read from the scale of a graduated instrument; as, the reading of a barometer.

Reading of a bill (Legislation), its formal recital, by the proper officer, before the House which is to consider it.

Reading, a. 1. Of or pertaining to the act of reading; used in reading.

2. Addicted to reading; as, a reading community.

Reading book, a book for teaching reading; a reader. — **Reading desk**, a desk to support a book while reading; esp., a desk used while reading the service in a church.

— **Reading glass**, a large lens with more or less magnifying power, attached to a handle, and used in reading, etc. — **Reading man**, one who reads much; hence, in the English universities, a close, industrious student. — **Reading room**, a room appropriated to reading; a room provided with papers, periodicals, and the like, to which persons resort.

Re-ad-journ (rē-ād-jōrn'), *v. t.* To adjourn a second time; to adjourn again.

Re-ad-journ-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of readjourning; a second or repeated adjournment.

Re-ad-just (-jūst'), *v. t.* To adjust or settle again; to put in a different order or relation; to rearrange.

Re-ad-just-er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, readjusts; in some of the States of the United States, one who advocates a refunding, and sometimes a partial repudiation, of the State debt without the consent of the State's creditors.

Re-ad-just-ment (-ment), *n.* A second adjustment; a new or different adjustment.

Re-ad-mis-sion (-mish'un), *n.* The act of admitting again, or the state of being readmitted; as, the readmission of fresh air into an exhausted receiver; the readmission of a student into a seminary.

Re-ad-mit (-mit'), *v. t.* To admit again; to give entrance or access to again.

Whose ear is ever open, and his eye
Gracious to readmit the suppliant. *Milton.*

Re-ad-mit-tance (-tans), *n.* Allowance to enter again; a second admission.

Re-ad-apt (rē-ā-dāpt'), *v. t.* To adapt again. *Young.*

Re-ad-apt-er (-āpt'er), *v. t.* To adorn again or anew.

Re-ad-vance (rē-ād-vāns'), *v. t.* To advance again.

Re-ad-ver-t-en-cy (-vērt'en-sē), *n.* The act of advertising to again, or of reviewing. [R.] *Norris.*

Reader (rēd'er), *a.* [Compar. *READIER* (-i-ēr); *superl.* *READIEST*.] [AS. *rēðe*; akin to D. *gereð*, *berēð*, G. *berēit*, Goth. *garāðs* fixed, arranged, and possibly to E. *ride*, as meaning originally, prepared for riding. Cf. *ARMY*, 1st CURRY.] 1. Prepared for what one is about to do or experience; equipped or supplied with what is needed for some act or event; prepared for immediate movement or action; as, the troops are ready to march; ready for the journey. "When she ready was." *Chaucer.*

2. Fitted or arranged for immediate use; causing no delay for lack of being prepared or furnished. "Dinner was ready." *Fielaking.*

My oxen and my fathings are killed, and all things are ready: come unto the marriage. *Matt. xxii. 4.*

3. Prepared in mind or disposition; not reluctant; willing; free; inclined; disposed.

I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem, for the name of the Lord Jesus. *Acts xxi. 13.*

If need be, I am ready to forego
And quit. *Milton.*

4. Not slow or hesitating; quick in action or perception of any kind; dexterous; prompt; easy; expert; as, a ready apprehension; ready wit; a ready writer or workman. "Ready in devising expedients." *Macaulay.*

Guith, whose temper was ready, though surly. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. Offering itself at once; at hand; opportune; convenient; near; easy. "The readiest way." *Milton.*

A sailing pine he wrenched from out the ground,
The readiest weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

6. On the point; about; on the brink; near; — with a following infinitive.

My heart is ready to crack. *Shak.*

7. (Mil.) A word of command, or a position, in the manual of arms, at which the piece is cocked and held in position to execute promptly the next command, which is, *aim*.

All ready, ready in every particular; wholly equipped or prepared. "[I] am all ready at your heat." *Chaucer.*

— **Ready money**, means of immediate payment; cash. "Tis all the ready money fate can give." *Cowley.*

— **Ready reckoner**, a book of tables for facilitating computations, as of interest, prices, etc. — **To make ready**, to make preparation; to get in readiness.

Syn. — Prompt; expeditious; speedy; unhesitating; dexterous; apt; skillful; handy; expert; facile; easy; opportune; fitted; prepared; disposed; willing; free; cheerful. See *PROMPT*.

Ready (rēd'y), *adv.* In a state of preparation for immediate action; so as to need no delay.

We ourselves will go ready armed. *Num. xxxii. 17.*

Ready, n. Ready money; cash; — commonly with *the*; as, he was well supplied with the ready. [Slang]

Lord Strut was not flush in ready, either to go to law, or to clear old debts. *Arbutnot.*

Ready, v. t. To dispose in order. [Obs.] *Heywood.*

Ready-made (-mād'), *a.* Made already, or beforehand, in anticipation of need; not made to order; as, ready-made clothing; ready-made jokes.

Ready-witted (-wīt'it'), *a.* Having ready wit.

Re-affirm (rē-āf'fīrm'), *v. t.* To affirm again.

Re-affirm-ance (rē-āf'fīrm'āns), *n.* A second affirmation.

Re-affirm-ation (rē-āf'fīrm'āshun), *n.* affirmation.

Re-afforest (rē-āf'fōr'est'), *v. t.* To convert again into a forest, as a region of country.

Re-affor-est-ation (-sā-tā'shun), *n.* The act or process of converting again into a forest.

Re-agent (rē-ā-jent'), *n.* (Chem.) A substance capable of producing with another a reaction, especially when employed to detect the presence of other bodies; a test.

Re-ag-gra-va-tion (-āg'grā-vā'shun), *n.* (R. C. Ch.) The last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication.

Re-ag-ree (rē-ā-grē'), *v. i.* To agree again.

Reak (rēk), *n.* [*1165. Cf. *WRACK* seaweed.] A rush. [Obs.] "Feeds on reaks and reeds." *Drant.*

Reak, n. [Cf. Icel. *hrekkr*, or E. *wreak* vengeance.] A prank. [Obs.] "They play such reaks." *Beau. & Fl.*

Real (rē'al), *n.* [Sp. *real*, fr. *royal*, *L. regalis*. See *ROYAL*, and cf. *REE* a coin.] A small Spanish silver coin; also, a denomination of money of account, formerly the unit of the Spanish monetary system.

— **A real of plate** (coin) varied in value according to the time of its coining, from 12 down to 10 cents, or from 16 to 12 pence sterling. The *real vellon*, or money of account, was nearly equal to five cents, or 21 pence sterling. In 1871 the coinage of Spain was assimilated to that of the Latin Union, of which the franc is the unit.

Real (rē'al), *a.* Royal; regal; kingly. [Obs.] "The blood real of Thebes." *Chaucer.*

Real (rē'al), *a.* [LL. *realis*, fr. *L. res*, *rei*, a thing; cf. *F. réel*. Cf. *REBUS*.] 1. Actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary; as, a description of real life.

Whereat I waked, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively shadowed. *Milton.*

2. True; genuine; not artificial, counterfeit, or fictitious; often opposed to *ostensible*; as, the real reason; real Madeira wine; real ginger.

Whose perfection far excelled
Hers in all real dignity. *Milton.*

3. Relating to things, not to persons. [Obs.]

Many are perfect in men's humors that are not greatly capable of the real part of business. *Bacon.*

4. (Alg.) Having an assignable arithmetical or numerical value or meaning; not imaginary.

5. (Law) Pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as to lands and tenements; as, real property, in distinction from *personal* or *movable* property.

Chattels real (Law), such chattels as are annexed to, or saved of, the realty, as terms for years of land. See *CHATTEL*. — **Real action** (Law), an action for the recovery of real property. — **Real assets** (Law), lands or real estate in the hands of the heir, chargeable with the debts of the ancestor. — **Real composition** (Ecc. Law), an agreement made between the owner of lands and the person or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof. *Blackstone*. — **Real estate** or **property**, lands, tenements, and hereditaments; freehold interests in landed property; property in houses and land. *Kent*. *Burrill*. — **Real presence** (R. C. Ch.), the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist, or the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ; transubstantiation. In other churches there is a belief in a form of real presence, not however in the sense of *transubstantiation*. — **Real servitude**, called also *Real servitude* (Civil Law), a burden imposed upon one estate in favor of another estate of another proprietor. *Erskine*. *Bourvier*.

Syn. — Actual; true; genuine; authentic. — **REAL**, **ACTUAL**. *Real* represents a thing, to be a substantiating existence; as, a real, not imaginary, occurrence. *Actual*



Ready.

refers to it as acted or performed; and, hence, when we wish to prove a thing real, we often say, "It actually exists." It has actually been done." Thus its reality is shown by its actuality. Actual, from this reference to being acted, has recently received a new signification, namely, present; as, the actual posture of affairs; since what is now in action, or going on, has, of course, a present existence. An actual fact; a real sentiment.

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual fault. Dryden.
Our simple ideas are all real; all agree to the reality of things. Locke.

Real (rē'al), *n.* A realist. [Obs.] Burton.
Real-gar (rē'al-gār), *n.* [F. *régalgar*, Sp. *regalar*, Ar. *rahi al ghār* powder of the mine.] (Min.) Arsenic sulphide, a mineral of a brilliant red color; red ornament. It is also an artificial product.

Real-ism (rē'al-iz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *réalisme*.] 1. (Philos.) (a) As opposed to nominalism, the doctrine that genera and species are real things or entities, existing independently of our conceptions. According to realism the Universal exists ante rem (Plato), or in re (Aristotle). (b) As opposed to idealism, the doctrine that in sense perception there is an immediate cognition of the external object, and our knowledge of it is not mediate and representative.

2. (Art & Lit.) Fidelity to nature or to real life; representation without idealization, and making no appeal to the imagination; adherence to the actual fact.

Real-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *réaliste*.] 1. (Philos.) One who believes in realism; esp., one who maintains that generals, or the terms used to denote the genera and species of things, represent real existences, and are not mere names, as maintained by the nominalists.

2. (Art & Lit.) An artist or writer who aims at realism in his work. See REALISM, 2.

Real-istic (-i'stik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the realists; in the manner of the realists; characterized by realism rather than by imagination.

Real-istic-ly, *adv.* In a realistic manner.

Real-ity (rē'al-i-tē), *n.* pl. REALITIES (-i-tē). [Cf. F. *réalité*, LL. *realitas*.] See 3d REAL, and cf. 2d REALITY. 1. The state or quality of being real; actual being or existence of anything, in distinction from mere appearance; fact.

A man fancies that he understands a critic, when in reality he does not comprehend his meaning. Addison.

2. That which is real; an actual existence; that which is not imagination, fiction, or pretense; that which has objective existence, and is not merely an idea.

And to realities yield all her shows. Milton.

My neck may be an idea to you, but it is a reality to me. Beattie.

3. [See 1st REALITY, 2.] Loyalty; devotion. [Obs.] To express our reality to the emperor. Fuller.

4. (Law) See 2d REALTY, 2.

Real-iz-a-ble (rē'al-iz-a-b'l), *a.* Capable of being realized.

Real-iz-a-tion (-i-zā'shūn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réalisation*.] The act of realizing, or the state of being realized.

Real-ize (rē'al-iz), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. REALIZED (-iz'd); p. pr. & vb. n. REALIZING (-i-zing).] [Cf. F. *réaliser*.] 1. To make real; to convert from the imaginary or fictitious into the actual; to bring into concrete existence; to effectuate; to accomplish; as, to realize a scheme or project.

We realize what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, weighing a single grain against the globe of earth. Glanville.

2. To cause to seem real; to impress upon the mind as actual; to feel vividly or strongly; to make one's own in apprehension or experience.

Many coincidences . . . soon begin to appear in them [Greek inscriptions] which realize ancient history to us. Jozeff.

We can not realize it in thought, that the object . . . had really no being at any past moment. Sir W. Hamilton.

3. To convert into real property; to make real estate of; as, to realize his fortune.

4. To acquire as an actual possession; to obtain as the result of plans and efforts; to gain; to get; as, to realize large profits from a speculation.

Knighthood was not beyond the reach of any man who could by diligent thrift realize a good estate. Macaulay.

5. To convert into actual money; as, to realize assets.

Real-ize, v. t. To convert any kind of property into money, especially property representing investments, as shares in stock companies, bonds, etc.

Wary men took the alarm, and began to realize, a word now first brought into use to express the conversion of ideal property into something real. W. Irving.

Real-izer (-i-zēr), *n.* One who realizes. Coleridge.

Real-izing (-izing), *a.* Serving to make real, or to impress on the mind as a reality; as, a realizing view of the danger incurred. — **Real-izing-ly**, *adv.*

Real-ize (-i-lē), *v. t.* To allege again. Colgrave.

Real-li-ance (-li'ans), *n.* A renewed alliance.

Real-ly (-li), *v. t.* [Prof. re + ally, v. t.] To bring together again; to compose or form anew. Spenser.

Real-ly (rē'al-lē), *adv.* Royally. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Real-ly (rē'al-lē), *adv.* In a real manner; with or in reality, actually; in truth.

Whose anger is really but a short fit of madness. Swift.

Really is often used familiarly as a slight corroboration of an opinion or a declaration.

Why, really, sixty-five is somewhat old. Young.

Realm (rēm), *n.* [OE. *realme*, *ream*, *reame*, OF. *realme*, *roialme*, F. *royaume*, fr. (assumed) LL. *regnum*, from L. *regalis* royal. See REGAL.] 1. A royal jurisdiction or domain; a region which is under the dominion of a king; a kingdom.

The absolute master of realms on which the sun perpetually shines. Motley.

2. Hence, in general, province; region; country; domain; department; division; as, the realm of fancy.

Real-ness, *a.* Destitute of a realm. Keats.

Real-ness (rē'al-nēs), *n.* The quality or condition of being real; reality.

Real-ty (-tē), *n.* [OF. *réalté*, LL. *regalitas*, fr. L. *regalis*. See REGAL.] 1. Royalty. [Obs.] Chaucer.

2. Loyalty; faithfulness. [R.] Milton.

Real-ty, n. [Contr. from 1st REALITY.] 1. Reality. [Obs.] Dr. H. More.

2. (Law) (a) Immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of real property; as, chattels which favor of the reality; — so written in legal language for reality. (b) Real estate; a piece of real property. Blackstone.

Ream (rēm), *n.* [AS. *reām*, akin to G. *rahm*.] Cream; also, the cream or froth on ale. [Scot.]

Ream, v. t. To cream; to mangle. [Scot.]

A huge pewter measuring pot which, in the language of the hostess, reamed with excellent claret. Sir W. Scott.

Ream, v. t. [Cf. REIM.] To stretch out; to draw out into thongs, threads, or filaments.

Ream, n. [OE. *reme*, OF. *rayme*, F. *rame* (cf. Sp. *rama*), fr. Ar. *rizma* a bundle, especially of paper.] A bundle, package, or quantity of paper, usually consisting of twenty quires or 480 sheets.

Printer's ream, twenty-one and a half quires. [Eng.] A common practice is now to count five hundred sheets to the ream. Knight.

Ream, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. REAMED (rēmd); p. pr. & vb. n. REAMING.] [Cf. G. *räumen* to remove, to clear away, fr. *raum* room. See ROOM.] To bevel out, as the mouth of a hole in wood or metal; in modern usage, to enlarge or dress out, as a hole, with a reamer.

Reame (rēm), *n.* Realm. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Reamer (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, reams; specifically, an instrument with cutting or scraping edges, used, with a twisting motion, for enlarging a round hole, as the bore of a cannon, etc.

Re-am-pu-tation (rē'ān-pū-tā'shūn), *n.* (Surg.) The second of two amputations performed upon the same member.

Re-an-i-mate (rē'ān-i-māt), *v. t.* To animate anew; to restore to animation or life; to infuse new life, vigor, spirit, or courage into; to revive; to reinvigorate; as, to reanimate a drowned person; to reanimate disheartened troops; to reanimate languid spirits. Glanville.

Re-an-i-ma-tion (-mā'shūn), *n.* The act or operation of reanimating, or the state of being reanimated; reinvigoration; revival.

Re-an-nex' (rē'ān-nēks'), *v. t.* To annex again or anew; to reunite. [To reunite that duchy.] Bacon.

Re-an-nex-a-tion (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of reannexing.

Re-an-swer (rē'ān-sēr), *v. t. & i.* To answer in return; to repay; to compensate; to make amends for.

Which in weight to reanswer, his pettiness would bow under. Shaks.

Reap (rēp), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. REAPED (rēpt); p. pr. & vb. n. REAPING.] [OE. *repen*, AS. *ripan* to seize, reap; cf. D. *räpen* to glean, reap, G. *räufen* to pluck, Goth. *raupjan*, or E. *ripe*.] 1. To cut with a sickle, scythe, or reaping machine, as grain; to gather, as a harvest, by cutting.

When ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field. Lev. xix. 9.

2. To gather; to obtain; to receive as a reward or harvest, or as the fruit of labor or of works; — in a good or a bad sense; as, to reap a benefit from exertions.

Why do I humble thus myself, and suing
For peace, reap nothing but repulse and hate? Milton.

3. To clear of a crop by reaping; as, to reap a field.

4. To deprive of the beard; to shave. [L.] Shaks.

Reaping hook, an implement having a hook-shaped blade, used in reaping; a sickle; — in a specific sense, distinguished from a sickle by a blade keen instead of serrated.

Reap, v. t. To perform the act or operation of reaping; to gather a harvest.

They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. Ps. cxxvi. 5.

Reap, n. [Cf. AS. *ripan* harvest. See REAP, v.] A bundle of grain; a handful of grain laid down by the reaper as it is cut. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Wright.

Reaper (rēp'ēr), *n.* 1. One who reaps.

The sun-burned reapers wiping their foreheads. Macaulay.

2. A reaping machine.

Re-ap-pa-ri' (rē'āp-pār'i'), *v. t.* To clothe again.

Re-ap-pa-ri' (rē'āp-pār'i'), *v. t.* To appear again.

Re-ap-pa-ri-ance (-ans), *n.* A second or new appearance; the act or state of appearing again.

Re-ap-pi-ca-tion (rē'āp-pi-kā'shūn), *n.* The act of reapplying, or the state of being reappplied.

Re-ap-ply' (rē'āp-pi'), *v. t. & i.* To apply again.

Re-ap-point' (-point'), *v. t.* To appoint again.

Re-ap-point-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of reappointing, or the state of being reappointed.

Re-ap-portion (-pōr'shūn), *v. t.* To apportion again.

Re-ap-portion-ment (-ment), *n.* A second or a new apportionment.

Re-ap-proach' (rē'āp-prōch'), *v. t. & i.* To approach again or anew.

Rear (rēr), *adv.* Early; soon. [Prov. Eng.]

Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so rear? Gay.

Rear, n. [OF. *riere* behind, backward, fr. L. *retro*. Cf. ARREAR.] 1. The back or hindmost part; that which is behind, or last in order; — opposed to front.

Nipped with the lagging rear of winter's frost. Milton.

2. Specifically, the part of an army or fleet which comes last, or is stationed behind the rest.

When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear. Milton.

Rear, a. Being behind, or in the hindmost part; hindmost; as, the rear rank of a company.

Rear admiral, an officer in the navy, next in rank below a vice admiral and above a commodore. See ADMIRAL.

Rear front (Milit.), the rear rank of a body of troops when faced about and standing in that position. — **Rear guard**

(Milit.), the division of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it; — used also figuratively. — **Rear line** (Milit.), the line in the rear of an army. — **Rear rank** (Milit.), the rank or line of a body of troops which is in the rear, or last in order. — **Rear sight** (FVearms), the sight nearest the breech. — **To bring up the rear**, to come last or behind.

Rear (rēr), *v. t.* To place in the rear; to secure the rear of. [K.]

Rear, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. REARED (rērd); p. pr. & vb. n. REARING.] [AS. *rēran* to raise, rear, elevate, for *rēsan*, causative of *risan* to rise. See RISE, and cf. RAISE.] 1. To raise; to lift up; to cause to rise, become erect, etc.; to elevate; as, to rear a monolith.

In adoration at his feet I fell
Submit, he reared me. Milton.

It reareth our hearts from vain thoughts. Barrow.

Mine [shall be] the first hand to rear her banner. Ld. Lytton.

2. To erect by building; to set up; to construct; as, to rear defenses or houses; to rear one government on the ruins of another.

One reared a font of stone. Tennyson.

3. To lift and take up. [Obs. or R.]

And having her from Trompart lightly reared,
Upon his courser set the lovely load. Spenser.

4. To bring up to maturity, as young; to educate; to instruct; to foster; as, to rear offspring.

He wants a father to protect his youth,
And rear him up to virtue. Southern.

5. To breed and raise; as, to rear cattle.

6. To rouse; to stir up. [Obs.] Dryden.

And seeks the tusked boar to rear.

Syn. — To lift; elevate; erect; raise; build; establish. See the Note under RAISE, 3 (c).

Rear, v. t. To rise up on the hind legs, as a horse; to become erect.

Rearing bit, a bit designed to prevent a horse from lifting his head when rearing. Knight.

Rear/dorse (-dōrs), **Rear/doss** (-dōs), *n.* A redress.

Rear'er (rēr'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, rears.

Re-ar-gue (rē'ār-gū), *v. t.* To argue anew or again.

Re-ar-gu-ment (-gū'ment), *n.* An arguing over again, as of a motion made in court.

Rear-horse' (rēr'hōrs'), *n.* [So called because it rears up when disturbed.] (Zool.) A mantia.

Rear/ly, *adv.* Early. [Obs.] Beau. & Ft.

Rear/most (-mōst'), *a.* Farthest in the rear; last.

Rear/mouse, **Rere/mouse** (-mous), *n.* [AS. *hrērmūs*; probably fr. *hrērm* to agitate, stir (akin to G. *rühren*, Icel. *hræra* + *mūs* mouse.) (Zool.) The leather-winged bat (*Vesperugo murinus*). [Written also *reer-mouse*.]

Rear-range' (rēr'ār-rānj'), *v. t.* To arrange again; to arrange in a different way.

Rear-range-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of rearranging, or the state of being rearranged.

Rear/ward (rēr'wārd'), *n.* [Rear + ward.] The last troop; the rear of an army; a rear guard. Also used figuratively. Shaks.

Rear/ward (-wārd), *a. & adv.* At or toward the rear.

Re-as-cend' (rē'ās-sēnd'), *v. t.* To rise, mount, or climb again.

Re-as-cend', v. t. To ascend or mount again; to reach by ascending again.

He mounts aloft, and reascends the skies. Addison.

Re-as-cen-sion (-sēn'shūn), *n.* The act of reascending; a reascending.

Re-as-cent' (-sēnt'), *n.* A returning ascent or ascension; ascivility. Cowper.

Rea-son (rē'ān), *n.* [OE. *resoun*, F. *raison*, fr. L. *ratio* (akin to Goth. *raþjo* number, account, *raupjan* to count, G. *rede* speech, *reden* to speak), fr. *veri*, *ratu*, to reckon, believe, think. Cf. ARRAIGN, RATE, RATIO, RATION.] 1. A thought or a consideration offered in support of a determination or an opinion; a just ground for a conclusion or an action; that which is offered or accepted as an explanation; the efficient cause of an occurrence or a phenomenon; a motive for an action or a determination; proof, more or less decisive, for an opinion or a conclusion; principle; efficient cause; final cause; ground of argument.

I'll give him reasons for it. Shaks.

The reason of the motion of the balance in a wheel watch is by the motion of the next wheel. Sir M. Hale.

This reason did the ancient fathers render, why the church was called "catholic." Bp. Pearson.

Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things; but there is a natural and eternal reason for that goodness and virtue, and against vice and wickedness. Tillotson.

2. The faculty or capacity of the human mind by which it is distinguished from the intelligence of the inferior animals; the higher as distinguished from the lower cognitive faculties, sense, imagination, and memory, and in contrast to the feelings and desires. Reason comprises conception, judgment, reasoning, and the intuitive faculty. Specifically, it is the intuitive faculty, or the faculty of first truths, as distinguished from the understanding, which is called the *discursive* or *ratiocinative* faculty.

We have no other faculties of perceiving or knowing anything divine or human, but by our five senses and our reason. P. Browne.

In common and popular discourse, reason denotes that power by which we distinguish truth from falsehood, and right from wrong, and by which we are enabled to combine means for the attainment of particular ends. Stewart.

Reason is used sometimes to express the whole of those powers which elevate man above the brutes, and constitute his rational nature, more especially, perhaps, his intellectual powers; sometimes to express the power of deduction or argumentation. Stewart.

By the pure reason I mean the power by which we become possessed of principles. Coleridge.

The sense perceives; the understanding, in its own peculiar operation, conceives; the reason, or rationalized understanding, comprehends. Coleridge.

3. Due exercise of the reasoning faculty; accordance with, or that which is accordant with and ratified by, the mind rightly exercised; right intellectual judgment; clear and fair deductions from true principles; that which is dictated or supported by the common sense of mankind; right conduct; right; propriety; justice.

I was promised, on a time.

To have reason for my rhyme.

Spenser.

But law in a free nation hath been ever public reason; the enacted reason of a parliament, which he denying to enact, denies to govern us by that which ought to be our law; interposing his own private reason, which to us is no law.

Milton.

The most probable way of bringing France to reason would be by the making an attempt on the Spanish West Indies.

Addison.

4. (Math.) Ratio; proportion. [Obs.]

Barrow.

By reason of, by means of; on account of; because of. "Spain is thin sown of people, partly by reason of the sterility of the soil." *Bacon.* — *In reason, in all reason, in justice; with rational ground; in a right view.*

When anything is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not, in reason, to doubt of its existence.

Tillotson.

— *It is reason, it is reasonable; it is right.* [Obs.]

Yet it were great reason, that those that have children should have greatest care of future times.

Bacon.

Syn. — Motive; argument; ground; consideration; principle; sake; account; object; purpose; design. See *MOTIVE*, *REASON*.

Reason (rē'zh'n), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. REASONED (-x'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REASONING.] [Cf. *F. raisonner*. See *REASON*, *n.*] 1. To exercise the rational faculty; to deduce inferences from premises; to perform the process of deduction or of induction; to ratiocinate; to reach conclusions by a systematic comparison of facts.

2. Hence: To carry on a process of deduction or of induction, in order to convince or to confute; to formulate and set forth propositions and the inferences from them; to argue.

Stand still, that I may reason with you, before the Lord, of all the righteous acts of the Lord.

1 Sam. xii. 7.

3. To converse; to compare opinions.

Reason, *v. t.* 1. To arrange and present the reasons for or against; to examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss; as, I reasoned the matter with my friend.

When they are clearly discovered, well digested, and well reasoned in every part, there is beauty in this theory.

F. Burnett.

2. To support with reasons, as a request. [R.] *Shak.*

3. To persuade by reasoning or argument; as, to reason one into a belief; to reason one out of his plan.

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses. *L'Esrange.*

4. To overcome or conquer by adducing reasons; — with down; as, to reason down a passion.

5. To find by logical processes; to explain or justify by reason or argument; — usually with out; as, to reason out the causes of the liberations of the moon.

Reason-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [OE. *reasonable*, *F. raisonnable*, *fr. L. rationalis*. See *REASON*, *n.*] 1. Having the faculty of reason; endowed with reason; rational; as, a reasonable being.

2. Governed by reason; being under the influence of reason; thinking, speaking, or acting rationally, or according to the dictates of reason; agreeable to reason; just; rational; as, the measure must satisfy all reasonable men.

By indubitable certainty, I mean that which doth not admit of any reasonable cause of doubting.

Bp. Wilkins.

3. Not excessive or immoderate; within due limits; proper; as, a reasonable demand, amount, price.

Let . . . all things be thought upon That may, with reasonable swiftness, add More feathers to our wings.

Shak.

Syn. — Rational; just; honest; equitable; fair; suitable; moderate; tolerable. See *RATIONAL*.

Reason-a-ble, *adv.* Reasonably; tolerably. [Obs.]

I have a reasonable good ear in music.

Shak.

Reason-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being reasonable.

Reason-a-ble, *adv.* 1. In a reasonable manner.

2. Moderately; tolerably. "Reasonably perfect in the language."

Reason-er (-ēr), *n.* One who reasons or argues; as, a fair reasoner; a close reasoner; a logical reasoner.

Reason-ing, *n.* 1. The act or process of adducing a reason or reasons; manner of presenting one's reasons.

2. That which is offered in argument; proofs or reasons when arranged and developed; course of argument.

His reasoning was sufficiently profound. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Argumentation; argument. — *REASONING*, ARGUMENTATION. Few words are more interchanged than these; and yet, technically, there is a difference between them. Reasoning is the broader term, including both deduction and induction. Argumentation denotes simply the former, and descends from the whole to some included part; while reasoning embraces also the latter, and ascends from the parts to a whole. See *INDUCTION*. Reasoning is occupied with ideas and their relations; argumentation has to do with the forms of logic. A thesis is set down; you attack, I defend it; you insist, I reply; you deny, I prove; you distinguish, I destroy your distinctions; my reply balance or overturn your objections. Such is argumentation. It supposes that there are two sides, and that both agree to the same rules. Reasoning, on the other hand, is often a natural process, by which we form, from the general analogy of nature, or special presumptions in the case, conclusions which have greater or less degrees of force, and which may be strengthened or weakened by subsequent experience.

Reason-ist, *n.* A rationalist. [Obs.]

Such persons are now commonly called "rationalists" and "rationalists," to distinguish them from true reasoners and rational inquirers.

Waterland.

Reason-less, *a.* 1. Destitute of reason; as, a reasonless man or mind.

2. Void of reason; not warranted or supported by reason; unreasonable.

This proffer is absurd and reasonless. *Shak.*

Re-as-semblage (rē'ā-sēm-blāj), *n.* Assemblage a second time or again.

Re-as-semble (-b'l), *v. t. & t.* To assemble again.

Re-as-ert' (-sērt'), *v. t.* To assert again anew; to maintain after an omission to do so.

Let us hope . . . we may have a body of authors who will reassert our claim to respectability in literature.

Walsh.

Re-as-ser-tion (-sēr'shūn), *n.* A second or renewed assertion of the same thing.

Re-as-sess-ment (-sēs'ment), *n.* A renewed or second assessment.

Re-as-sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To assign back or again; to transfer back what has been assigned.

Re-as-sign-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of reassigning.

Re-as-sim-i-late (-sīm'i-lāt), *v. t. & t.* To assimilate again. — **Re-as-sim-i-la-tion** (-sīm'ishūn), *n.*

Re-as-so-ci-ate (-sō'sh-i-āt), *v. t. & t.* To associate again; to bring again into close relations.

Re-as-sume (-sūm'), *v. t.* To assume again or anew; to resume. — **Re-as-sump-tion** (-sūmp'ishūn), *n.*

Re-as-surance (rē'ā-shūr'aus), *n.* 1. Assurance or confirmation renewed or repeated.

Prynne.

2. (Law) Same as REINSURANCE.

Re-as-sure' (rē'ā-shūr'), *v. t.* 1. To assure anew; to restore confidence to; to free from fear or terror.

They rose with fear, . . . Till dauntless Pallas reassured the rest.

Dryden.

2. To reassure.

Re-as-sur'er (-ēr), *n.* One who reassures.

Reas'ty (rē'st'y), *a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Rusty and rancid; — applied to salt meat. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Reas'ti-ness (-tī-nēs), *n.* [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Re-at-a (rē'ā'tā), *n.* [Sp.] A larva.

Re-at-tach' (rē'āt-tāch'), *v. t.* To attach again.

Re-at-tach-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of reattaching; a second attachment.

Re-at-tain' (-tān'), *v. t.* To attain again.

Re-at-tain-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of reattaining.

Re-at-tempt' (-tēmt'; 215), *v. t.* To attempt again.

Re-aume (rē'ām), *n.* Realm. [Obs.]

Re-aumur' (rē'ā-mūr'), *a.* Of or pertaining to René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur; conformed to the scale adopted by Réaumur in graduating the thermometer he invented. — *n.* A Réaumur thermometer or scale.

The Réaumur thermometer is so graduated that 0° marks the freezing point and 80° the boiling point of water. Frequently indicated by R. Cf. CENTIGRADE, and FAHRENHEIT. See *ILLUSTR.* of THERMOMETER.

Reave (rēv), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. REAVED (rēvd), REPT (rēt), or RAFT (rāft) (Obs.); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REAVING.] [AS. *reafian*, from *reaf* spoil, plunder, clothing, *reafian* to break (cf. *biréafian* to deprive of); akin to G. *rauben* to rob, Icel. *raufa* to rob, *rjúfa* to break, violate, Goth. *biráubōn* to despoil, L. *rumpere* to break; cf. Skr. *rup* to break. √114. Cf. *BERAWE*, *ROB*, *v. t.*, *ROBE*, *ROVE*, *v. t.*, *RUPTURE*.] To take away by violence or by stealth; to snatch away; to rob; to despoil; to bereave. [Archaic]

"To reave his life." *Spenser.*

He golden apples raft of the dragon.

Chaucer.

If the woovers reave By privy stratagem my life at home.

Chapman.

To reave the orphan of his patrimony.

Shak.

The heathen caught and reft him of his tongue.

Tennyson.

Reav'er (rēv'ēr), *n.* One who reaves. [Archaic]

Re-a-wake' (rē'ā-wāk'), *v. t.* To awake again.

Re-ban-ish (rē-bān'ish), *v. t.* To banish again.

Re-bap-tism (rē-bāp'tiz'm), *n.* A second baptism.

Re-bap-tiz-a-tion (-tī-zā'shūn), *n.* [Cf. *F. rebaptisation*.] A second baptism. [Obs.]

Re-bap-tize' (rē-bāp'tīz'), *v. t.* [Pref. re- + baptize; cf. *F. rebaptiser*, *L. rebaptizare*.] To baptize again or a second time.

Re-bap-tize'r (-tiz'ēr), *n.* One who rebaptizes.

Re-bar-ra-ri-ze (rē-bār'ā-rī-zē), *v. t.* To reduce again to barbarism. — **Re-bar-ra-ri-z-a-tion** (-rī-zā'shūn), *n.*

Germany . . . rebarbarized by polemical theology and religious wars.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Re-bate' (rē-bāt'), *v. t.* [F. *rebattre* to beat again; *pref. re- + battre* to beat, *L. battens* to beat, strike. See *ABATE*.] 1. To beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness; to blunt; to turn back the point of, as a lance used for exercise.

But doth rebate and blunt his natural edge.

Shak.

2. To deduct from; to make a discount from, as interest due, or customs duties.

Blount.

Rebated cross, a cross which has the extremities of the arms bent back at right angles, as in the fylfot.

Blount.

Re-bate, *v. t.* To abate; to withdraw. [Obs.]

Foote.

Re-bate, *n.* 1. Diminution.

Bouvier.

2. (Com.) Deduction; abatement; as, a rebate of interest for immediate payment; a rebate of importation duties.

Bouvier.

Re-bate, *n.* [See *RABBIT*.] 1. (Arch.) A rectangular longitudinal recess or groove, cut in the corner or edge of any body; a rabbet. See *RABBIT*.

Elmes.

2. A piece of wood hafted into a long stick, and serving to beat out mortar.

Elmes.

3. An iron tool sharpened something like a chisel, and used for dressing and polishing wood.

Elmes.

4. [Perhaps a different word.] A kind of hard freestone used in making pavements. [R.]

Elmes.

Re-bate, *v. t.* To cut a rebate in. See *RABBIT*, *v. t.*

Re-bate-ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *rabatement*, *fr. rabatre* to diminish, *F. rebattre*.] Same as *3d RABBIT*.

Re-bat-to (rē-bāt'tō), *n.* Same as *RABATO*.

Re-bee (rē-bē), *n.* [F. *fr. ribeca*, *ribeca*, *fr. Ar. rabab* a musical instrument of a round form.] 1. (Mus.) An instrument formerly used which somewhat resembled the violin, having three strings, and being played with a bow. [Written also *rebeck*.]

Milton.

He turn'd his rebeck to a mournful note.

Dryden.

2. A contemptuous term applied to an old woman.

Chaucer.

Rebel (rēb'l), *a.* [F. *rebelle*, *fr. L. rebellis*. See *REBEL*, *v. t.*] Pertaining to rebels or rebellion; acting in revolt; rebellious; as, rebel troops.

Whoso be rebel to my judgment. *Chaucer.*

Convict by flight, and rebel to all law. *Milton.*

Rebel, *n.* [F. *rebelle*.] One who rebels.

Syn. — Revolt; insurgent. — *REBEL*, INSURGENT. Insurgent marks an early, and rebel a more advanced, stage of opposition to government. The former rises up against his rulers, the latter makes war upon them.

Re-bel' (rē-bēl'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. REBELLED (-bēld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REBELLING.] [F. *rebeller*, *fr. L. rebellare* to make war again; *pref. re-* again + *bellare* to make war, *fr. bellum* war. See *BELLICOSE*, and cf. *REVEL* to carouse.] 1. To renounce, and resist by force, the authority of the ruler or government to which one owes obedience. See *REBELLION*.

The murmur and the churl's rebelling. *Chaucer.*

Ye have builded you an altar, that ye might rebel this day against the Lord.

Josh. xxii. 18.

2. To be disobedient to authority; to assume a hostile or insubordinate attitude; to revolt.

How could my hand rebel against my heart?

How could your heart rebel against your reason?

Dryden.

Rebel-dom (rēb'l-dūm), *n.* A region infested by rebels; rebels, considered collectively; also, conduct or quality characteristic of rebels.

Rebel-ler (rēb'l-ēr), *n.* One who rebels; a rebel.

Rebel-lion (rēb'l-yūn), *n.* [F. *rébellion*, *L. rebellio*. See *REBEL*, *v. t.*] Among the Romans rebellion was originally a revolt or open resistance to their government by nations that had been subdued in war. It was a renewed war.] 1. The act of rebelling; open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes obedience, and resistance to its officers and laws, either by levying war, or by aiding others to do so; an organized uprising of subjects for the purpose of coercing or overthrowing their lawful ruler or government by force; revolt; insurrection.

No sooner is the standard of rebellion displayed than men of desperate principles resort to it.

Ames.

2. Open resistance to, or defiance of, lawful authority.

Commission of rebellion (*Eng. Law*), a process of contempt issued on the nonappearance of a defendant, — now abolished.

Wharton. Burrill.

Syn. — Insurrection; sedition; revolt; mutiny; resistance; contumacy. See *INSURRECTION*.

Re-bel'lions (rēb'l-yūns), *a.* Engaged in rebellion; disposed to rebel; of the nature of rebels or of rebellion; resisting government or lawful authority by force. "The rebellious crew." "Proud rebellious arms." *Milton.*

Re-bel'lions-ly, *adv.* — **Re-bel'lions-ness**, *n.*

Re-bel-low (rēb'lō), *v. t.* To bellow again; to repeat or echo a bellow.

The cave rebellowed, and the temple shook.

Dryden.

Re-bit'ing (rē-bīt'ing), *n.* (Etching) The act or process of deepening worn lines in an etched plate by submitting it again to the action of acid.

Fairholt.

Re-bloom' (rē-b'lōm'), *v. t.* To bloom again.

Re-blossom (rē-b'lōs'm), *v. t.* To blossom again.

Re-bo-ant (rē-bō'ant), *a.* [L. *reboans*, *p. pr. of rebare*; *pref. re-* + *boare* to cry aloud.] Rebellowing; resounding loudly. [R.]

Mrs. Browning.

Re-bo-a-tion (rē-bō'ā'shūn), *n.* Repetition of a bellow. [R.]

Re-boll' (rē-bōll'), *v. t. & t.* [Pref. re- + boil: cf. *F. rebouillir*.] 1. To boil, or to cause to boil, again.

2. Fig.: To make or to become hot. [Obs.]

Some of his companions threaten rebolyeth.

Sir T. Elyot.

Re-born (rē-bōrn'), *p. p.* Born again.

Re-bound' (rē-bōund'), *v. t.* [Pref. re- + bound: cf. *F. rebondir*.] 1. To spring back; to start back; to be sent back or reverberated by elastic force on collision with another body; as, a rebounding echo.

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from one another.

Sir I. Newton.

2. To give back an echo. [R.]

3. To bound again or repeatedly, as a horse.

Pope.

Rebound-ing (*Firearms*), one in which the hammer rebounds to half cock after striking the cap

reprehend sharply and summarily; to chide; to reprove; to admonish.

The proud he tamed, the penitent he cheered,
Nor to rebuke the rich offender feared. *Dryden.*

Syn.—To reprove; chide; check; chasten; restrain; alliance. See *REPROVE*.

Re-buke' (rē-būk'), *n.* 1. A direct and pointed reproof; a reprimand; also, chastisement; punishment.

For thy sake I have suffered rebuke. *Jer. xv. 15.*

Why bear you these rebukes and answer not? *Shak.*

2. Check; rebuff. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

To be without rebuke, to live without giving cause of reproof or censure; to be blameless.

Re-buke' (rē-būk'), *adv.*—Containing rebuke; of the nature of rebuke. [*Obs.*]—**Re-buke'** (rē-būk'), *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Re-buk' (rē-būk'), *n.* One who rebukes.

Re-buk' (rē-būk'), *adv.* By way of rebuke.

Re-bul' (rē-būl'), *n.* The act of boiling up or effervescing. [*R.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Re-bur' (rē-būr'), *v. t.* To bury again. *Ashmole.*

Rebus (rē-būs), *n.*—*pl.* *REBUSSES* (-zē). [*L. rebus* by things, *abl. pl. of res* a thing; cf. *F. rebus*. Cf. 3d *REAL*.]

1. A mode of expressing words and phrases by pictures of objects whose names resemble those words, or the syllables of which they are composed; enigmatical representation of words by figures; hence, a peculiar form of riddle made up of such representations.

A gallant, in love with a woman named *Rose Hill*, had, embroidered on his gown, a rose, a hill, an eye, a loaf, and a well, signifying, *Rose Hill I love well*.

2. (*Her.*) A pictorial suggestion on a coat of arms of the name of the person to whom it belongs. See *Canting arms*, under *CANTING*.

Rebus, *v. t.* To mark or indicate by a rebus.

He [John Morton] had a fair library *rebus* with More in text and Tun under it. *Fuller.*

Re-but' (rē-būt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *REBUTTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *REBUTTING*.] [*OF. rebouter* to repulse. drive back; *pref. re- + bouter* to push, thrust. See 1st *BUTT*, *BOUATRE*.] 1. To drive or beat back; to repulse.

Who him, recounting fierce, as hawk in flight,
Perforce *rebutted* back. *Spenser.*

2. (*Law*) To contradict, meet, or oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof. *Abbott.*

Re-but', *v. t.* 1. To retire; to recoil. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. (*Law*) To make, or put in, an answer, as to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a surrejoinder; on which the defendant may *rebut*. *Blackstone.*

Re-but' (rē-būt'), *a.* Capable of being rebutted.

Re-but' (rē-būt'), *n.* (*Law*) The giving of evidence on the part of a plaintiff to destroy the effect of evidence introduced by the defendant in the same suit.

Re-but' (rē-būt'), *n.* (*Law*) The answer of a defendant in matter of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

Re-ca-den' (rē-kā-den'), *n.* A falling back or descending a second time; a relapse. *W. Montagu.*

Re-cal' (rē-kāl'), *n.* [*L. recalcitrans*, *p. pr. of recalcitrare* to kick back; *pref. re- + calcitrare* to kick, *fr. calx* heel. Cf. *INCAUTATE*.] Kicking back; recalcitrating; hence, showing repugnance or opposition; refractory.

Re-cal' (rē-kāl'), *v. t.* To kick against; to show repugnance to; to rebuff.

The more heartily did one disdain his disdain, and *re-calci-*
trate his tricks. *De Quincey.*

Re-cal' (rē-kāl'), *v. t.* To kick back; to kick against anything; hence, to express repugnance or opposition.

Re-cal' (rē-kāl'), *n.* A kicking back again; opposition; repugnance; refractoriness.

Re-call' (rē-kāl'), *v. t.* 1. To call back; to summon to return; as, to *recall* troops; to *recall* an ambassador.

If Henry were *recalled* to life again. *Shak.*

2. To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act; to take back; to withdraw; as, to *recall* words, or a decree.

Passed sentence may not be *recall'd*. *Shak.*

3. To call back to mind; to revive in memory; to recollect; to remember; as, to *recall* bygone days.

Re-call', *n.* 1. A calling back; a revocation.

'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 'tis past *recall*. *Dryden.*

2. (*Mil.*) A call on the trumpet, bugle, or drum, by which soldiers are recalled from duty, labor, etc.

Re-call' (rē-kāl'), *a.* Capable of being recalled.

Re-call' (rē-kāl'), *n.* Recall. [*R.*] *E. Broening.*

Re-cant' (rē-kānt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *RE-CANTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RE-CANTING*.] [*L. recantare*, *recantatum*, to recall, recant; *pref. re- + cantare* to sing to sound. See 3d *CANT*, *CHANT*.] 1. To withdraw or repudiate formally and publicly (opinions formerly expressed); to contradict, as a former declaration; to take back openly; to retract; to recall.

How soon . . . ease would recant
Vows made in pain, as violent and void! *Milton.*

Syn.—To retract; recall; revoke; abjure; disown; disavow. See *RENOUNCE*.

Re-cant', *v. t.* To revoke a declaration or proposition; to unsay what has been said; to retract; as, convince me that I am wrong, and I will *recant*. *Dryden.*

Re-can-ta'tion (rē-kān-tā-shūn), *n.* The act of recanting; a declaration that contradicts a former one; that which is thus asserted in contradiction; retraction.

The poor man was imprisoned for this discovery, and forced to make a public *recantation*. *Sp. Stillingfleet.*

Re-can'ter (rē-kānt-ēr), *n.* One who recants.

Re-ca-pa'ti-tate (rē-kā-pā-tī-tāt), *v. t.* To qualify again; to confer capacity on again. *Atterbury.*

Re-ca-pi-tu-late (rē-kā-pī-tū-lāt), *v. t.* [*L. recapitulare*, *recapitulatum*; *pref. re- + capitulum* a small head, chapter, section. See *CAPITULATE*.] To repeat, as the principal points in a discourse, argument, or essay; to give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of; to relate in brief; to summarize.

Re-ca-pi-tu-late (rē-kā-pī-tū-lāt), *v. t.* To sum up, or enumerate, by heads or topics, what has been previously said; to repeat briefly the substance.

Re-ca-pi-tu-lation (rē-kā-pī-tū-lā-shūn), *n.* [*L. recapitulatio*; cf. *F. recapitulation*.] The act of recapitulating; a summary, or concise statement or enumeration, of the principal points, facts, or statements, in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay.

Re-ca-pi-tu-la'tor (rē-kā-pī-tū-lā-tēr), *n.* One who recapitulates.

Re-ca-pi-tu-la-to-ry (rē-kā-pī-tū-lā-tō-rī), *a.* Of the nature of a recapitulation; containing recapitulation.

Re-cap'per (rē-kāp'pēr), *n.* (*Firearms*) A tool used for applying a fresh percussion cap or primer to a cartridge shell in reloading it.

Re-cap'tion (rē-kāp'shūn), *n.* (*Law*) The act of retaking, as of one who has escaped after arrest; reprisal; the retaking of one's own goods, chattels, wife, or children, without force or violence, from one who has taken them and who wrongfully detains them. *Blackstone.*

Writ of *recapition* (*Law*), a writ to recover damages for him whose goods, being distrained for rent or service, are distrained again for the same cause. *Wharton.*

Re-cap'tor (rē-kāp'tēr), *n.* One who recaptures; one who takes a prize which has been previously taken.

Re-cap'ture (rē-kāp'tūr), *n.* 1. The act of retaking or recovering by capture; especially, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor.

2. That which is captured back; a prize retaken.

Re-cap'ture, *v. t.* To capture again; to retake.

Re-car-bon-ize (rē-kār'bōn-īz), *v. t.* (*Metal.*) To restore carbon to; as, to *re-carbonize* iron in converting it into steel. [*R.*]

Re-car-ni-fy (rē-kār-nī-fī), *v. t.* To convert again into flesh. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Re-car'riage (rē-kār'rij), *n.* Act of carrying back.

Re-car'ry (rē-kār-ī), *v. t.* To carry back. *Wotton.*

Re-cast' (rē-kāst'), *v. t.* 1. To throw again. *Florio.*

2. To mold anew; to cast anew; to throw into a new form or shape; to reconstruct; as, to *recast* cannon; to *recast* an argument or a play.

3. To compute, or cast up, a second time.

Re-cede (rē-kēd'), *v. i.* To recede. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-cede'-les (rē-kēd'-lēz), *a.* Reckless. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-cede' (rē-kēd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* *RECEDED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RECEEDING*.] [*L. recedere*, *recessum*; *pref. re- + cedere* to go, to go along; cf. *F. recéder*. See *CEDE*.] 1. To move back; to retreat; to withdraw.

Like the hollow roar
Of tides *receding* from the innuited shore. *Dryden.*

All bodies moved circularly endeavor to *recede* from the center. *Hentley.*

2. To withdraw a claim or pretension; to desist; to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted; as, to *recede* from a demand or proposition.

Syn.—To retire; retreat; return; retrograde; withdraw; desist.

Re-cede' (rē-kēd'), *v. t.* [*Pref. re- + cede*. Cf. *RECEDE*, *v. i.*] To cede back; to grant or yield again to a former possessor; as, to *recede* conquered territory.

Re-cel'pt' (rē-sēl'pt'), *n.* [*OE. receltē*, *OF. recete*, *recepte*, *F. recelte*, *fr. L. recipere*, *receptum*, to receive. See *RECEIVE*.] 1. The act of receiving; reception. "At the receipt of your letter." *Shak.*

2. Reception, as an act of hospitality. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

3. Capability of receiving; capacity. [*Obs.*]

It has become a place of great receipt. *Evelyn.*

4. Place of receiving. [*Obs.*]

He saw a man, named Matthew, sitting at the receipt of custom. *Matt. ix. 9.*

5. Hence, a recess; a retired place. [*Obs.*] "In a retired receipt together lay." *Chapman.*

6. A formula according to the directions of which things are to be taken or combined; a recipe; as, a receipt for making sponge cake.

She had a receipt to make white hair black. *Sir T. Browne.*

7. A writing acknowledging the taking or receiving of goods delivered; an acknowledgment of money paid.

8. That which is received; that which comes in, in distinction from what is expended, paid out, sent away, and the like;—usually in the plural; as, the receipts amounted to a thousand dollars.

Gross receipts. See under *GROSS*, *a.*

Re-cel'pt', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *RECEIPTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RECEIPTING*.] 1. To give a receipt for; as, to *receipt* goods delivered by a sheriff.

2. To put a receipt on, as by writing or stamping; as, to *receipt* a bill.

Re-cel'pt', *v. i.* To give a receipt, as for money paid.

Re-cel'ptment (-ment), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) The receiving or harboring a felon knowingly, after the commission of a felony. *Burrill.*

Re-cel'pt'or (-ēr), *n.* One who receipts; specifically (*Law*), one who receipts for property which has been taken by the sheriff.

Re-cel'pt' (rē-sēl'pt'), *n.* Receipt. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-cel'p-a-bil'i-ty (rē-sēl'p-a-bīl'i-tī), *n.* The quality of being receivable; receivableness.

Re-cel'p-a-bile (rē-sēl'p-a-bīl'), *a.* [*Cf. F. recevable*.] Capable of being received.—**Re-cel'p-a-bile-ness**, *n.*

Bills receivable. See under *BILL*.

Re-cel'p' (rē-sēl'p'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *RECEIVED* (-sēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RECEIVING*.] [*OF. recevoir*, *recevoir*, *F. recevoir*, *fr. L. recipere*, *pref. re- + capere* to take, seize. See *CAPABLE*, *HEAVE*, and *OF. RECEIPT*, *RECEPTION*, *RECEIVE*.] 1. To take, as something that is offered, given, committed, sent, paid, or the like; to accept; as, to *receive* money offered in payment of a debt; to *receive* a gift, a message, or a letter.

Receyven all in gree that God us sent. *Chaucer.*

2. Hence: To gain the knowledge of; to take into the

mind by assent to; to give admission to; to accept, as an opinion, notion, etc.; to embrace.

Our hearts *receive* your warnings. *Shak.*

The idea of solidity we *receive* by our touch. *Locke.*

3. To allow, as a custom, tradition, or the like; to give credence or acceptance to.

Many other things there be which they have *received* to hold, as the washing of cups, and pots. *Mark vii. 4.*

4. To give admittance to; to permit to enter, as into one's house, presence, company, and the like; as, to *receive* a lodger, visitor, ambassador, messenger, etc.

They kindled a fire, and *received* us every one. *Acts xxviii. 2.*

5. To admit; to take in; to hold; to contain; to have capacity for; to be able to take in.

The brazen altar that was before the Lord was too little to *receive* the burnt offerings. *1 Kings viii. 64.*

6. To be affected by something; to suffer; to be subjected to; as, to *receive* pleasure or pain; to *receive* a wound or a blow; to *receive* damage.

Against his will he can *receive* no harm. *Milton.*

7. To take from a thief, as goods known to be stolen.

8. (*Law Tennis*) To bat back (the ball) when served.

Receiving ship, one on board of which newly recruited sailors are received, and kept till drafted for service.

Syn.—To accept; take; allow; hold; retain; admit. —**RECEIVE**, *ACCEPT*. To *receive* describes simply the act of taking. To *accept* denotes the taking with approval, or for the purposes for which a thing is offered. Thus, we *receive* a letter when it comes to hand; we *receive* news when it reaches us; we *accept* a present when it is offered; we *accept* an invitation to dine with a friend.

What we *receive*, would either not *accept* if we knew, or soon beg to lay it down. *Milton.*

Re-cel'p' (rē-sēl'p'), *v. t.* 1. To receive visitors; to be at home to receive calls; as, she *receives* on Tuesdays.

2. (*Law Tennis*) To return, or bat back, the ball when served; as, it is your turn to *receive*.

Re-cel'p-ed-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being received, accepted, or current; as, the *receivedness* of an opinion. *Boyle.*

Re-cel'p-er (-ēr), *n.* [*Cf. F. receveur*.] 1. One who takes or receives in any manner.

2. (*Law*) A person appointed, ordinarily by a court, to receive, and hold in trust, money or other property which is the subject of litigation, pending the suit; a person appointed to take charge of the estate and effects of a corporation, and to do other acts necessary to winding up its affairs, in certain cases. *Boutwell.*

3. One who takes or buys stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen. *Blackstone.*

4. (*Chem.*) (a) A vessel connected with an alembic, a retort, or the like, for receiving and condensing the product of distillation. (b) A vessel for receiving and containing gases.

5. (*Pneumatics*) The glass vessel in which the vacuum is produced, and the objects of an experiment are put, in experiments with an air pump. Cf. *BELL JAR*, and see *ILLUSTR.* of AIR PUMP.

6. (*Steam Engine*) (a) A vessel for receiving the exhaust steam from the high-pressure cylinder before it enters the low-pressure cylinder, in a compound engine. (b) A capacious vessel for receiving steam from a distant boiler, and supplying it dry to an engine.

7. That portion of a telephonic apparatus, or similar system, at which the message is received and made audible;—opposed to *transmitter*.

Exhausted receiver (*Physics*), a receiver, as that used with the air pump, from which the air has been withdrawn; a vessel the interior of which is a more or less complete vacuum.

Re-cel'p-er-ship, *n.* The state or office of a receiver.

Re-cel'p-e-brate (rē-sēl'p-ē-brāt), *v. t.* To celebrate again, or anew.—**Re-cel'p-e-bration** (-brā-shūn), *n.*

Re-cen'cy (rē-sēn-sī), *n.* [*L. recenſia*, *fr. L. recens*. See *RECENT*.] The state or quality of being recent; newness; new state; late origin; lateness in time; freshness; as, the *recency* of a transaction, of a wound, etc.

Re-cen'se' (rē-sēns'), *v. t.* [*L. recensere*; *pref. re- + cenſere* to value, estimate; cf. *F. recensier*.] To review; to revise. [*R.*] *Bentley.*

Re-cen'sion (rē-sēn'shūn), *n.* [*L. recensio*; cf. *F. recension*.] 1. The act of reviewing or revising; review; examination; enumeration. *Barrow.*

2. Specifically, the review of a text (as of an ancient author) by an editor; critical revision and establishment.

3. The result of such a work; a text established by critical revision; an edited version.

Re-cen'sion-ist, *n.* One who makes reconſions; specifically, a critical editor.

Re-cent' (rē-sent'), *a.* [*L. recens*, *-entis*; cf. *F. récent*.] 1. Of late origin, existence, or occurrence; lately come; not of remote date, antiquated style, or the like; not already known, familiar, worn out, trite, etc.; fresh; novel; new; modern; as, *recent* news.

The ancients were of opinion, that a considerable portion of that country [Egypt] was *recent*, and formed out of the mud discharged into the neighboring sea by the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to the present or existing epoch; as, *recent* shells.

Re-cent'er (rē-sēn'tēr), *v. t.* [*Pref. re- + center*.] To center again; to restore to the center. *Colveridge.*

Re-cent'ly (rē-sent-lī), *adv.* Newly; lately; freshly; not long since; as, *recently* received.

Re-cent-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being recent.

Re-cel'p-a-ble (rē-sēl'p-a-bīl'), *n.* [*F. receptacle*, *L. receptaculum*, *fr. receptare*, *v. intens. fr. recipere* to receive. See *RECEIVE*.] 1. That which serves, or is used, for receiving and containing something, as a basket, a vase, a bag, a reservoir; a repository.

O sacred receptacle of my joys! *Shak.*

2. (*Bot.*) (a) The apex of the flower stalk, from which the organs of the flower grow, or into which they are

inserted. See *Illustr. of Flowers, and Ovary*. (b) The dilated apex of a pedicel which serves as a common support to a head of flowers. (c) An intercellular cavity containing oil or resin or other matters. (d) A special branch which bears the fructification in many cryptogamous plants.



Receptacle (Bot.). *a*. [Cf. *F. réceptacle*.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to the receptacle, or growing on it; as, the **receptacular** chaff or scales in the sunflower.

Receptacle (Bot.). *b* Receptacle of Dandelion, with a few Achenes remaining; *d* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *c* Receptacle of a Dandelion, with a few Achenes remaining; *d* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *d* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *e* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *f* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *g* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *h* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *i* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *j* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *k* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *l* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *m* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *n* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *o* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *p* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *q* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *r* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *s* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *t* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *u* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *v* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *w* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *x* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *y* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *z* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *aa* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *ab* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *ac* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *ad* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *ae* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *af* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Receptacle (Bot.). *ag* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Nargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vessels.

Recharge (re-chârgé), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-* + *charge*: cf. *F. recharger*.] 1. To charge or accuse in return.

2. To attack again; to attack anew. *Dryden*.

Recharter (re-châr'têr), *n.* A second charter; a renewal of a charter. *D. Webster*.

Recharter, *v. t.* To charter again or anew; to grant a second or another charter to.

Re-chase (re-châs'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *chase*: cf. *F. recharger*.] To chase again; to chase or drive back.

Re-chest (re-chêst'), *n.* [F. *reguêlê*, fr. *reguêlêr* to hunt anew. See *Request*.] (*Sporting*) A strain given on the horn to call back the hounds when they have lost track of the game.

Re-chest, *v. t.* To blow the rechest. *Drayton*.

Re-chest (re-chêst'), *n.* [F. *reguêlê*, fr. *reguêlêr* to hunt anew. See *Request*.] (*Sporting*) A strain given on the horn to call back the hounds when they have lost track of the game.

Re-chest, *v. t.* To blow the rechest. *Drayton*.

Re-chest (re-chêst'), *n.* [F. *reguêlê*, fr. *reguêlêr* to hunt anew. See *Request*.] (*Sporting*) A strain given on the horn to call back the hounds when they have lost track of the game.

Re-chest, *v. t.* To blow the rechest. *Drayton*.

Re-chest (re-chêst'), *n.* [F. *reguêlê*, fr. *reguêlêr* to hunt anew. See *Request*.] (*Sporting*) A strain given on the horn to call back the hounds when they have lost track of the game.

Re-chest, *v. t.* To blow the rechest. *Drayton*.

Re-chest (re-chêst'), *n.* [F. *reguêlê*, fr. *reguêlêr* to hunt anew. See *Request*.] (*Sporting*) A strain given on the horn to call back the hounds when they have lost track of the game.

Re-chest, *v. t.* To blow the rechest. *Drayton*.

Re-chest (re-chêst'), *n.* [F. *reguêlê*, fr. *reguêlêr* to hunt anew. See *Request*.] (*Sporting*) A strain given on the horn to call back the hounds when they have lost track of the game.

Re-chest, *v. t.* To blow the rechest. *Drayton*.

Re-chest (re-chêst'), *n.* [F. *reguêlê*, fr. *reguêlêr* to hunt anew. See *Request*.] (*Sporting*) A strain given on the horn to call back the hounds when they have lost track of the game.

Re-chest, *v. t.* To blow the rechest. *Drayton*.

Re-chest (re-chêst'), *n.* [F. *reguêlê*, fr. *reguêlêr* to hunt anew. See *Request*.] (*Sporting*) A strain given on the horn to call back the hounds when they have lost track of the game.

Re-chest, *v. t.* To blow the rechest. *Drayton*.

Re-chest (re-chêst'), *n.* [F. *reguêlê*, fr. *reguêlêr* to hunt anew. See *Request*.] (*Sporting*) A strain given on the horn to call back the hounds when they have lost track of the game.

Re-chest, *v. t.* To blow the rechest. *Drayton*.

Re-chest (re-chêst'), *n.* [F. *reguêlê*, fr. *reguêlêr* to hunt anew. See *Request*.] (*Sporting*) A strain given on the horn to call back the hounds when they have lost track of the game.

Re-chest, *v. t.* To blow the rechest. *Drayton*.

Re-chest (re-chêst'), *n.* [F. *reguêlê*, fr. *reguêlêr* to hunt anew. See *Request*.] (*Sporting*) A strain given on the horn to call back the hounds when they have lost track of the game.

Re-chest, *v. t.* To blow the rechest. *Drayton*.

Re-chest (re-chêst'), *n.* [F. *reguêlê*, fr. *reguêlêr* to hunt anew. See *Request*.] (*Sporting*) A strain given on the horn to call back the hounds when they have lost track of the game.

Re-chest, *v. t.* To blow the rechest. *Drayton*.

Re-chest (re-chêst'), *n.* [F. *reguêlê*, fr. *reguêlêr* to hunt anew. See *Request*.] (*Sporting*) A strain given on the horn to call back the hounds when they have lost track of the game.

Re-chest, *v. t.* To blow the rechest. *Drayton*.

Re-chest (re-chêst'), *n.* [F. *reguêlê*, fr. *reguêlêr* to hunt anew. See *Request*.] (*Sporting*) A strain given on the horn to call back the hounds when they have lost track of the game.

Re-chest, *v. t.* To blow the rechest. *Drayton*.

Re-chest (re-chêst'), *n.* [F. *reguêlê*, fr. *reguêlêr* to hunt anew. See *Request*.] (*Sporting*) A strain given on the horn to call back the hounds when they have lost track of the game.

Re-chest, *v. t.* To blow the rechest. *Drayton*.

Re-chest (re-chêst'), *n.* [F. *reguêlê*, fr. *reguêlêr* to hunt anew. See *Request*.] (*Sporting*) A strain given on the horn to call back the hounds when they have lost track of the game.

Re-chest, *v. t.* To blow the rechest. *Drayton*.

Re-chest (re-chêst'), *n.* [F. *reguêlê*, fr. *reguêlêr* to hunt anew. See *Request*.] (*Sporting*) A strain given on the horn to call back the hounds when they have lost track of the game.

Re-cip-ro-cal-ness (re-sip'rô-kal-nês), *n.* The quality or condition of being reciprocal; mutual return; alternateness.

Re-cip-ro-cate (re-sip'rô-kât'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *RECIPOCATED* (-kât'ed); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RECIPOCATING*.] (*L. reciprocatus*, *p. p. of reciprocare*. See *RECIPOCAL*.) To move forward and backward alternately; to recur in vicissitude; to act interchangeably; to alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws and blows reciprocating air. *Dryden*.

Reciprocating engine, a steam, air, or gas engine, etc., in which the piston moves back and forth;—in distinction from a *rotary engine*, in which the piston travels continuously in one direction in a circular path. — *Reciprocating motion* (*Mech.*), motion alternately backward and forward, or up and down, as of a piston rod.

Re-cip-ro-cate, *v. t.* To give and return mutually; to make return for; to give in return; to interchange; to alternate; as, to *reciprocate* favors. *Cowper*.

Re-cip-ro-ca-tion (re-sip'rô-kâ-shûn), *n.* [*L. reciprocatio*: cf. *F. reciprocation*.] 1. The act of reciprocating; interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning; as, the *reciprocation* of kindnesses.

2. Alternate recurrence or action; as, the *reciprocation* of the sea in the flow and ebb of tides. *Sir T. Browne*.

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *n.* [*Cf. F. réciproque*.] 1. Mutual action and reaction.

2. Reciprocal advantages, obligations, or rights; reciprocity.

Reciprocity treaty, or **Treaty of reciprocity**, a treaty concluded between two countries, conferring equal privileges as regards customs or charges on imports, or in other respects.

Syn.—Reciprocal; interchange; mutuality.

Re-cip-ro-cer-nous (re-sip'rô-kôr'nûs), *a.* [*L. reciprocus* returning, reciprocal + *cornu* horn.] (*Zoöl.*) Having horns turning backward and then forward, like those of a ram. *[R.]* *Ash.*

Re-cip-ro-cous (re-sip'rô-kûs), *a.* Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*, *L. reciprocus*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reciprocal (re-sip'rô-kâl'), *a.* [*F. réciproque*.] Reciprocal. [*Obs.*]

Reck (rĕk), *v. t.* To make account; to take heed; to care; to mind; — often followed by *of*. [*Archais.*]

Then *reck* I not, when I have lost my life. *Chaucer.*
I *reck* not though I end my life to-day.
Shak.

Of me she *recks* not, nor my vain desire. *M. Arnold.*
Reckless, *a.* [*AS. reccleas, reccleas.*] 1. Inattentive to duty; careless; neglectful; indifferent. *Chaucer.*
2. Rashly negligent; utterly careless or heedless.

It made the king as *reckless* as them diligent. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Syn. — Heedless; careless; mindless; thoughtless; negligent; indifferent; regardless; unconcerned; inattentive; remiss; rash.

— **Reckless-ly**, *adv.* — **Reckless-ness**, *n.*
Reckling (-ling), *a.* Needing care; weak; feeble; as, a *reckling* child. *H. Taylor.* — *a.* A weak child or animal.

Reck-on (rĕk'ŋ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. RECKONED* (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n. RECKONING*.] [*OE. rekenen, AS. geseccen to explain; akin to D. rekenen to reckon, G. rechnen, OHG. rechan (cf. Goth. rahan), and to E. reck, rake an implement; the original sense probably being, to bring together, count together. See RECK, *v. t.*]*

1. To count; to enumerate; to number; also, to compute; to calculate.
The priest shall *reckon* to him the money according to the years that remain. *Lev. xxv. 18.*

1 *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church. *Addison.*

2. To count as in a number, rank, or series; to estimate by rank or quality; to place by estimation; to account; to esteem; to repute.
He was *reckoned* among the transgressors. *Luke xxii. 37.*

3. To charge, attribute, or adjudge to one, as having a certain quality or value.
Faith was *reckoned* to Abraham for righteousness. *Rom. iv. 9.*

Without her eccentricities being *reckoned* to her for a crime. *Hawthorne.*
4. To conclude, as by an enumeration and balancing of chances; hence, to think; to suppose; — followed by an objective clause; as, I *reckon* he won't try that again. [*Prov. Eng. & Collog. U. S.*]

Syn. — To number; to enumerate; to compute; to calculate; to estimate; value; esteem; account; repute. See CALCULATE, GUESS.

Reck-on, *v. t.* 1. To make an enumeration or computation; to engage in numbering or computing. *Shak.*
2. To come to an accounting; to make up accounts; to settle; to examine and strike the balance of debt and credit; to adjust relations of desert or penalty.

"Parlay," sayst thou, "sometime he *reckon* shall." *Chaucer.*
To *reckon* for, to answer for; to pay the account for. "If they fall in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon* for it one day." *Sp. Sunderson.* — To reckon on or upon, to count or depend on. — To reckon with, to settle accounts or claims with; — used literally or figuratively.

After a long time the lord of those servants cometh, and *reckoneth* with them. *Matt. xxv. 19.*

— To reckon without one's host, to ignore in a calculation or arrangement the person whose assent is essential; hence, to reckon erroneously.

Reck-on-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who reckons or computes; also, a book of calculations, tables, etc., to assist in reckoning.

Reckoners without their host must reckon twice. *Camden.*
Reck-on-ing, *n.* 1. The act of one who reckons, counts, or computes; the result of reckoning or counting; calculation. Specifically: (a) An account of time. *Sandys.* (b) Adjustment of claims and accounts; settlement of obligations, liabilities, etc.

Even *reckoning* makes lasting friends, and the way to make *reckonings* even is to make them often. *South.*

He quitted London, never to return till the day of a terrible and memorable *reckoning* had arrived. *Macaulay.*

2. The charge or account made by a host at an inn.
A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a *reckoning*. *Addison.*

3. Esteem; account; estimation.
You make no further *reckoning* of it [beauty] than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. (*Navigation*) (a) The calculation of a ship's position, either from astronomical observations, or from the record of the courses steered and distances sailed as shown by compass and log, — in the latter case called *dead reckoning* (see under DEAD); — also used for *dead reckoning* in contradistinction to *observation*. (b) The position of a ship as determined by calculation.
To be out of her *reckoning*, to be at a distance from the place indicated by the reckoning; — said of a ship.

Re-claim (rĕ-klām'), *v. t.* To claim back; to demand the return of as a right; to attempt to recover possession of.
A tract of land [Holland] snatched from an element perpetually *reclaiming* its prior occupancy. *W. Care.*

Re-claim (rĕ-klām'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. RECLAIMED* (-klām'd); *p. pr. & vb. n. RECLAIMING*.] [*F. réclamer, L. reclamare, reclamatum, to cry out against; pref. re- + clamare to call or cry aloud. See CLAIM.*] 1. To call back, as a hawk to the wrist in falconry, by a certain customary call. *Chaucer.*
2. To call back from flight or disorderly action; to call to, for the purpose of subduing or quieting.

The headstrong horses hurried Octavius . . . along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them. *Dryden.*

3. To reduce from a wild to a tamed state; to bring under discipline; — said especially of birds trained for the chase, but also of other animals. "An eagle well *reclaimed*." *Dryden.*

4. Hence: To reduce to a desired state by discipline, labor, cultivation, or the like; to rescue from being wild, desert, waste, submerged, or the like; as, to *reclaim* wild land, overgrown land, etc.

5. To call back to rectitude from moral wandering or

transgression; to draw back to correct deportment or course of life; to reform.

It is the intention of Providence, in all the various expressions of his goodness, to *reclaim* mankind. *Ropers.*

6. To correct; to reform; — said of things. [*Obs.*]

Your error, in time *reclaimed*, will be venial. *Sir E. Hoby.*

7. To exclaim against; to gainsay. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*
Syn. — To reform; to recover; to restore; to amend; to correct.

Re-claim' (rĕ-klām'), *v. t.* 1. To cry out in opposition or contradiction; to exclaim against anything; to contradict; to take exceptions.

Scripture *reclaims*, and the whole Catholic church *reclaims*, and Christian ears would not hear it. *Waterland.*

At a later period *Orake* *reclaimed* strongly against Mill's setting Whately above Hamilton. *Bain.*

2. To bring anyone back from evil courses; to reform. They, hardened more by what might most *reclaim*, Grieving to see his glory, . . . took envy. *Milton.*

3. To draw back; to give way. [*R. & Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Re-claim', *n.* The act of reclaiming, or the state of being reclaimed; reclamation; recovery. [*Obs.*]

Re-claim-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be reclaimed.

Re-claim-ant (-ant), *n.* [*Cf. F. réclamant, p. pr.*] One who *reclaims*; one who cries out against or contradicts. *Waterland.*

Re-claim'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who *reclaims*.

Re-claim-less, *a.* That can not be reclaimed.

Re-cla-ma-tion (rĕk'lā-mā'shūn), *n.* [*F. réclamation, L. reclamatio. See RECLAIM.*] 1. The act or process of reclaiming.

2. Representation made in opposition; remonstrance. I would now, on the *reclamation* both of generosity and of justice, try clemency. *Landor.*

Re-clasp (rĕ-klāsp'), *v. t.* To clasp or unite again.

Re-clin'ant (rĕ-klīn'ant), *a.* [*L. reclinans, p. pr. See RECLINE.*] Bending or leaning backward.

Re-clin'ate (rĕ-klīn'at), *a.* [*L. reclinatus, p. p.*] (*Bot.*) Reclined, as a leaf; bent downward, so that the point, as of a stem or leaf, is lower than the base.

Re-clin'a-tion (rĕ-klīn'ā'shūn), *n.* [*Cf. F. réclination.*] 1. The act of leaning or reclining, or the state of being reclined.

2. (*Dialing*) The angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane which it intersects in a horizontal line. *Brande & C.*

3. (*Surg.*) The act or process of removing a cataract, by applying the needle to its anterior surface, and depressing it into the vitreous humor in such a way that the front surface of the cataract becomes the upper one and its back surface the lower one. *Dunghison.*

Re-cline (rĕ-klīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. RECLINED* (-klīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n. RECLINING*.] [*L. reclinare; pref. re- + clinare to lean, incline. See INCLINE, LEAN to incline.*] To cause or permit to lean, incline, rest, etc.; to place in a recumbent position; as, to *recline* the head on the hand.

The mother *reclined* her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden.*

Re-cline', *v. t.* 1. To lean or incline; as, to *recline* against a wall.

2. To assume, or to be in, a recumbent position; as, to *recline* on a couch.

Re-cline', *a.* [*L. reclinis. See RECLINE, *v. t.**] Having a reclining posture; leaning; reclining. [*R.*]

On the soft downy bank, damasked with flowers. *Milton.*

Re-clined' (rĕ-klīnd'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Falling or turned downward; reclinate.

Re-clin'er (rĕ-klīn'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, *reclines*.

Re-clin'ing, *a.* (*Bot.*) (a) Bending or curving gradually back from the perpendicular. (b) Recumbent.

Re-clining dial, a dial whose plane is inclined to the vertical line through its center. *Davies & Peck (Math. Dict.).*

Re-close (rĕ-klōz'), *v. t.* To close again.

Re-clothe' (rĕ-klōth'), *v. t.* To clothe again.

Re-clu'de' (rĕ-klūd'), *v. t.* [*L. recudere to unclothe, open; pref. re- again, back, un- + claudere to shut.*] To open; to unclothe. [*R.*]

Re-clu'se' (rĕ-klūs'), *a.* [*F. reclus, L. reclusus, from recudere, recutere, to unclothe, open, in LL., to shut up. See CLOSE.*] Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary; living apart; as, a *recluse* monk or hermit; a *recluse* life.

In meditation deep, *recluse* *J. Phillips.*

Re-clu'se', *n.* [*F. reclus, L. reclusus. See RECLUSE, *a.**] 1. A person who lives in seclusion from intercourse with the world, as a hermit or monk; specifically, one of a class of secluded devotees who live in single cells, usually attached to monasteries.

2. The place where a *recluse* dwells. [*Obs.*] *Foote.*

Re-clu'se', *v. t.* To shut up; to seclude. [*Obs.*]

Re-clu'se', *adv.* In a *recluse* or solitary manner.

Re-clu'se-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being *recluse*.

Re-clu'sion (-klū'shūn), *n.* [*LL. reclusio: cf. F. reclusion.*] A state of retirement from the world; seclusion.

Re-clu'sive (-siv), *a.* Affording retirement from society. "Some *recluse* and religious life." *Shak.*

Re-clu'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *n.* [*LL. reclusorium.*] The habitation of a *recluse*; a hermitage.

Re-cool' (rĕ-kool'), *v. t.* [*L. recoctus, p. p. of recoquere to cook or boil over again. See RE- and COOK.*] To boil or cook again; hence, to make over; to vamp up; to reconstruct. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Re-cool'tion (rĕ-kool'shūn), *n.* A second coction or preparation; a vamping up.

Re-coog'ni-tion (rĕk'og-nī'shūn), *n.* [*L. recognitio: cf. F. reconnaissance. See RECOGNIZANCE.*] The act of recognizing, or the state of being recognized; acknowledgment; formal avowal; knowledge confessed or avowed; notice.

The lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn *recoognition* in the church of God. *Hooker.*

Re-coog'ni-tor (rĕ-kog'nī-tōr), *n.* [*LL. (Law)* One of a jury impaneled on an assize. *Blackstone.*

Re-coog'ni-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or connected with, recognition. *Lamb.*

Re-coog'ni-zā-bil'ity (rĕk'og-nī-zā-bil'itĭ), *n.* The quality or condition of being recognizable.

Re-coog'ni-zā-ble (rĕk'og-nī-zā-b'l or rĕ-kog'nī-; 277), *a.* Capable of being recognized. [*Written also RECOGNIZABLE.*] — **Re-coog'ni-zā-bly**, *adv.*

Re-coog'ni-zā-ble (rĕ-kog'nī-zāns or rĕ-kōn't-), *n.* [*F. reconnaissance, OF. recognoissance, fr. recognoscere, p. pr. of recognoscere to recognize, F. reconnaître, fr. L. recognoscere, p. pr. re- + cognoscere to know. See COGNITANCE, KNOW, and cf. RECOGNIZE, RECONNOISSANCE.*] [*Written also RECOGNISANCE.*] 1. (*Law*) (a) An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act, as, to appear at the same or some other court, to keep the peace, or pay a debt. A *recoognition* differs from a *bond*, being witnessed by the record only, and not by the party's seal. (b) The verdict of a jury impaneled upon assize. *Cowell.*

2. Among lawyers the *g* in this and the related words (except *recognize*) is usually silent.

3. A token; a symbol; a pledge; a badge. *Which I first gave her.* *Shak.*

4. Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; profession; recognition.

Re-coog'ni-zā-tion (-zā'shūn), *n.* Recognition. [*R.*]

Re-coog'ni-zē (rĕk'og-nī-zē), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. RECOGNIZED* (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n. RECOGNIZING* (-nīz'ing).] [*From RECOGNITION; see COGNITION, and cf. RECOGNITION.*] [*Written also RECOGNISE.*] 1. To know again; to perceive the identity of, with a person or thing previously known; to recover or recall knowledge of.

Speak, vassal; *recoognize* thy sovereign queen. *Harte.*

2. To avow knowledge of; to allow that one knows; to consent to admit, hold, or the like; to admit with a formal acknowledgment; as, to *recoognize* an obligation; to *recoognize* a consul.

3. To acknowledge acquaintance with, as by salutation, bowing, or the like.

4. To show appreciation of; as, to *recoognize* services by a testimonial.

5. To review; to reexamine. [*Obs.*] *South.*

6. To reconnoiter. [*Obs.*] *R. Monro.*

Syn. — To acknowledge; avow; confess; own; allow; concede. See ACKNOWLEDGE.

Re-coog'ni-zē, *v. t.* (*Law*) To enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal; as, A B *recoognized* in the sum of twenty dollars. [*Written also RECOGNISE.*]

7. In legal usage in the United States the second syllable is often accented.

Re-coog'ni-zē' (rĕ-kog'nī-zē' or rĕ-kōn't-zē'), *n.* (*Law*) The person in whose favor a recognition is made. [*Written also RECOGNISEE.*] *Blackstone.*

Re-coog'ni-zēr (rĕk'og-nī-zēr), *n.* One who *recoognizes*; a recognizer. [*Written also RECOGNISER.*]

Re-coog'ni-zōr (rĕk'og-nī-zōr or rĕ-kōn't-zōr), *n.* (*Law*) One who enters into a recognition. [*Written also RECOGNISOR.*] *Blackstone.*

Re-coog'no-scere (rĕk'og-nōs), *v. t.* [*L. recognoscere. See RECOGNIZANCE.*] To recognize. [*R. & Obs.*] *Hoyle.*

Re-coil' (rĕ-kōil'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. RECOILED* (-kōild'); *p. pr. & vb. n. RECOILING*.] [*OE. recoilen, F. reculer, fr. L. pref. re- + cula the fundament. The English word was perhaps influenced in form by recoil.*]

1. To start, roll, bound, spring, or fall back; to take a reverse motion; to be driven or forced backward; to return.

Evil on itself shall *recoil*. *Milton.*

The solemnity of her demeanor made it impossible . . . that we should *recoil* into our ordinary spirits. *De Quincey.*

2. To draw back, as from anything repugnant, distressing, alarming, or the like; to shrink. *Shak.*

3. To turn or go back; to withdraw one's self; to retire. [*Obs.*] "To your bowers *recoil*." *Spenser.*

Re-coil', *v. t.* To draw or go back. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Re-coil', *n.* 1. A starting or falling back; a rebound; a shrinking; as, the *recoil* of nature, or of the blood.

2. The state or condition of having recoiled.

The *recoil* from formalism is skepticism. *F. W. Robertson.*

3. Specifically, the reaction or rebounding of a firearm when discharged.

Recoil dynamometer (*Gunnery*), an instrument for measuring the force of the recoil of a firearm. — **Recoil escapement.** See the Note under ESCAPEMENT.

Re-coil'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, *recoils*.

Re-coil'ing-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a recoil.

Re-coil'ment, *n.* [*Cf. F. reculement.*] Recoil. [*R.*]

Re-coil'n' (rĕ-kōin'), *v. t.* To coin anew or again.

Re-coil'age (-āj), *n.* 1. The act of coining anew.

2. That which is coined anew.

Re-collect' (rĕ-kōl'ĕkt'), *v. t.* [*Ref. re- + collect.*] To collect again; to gather what has been scattered; as, to *re-collect* routed troops.

God will one day raise the dead, *re-collecting* our scattered dust. *Burrow.*

Re-collect' (rĕ-kōl'ĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. RECOLLECTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. RECOLLECTING*.] [*Ref. re- + collect; cf. L. recolligere, recollectum, to collect. Cf. RECOLLECT.*] 1. To recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory; to remember.

2. Reflexively, to compose one's self; to recover self-command; as, to *recollect* one's self after a burst of anger; — sometimes, formerly, in the perfect participle.

The Tyrian queen
Admired his fortunes, more admired the man;
Then *recollected* stood. *Dryden.*

Re-collect' (rĕ-kōl'ĕkt'), *n.* [*See RECOLLECT.*] (*Ecol.*) A friar of the Strict Observance, — an order of Franciscans. [*Written also RECOLLECT.*] *Addis & Arnold.*

Re-col-lection (rēk'ōl-lēk'shūn), *n.* [Cf. *F. récollection*.] 1. The act of recollecting, or recalling to the memory; the operation by which objects are recalled to the memory, or ideas revived in the mind; reminiscence; remembrance.

2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected; remembrance; memory; as, an event within my recollection.

3. That which is recollected; something called to mind; reminiscence. "One of his earliest recollections." *Macaulay*.

4. The act or practice of collecting or concentrating the mind; concentration; self-control. [*Archaic*].

From such an education Charles contracted habits of gravity and recollection. *Robertson*.

Syn. — Reminiscence; remembrance. See **Memory**.

Re-col-lective (rēk'ōl-lēk'tiv), *a.* Having the power of recollecting.

Re-col-let (rēk'ōl-lēt; *F.* rēk'ōl-lē), *n.* [*F. récollet*, fr. *L. re-collectus*, p. p. of *recollegere* to gather again, to gather up; *N.L.* to collect one's self, esp. for religious contemplation.] (*Ecol.*) Same as **Recollet**, *n.*

Re-col-o-ni-za-tion (rēk'ōl-ō-nī-zā'shūn), *n.* A second or renewed colonization.

Re-col-o-nize (rēk'ōl-ō-nīz), *v. t.* To colonize again.

Re-com-bi-na-tion (rēk'ōm-bī-nā'shūn), *n.* Combination a second or additional time.

Re-com-bine (rēk'ōm-bīn), *v. t.* To combine again.

Re-com-fort (rēk'ōm-fōrt), *v. t.* [*Pref. re- + confort*: cf. *F. reconforter*.] To comfort again; to console anew; to give new strength to.

Re-com-fort-less, *a.* Without comfort. [*Obs.*]

Re-com-fort-ure (rēk'ōm-fōrt'ūr; 135), *n.* The act of comforting; restoration of comfort. [*Obs.*]

Re-com-mence (rēk'ōm-mēns'), *v. t.* 1. To commence or begin again.

2. To begin anew to be; to act again as. [*Archaic*].

He seems desirous enough of recommencing courtier. *Johnson*.

Re-com-mence', *v. t.* [*Pref. re- + commence*: cf. *F. recommencer*.] To commence again or anew.

Re-com-mence-ment (-ment), *n.* A commencement made anew.

Re-com-mend (rēk'ōm-mēnd'), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. RECOMMENDED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. RECOMMENDING*.] [*Pref. re- + commend*: cf. *F. recommander*.] 1. To commend to the favorable notice of another; to commit to another's care, confidence, or acceptance, with favoring representations; to put in a favorable light before any one; to bestow commendation on; as, he recommended resting the mind and exercising the body.

Macenas recommended Virgil and Horace to Augustus, whose praises . . . have made him precious to posterity. *Dryden*.

2. To make acceptable; to attract favor to.

A decent boldness ever meets with friends, Succeeds, and e'en a stranger recommends. *Pope*.

3. To commit; to give in charge; to commend.

Paul chose Silas and departed, being recommended by the brethren unto the grace of God. *Acts xv. 40*.

Re-com-mend-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [*Cf. F. recommandable*.] Suitable to be recommended; worthy of praise; commendable. *Glanville*. — **Re-com-mend-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Re-com-mend-a-bly**, *adv.*

Re-com-men-da-tion (rēk'ōm-mēn-dā'shūn), *n.* [*Cf. F. recommandation*.] 1. The act of recommending.

2. That which recommends, or commends to favor; anything procuring, or tending to procure, a favorable reception, or to secure acceptance and adoption; as, he brought excellent recommendations.

3. The state of being recommended; esteem. [*R.*]

The burying of the dead . . . hath always been had in an extraordinary recommendation amongst the ancient. *Sir T. North*.

Re-com-pense (rēk'ōm-pēns), *v. t.* To give recompense; to make amends or reparation. [*Obs.*]

Re-com-pense, *n.* [*Cf. F. récompense*.] An equivalent returned for anything done, suffered, or given; compensation; requital; suitable return.

To me belongeth vengeance, and recompense. *Deut. xxxii. 35*.

And every transgression and disobedience received a just recompense of reward. *Heb. ii. 2*.

Syn. — Repayment; compensation; remuneration; amends; satisfaction; reward; requital.

Re-com-pense-ment (-pēns'ment), *n.* Recompense; requital. [*Obs.*]

Re-com-pen-ser (-pēn'sēr), *n.* One who recompenses.

A thankful recompenser of the benefits received. *Forre*.

Re-com-pen-sive (-siv), *a.* Of the nature of recompense; serving to recompense. *Str T. Browne*.

Re-com-pli-a-tion (rēk'ōm-pī-lē'shūn), *n.* A new compilation.

Re-com-pile (rēk'ōm-pīl'), *v. t.* To compile anew.

Re-com-pile-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of recompiling; new compilation or digest; as, a *recompilement* of the laws.

Re-com-pose (-pōz'), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. RECOMPOSED* (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n. RECOMPOSING*.] [*Pref. re- + compose*: cf. *F. composer*.] 1. To compose again; to form anew; to put together again or repeatedly.

The far greater number of the objects presented to our observation can only be decomposed, but not actually recomposed. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

2. To restore to composure; to quiet anew; to tranquilize; as, to *recompose* the mind.

Re-com-pose' (-pōz'ēr), *n.* One who recomposes.

Re-com-po-sition (rēk'ōm-pō-sī'shūn), *n.* [*Cf. F. recomposition*.] The act of recompensing.

Re-com-pli-a-ble (rēk'ōm-pī-lā'b'l), *a.* [*Cf. F. reconciliable*.] Capable of being reconciled; as, *reconciliable* adversaries; an act *reconciliable* with previous acts.

The different accounts of the numbers of ships are *reconciliable*. *Arbuthnot*.

— **Re-com-pli-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Re-com-pli-a-bly**, *adv.*

Re-com-ple (-sīl'), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. RECOMPLETED* (-sīld'); *p. pr. & vb. n. RECOMPLETING*.] [*F. reconciler*, *L. reconciliare*; *pref. re- + conciliare* to bring together, to unite. See **CONCILIATE**.] 1. To cause to be friendly again; to conciliate anew; to restore to friendship; to bring back to harmony; to cause to be no longer at variance; as, to *reconcile* persons who have quarreled.

Propitius now and reconciled by prayer. *Dryden*.

The church (if defiled) is interdicted till it be reconciled (i. e., restored to sanctity) by the bishop. *Chaucer*.

We pray you . . . be ye reconciled to God. *2 Cor. v. 20*.

2. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission; as, to *reconcile* one's self to afflictions.

3. To make consistent or congruous; to bring to agreement or suitableness; — followed by *with* or *to*.

The great men among the ancients understood how to *reconcile* manual labor with affairs of state. *Locke*.

Some figures monstrous and misshaped appear, Considered singly, or beheld too near; Which, but proportioned to their light or place, Due distance reconciles to form and grace. *Pope*.

4. To adjust; to settle; as, to *reconcile* differences.

Syn. — To reunite; conciliate; placate; propitiate; pacify; appease.

Re-com-ple', *v. t.* To become reconciled. [*Obs.*]

Re-com-ple-ment (-ment), *n.* Reconciliation. *Millon*.

Re-com-plier (-sīl'ēr), *n.* One who reconciles.

Re-com-pli-a-tion (-sīl'ē'shūn), *n.* [*F. reconciliation*, *L. reconciliatio*.] 1. The act of reconciling, or the state of being reconciled; reconciliation; restoration to harmony; renewal of friendship.

Reconciliation and friendship with God really form the basis of all rational and true enjoyment. *S. Miller*.

2. Reduction to congruence or consistency; removal of inconsistency; harmony.

A clear and easy reconciliation of those seeming inconsistencies of Scripture. *D. Rogers*.

Syn. — Reconciliation; reunion; pacification; appeasement; propitiation; atonement; expiation.

Re-com-pli-a-to-ry (-sīl'ē-tō-rē), *a.* Serving or tending to reconcile.

Re-com-pen-sa-tion (rēk'ōm-pēn-sā'shūn), *n.* The act or process of recompensing.

Re-com-pense' (rēk'ōm-pēns'), *v. t.* To condense again.

Re-com-dite (rēk'ōm-dīt or rēk'ōm-dīt'), *v. t.* [*L. reconditus*, p. p. of *recondere* to put up again, to lay up, to conceal; *pref. re- + condere* to bring or lay together. See **ASCEND**.] 1. Hidden from the mental or intellectual view; secret; abstruse; as, *recondite* causes of things.

2. Dealing in things abstruse; profound; searching; as, *recondite* studies. "Recondite learning." *Bo. Horsley*.

Re-con-di-to-ry (rēk'ōm-dīt-tō-rē), *n.* [*L. reconditorium*.] A repository; a storehouse. [*Obs.*]

Re-con-duct (rēk'ōm-dīkt'), *v. t.* To conduct back or again. "A guide to *reconduct* thy steps." *Dryden*.

Re-con-firm (-fīrm'), *v. t.* [*Pref. re- + confirm*: cf. *F. reconfirmer*.] To confirm anew.

Re-con-fort (-fōrt'), *v. t.* [*F. reconforter*.] To comfort; to comfort. [*Obs.*]

Re-con-join (rēk'ōm-jōin'), *v. t.* To join or conjoin anew.

Re-con-noi-sance (rēk'ōm-nōis-sāns), *n.* [*F. See RECONNAISSANCE*.] **RECONNAISSANCE**.] The act of reconnoitering; preliminary examination or survey. Specifically: (a) (*Geol.*) An examination or survey of a region in reference to its general geological character. (b) (*Engin.*) An examination of a region as to its general natural features, preparatory to a more particular survey for the purposes of triangulation, or of determining the location of a public work. (c) (*Mil.*) An examination of a territory, or of an enemy's position, for the

purpose of obtaining information necessary for directing military operations; a preparatory expedition.

Reconnaissance in force (*Mil.*), a demonstration or attack by a large force of troops for the purpose of discovering the position and strength of an enemy.

Re-con-nat'ure (rēk'ōn-nōl'ūr), *v. t.* [*F. reconnaitre*. See **RECONNAISSANCE**.] 1. To examine with the eye; to make a preliminary examination or survey of; esp., to survey with a view to military or engineering operations.

2. To recognize. [*Obs.*]

Re-con-quer (rēk'ōn-kwēr), *v. t.* [*Pref. re- + conquer*: cf. *F. reconquérir*.] To conquer again; to recover by conquest; as, to *reconquer* a revolted province.

Re-con-quest (-kwēt'), *n.* A second conquest.

Re-con-se-crate (-kōn-sē-krāt), *v. t.* To consecrate anew or again.

Re-con-se-cra-tion, *n.* Renewed consecration.

Re-con-sid'er (rēk'ōn-sīd'ēr), *v. t.* 1. To consider again; as, to *reconsider* a subject.

2. (*Parliamentary Practice*) To take up for renewed consideration, as a motion or a vote which has been previously acted upon.

Re-con-sid'er-a-tion (-shūn), *n.* The act of reconsidering, or the state of being reconsidered; as, the *reconsideration* of a vote in a legislative body.

Re-con-so-late (rēk'ōn-sō-lāt), *v. t.* To console or comfort again. [*Obs.*]

Re-con-sol-i-date (rēk'ōn-sō-lī-dāt), *v. t.* To consolidate anew or again.

Re-con-sol-i-da-tion (-dā'shūn), *n.* The act or process of reconsolidating; the state of being reconsolidated.

Re-con-struc't (-strīkt'), *v. t.* To construct again; to rebuild; to remodel; to form again or anew.

Regiments had been dissolved and reconstructed. *Macaulay*.

Re-con-struc'tion (-strīkt'shūn), *n.* 1. The act of constructing again; the state of being reconstructed.

2. (*U. S. Politics*) The act or process of reorganizing the governments of the States which had passed ordinances of secession, and of reestablishing their constitutional relations to the national government, after the close of the Civil War.

Re-con-struc'tive (-strīkt'iv), *a.* Reconstructing; tending to reconstruct; as, a *reconstructive* policy.

Re-con-tin-u-ance (-tīn'ū-āns), *n.* The act or state of continuing.

Re-con-tin-u-e (-tē), *v. t. & i.* To continue anew.

Re-con-vane (rēk'ōn-vēn'), *v. t. & i.* To convene or assemble again; to call or come together again.

Re-con-ven-tion (-vēn'shūn), *n.* (*Civil Law*) A cross demand; an action brought by the defendant against the plaintiff before the same judge. *Burrill*.

Re-con-ver-sion (-vēr'shūn), *n.* A second conversion.

Re-con-vert (-vēr't'), *v. t.* To convert again. *Milton*.

Re-con-vert' (rēk'ōn-vēr't'), *n.* A person who has been reconverted. *Gladstone*.

Re-con-vert-i-ble (rēk'ōn-vēr't-i-b'l), *a.* (*Chem.*) Capable of being reconverted; convertible again to the original form or condition.

Re-con-vey (-vā), *v. t.* 1. To convey back or to the former place; as, to *reconvey* goods.

2. To transfer back to a former owner; as, to *reconvey* an estate.

Re-con-vey-ance (-vā-āns), *n.* Act of reconveying.

Re-copy (rēk'ōp'y), *v. t.* To copy again.

Re-cord (rēk'ōrd), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. RECORDED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. RECORRING*.] [*OE. recorden* to repeat, remind, *F. recorder*, fr. *L. recordari* to remember; *pref. re- + cor*, *cordis*, the heart or mind. See **CORDIAL**, **HEART**.] 1. To recall to mind; to recollect; to remember; to meditate. [*Obs.*] "I'll you *re-record*." *Chaucer*.

2. To repeat; to recite; to sing or play. [*Obs.*]

They longed to see the day, to hear the lark Record her hymns, and chant her carols blest. *Fairfax*.

3. To preserve the memory of, by committing to writing, to printing, to inscription, or the like; to make note of; to write or enter in a book or on parchment, for the purpose of preserving authentic evidence of; to register; to enroll; as, to *record* the proceedings of a court; to *record* historical events.

Those things that are recorded of him . . . are written in the chronicles of the kings. *1 Esd. i. 42*.

To record a deed, mortgage, lease, etc., to have a copy of the same entered in the records of the office designated by law, for the information of the public.

Re-cord', *v. t.* 1. To reflect; to ponder. [*Obs.*]

Praying all the way, and recording upon the words which he before had read. *Fuller*.

2. To sing or repeat a tune. [*Obs.*]

Whether the birds or she recorded best. *W. Browne*.

Re-cord (rēk'ōrd), *n.* [*OF. record*, record, remembrance, attestation, record. See **RECORD**, *v. t.*] 1. A writing by which some act or event, or a number of acts or events, is recorded; a register; as, a *record* of the acts of the Hebrew kings; a *record* of the variations of temperature during a certain time; a family record.

2. Especially: (a) An official contemporaneous writing by which the acts of some public body, or public officer, are recorded; as, a *record* of city ordinances; the *records* of the receiver of taxes. (b) An authentic official copy of a document which has been entered in a book, or deposited in the keeping of some officer designated by law. (c) An official contemporaneous memorandum stating the proceedings of a court of justice; a judicial record. (d) The various legal papers used in a case, together with memoranda of the proceedings of the court; as, it is not permissible to allege facts not in the *record*.

3. Testimony; witness; attestation.

John bare record, saying. *John i. 32*.

4. That which serves to perpetuate a knowledge of acts or events; a monument; a memorial.

5. That which has been, or might be, recorded; the known facts in the course, progress, or duration of

anything, as in the life of a public man; as, a politician with a good or a bad record.

6. That which has been publicly achieved in any kind of competitive sport as recorded in some authoritative manner, as the time made by a winning horse in a race.

Court of record (*pron. rē-kōrd' in Eng.*), a court whose acts and judicial proceedings are written on parchment or in books for a perpetual memorial. — **Debt of record**, a debt which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record, as upon a judgment or a cognizance. — **Trial by record**, a trial which is had when a matter of record is pleaded, and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. In this case the trial is by inspection of the record itself, no other evidence being admissible. **Blackstone**. — **To beat, or break, the record** (*Sporting*), to surpass any performance of like kind as authoritatively recorded; as, to break the record in a walking match.

Re-cord'ance (rē-kōrd'ans), *n.* Remembrance. [*Obs.*] **Re-cord'ation** (rē-kōrd'ashūn), *n.* [*L. recordatio*; cf. *F. recordation*. See **RECORD**, *v. t.*] Remembrance; recollection; also, a record. [*Obs.*] **Shak.**

Re-cord'er (rē-kōrd'ēr), *v. t.* 1. One who records; specifically, a person whose official duty it is to make a record of writings or transactions.

2. The title of the chief judicial officer of some cities and boroughs; also, of the chief justice of an East Indian settlement. The Recorder of London is judge of the Lord Mayor's Court, and one of the commissioners of the Central Criminal Court.

3. (*Mus.*) A kind of wind instrument resembling the flageolet. [*Obs.*] "Flutes and soft recorders." *Milton*.

Re-cord'er-ship, *n.* The office of a recorder.

Re-cord'ing, *a.* Keeping a record or a register; as, a recording secretary; — applied to numerous instruments with an automatic appliance which makes a record of their action; as, a recording gauge or telegraph.

Re-cord'por-i-ti-ca-tion (rē-kōrd-pōr'ti-kā'shūn), *n.* The act of investing again with a body; the state of being furnished anew with a body. [*R.*] **Boyle**.

Re-couch' (rē-kouch'), *v. t.* [*Prof. re + couch*; cf. *F. recoucher*.] To retire again to a couch; to lie down again. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton*.

Re-count' (rē-kount'), *v. t.* [*Prof. re + count*.] To count or reckon again.

Re-count', *n.* A counting again, as of votes.

Re-count' (rē-kount'), *v. t.* [*F. raconter* to relate, to recount; *prof. re* again + *ā (L. ad)* + *count* to relate. See **COUNT**, *v.*] To tell over; to relate in detail; to recite; to tell or narrate the particulars of; to rehearse; to enumerate; as, to recount one's blessings. *Dryden*.

To all his angels, who, with true applause, Recount his praises. *Milton*.

Re-count'ment (-ment), *n.* Recital. [*Obs.*] **Shak.**

Re-coup' (-kōp'), *v. t.* [*F. recouper*; *prof. re* + *re-coupe'* (-kōp'), *v. t.* [*L. ad*] + *cut*.] 1. (*Law*) To keep back rightfully (a part), as if by cutting off, so as to diminish a sum due; to take off (a part) from damages; to deduct; as, where a landlord recouped the rent of premises from damages awarded to the plaintiff for eviction.

2. To get an equivalent or compensation for; as, to recoup money lost at the gaming table; to recoup one's losses in the share market.

3. To reimburse; to indemnify; — often used reflexively and in the passive.

Elizabeth had lost her venture; but if she was bold, she might recoup herself at Philip's cost. *Froude*.

Industry is sometimes recouped for a small price by extensive custom. *Duke of Argyll*.

Re-coup'er (rē-kōp'ēr), *n.* One who recoups. *Story*.

Re-coup'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of recouping.

Recoupment applies to equities growing out of the very affair from which the principal demand arises, set-off to cross-demands which may be independent in origin. *Abbott*.

Re-course' (rē-kōrs'), *n.* [*F. recours*, *L. recursus* a running back, return, *fr. recurrere*, *recursum*, to run back. See **RECUR**.] 1. A courting back, or courting again, along the line of a previous courting; renewed course; return; retreat; recurrence. [*Obs.*] "Swift recourse of flushing blood." *Spenser*.

2. To get an equivalent or compensation for; as, to recoup money lost at the gaming table; to recoup one's losses in the share market.

3. To reimburse; to indemnify; — often used reflexively and in the passive.

Elizabeth had lost her venture; but if she was bold, she might recoup herself at Philip's cost. *Froude*.

Industry is sometimes recouped for a small price by extensive custom. *Duke of Argyll*.

Re-coup'er (rē-kōp'ēr), *n.* One who recoups. *Story*.

Re-coup'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of recouping.

Recoupment applies to equities growing out of the very affair from which the principal demand arises, set-off to cross-demands which may be independent in origin. *Abbott*.

Re-course' (rē-kōrs'), *n.* [*F. recours*, *L. recursus* a running back, return, *fr. recurrere*, *recursum*, to run back. See **RECUR**.] 1. A courting back, or courting again, along the line of a previous courting; renewed course; return; retreat; recurrence. [*Obs.*] "Swift recourse of flushing blood." *Spenser*.

2. To get an equivalent or compensation for; as, to recoup money lost at the gaming table; to recoup one's losses in the share market.

3. To reimburse; to indemnify; — often used reflexively and in the passive.

Elizabeth had lost her venture; but if she was bold, she might recoup herself at Philip's cost. *Froude*.

Industry is sometimes recouped for a small price by extensive custom. *Duke of Argyll*.

Re-coup'er (rē-kōp'ēr), *n.* One who recoups. *Story*.

Re-coup'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of recouping.

Recoupment applies to equities growing out of the very affair from which the principal demand arises, set-off to cross-demands which may be independent in origin. *Abbott*.

Re-course' (rē-kōrs'), *n.* [*F. recours*, *L. recursus* a running back, return, *fr. recurrere*, *recursum*, to run back. See **RECUR**.] 1. A courting back, or courting again, along the line of a previous courting; renewed course; return; retreat; recurrence. [*Obs.*] "Swift recourse of flushing blood." *Spenser*.

2. To get an equivalent or compensation for; as, to recoup money lost at the gaming table; to recoup one's losses in the share market.

3. To reimburse; to indemnify; — often used reflexively and in the passive.

Elizabeth had lost her venture; but if she was bold, she might recoup herself at Philip's cost. *Froude*.

Industry is sometimes recouped for a small price by extensive custom. *Duke of Argyll*.

Re-coup'er (rē-kōp'ēr), *n.* One who recoups. *Story*.

Re-coup'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of recouping.

Recoupment applies to equities growing out of the very affair from which the principal demand arises, set-off to cross-demands which may be independent in origin. *Abbott*.

Re-course' (rē-kōrs'), *n.* [*F. recours*, *L. recursus* a running back, return, *fr. recurrere*, *recursum*, to run back. See **RECUR**.] 1. A courting back, or courting again, along the line of a previous courting; renewed course; return; retreat; recurrence. [*Obs.*] "Swift recourse of flushing blood." *Spenser*.

2. To get an equivalent or compensation for; as, to recoup money lost at the gaming table; to recoup one's losses in the share market.

3. To reimburse; to indemnify; — often used reflexively and in the passive.

Elizabeth had lost her venture; but if she was bold, she might recoup herself at Philip's cost. *Froude*.

Industry is sometimes recouped for a small price by extensive custom. *Duke of Argyll*.

Re-coup'er (rē-kōp'ēr), *n.* One who recoups. *Story*.

Re-coup'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of recouping.

Recoupment applies to equities growing out of the very affair from which the principal demand arises, set-off to cross-demands which may be independent in origin. *Abbott*.

Re-course' (rē-kōrs'), *n.* [*F. recours*, *L. recursus* a running back, return, *fr. recurrere*, *recursum*, to run back. See **RECUR**.] 1. A courting back, or courting again, along the line of a previous courting; renewed course; return; retreat; recurrence. [*Obs.*] "Swift recourse of flushing blood." *Spenser*.

2. To get an equivalent or compensation for; as, to recoup money lost at the gaming table; to recoup one's losses in the share market.

3. To reimburse; to indemnify; — often used reflexively and in the passive.

Elizabeth had lost her venture; but if she was bold, she might recoup herself at Philip's cost. *Froude*.

Industry is sometimes recouped for a small price by extensive custom. *Duke of Argyll*.

Re-coup'er (rē-kōp'ēr), *n.* One who recoups. *Story*.

Re-coup'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of recouping.

Recoupment applies to equities growing out of the very affair from which the principal demand arises, set-off to cross-demands which may be independent in origin. *Abbott*.

Re-course' (rē-kōrs'), *n.* [*F. recours*, *L. recursus* a running back, return, *fr. recurrere*, *recursum*, to run back. See **RECUR**.] 1. A courting back, or courting again, along the line of a previous courting; renewed course; return; retreat; recurrence. [*Obs.*] "Swift recourse of flushing blood." *Spenser*.

2. To get an equivalent or compensation for; as, to recoup money lost at the gaming table; to recoup one's losses in the share market.

3. To reimburse; to indemnify; — often used reflexively and in the passive.

Elizabeth had lost her venture; but if she was bold, she might recoup herself at Philip's cost. *Froude*.

Industry is sometimes recouped for a small price by extensive custom. *Duke of Argyll*.

Re-coup'er (rē-kōp'ēr), *n.* One who recoups. *Story*.

Re-coup'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of recouping.

Recoupment applies to equities growing out of the very affair from which the principal demand arises, set-off to cross-demands which may be independent in origin. *Abbott*.

Re-course' (rē-kōrs'), *n.* [*F. recours*, *L. recursus* a running back, return, *fr. recurrere*, *recursum*, to run back. See **RECUR**.] 1. A courting back, or courting again, along the line of a previous courting; renewed course; return; retreat; recurrence. [*Obs.*] "Swift recourse of flushing blood." *Spenser*.

2. To get an equivalent or compensation for; as, to recoup money lost at the gaming table; to recoup one's losses in the share market.

3. To reimburse; to indemnify; — often used reflexively and in the passive.

Elizabeth had lost her venture; but if she was bold, she might recoup herself at Philip's cost. *Froude*.

Industry is sometimes recouped for a small price by extensive custom. *Duke of Argyll*.

Re-coup'er (rē-kōp'ēr), *n.* One who recoups. *Story*.

Re-coup'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of recouping.

Recoupment applies to equities growing out of the very affair from which the principal demand arises, set-off to cross-demands which may be independent in origin. *Abbott*.

3. To restore from sickness, faintness, or the like; to bring back to life or health; to cure; to heal.

The wine in my bottle will recover him. *Shak.*

4. To overcome; to get the better of, — as a state of mind or body.

I do hope to recover my late hurt. *Cowley*.

When I had recovered a little my first surprise. *Du Fus.*

5. To recuse; to deliver.

That they may recover themselves out of the snare of the devil, who are taken captive by him. *2 Tim. ii. 26.*

6. To gain by motion or effort; to obtain; to reach; to come to. [*Archaic*]

The forest is not three leagues off;

If we recover that, we're sure enough. *Shak.*

Except he could recover one of the Cities of Refuge he was to die. *Hales*.

7. (*Law*) To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; as, to recover damages in trespass; to recover debt and costs in a suit at law; to obtain title to by judgment in a court of law; as, to recover lands in ejectment or common recovery; to gain by legal process; as, to recover judgment against a defendant.

Recover arms (*Mil. Drill*), a command whereby the piece is brought from the position of "aim" to that of "ready."

Syn. — To regain; to repossess; to resume; to retrieve; to recult; to heal; to cure.

Re-cover (rē-kōv'ēr), *v. t.* 1. To regain health after sickness; to grow well; to be restored or cured; hence, to regain a former state or condition after misfortune, alarm, etc.; — often followed by *of* or *from*; as, to recover from a state of poverty; to recover from fright.

Go, inquire of Baalzebub, the god of Ekron, whether I shall recover of this disease. *2 Kings i. 2.*

2. To make one's way; to come; to arrive. [*Obs.*]

With much ado the Christians recovered to Antioch. *Fuller*.

3. (*Law*) To obtain a judgment; to succeed in a lawsuit; as, the plaintiff has recovered in his suit.

Re-cover, *n.* Recovery. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Malory*.

Re-cover-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [*Cf. F. recoverable*.] Capable of being recovered or regained; capable of being brought back to a former condition, as from sickness, misfortune, etc.; obtainable from a debtor or possessor; as, the debt is recoverable; goods lost or sunk in the ocean are not recoverable.

A prodigal course

Is like the sun's; but not, like his, recoverable. *Shak.*

If I am recoverable, why am I thus? *Cowper*.

Re-cover-a-ble-ness, *n.*

Re-cov'er-ance (-ans), *n.* Recovery. [*Obs.*]

Re-cov'er-ee' (-ē'), *n.* (*Law*) The person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery.

Re-cov'er-er (rē-kōv'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who recovers.

Re-cov'er-or' (-ōr'), *n.* (*Law*) The defendant in a common recovery after judgment. *Wharton*.

Re-cov'er-y (rē-kōv'ēr-y), *n.* 1. The act of recovering, regaining, or retaking possession.

2. Restoration from sickness, weakness, faintness, or the like; restoration from a condition of misfortune, of fright, etc.

3. (*Law*) The obtaining in a suit at law of a right to something by a verdict and judgment of court.

4. The getting, or gaining, of something not previously had. [*Obs.*] "Help be past recovery." *Tusser*.

5. In rowing, the act of regaining the proper position for making a new stroke.

Common recovery (*Law*), a species of common assurance or mode of conveying lands by matter of record, through the forms of an action at law, formerly in frequent use, but now abolished or obsolete, both in England and America. *Burrill*. *Warren*.

Re-cro-ance (rē-kōr'ans), *n.* Recreation.

Re-cro-an-oy (-an-ōy), *n.* The quality or state of being recreant.

Re-cro-ant (-ant), *a.* [*OF*, cowardly, *fr. recroire*, *recroire*, to forsake, leave, tire, discourage, regard as conquered, *LL. recroire* to declare one's self conquered in combat; hence, those are called *recroiti* or *recroanti* who are considered infamous; *L. prof. re* again, back + *credere* to believe, to be of opinion; hence, originally, to disavow one's opinion. See **CNEED**.] 1. Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; yielding; cowardly; mean-spirited; craven. "This recreant knight." *Spenser*.

2. Apostate; false; unfaithful.

Who, for so many benefits received,

Turned recreant to God, ingrate and false. *Milton*.

Re-cro-ant, *n.* One who yields in combat, and begs for mercy; a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch. *Blackstone*.

You are all recreants and dastards! *Shak.*

Re-cro-ate' (rē-kōr'āt'), *v. t.* [*Prof. re + create*.] To create or form anew.

On opening the campaign of 1776, instead of reinforcing it was necessary to re-create the army. *Marshall*.

Re-cro-ate (rē-kōr'āt'), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. RECREATED* (-āt'ed); *p. pr. & vb. n. RECREATING*.] [*L. recreatus*, *p. p. of recreare* to create anew, to refresh; *prof. re* + *create* to create. See **CREATE**.] To give fresh life to; to reanimate; to revive; especially, to refresh after wearying toil or anxiety; to relieve; to cheer; to divert; to amuse; to gratify.

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colors mixed with lime and green, to recreate their eyes, white wearying . . . the sight more than any. *Dryden*.

St. John, who recreated himself with sporting with a tame partridge. *Jev. Taylor*.

These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatic scent. *Dr. H. More*.

Re-cro-ate, *v. t.* To take recreation.

Re-cro-a-tion (-ā'shūn), *n.* [*F. récréation*, *L. recreatio*.] The act of recreating, or the state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion; sport; pastime.

Re-cro-a-tion (rē-kōr'āt'shūn), *n.* [*See RE-CREATE*.] A forming anew; a new creation or formation.

Re-cro-a-tive (-āt'iv), *a.* Creating anew; as, re-cro-a-tive power.

Re-cro-a-tive (rē-kōr'āt'iv), *a.* [*Cf. F. récréatif*. See **RECREATE**.] Tending to recreate or refresh; recreating; giving new vigor or animation; reinvigorating; giving relief after labor or pain; amusing; diverting.

Let the music of them be recreative. *Bacon*.

Re-cro-a-tive-ly, *adv.* — **Re-cro-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

Re-cro-ment (rē-kōr'ment), *n.* [*L. recrementum*; *prof. re* + *cernere*, *cretum*, to separate, sift; cf. *F. récrement*.] 1. Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; as, the recrement of ore.

2. (*Med.*) (a) Excrement. [*Obs.*] (b) A substance secreted from the blood and again absorbed by it.

Re-cro-men'tal (-mēn'tal), *a.* Recrementitious.

Re-cro-men'ti'al (-mēn'ti'al), *a.* [*Cf. F. récrementiel*.] (*Med.*) Of the nature of a recrement. See **RECREMENT**, 2 (b). "Recrementitious fluids." *Dunghison*.

Re-cro-men'ti-ous (-tish'ū), *a.* Of or pertaining to recrement; consisting of recrement or dross. *Boyle*.

Re-cro-m'i-nate (rē-kōr'mī-nāt), *v. t.* [*Prof. re + criminate*; cf. *F. récriminer*, *LL. recriminare*.] To return one charge or accusation with another; to charge back fault or crime upon an accuser.

It is not my business to recriminate, hoping sufficiently to clear myself in this matter. *Jp. Stillingfleet*.

Re-cro-m'i-nate, *v. t.* To accuse in return. *South*.

Re-cro-m'i-na-tion (-nā'shūn), *n.* [*F. récrimination*, *LL. recriminatio*.] The act of recriminating; an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser; a counter accusation.

Accusations and recriminations passed backward and forward between the contending parties. *Macaulay*.

Re-cro-m'i-na-tive (-nā'tiv), *a.* Recriminatory.

Re-cro-m'i-na-tor (-nā'tōr), *n.* One who recriminates.

Re-cro-m'i-na-tory (-nā'tōr-y), *a.* [*Cf. F. récrimatoire*.] Having the quality of recrimination; retorting accusation; recriminating.

Re-cro-ose' (rē-kōr'ōs'), *v. t.* To cross a second time.

Re-cro-ose' (rē-kōr'ōs'), *v. t.* To cross a second time.

Re-cro-ose-ance (rē-kōr'ōs'ans), *n.* [*Cf. F. recrudescence*.] A recurrence.

Re-cro-ose-ant (-ant), *a.* [*Cf. F. recrudescence*.] A recurrence.

Re-cro-ose-ant (-ant), *a.* [*Cf. F. recrudescence*.] A recurrence.

<

2. (*Math.*) Admitting, as a curve, of the construction of a straight line equal in length to any definite portion of the curve.

Rec'ti-fi-ca-tion (rĕk'ti-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* [*Cf. F. rectification.*] 1. The act or operation of rectifying; as, the rectification of an error; the rectification of spirits.

After the rectification of his views, he was incapable of compromise with profounder shapes of error. *De Quincy.*

2. (*Geom.*) The determination of a straight line whose length is equal to a portion of a curve.

Rectification of a globe (*Astron.*), its adjustment preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem.

Rec'ti-fi-ca-tor (rĕk'ti-fī-kā'tôr), *n.* (*Chem.*) That which rectifies or refines; esp., a part of a distilling apparatus in which the more volatile portions are separated from the less volatile by the process of evaporation and condensation; a rectifier.

Rec'ti-fi-er (rĕk'ti-fī-ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, rectifies.

2. Specifically: (*a*) (*Naut.*) An instrument used for determining and rectifying the variations of the compass on board ship. (*b*) (*Chem.*) A rectifier.

Rec'ti-fy (rĕk'ti-fī), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. RECTIFIED* (-fid); *p. pr. & vb. n. RECTIFYING* (-tī-ing).] [*F. rectifier, LL. rectificare; L. rectus* right + *facere* (in comp.) to make. See *RIGHT*, and -*fy*.] 1. To make or set right; to correct from a wrong, erroneous, or false state; to amend; as, to rectify errors, mistakes, or abuses; to rectify the will, the judgment, opinions; to rectify disorders.

I meant to rectify my conscience. *Shak.*

This was an error of opinion which a conflicting opinion would have rectified. *Burke.*

2. (*Chem.*) To refine or purify by repeated distillation or sublimation, by which the fine parts of a substance are separated from the grosser; as, to rectify spirit of wine.

3. (*Com.*) To produce (as factitious gin or brandy) by redistilling low wines or ardent spirits (whisky, rum, etc.), flavoring substances, etc., being added.

To rectify a globe, to adjust it in order to prepare for the solution of a proposed problem.

Syn.—To amend; to emend; correct; better; mend; reform; redress; adjust; regulate; improve. See *AMEND*.

Rec'ti-line-al (-līn'ē-āl), *a.* [*Recti-* + *lineal*, *lin-* *Rec'ti-line-ar* (-līn'ē-ēr), *a.* [*ear*.] Straight; consisting of a straight line or lines; bounded by straight lines; as, a rectilinear angle; a rectilinear figure or course.

Rec'ti-line-al-ly, *adv.* — **Rec'ti-line-ar-ly**, *adv.*

Rec'ti-line-ar-ty (-ār'tī-tī), *n.* The quality or state of being rectilinear. *Coleridge.*

Rec'ti-line-ous (-ūs), *a.* Rectilinear. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

Rec'ti-nerve'd (rĕk'ti-nĕrv'ēd), *a.* [*Recti-* + *nerve*.] (*Bot.*) Having the veins or nerves straight; — said of leaves.

Rec'tion (rĕk'shūn), *n.* [*LL. rectio, fr. regere* to rule or govern.] (*Gram.*) See *GOVERNMENT*, *n.*, 7. *Gibbs.*

Rec'ti-ro-stral (rĕk'ti-rōs'trāl), *a.* [*Recti-* + *rostrat*.] (*Zool.*) Having a straight beak.

Rec'ti-serial (-sĕr'ī-āl), *a.* [*Recti-* + *serial*.] (*Bot.*) Arranged in exactly vertical ranks, as the leaves on stems of many kinds; — opposed to *curvilinear*.

Rec'ti-tis (rĕk'ti-tīs), *n.* [*NL. See RECTUM*, and -*tis*.] (*Med.*) Proctitis. *Dunglison.*

Rec'ti-tude (rĕk'ti-tūd), *n.* [*LL. rectitudo, fr. rectus* right, straight; *cf. F. rectitude. See RIGHT*.] 1. Straightness. [*R.*]

2. Rightness of principle or practice; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct, either by divine or human laws; uprightness of mind; uprightness; integrity; honesty; justice.

3. Right judgment. [*R.*] *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Syn.—See *JUSTICE*.

Rec'to- (rĕk'tō-), *a.* A combining form indicating connection with, or relation to, the rectum; as, *recto-vesical*.

Rec'to, *n.* [*Abbrev. fr. LL. breve de recto. See RIGHT.*] (*Law*) A writ of right.

Rec'to, *n.* [*Cf. F. recto.*] (*Print.*) The right-hand page; — opposed to *verso*.

Rec'tor (rĕk'tôr), *n.* [*L. fr. regere, rectum*, to lead straight, to rule; *cf. F. recteur. See REGIMENT, RIGHT*.] 1. A ruler or governor. [*R.*]

God is the supreme recter of the world. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. (*a*) (*Ch. of Eng.*) A clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the tithes, etc.; the clergyman of a parish where the tithes are not inappropriate. See the Note under *VICAR*. *Blackstone.* (*b*) (*Prot. Epis. Ch.*) A clergyman in charge of a parish.

3. The head master of a public school. [*Scot.*]

4. The chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland; sometimes, the head of a college; as, the Rector of Exeter College, or of Lincoln College, at Oxford.

5. (*R. C. Ch.*) The superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house; and among the Jesuits the superior of a house that is a seminary or college.

Rec'tor-al (-āl), *a.* [*Cf. F. rectoral.*] Pertaining to a rector or governor.

Rec'tor-ate (-āt), *n.* [*LL. rectoratus; cf. F. rectorat.*] The office, rank, or station of a rector; rectorship.

Rec'tor-ess, *n.* 1. A governess; a rectorix. *Drayton.*

2. The wife of a rector. *Thackeray.*

Rec'to-ri-al (rĕk'tō-ri-āl), *a.* Pertaining to a rector or a rector; rectorial. *Shipley.*

Rec'tor-ship (rĕk'tō-ship), *n.* 1. Government; guidance. [*Obs.*] "The rectorship of judgment." *Shak.*

2. The office or rank of a rector; rectorate.

Rec'to-ry (-tō-ry), *n.; pl. RECTORIES* (-rī-z). [*Cf. OF. rectorie* or *rectorie*, *LL. rectoria*.] 1. The province of a rector; a parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes.

2. A rector's mansion; a parsonage house.

Rec'to-uter-ine (-ū'tēr-in or -in), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to both the rectum and the uterus.

Rec'to-vag'i-nal (rĕk'tō-vā-gī-nāl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to both the rectum and the vagina.

Rec'to-ves-i-cal (-vēs'i-kāl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to both the rectum and the bladder.

Rec'tress (rĕk'trēs), *n.* A rectress. *B. Jonson.*

Rec'trix (-trīks), *n.; pl. RECTRICES* (-trīksēs). [*L. fem. of rector*.] 1. A governess; a rectress.

2. (*Zool.*) One of the quill feathers of the tail of a bird.

Rec'tum (-tūm), *n.* [*NL. (sc. intestinum), fr. L. rectus* straight. See *RIGHT*.] (*Anat.*) The terminal part of the large intestine; — so named because supposed by the old anatomists to be straight. See *ILLUST.* under *DIGESTIVE*.

Rec'tus (-tūs), *n.; pl. RECTI* (-tī). [*NL., fr. L. regere* to keep straight.] (*Anat.*) A straight muscle; as, the recti of the eye.

Rec'u-ba-tion (rĕk'ŭ-bā'shūn), *n.* [*Recubare* to lie upon the back.] Recumbence. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Rec'u-ble (rĕk'ŭ-blē), *v. t.* To recollect. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Rec'u-ment (-ment), *n.* [*F. reculement.*] Recoll. [*Obs.*]

Rec'um-b (-kūm), *v. t.* [*Recumbere*; *pref. re-* back + *cumbere* (in comp.), akin to *cubare* to lie down.] To lean; to recline; to repose. [*Obs.*] *J. Allen* (1761).

Rec'um-bence (rĕ-kūm'bēns), *n.* The act of leaning, resting, or reclining; the state of being recumbent.

Rec'um-bent (-bēnt), *a.* [*LL. recumbens, entis, p. pr. of recumbere. See RECUMB, INCUMBENT.*] Leaning; reclining; lying; as, the recumbent posture of the Romans at their meals. Hence, figuratively: Resting; inactive; idle. — **Rec'um-bent-ly**, *adv.*

Rec'um-per-a-ble (rĕ-kū'pĕr-ā-blē), *a.* [*Cf. F. récupérable. See RECOVER.*] Recoverable. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Rec'um-per-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. RECUPERATED* (-ātēd); *p. pr. & vb. n. RECUPERATING.*] [*LL. recuperatus, p. p. of recuperare. See RECOVER* to get again.] To recover health; to regain strength; to convalesce.

Rec'um-per-ate, *v. t.* To recover; to regain; as, to recuperate the health or strength.

Rec'um-per-a-tion (-ā'shūn), *n.* [*LL. recuperatio; cf. F. récupération.*] Recovery, as of anything lost, especially of the health or strength.

Rec'um-per-a-tive (-ā-tīv), *a.* [*LL. recuperativus, p. pr. of recuperare.*] recuperatorius. [*Obs.*] Of or pertaining to recuperation; tending to recovery.

Rec'um-per-a-tor (rĕ-kū'pĕr-ā-tôr), *n.* [*Cf. LL. recuperator a recoverer.*] (*Steel Manuf.*) Same as *REGENERATOR*.

Rec'ur (rĕk'ŭr), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. RECURRED* (-kŭrd); *p. pr. & vb. n. RECURREING.*] [*LL. recurrere; pref. re-* re + *curre* to run. See *CURRENT*.] 1. To come back; to return again or repeatedly; to come again to mind.

When any word has been used to signify an idea, the old idea will recur in the mind when the word is heard. *J. Watts.*

2. To occur at a stated interval, or according to some regular rule; as, the fever will recur to-night.

3. To resort; to have recourse; to go for help.

If, to avoid succession in eternal existence, they recur to the "punctum stans" of the schools, they will thereby very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

Re-cur-ring (*Math.*), *a.* A circulating decimal. See under *DECIMAL*. — **Re-cur-ring series** (*Math.*), an algebraic series in which the coefficients of the several terms can be expressed by means of certain preceding coefficients and are constants in one uniform manner.

Re-cure' (rĕ-kŭr'), *v. t.* [*Cf. RECOVER.*] 1. To arrive at; to reach; to attain. [*Obs.*] *Lydgate.*

2. To recover; to regain; to repossess. [*Obs.*]

When their powers, impaired through labor long, With due repast, they had recovered well. *Spenser.*

3. To restore, as from weariness, sickness, or the like; to repair.

In western waves his weary wagon did recure. *Spenser.*

4. To be a cure for; to remedy. [*Obs.*]

Might avail his sickness to recure. *Lydgate.*

Re-cure', *n.* Cure; remedy; recovery. [*Obs.*]

But whom he bids, without recure he dies. *Fairfax.*

Re-cure-less, *a.* Incapable of cure. [*Obs.*] *By. Hall.*

Re-cur-rence (rĕ-kŭr'ēns), *n.* [*Cf. F. recurrence.*]

Re-cur-ren-cy (-rēn-sī), *n.* The act of recurring, or state of being recurring; return; resort; recurrence.

I shall incessantly go on from a rare to a frequent recurrence to the dangerous preparations. *I. Taylor.*

Re-cur-rent (-rēnt), *a.* [*LL. recurrens, entis, p. pr. of recurrere; cf. F. récurrent. See RECUR.*] 1. Returning from time to time; recurring; as, recurrent pains.

2. (*Anat.*) Running back toward its origin; as, a recurrent nerve or artery.

Re-cur-rent fever (*Med.*) See *RELAPSING fever*, under *RELAPSING*. — **Re-cur-rent pulse** (*Physiol.*), the pulse beat which appears (when the radial artery is compressed at the wrist) on the distal side of the point of pressure through the a. series of the palm of the hand. — **Re-cur-rent sensibility** (*Physiol.*), the sensibility manifested by the anterior, or motor, roots of the spinal cord (their stimulation causing pain) owing to the presence of sensory fibers from the corresponding sensory or posterior roots.

Re-cur-sant (rĕ-kŭr'sant), *a.* [*LL. recusans, antis, p. pr. of recusare* to run back, *v. freq. of recurrere. See RECUR.*] (*Her.*) Displayed with the back toward the spectator; — said especially of an eagle.

Re-cur-sion (-shūn), *n.* [*LL. recusio. See RECUR.*] The act of recurring; return. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.* *Eagle Recursant.*

Re-cur-vate (rĕ-kŭr'vāt), *a.* [*LL. recurvatus, p. p. of recurrare. See RE-*, and *CURVATE*.] (*Bot.*) Recurved.

Re-cur-vate (-vāt), *v. t.* To bend or curve back to recurve. *Pennant.*

Re-cur-va-tion (rĕ-kŭr-vā'shūn), *n.* The act of recurving, or the state of being recurved; a bending or flexure backward.

Re-curve' (rĕ-kŭrv'), *v. t.* To curve in an opposite or unusual direction; to bend back or down.

Re-curved (rĕ-kŭrv'ēd), *a.* Curved in an opposite or uncommon direction; bent back; as, a bird with a recurved bill; flowers with recurved petals.

Re-curve-vi-ro-stral (rĕ-kŭr'vī-rōs'trāl), *n.* [*LL. recurvus* bent back + *rostrum* beak; *cf. F. recurvirostre.*] (*Zool.*) A bird whose beak bends upward, as the avocet.

Re-curve-vi-ro-stral (-trāl), *a.* [*See RECURVIROSTER.*] (*Zool.*) Having the beak bent upwards.

Re-cur-vity (rĕ-kŭr'vī-tī), *n.* Recurvation.

Re-cur-vous (-vūs), *a.* [*LL. recurvus; pref. re-* re + *curvus* curved.] Recurved. *Derham.*

Re-cu-san-cy (rĕ-kŭr-zān-sī or rĕk'tf-), *n.* The state of being recusant; nonconformity. *Coke.*

Re-cu-sant (-zant; 277), *a.* [*LL. recusans, antis, p. pr. of recusare* to refuse, to object to; *pref. re-* re + *causa* a cause, pretext; *cf. F. recusant.* See *CAUSE*, and *cf. RUSE*.] Obstinate in refusal; specifically, in English history, refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in the church, or to conform to the established rites of the church; as, a recusant lord.

It stated him to have placed his son in the household of the Countess of Derby, a recusant papist. *Sir W. Scott.*

Re-cu-sant, *n.* 1. One who is obstinate in refusal; one standing out stubbornly against general practice or opinion.

The last rebellious recusants among the European family of nations. *De Quincy.*

2. (*Eng. Hist.*) A person who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion; as, a Roman Catholic recusant, who acknowledges the supremacy of the pope. *Brande & C.*

3. One who refuses communion with the Church of England; a nonconformist.

All that are recusants of holy rites. *Holyday.*

Rec'u-sa-tion (rĕk'ŭ-zā'shūn), *n.* [*LL. recusatio; cf. F. recusation.*] 1. Refusal. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Old Law*) The act of refusing a judge, or challenging that he shall not try the cause, on account of his supposed partiality. *Blackstone.*

Re-cu-sa-tive (rĕ-kŭr-zā-tīv), *a.* Refusing; denying; negative. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Re-cuse' (rĕ-kŭz'), *v. t.* [*F. recuser, or L. recusare. See RECURSANT.*] (*Law*) To refuse or reject, as a judge; to challenge that the judge shall not try the cause. [*Obs.*] *Sir K. Digby.*

Re-cus-sion (rĕ-kŭsh'ūn), *n.* [*LL. recussio, recussum*, to beat back; *pref. re-* re + *quere* to shake.] The act of beating or striking back.

Red (rĕd), *obs. imp. & p. p. of READ.* *Spenser.*

Red, *v. t.* To put in order; to make tidy; also, to free from entanglement or embarrassment; — generally with up; as, to red up a house. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Red, *a.* [*Compar. REDDER* (-dēr); *superl. REDDEST*.] [*OE. read, read, read, AS. rēd, rēd; akin to OS. rōd, OFries. rād, D. rood, G. roth, rot, OHG. rōt, Dan. & Sw. rōd, Icel. rauf, rōðr, Goth. rāuds, W. rhudd, Armor. ruz, Ir. & Gael. ruadh, L. ruber, rufus, Gr. ερυθρός, Skr. rādhirā, rōhitā; cf. L. rutilus.*] *1113.* *Cf. ERYTHREAS, ROUGE, RUBRIC, RUBY, RUDDY, RUSSET.* Of the color of blood, or of a tint resembling that color; of the hue of that part of the rainbow, or of the solar spectrum, which is furthest from the violet part. "Fresh flowers, white and reede." *Chaucer.*

Your color, I warrant you, is as red as any rose. *Shak.*

Red is a general term, including many different shades of hues, as scarlet, crimson, vermillion, orange red, and the like.

Red is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *red-brasted*, *red-checked*, *red-faced*, *red-haired*, *red-headed*, *red-skinned*, *red-tailed*, *red-topped*, *red-whiskered*, *red-coated*.

Red admiral (*Zoöl.*), a beautiful butterfly (*Vanessa Atalanta*) common in both Europe and America.

The front wings are crossed by a broad orange-red band. The larva feeds on nettles. Called also *Atlantida butterfly*, and *nettle butterfly*. — **Red ant** (*Zoöl.*) (*Ant.*) A very small ant (*Myrmica molesta*) which often infests houses. (*b*) A larger reddish ant (*Formica sanguinea*), native of Europe and America. It is one of the slave-making species.

Red antimony (*Min.*), kermesite. See *Kermes mineral* (*b*). — **Red ash** (*Bot.*), an American tree (*Fraxinus pubescens*), smaller than the white ash, and less valuable for timber. (*Gray.*) — **Red bass** (*Zoöl.*) See *REDFISH* (*d*). — **Red bay** (*Bot.*), a tree (*Persea Carolinensis*) having the heartwood red, found in swamps in the Southern United States. — **Red birch** (*Bot.*), a species of birch (*Betula nigra*) having reddish brown bark, and compact, light-colored wood. (*Gray.*) — **Red blindness** (*Med.*) See *DICROONIA*. — **Red book**, a book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state. [*Eng.*]

— **Red book of the Exchequer**, an ancient record in which are registered the names of all that held lands per baroniam in the time of Henry II. *Brande & C.* — **Red brass**, alloy containing eight parts of copper and three of zinc. — **Red bread** (*Zoöl.*), a bright red sponge (*Asterionus prolifera*), common on oyster shells and stones. (*Locat. U. S.*) — **Red bug** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A very small mite which in Florida attacks man, and produces great irritation by its bites. (*b*) A red hemipterous insect of the genus *Pyr-rhocoris*, especially the European species (*P. apterus*), which is bright scarlet and lives in clusters on tree trunks. (*c*) *Cotton stained* under *CORROD*. — **Red cedar** (*Bot.*) An evergreen North American tree (*Juniperus Virginiana*) having a fragrant red-colored heartwood. (*b*) A tree of India and Australia (*Cedrela Toona*)



Red Admiral. *r. r.* Wings reversed to show Markings of Under Side.



Eagle Recursant.

having fragrant reddish wood; — called also *toon* and *toon tree* in India. — **Red chalk**. See under **CHALK**. — **Red copper** (*Min.*), the precious coral, *Cavendishia*. See **CORAL**. — **Red coral** (*Zool.*), the precious coral, *Cavendishia*. See **CORAL**. — **Red cross**. (a) The cross of St. George, the national emblem of the English. (b) The Geneva cross. See **GENEVA** convention, and **Geneva cross**, under **GENEVA**. — **Red currant**. (*Bot.*) See **CURRENT**. — **Red deer**. (*Zool.*) (a) The common stag (*Cervus elaphus*), native of the forests of the temperate parts of Europe and Asia. It is very near to the American elk, or wapiti. (b) The Virginia deer. See **DEER**. — **Red duck** (*Zool.*), a European reddish brown duck (*Fuligula nyroca*). — called also *ferruginous duck*. — **Red ebony**. (*Bot.*) See **GREENADILLA**. — **Red empress** (*Zool.*), a butterfly. See **TORTOISE SHELL**. — **Red fir** (*Bot.*), a coniferous tree (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*) found from British Columbia to Texas, and highly valued for its durable timber. The name is sometimes given to other coniferous trees, as the Norway spruce and the American *Abies magnifica* and *A. nobilis*. — **Red fire**. (*Pyrotech.*) See **Blue fire**, under **FIRE**. — **Red flag**. See under **FLAG**. — **Red fox** (*Zool.*), the common American fox (*Vulpes fulvus*), which is usually reddish in color. — **Red gander** (*Zool.*), the Scotch grouse, or ptarmigan. See under **PTARMIGAN**. — **Red gum**, or **Red gum tree** (*Bot.*), a name given to eight Australian species of *Eucalyptus* (*Eucalyptus amygdalina*, *resinifera*, etc.) which yield a reddish gum resin. See **EUCALYPTUS**. — **Red hand** (*Her.*), a left hand appaumed, fingers erect, borne on an escutcheon, being the mark of a baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; — called also *Badge of Ulster*. — **Red herring**, the common herring dried and smoked. — **Red horse**. (*Zool.*) (a) A large American red fresh-water sucker, especially *Moxostoma macrolepidotum* and allied species. (b) See the Note under **DRUMFISH**. — **Red lead**. (*Chem.*) See under **LEAD**, and **MINIUM**. — **Red lead ore**. (*Min.*) Same as **CROCOITE**. — **Red liquor** (*Dyeing*), a species of Britain and Ireland; — called also *aluminum acetate* used as a mordant in the fixation of dyestuffs on vegetable fiber; — not called because used originally for red dyestuffs. Called also *red mordant*. — **Red maggot** (*Zool.*), the larva of the wheat midge. — **Red mangrove**. (*Min.*) Same as **RHODOCHROITE**. — **Red man**, one of the American Indians; — so called from his color. — **Red maple** (*Bot.*), a species of maple (*Acer rubrum*). See **MAPLE**. — **Red mite**. (*Zool.*) See **Red spider**, below. — **Red mulberry** (*Bot.*), an American mulberry of a dark purple color (*Morus rubra*). — **Red mullet** (*Zool.*), the surmullet. See **MULLET**. — **Red ocher** (*Min.*), a soft earthy variety of hematite, of a reddish color. — **Red perch** (*Zool.*), the rosefish. — **Red phosphorus**. (*Chem.*) See under **PHOSPHORUS**. — **Red pine** (*Bot.*), an American species of pine (*Pinus resinosa*); — so named from its reddish bark. — **Red precipitate**. See under **PRECIPITATE**. — **Red Republican** (*European Politics*), originally, one who maintained extreme republican doctrines in France; — because a red liberty cap was the badge of the party; — an extreme radical in social reform. (*Cont.*) — **Red ribbon**, the ribbon of the Order of the Bath in England. — **Red sanders**. (*Bot.*) See **SANDERS**. — **Red sandstone**. (*Geol.*) See under **SANDSTONE**. — **Red scale** (*Zool.*), a scale insect (*Aspidiotus aurantii*) very injurious to the orange tree in California and Australia. — **Red silver** (*Min.*), an ore of silver, of a ruby-red or reddish black color. It includes *prostatite*, or light red silver, and *pyrrhotite*, or dark red silver. — **Red snapper** (*Zool.*), a large fish (*Lutjanus aya* or *Blackfin*) abundant in the Gulf of Mexico and about the Florida reefs. — **Red snow**, snow colored by a microscopic unicellular alga (*Protozoococcus nivialis*) which produces large patches of scarlet on the snows of arctic or mountainous regions. — **Red softening** (*Med.*) a form of cerebral softening in which the affected parts are red; — a condition due either to infarction or inflammation. — **Red spider** (*Zool.*), a very small web-spinning mite (*Tetranychus telarius*) which infests, and often destroys, plants of various kinds, especially those cultivated in houses and conservatories. It feeds mostly on the under side of the leaves, and causes them to turn yellow and die. The adult insects are usually pale red. Called also *red mite*. — **Red squirrel** (*Zool.*), the chickadee. — **Red tape**, the tape used in public offices for tying up documents, etc.; — hence, official formality and delay. — **Red underwear** (*Zool.*), a species of caterpillar, a noctuid moth belonging to *Catocala* and allied genera. The numerous species are mostly large and handsomely colored. The under wings are commonly banded with bright red or orange. — **Red water**, a disease in cattle, so called from an appearance like blood in the urine.



Red Spider. x 20

Red (*rd*), *n.* 1. The color of blood, or of that part of the spectrum farthest from violet, or a tint resembling these. "Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue." *Milton*.

2. A red pigment. 3. (*European Politics*) An abbreviation for **Red Republican**. See under **RED**, *a.* [*Cam*]

4. *pl.* (*Med.*) The menses. *Dunglison*. English red, a pigment prepared by the Dutch, similar to Indian red. — **Hypericum red**, a red resinous dyestuff extracted from *Hypericum*. — **Indian red**. See under **INDIAN**, and **ALMAZARA**.

Redact (*rd-akt*), *v. t.* [*L. redactus*, *p. p.* of *redigere*; *pref. red-*, *re-*, again, back + *agere*, to put in motion, to drive.] To reduce to form, as literary matter; to digest and put in shape (matter for publication); to edit. [*Redaction* (*rd-akt-shun*), *n.* [*F. rédaction*.] The act of redacting; work produced by redacting; a digest.

Redactor (*rd-akt-r*), *n.* One who redacts; one who prepares matter for publication; an editor. *Carlyle*.

Redan (*rd-dan*), *n.* [*F.*, for *OF. redent* a double nothing or jangling, as in the teeth of a saw, *fr.* *L. prof. re-*, + *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth. *Cl. REDENTED*.] [*Written sometimes redent and redens.*] 1. (*Fort.*) A work having two parapets whose faces unite so as to form a salient angle toward the enemy.

2. A step or vertical offset in a wall on uneven ground, to keep the parts level.



a b Redans; c Double Redan.

Red-argue (*rd-är-gü*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. REDARGUED* (*-güd*); *p. pr. & v. n. REDARGUING*.] [*L. redarguere*; *pref. red-*, *re-*, + *arguere* to accuse, charge with; *cf. F. redarguer*.] To disprove; to refute; to confute; to reprove; to convict. [*Archæ*]

How shall I... suffer that God should redargue me at doomsday, and the angels reproach my lukewarmness? *Jer. Taylor*. Now this objection to the immediate cognition of external objects has, as far as I know, been redargued in three different ways. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Red-ar-gu'tion (*rd-är-gü-shün*), *n.* [*L. redargutio*.] The act of redarguing; refutation. [*Obs. or R.*] *Bacon*.

Red-ar-gu'tory (*-tör-y*), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, redargution or refutation; refutatory. [*R.*] *Red-back (*rd-bä-k*), *n.* (*Zool.*) The dunlin. [*U. S.*]*

Red-bell'y (*-bäl'y*), *n.* (*Zool.*) The char. **Red-bird** (*-bärd*), *n.* (*Zool.*) (a) The cardinal bird. (b) The summer redbird (*Piranga rubra*). (c) The scarlet tanager. See **TANAGER**.

Red-breast (*-bräst*), *n.* 1. (*Zool.*) (a) The European robin. (b) The American robin. See **ROBIN**. (c) The knot, or red-breasted snipe; — called also *robin breast*, and *robin snipe*. See **KNOT**. 2. (*Zool.*) The long-eared pondfish. See **POND-FISH**.

Red-bud (*-büd*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small ornamental leguminous tree of the American species of the genus *Cercis*. See **Judas tree**, under **JUDAS**.

Red-cap, *n.* 1. (*Zool.*) The European goldfinch. 2. A specter having long teeth, popularly supposed to haunt old castles in Scotland. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson*.

Red-coat (*-köt*), *n.* One who wears a red coat; specifically, a red-coated British soldier.

Red-de (*-de*), *obs. imp. of READ*, or **REDE**. *Chaucer*. **Red-den** (*rd-dän*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. REDDENED* (*-dänd*); *p. pr. & v. n. REDDENING*.] [*From RED, a.*] To make red or somewhat red; to give a red color to.

Red-den, *v. i.* To grow or become red; to blush.

Appius reddens at each word you speak. *Pope*. He no sooner said that her eye glistened and her cheek reddened than his obstinacy was at once subdued. *Sir H. Scott*.

Red-den-dum (*rd-dän-düm*), *n.* [*Neut. of L. reddendus* that must be given back or yielded, gerundive of *reddere*. See **REDDITION**.] (*Law*) A clause in a deed by which some new thing is reserved out of what had been granted before; the clause by which rent is reserved in a lease.

Red-dish (*rd-dish*), *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red. — **Red-dish-ness**, *n.*

Red-dition (*rd-dish-shün*), *n.* [*L. redditio*, *fr. reddere* to give back, to return; *cf. F. reddition*. See **RENDER**.]

1. Restoration; restitution; surrender. *Howell*. 2. Explanation; representation. [*R.*]

The reddition or application of the comparison. *Chapman*.

Red-di-tive (*rd-dit-iv*), *a.* [*L. redditivus*.] (*Gram.*) Answering to an interrogative or inquiry; conveying a reply; *as*, *redditive* words.

Red-dle (*rd-dl*), *n.* [*From RED*; *cf. G. rüthel*. *Cl. RUDAL*.] *Red chalk*. See under **CHALK**.

Red-dur (*rd-dür*), *n.* [*F. raidur*, *fr. rapide* stiff.] Rigor; violence. [*Obs.*]

Rede (*rd*), *v. t.* [*See READ, v. t.*] 1. To advise or counsel. [*Obs. or Scot.*]

I rede that our host here shall begin. *Chaucer*.

2. To interpret; to explain. [*Obs.*]

My sevenen [dream] rede aright. *Chaucer*.

Rede, *n.* [*See READ, n.*] 1. Advice; counsel; suggestion. [*Obs. or Scot.*]

There was none other remedy ne rede. *Chaucer*.

2. A word or phrase; a motto; a proverb; a wise saw. [*Obs.*] "This rede is rife." *Spenser*.

Re-deem (*rd-dēm*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. REDEEMED* (*-dēmd*); *p. pr. & v. n. REDEEMING*.] [*F. rédimer*, *L. redimere*; *pref. red-*, *re-*, + *emere*, *emptum*, to buy, originally, to take, *cf. Ofr. em* (in comp.), *Lith. imti*. *Cl. ASSUME*, *CONSUME*, *EXEMPT*, *PREMIUM*, *PROMPT*, *RANSOM*.] 1. To purchase back; to regain possession of by payment of a stipulated price; to repurchase.

If a man sell a dwelling house in a walled city, then he may redeem it within a whole year after it is sold. *Lev. xxv. 29*.

2. Hence, specifically: (a) (*Law*) To recall, as an estate, or to regain, as mortgaged property, by paying what may be due by force of the mortgage. (b) (*Com.*) To regain by performing the obligation or condition stated; to discharge the obligation mentioned in, as a promissory note, bond, or other evidence of debt; *as*, to redeem bank notes with coin.

3. To ransom, liberate, or rescue from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or to be forfeited, by paying a price or ransom; to ransom; to rescue; to recover; *as*, to redeem a captive, a pledge, and the like.

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. *Pss. xxv. 22*. The Almighty from the grave Hath me redeemed. *Sandys*.

4. (*Theol.*) Hence, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law. Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us. [*Gal. iii. 13*].

5. To make good by performing fully; to fulfill; *as*, to redeem one's promises.

I will redeem all this on Percy's head. *Shak*.

6. To pay the penalty of; to make amends for; to serve as an equivalent or offset for; to atone for; to compensate; *as*, to redeem an error.

Which of ye will be mortal, to redeem Man's mortal crime? *Milton*.

It is a chance which does redeem all sorrows. *Shak*.

To redeem the time, to make the best use of it.

Re-deem-a-ble (*-ä-bl*), *a.* 1. Redeemableness. **Re-deem-a-ble** (*-ä-bl*), *a.* 1. Capable of being redeemed; subject to repurchase; held under conditions

permitting redemption; *as*, a pledge securing the payment of money is *redeemable*.

2. Subject to an obligation of redemption; conditioned upon a promise of redemption; payable; due; *as*, bonds, promissory notes, etc., *redeemable in gold*, or in current money, or four months after date.

Re-deem-a-ble-ness (*rd-dēm-ä-bl-nēs*), *n.* The quality or state of being redeemable; redeemability.

Re-deem'er (*rd-dēm-ēr*), *n.* 1. One who redeems.

2. Specifically, the Savior of the world, Jesus Christ.

Re-de-less (*rd-dēs*), *a.* Without rede or counsel. [*Obs.*]

Re-de-lib'er-ate (*rd-dē-līb-ēr-ät*), *v. t. & i.* To deliberate again; to reconsider.

Re-de-liv'er (*rd-dē-līv-ēr*), *v. t.* 1. To deliver or give back; to return. *Ayliffe*.

2. To deliver or liberate a second time or again.

3. To report; to deliver the answer of. [*R.*] "Shall I redeliver you e'en so?" *Shak*.

Re-de-liv'er-ance (*-ans*), *n.* A second deliverance.

Re-de-liv'ery (*-ry*), *n.* 1. Act of delivering back.

2. A second or new delivery or liberation.

Re-de-mand' (*rd-d-mänd'*), *v. t.* [*Prof. re-*, *re-*, again + *demand*; *cf. F. redemander*.] To demand back; to demand again.

Re-de-mand', *n.* A demanding back; a second or renewed demand.

Re-de-mise' (*-miz'*), *v. t.* To demise back; to convey or transfer back, as an estate.

Re-de-mise', *n.* (*Law*) The transfer of an estate back to the person who demised it; reconveyance; *as*, the demise and redemise of an estate. See under **DEMISE**.

Re-dem-on-strate (*rd-dēm-on-strät* or *rd-dēm-on-strät*), *v. t.* To demonstrate again, or anew.

Every truth of morals must be redemonstrated in the experience of the individual man before he is capable of utilizing it as a constituent of character or a guide in action. *Lowell*.

Re-dem-p'ti-ble (*rd-dēmp-ti-bl*), *a.* Redeemable.

Red-emption (*-shün*), *n.* [*F. redemption*, *L. redemptio*. See **REDEEM**, and *cf. RANSOM*.] The act of redeeming, or the state of being redeemed; repurchase; ransom; release; rescue; deliverance; *as*, the redemption of prisoners taken in war; the redemption of a ship and cargo. Specifically: (a) (*Law*) The liberation of an estate from a mortgage, or the taking back of property mortgaged, upon performance of the terms or conditions on which it was conveyed; also, the right of redeeming and reentering upon an estate mortgaged. See *Equity of redemption*, under **EQUITY**. (b) (*Com.*) Performance of the obligation stated in a note, bill, bond, or other evidence of debt, by making payment to the holder. (c) (*Theol.*) The procuring of God's favor by the sufferings and death of Christ; the ransom or deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law.

In whom we have redemption through his blood. *Eph. i. 7*.

Red-emption-ary (*-ä-ry*), *n.* One who is, or may be, redeemed. [*R.*] *Hakluyt*.

Red-emption-er (*-är*), *n.* 1. One who redeems himself, *as*, from debt or servitude.

2. Formerly, one who, wishing to emigrate from Europe to America, sold his services for a stipulated time to pay the expenses of his passage.

Red-emption-ist, *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) A monk of an order founded in 1197; — so called because the order was especially devoted to the redemption of Christians held in captivity by the Mohammedans. Called also *Trinitarian*.

Red-emptive (*-tīv*), *a.* Serving or tending to redeem; redeeming; *as*, the redemptive work of Christ.

Red-emptor-ist (*-tör-ist*), *n.* [*F. redemptoriste*, *fr. L. redemptor* redeemer, from *redimere*. See **REDEEM**.] (*R. C. Ch.*) One of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, founded in Naples in 1732 by St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori. It was introduced into the United States in 1832 at Detroit. The Fathers of the Congregation devote themselves to preaching to the neglected, esp. in missions and retreats, and are forbidden by their rule to engage in the instruction of youth.

Red-empto-ry (*-tör-y*), *a.* Paid for ransom; serving to redeem. "Hector's redemptory price." *Chapman*.

Red-empture (*-tür*; 136), *n.* Redemption. [*Obs.*]

Red-ent-ed (*rd-dēnt-äd*), *a.* [*From OF. redent*. See **REDAN**.] Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

Re-de-posit (*rd-dē-pōz-it*), *v. t.* To deposit again.

Re-de-scent' (*-sēnd'*), *v. t.* [*Prof. re-* + *descend*; *cf. F. redescendre*.] To descend again. *Howell*.

Red-eye' (*rd-ey*), *n.* (*Zool.*) (a) The rudd. (b) Same as **RED-FISH**. (c) The goggle-eye, or fresh-water rock bass. [*Local, U. S.*]

Red-fin (*-fin*), *n.* (*Zool.*) A small North American dace (*Minius cornutus*, or *Notropis megatops*).

The male, in the breeding season, has bright red fins. Called also *red dace*, and *a shiner*.

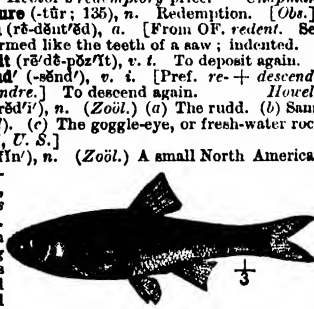
Applied also to *Notropis ardens*, of the Mississippi valley.

Red-finch (*-finch*), *n.* (*Zool.*) The European linnet.

Red-fish' (*rd-fish'*), *n.* (*Zool.*) (a) The blueback salmon of the North Pacific; — called also *nerka*. See **BLUEBACK**. (b) The rosefish. (c) A large California labroid food fish (*Trochocarpus pulcher*); — called also *fathead*. (d) The red bass, red drum, or drumfish. See the Note under **DRUMFISH**.

Red-gum (*-güm*), *n.* [*OE. red gūmde*; *AS. red* red + *gūm* matter, *pus*.] 1. (*Med.*) An eruption of red pimples upon the face, neck, and arms, in early infancy; tooth rash; strophulus. *Good*.

2. A name of rust on grain. See **RUST**.



Redfin (*Notropis megalops*).

Red-hand' (rēd'hānd'), } a. or adv. Having hands
Red-hand/ed (rēd'hānd'ed), } red with blood; in the
 very act, as if with red or bloody hands; — said of a person
 taken in the act of homicide; hence, fresh from the com-
 mission of crime; as, he was taken red-hand or red-handed.
Red-head' (rēd'hēd'), n. 1. A person having red hair.
 2. (Zool.) (a) An American duck (*Aythya Americana*)
 highly esteemed as a game bird. It is closely allied to the
 canvasback, but is smaller and its head is brighter
 red. Called also red-headed duck, American poachard,
 grayback, and full duck. See *Illustr.* under POACHARD.
 (b) The red-headed woodpecker. See WOODPECKER.
 3. (Bot.) A kind of milkweed (*Asclepias Curassavica*)
 with red flowers. It is used in medicine.
Red-hi-bi-tion (rēd'hī-bīsh'ūn), n. [L. *redhibito* a
 taking back.] (Civil Law) The annulling of a sale, and
 the return by the buyer of the article sold, on account
 of some defect.
Red-hib'i-to-ry (rēd'hīb'itō-rē), a. [L. *redhibitor-*
us.] (Civil Law) Of or pertaining to redhibition; as, a
redhibitory action or fault.
Red-hoop (rēd'hōop'), n. (Zool.) The male of the
 European bullfinch. [Prov. Eng.]
Red-horn' (rēd'hōrn'), n. (Zool.) Any species of a tribe
 of butterflies (*Pierina*) including the common yellow
 species and the cabbage butterflies. The antennae are
 usually red.
Red-hot' (rēd'hōt'), a. Red with heat; heated to red-
 ness; as, red-hot iron; red-hot balls. Hence, figuratively,
 excited; violent; as, a red-hot radical. [Shak.]
Red-i-a (rēd'ī-ā), n.; pl. L. REDULAE (-ē), E. REDIAS
 (-āz). [NL; of uncertain origin.] (Zool.) A kind of
 larva, or nurse, which is produced within the sporocyst
 of certain trematodes by asexual generation. It in turn
 produces, in the same way, either another generation of
 rediae, or else cercariae within its own body. Called also
prosoleus, and *nurse*. See *Illustration* in Appendix.
Red'i-ent (rēd'ī-ent), a. [L. *rediens*, p. pr. of *redire*
 to return; pref. red- + *ire* to go.] Returning. [R.]
Red'i-gest' (rēd'ī-jest'), v. t. To digest, or reduce to
 form, a second time. [Kent.]
Red'i-min'ish (rēd'ī-mīn'ish), v. t. To diminish again.
Red'in-gote (rēd'īn-gōt'), n. [F., corrupted from E.
riding coat.] A long plain double-breasted outside coat
 for women.
Red'in-te-grate (rēd'īn-tē-grāt'), a. [L. *redintegrat-*
us, p. p. of *redintegrare* to restore; pref. red-, re-, re- +
integrare to make whole, to renew, fr. *integer* whole.
 See *INTROD.*] Restored to wholeness or a perfect state;
 renewed. [Bacon.]
Red'in-te-grate (-grāt'), v. t. To make whole again;
 to renew; to restore to integrity or soundness.
 The English nation seems obliterated. What could redinte-
 grate us again? [Coleridge.]
Red'in-te-gra-tion (-grā'shūn), n. [L. *redintegra-*
tiō.] 1. Restoration to a whole or sound state; renew-
 al; renovation. [Dr. H. More.]
 2. (Chem.) Restoration of a mixed body or matter to
 its former nature and state. [Archair.]
 3. (Psychology) The law that objects which have been
 previously combined as parts of a single mental state
 tend to recall or suggest one another; — adopted by many
 philosophers to explain the phenomena of the associa-
 tion of ideas.
Red'i-rect' (rēd'ī-rēkt'), a. (Law) Applied to the ex-
 amination of a witness, by the party calling him, after
 the cross-examination.
Red'i-surse' (rēd'ī-sūrs'), v. t. To disburse anew;
 to give, or pay, back. [Spenser.]
Red'i-ov'er (rēd'ī-ōv'er), v. t. To discover again.
Red'i-poss' (rēd'ī-pōz'), v. t. To dispose anew or again;
 to readjust; to rearrange. [A. Baxter.]
Red'i-sel-se' (rēd'ī-sēl-sē), v. t. (Law) To disseize anew, or
 a second time. [Written also redisseize.]
Red'i-sel-zin (rēd'ī-sēl-zīn), n. (Law) A disseizin by one
 who once before was adjudged to have disseized the
 same person of the same lands, etc.; also, a writ which
 lay in such a case. [Blackstone.]
Red'i-sel-zor (rēd'ī-sēl-zōr), n. (Law) One who redisseizes.
Red'i-solve' (rēd'ī-sōlv'), v. t. To dissolve again.
Red'i-till' (rēd'ī-tīl'), v. t. To distill again.
Red'i-train'er (rēd'ī-trān'ēr), n. One who distrains again.
Red'i-trib-ute (rēd'ī-trīb'ūt'), v. t. To distribute again.
Red'i-trib-ution (-trīb'ū'shūn), n.
Red-i-tric't (rēd'ī-trīkt'), v. t. To divide into new districts.
Red-i-tion (rēd'ī-sh'ūn), n. [L. *reditio*, fr. *redire*. See
 REDIENT.] Act of returning; return. [Obs.] Chapman.
Red-i-vid'e (rēd'ī-vid'), v. t. To divide anew.
Red'leg' (rēd'lēg'), n. (Zool.) (a) The redshank.
Red'legs' (-lēgz'), } (b) The turnstone.
Red'-let'ter (rēd'lēt'tēr), a. Of or pertaining to a red
 letter; marked by red letters.
Red-letter day, a day that is fortunate or auspicious; —
 so called in allusion to the custom of marking holy days,
 or saints' days, in the old calendars with red letters.
Red'ly, adv. In a red manner; with redness.
Red'mouth' (-mouth'), n. (Zool.) Any one of several
 species of marine food fishes of the genus *Diabasis*, or
Hemulon, of the Southern United States, having the
 inside of the mouth bright red. Called also flannel-
 mouth, and grunt.
Red'ness, n. [AS. *reðness*. See RED.] The quality
 or state of being red; red color.
Red'o-lence (rēd'ō-lēns), n. The quality of being
 red'o-len-oy (-lēn-ōy), } redolent; sweetness of
 scent; pleasant odor; fragrance.
Red'o-lent (-lēt), a. [L. *redolens*, -entis, p. pr. of
redolere to emit a scent, diffuse an odor; pref. red-, re-,
 re- + *olere* to emit a smell. See ODORE.] Diffusing odor
 or fragrance; spreading sweet scent; scented; odorous;
 smelling; — usually followed by of. "Honey redolent
 of spring." Dryden. — Red'o-lent-ly, adv.
 Gales . . . redolent of joy and youth. Gray.

Red-on'ble (rēd'ōnb'l'), v. t. [Pref. re- + double: cf.
 F. *redoubler*. Cf. REDUPLICATION.] To double again or
 repeatedly; to increase by continued or repeated addi-
 tions; to augment greatly; to multiply.
 So they
 Doubly redoubled strokes upon the foe. [Shak.]

Red-on'ble, v. i. To become greatly or repeatedly in-
 creased; to be multiplied; to be greatly augmented; as,
 the noise redoubles.

Redoubt' (rēd'out'), n. [F. *redoute*, fem., It. *ridol-*
to, LL. *reductus*, literally, a retreat, from L. *reductus*
 drawn back, retired, p. p. of *reducere* to lead or draw
 back; cf. F. *réduit*, also fr. LL. *reductus*. See REDUCE,
 and cf. REDUCT, REDUIT, RIDOTTO.]
 (Port.) (a) A small, and usually a
 roughly constructed, fort or
 outwork of varying shape, com-
 monly erected for a
 temporary purpose,
 and without flank-
 ing defenses, — used
 esp. in fortifying
 tops of hills and
 passes, and posi-
 tions in hostile ter-
 ritory. (b) In per-
 manent works, an
 outwork placed within another outwork. See *F* and *t* in
Illustr. of RAVELIN. [Written also redout.]

Redoubt', v. t. [F. *redouter*, formerly also spelt *red-*
outer; fr. L. pref. re- + *ducere* to lead, to doubt, in LL.
 to fear. See DOUBT.] To stand in dread of; to regard
 with fear; to dread. [R.]

Redoubt'a-ble (-ā'b'l'), a. [F. *redoutable*, formerly
 also spelt *redoutable*.] Formidable; dread; terrible to
 foes; as, a redoubtable hero; hence, valiant; — often in
 contempt or burlesque. [Written also redoutable.]

Redoubt'ed, a. Formidable; dread. "Some red-
 oubt'ed knight." Lord regent, and redoubt'ed Burgundy. [Shak.]

Redoubt'ing, n. Reverence; honor. [Obs.]
 In redoubt'ing of Mars and of his glory. [Chaucer.]

Redound' (rēd'ound'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. REDOUNDED;
 p. pr. & vb. n. REDOUNDING.] [F. *redonder*, L. *re-*
undare; pref. red-, re-, re- + *undare* to rise in waves
 or surge, fr. *unda* a wave. See UNDULATE, and cf. RE-
 DUNDANT.] 1. To roll back, as a wave or flood; to be
 sent or driven back; to flow back, as a consequence or
 effect; to conduce; to contribute; to result.

The evil, soon
 Driven back, redounded as a flood on those
 From whom it sprung. [Milton.]
 The honor done to our religion ultimately redounds to God,
 the author of it. [Rogers.]

As both . . . will devour great quantities of paper, there will
 no small use redound from them to that manufacture. Addison.
 2. To be in excess; to remain over and above; to be
 redundant; to overflow.

For every dram of honey therein found,
 A pound of gall doth over it redound. [Spenser.]

Redound', n. 1. The coming back, as of consequence
 or effect; result; return; requital.
 We give you welcome: not without redound
 Of use and glory to yourselves ye come. [Tempest.]

2. Rebound; reversion. [R.]
Red'ow-a (rēd'ō-ā), n. [F., fr. Bohemian.] A Bohemian
 dance of two kinds, one in triple time, like a
 waltz, the other in two-four time, like a polka. The
 former is most in use.

Red'pole' (rēd'pōl'), n. (Zool.) Same as REDPOLL.
Red'poll' (-pōl'), n. (Zool.) (a) Any one of several
 species of small northern finches of the genus *Acanthis*
 (formerly *Agriothus*), native of Europe and America.
 The adults have the crown red or rosy. The male of the
 most common species (*A. linaria*) has also the breast
 and rump rosy. Called also redpoll linnet. See *Illustr.*
 under LINNET. (b) The common European linnet. (c)
 The American redpoll warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*).
Red'raft' (rēd'rāft'), v. t. To draft or draw anew.

Red'raft', n. 1. A second draft or copy.
 2. (Comm.) A new bill of exchange which the holder
 of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers,
 in order to recover the amount of the protested bill with
 costs and charges.

Red'raw' (rēd'rāw'), v. t. [imp. REDREW (-drēw'); p. p.
 REDRAWN (-drān'); p. pr. & vb. n. REDRAWING.] To draw
 again; to make a second draft or copy of; to redraft.
Red'raw', v. t. (Comm.) To draw a new bill of ex-
 change, as the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer
 or indorsers.

Red'ress' (rēd'rēs'), v. t. [Pref. re- + dress.] To
 dress again.
Red'ress' (-rēs'), v. t. [F. *redresser* to straighten;
 pref. re- + *dresser* to raise, arrange. See DRESS.]
 1. To put in order again; to set right; to amend; to
 revise. [R.]

The common profit could he redress. [Chaucer.]
 In yonder spring of roses intermixed
 With myrtle, find what to redress till noon. [Milton.]

Your wish that I should redress a certain paper which you
 had prepared. [A. Hamilton.]

2. To set right, as a wrong; to repair, as an injury; to
 make amends for; to remedy; to relieve from.
 Those wrongs, those bitter injuries, . . .
 I doubt not but with honor to redress. [Shak.]

3. To make amends or compensation to; to relieve of
 anything unjust or oppressive; to bestow relief upon.
 "This thine, O king! the afflicted to redress." Dryden.
 Will Gaul or Muscovite redress ye? [Byron.]

Red'ress', n. 1. The act of redressing; a making
 right; reformation; correction; amendment. [R.]
 Reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more
 necessary is a speedy redress of ourselves. [Hooker.]

2. A setting right, as of wrong, injury, or oppression;
 as, the redress of grievances; hence, relief; remedy; repara-
 tion; indemnification. [Shak.]

A few may complain without reason; but there is occasion
 for redress when the cry is universal. [Davenny.]

3. One who, or that which, gives relief; a redresser.
 Fair majesty, the refuge and redress
 Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress. Dryden.

Red'ress'al (rēd'rēs'al), n. Redress.
Red'ress'er (-ēr), n. One who redresses.
Red'ress'f-ble (-f'bl'), a. Such as may be redressed.
Red'ress'ive (-iv), a. Tending to redress. Thomson.
Red'ress'less, a. Not having redress; such as can
 not be redressed; irremediable. [Sherwood.]

Red'ress'ment (-ment), n. [Cf. F. *redressement*.]
 The act of redressing; redress.
Red'-rib'and (rēd'rīb'and), n. (Zool.) The European
 red band fish, or firefinch. See BAND FISH.

Red'root' (rēd'rōot'), n. (Bot.) A name of several
 plants having red roots, as the New Jersey tea (see under
 TEA), the gromwell, the bloodroot, and the *Lachnanthes*
tincioria, an endogenous plant found in sandy swamps
 from Rhode Island to Florida.

Red'sear' (rēd'sēr'), v. i. To be brittle when red-hot;
 to be red-short. [Mozon.]

Red'shank' (rēd'shānk'), n. 1. (Zool.) (a) A com-
 mon Old World limicoline bird (*Totanus calidris*), hav-
 ing the legs and feet pale red. The spotted redshank (*T.
 fuscus*) is larger, and has orange-red legs. Called also
 redshanks, redleg, and clec. (b) The fieldfare.

2. A bare-legged person; — a contemptuous appella-
 tion formerly given to the Scotch Highlanders, in allu-
 sion to their bare legs. [Spenser.]

Red'-short' (-shōrt'), a. (Metal.) Hot-short; brittle
 when red-hot; — said of certain kinds of iron. — Red'-
 short'ness, n.

Red'skin' (-skīn'), n. A common appellation for a
 North American Indian; — so called from the color of
 the skin. [Red + start tail.] (Zool.)

Red'start' (-stārt'), n. (a) A small, handsome
 European singing bird (*Ruticilla phoeniceus*),
 allied to the nightingale;
 — called also redtail, bran-
 tail, firebird, firetail. The
 black redstart is *P. tithys*.
 The name is also applied
 to several other species of
Ruticilla and allied genera,
 native of India. (b) An Amer-
 ican fly-catching warbler
 (*Setophaga ruticilla*). The
 male is black, with large
 patches of orange-red on
 the sides, wings, and tail.
 The female is olive, with
 yellow patches.

Red'streak' (-strēk'), n.
 1. A kind of apple hav-
 ing the skin streaked with
 red and yellow, — a favorite
 English cider apple. [Mortimer.]

2. Cider pressed from redstreak apples.
Red'tail' (-tāl'), n. (Zool.) (a) The red-tailed hawk.
 (b) The European redstart.

Red'-tailed' (-tāld'), a. Having a red tail.
Red-tailed hawk (Zool.), a large North American hawk
 (*Buteo borealis*). When adult its tail is chestnut red.
 Called also hen hawk, and red-tailed buzzard.

Red'-tape' (-tāp'), a. Pertaining to, or characterized
 by, official formality. See *Red tape*, under RED, a.

Red'-tap'ism (rēd'tāp'iz'm), n. Strict adherence to
 official formalities. [J. C. Shairp.]

Red'-tap'ist, n. One who is tenacious of a strict ad-
 herence to official formalities. [Id. Lytton.]

Red'throat' (rēd'thrōt'), n. (Zool.) A small Austral-
 ian singing bird (*Phyrrolophus brunneus*). The upper
 parts are brown, the center of the throat red.

Red'top' (-tōp'), n. (Bot.) A kind of grass (*Agrostis
 vulgaris*) highly valued in the United States for pastur-
 age and hay for cattle; — called also English grass, and
 in some localities *herd's grass*. See *Illustration* in Ap-
 pendix. The tall redtop is *Tridactylus seleroides*.
Red'ub' (rēd'ūb'), v. t. [F. *redoubler* to refit or repair.]
 To refit; to repair, or make reparation for; hence, to
 repay or requite. [Obs.]

It shall be good that you redub that negligence. [Wyllat.]
 God shall give power to redub it with some like requital to the
 French. [Grafton.]

Red'uce' (rēd'ūs'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. REDUCED
 (-dūst'); p. pr. & vb. n. REDUCING (-dū'shīng).] [L. *re-*
ducere, *reducere*; pref. red-, re-, re- + *ducere* to lead.
 See DUCE, and cf. REDUCTION, n.] 1. To bring or lead
 back to any former place or condition. [Obs.]

And to his brother's house reduced his wife. Chapman.
 The sheep must of necessity be scattered, unless the great
 shepherd of souls oppose, or some of his delegates reduce and
 direct us. [Evelyn.]

2. To bring to any inferior state, with respect to rank,
 size, quantity, quality, value, etc.; to diminish; to lower;
 to degrade; to impair; as, to reduce a sergeant to the
 ranks; to reduce a drawing; to reduce expenses; to re-
 duce the intensity of heat. "An ancient but reduced
 family." [Str W. Scott.]

Nothing so excellent but a man may fasten upon something
 belonging to it, to reduce it. [Tillotson.]

3. To bring to any inferior state, with respect to rank,
 size, quantity, quality, value, etc.; to diminish; to lower;
 to degrade; to impair; as, to reduce a sergeant to the
 ranks; to reduce a drawing; to reduce expenses; to re-
 duce the intensity of heat. "An ancient but reduced
 family." [Str W. Scott.]

4. To bring to any inferior state, with respect to rank,
 size, quantity, quality, value, etc.; to diminish; to lower;
 to degrade; to impair; as, to reduce a sergeant to the
 ranks; to reduce a drawing; to reduce expenses; to re-
 duce the intensity of heat. "An ancient but reduced
 family." [Str W. Scott.]

5. To bring to any inferior state, with respect to rank,
 size, quantity, quality, value, etc.; to diminish; to lower;
 to degrade; to impair; as, to reduce a sergeant to the
 ranks; to reduce a drawing; to reduce expenses; to re-
 duce the intensity of heat. "An ancient but reduced
 family." [Str W. Scott.]

6. To bring to any inferior state, with respect to rank,
 size, quantity, quality, value, etc.; to diminish; to lower;
 to degrade; to impair; as, to reduce a sergeant to the
 ranks; to reduce a drawing; to reduce expenses; to re-
 duce the intensity of heat. "An ancient but reduced
 family." [Str W. Scott.]

7. To bring to any inferior state, with respect to rank,
 size, quantity, quality, value, etc.; to diminish; to lower;
 to degrade; to impair; as, to reduce a sergeant to the
 ranks; to reduce a drawing; to reduce expenses; to re-
 duce the intensity of heat. "An ancient but reduced
 family." [Str W. Scott.]

8. To bring to any inferior state, with respect to rank,
 size, quantity, quality, value, etc.; to diminish; to lower;
 to degrade; to impair; as, to reduce a sergeant to the
 ranks; to reduce a drawing; to reduce expenses; to re-
 duce the intensity of heat. "An ancient but reduced
 family." [Str W. Scott.]

9. To bring to any inferior state, with respect to rank,
 size, quantity, quality, value, etc.; to diminish; to lower;
 to degrade; to impair; as, to reduce a sergeant to the
 ranks; to reduce a drawing; to reduce expenses; to re-
 duce the intensity of heat. "An ancient but reduced
 family." [Str W. Scott.]

10. To bring to any inferior state, with respect to rank,
 size, quantity, quality, value, etc.; to diminish; to lower;
 to degrade; to impair; as, to reduce a sergeant to the
 ranks; to reduce a drawing; to reduce expenses; to re-
 duce the intensity of heat. "An ancient but reduced
 family." [Str W. Scott.]

pounding, kneading, rubbing, etc.; as, to reduce a substance to powder, or to a pasty mass; to reduce fruit, wood, or paper rags, to pulp.

It were but right
And equal to reduce me to my dust. *Milton.*

5. To bring into a certain order, arrangement, classification, etc.; to bring under rules or within certain limits of description, or to conditions and terms adapted to use in computation; as, to reduce animals or vegetables to a class or classes; to reduce a series of observations in astronomy; to reduce language to rules.

6. (*Arith.*) (a) To change, as numbers, from one denomination into another without altering their value, or from one denomination into others of the same value; as, to reduce pounds, shillings, and pence to pence, or to reduce pence to pounds; to reduce days and hours to minutes, or minutes to days and hours. (b) To change the form of a quantity or expression without altering its value; as, to reduce fractions to their lowest terms, to a common denominator, etc.

7. (*Chem.*) To bring to the metallic state by separating from impurities; hence, in general, to remove oxygen from; to deoxidize; to combine with, or to subject to the action of, hydrogen; as, ferric iron is reduced to ferrous iron; or metals are reduced from their ores;—opposed to oxidize.

8. (*Med.*) To restore to its proper place or condition, as a displaced organ or part; as, to reduce a dislocation, a fracture, or a hernia.

Reduced iron (*Chem.*), metallic iron obtained through deoxidation of an oxide of iron by exposure to a current of hydrogen or other reducing agent. When hydrogen is used the product is called also iron by hydrogen. — To reduce an equation (*Alg.*), to bring the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side, without destroying the equation. — To reduce an expression (*Alg.*), to obtain an equivalent expression of simpler form. — To reduce a square (*Mil.*), to reform the line or column from the square.

Syn. — To diminish; lessen; decrease; abate; shorten; curtail; impair; lower; subject; subdue; subjugate; conquer.

Reduce'ment (rē-dū's'ment), *n.* Reduction. *Milton.*
Redu'cent (rē-dū's'cent), *a.* [L. *reducens*, p. pr. of *reducere*.] Tending to reduce. — *n.* A reducing agent.
Redu'cer (rē-dū's'er), *n.* One who, or that which, reduces.
Redu'ci-ble (rē-dū's'i-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reduced.
Redu'ci-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being reducible.
Redu'cing (rē-dū's'ing), *a.* & *n.* from REDUCE.

Reducing furnace (*Metal.*), a furnace for reducing ores. — Reducing pipe fitting, a pipe fitting, as a coupling, an elbow, a tee, etc., for connecting a large pipe with a smaller one. — Reducing valve, a device for automatically maintaining a diminished pressure of steam, air, gas, etc., in a pipe, or other receiver, which is fed from a boiler or pipe in which the pressure is higher than is desired in the receiver.

Reduct' (rē-dūkt'), *v. t.* [L. *reductus*, p. p. of *reducere*. See REDUCE.] To reduce. [*Obs.*] *W. Warde.*

Reducti-bili'ty (rē-dūkt'i-bil'i'ty), *n.* The quality of being reducible; reducibility.

Reduction (rē-dūk'sh'n), *n.* [F. *réduction*, L. *reductio*. See REDUCE.] 1. The act of reducing, or state of being reduced; conversion to a given state or condition; diminution; conquest; as, the reduction of a body to powder; the reduction of things to order; the reduction of the expenses of government; the reduction of a rebellious province.

2. (*Arith.* & *Alg.*) The act or process of reducing. See REDUCE, *v. t.*, 6, and To reduce an equation, To reduce an expression, under REDUCE, *v. t.*

3. (*Astron.*) (a) The correction of observations for known errors of instruments, etc. (b) The preparation of the facts and measurements of observations in order to deduce a general result.

4. The process of making a copy of something, as a figure, design, or draught, on a smaller scale, preserving the proper proportions. *Fairholt.*

5. (*Logic*) The bringing of a syllogism in one of the so-called imperfect modes into a mode in the first figure.

6. (*Chem.* & *Metal.*) The act, process, or result of reducing; as, the reduction of iron from its ores; the reduction of aldehyde from alcohol.

7. (*Med.*) The operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured part to its former place.

Reduction ascending (*Arith.*), the operation of changing numbers of a lower into others of a higher denomination, as cents to dollars. — Reduction descending (*Arith.*), the operation of changing numbers of a higher into others of a lower denomination, as dollars to cents.

Syn. — Diminution; decrease; abatement; curtailment; subjugation; conquest; subjection.

Redu'ctive (tīv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réductif*.] Tending to reduce; having the power or effect of reducing. — *n.* A reductive agent. *Sir M. Hale.*

Redu'ctive-ly, *adv.* By reduction; by consequence. || Redu'it' (rē-dū'it'), *n.* [F. See REDOUBT, *n.*] (*Fort.*) A central or retired work within any other work.

Redundantia (rē-dūn'dān'ti), *n.* [L. *redundantia*. See REDUNDANT.]

Redundant-oy (dūn-oy), *n.* [Cf. F. *redundance*.] 1. The quality or state of being redundant; superfluity; superabundance; excess.

2. That which is redundant or in excess; anything superfluous or superabundant.

Labor . . . throws off redundancies. *Addison.*

3. (*Law*) Surplusage inserted in a pleading which may be rejected by the court without impairing the validity of what remains.

Redundant (dant), *a.* [L. *redundans*, -antis, p. pr. of *redundare*: cf. F. *redundant*. See REDOUBT.] 1. Exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant; as, a redundant quantity of bile or food.

Notwithstanding the redundant oil in fishes, they do not increase fat so much as flesh. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Using more words or images than are necessary or useful; pleonastic.

Where an author is redundant, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched. *J. Watts.*

Syn. — Superfluous; superabundant; excessive; exuberant; overflowing; plentiful; copious.

Redundant-ly (rē-dūn'dant-lī), *adv.* In a redundant manner.

Redu'pl-i-cate (rē-dū'pl-i-kāt), *a.* [Pref. *re-* + *dupl-ic-ate*: cf. L. *reduplicatus*. Cf. REDOUBLE.] 1. Double; doubled; reduplicative; repeated.

2. (*Bot.*) Valvate with the margins curved outwardly; — said of the aestivation of certain flowers.

Redu'pl-i-cate (kāt), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *reduplicare*.] 1. To redouble; to multiply; to repeat.

2. (*Gram.*) To repeat the first letter or letters of (a word). See REDUPLICATION, 3.

Redu'pl-i-ca'tion (kāt'sh'n), *n.* [Cf. F. *reduplication*, L. *reduplicatio* repetition.] 1. The act of doubling, or the state of being doubled.

2. (*Pros.*) A figure in which the first word of a verse is the same as the last word of the preceding verse.

3. (*Philol.*) The doubling of a stem or syllable (more or less modified), with the effect of changing the time expressed, intensifying the meaning, or making the word more imitative; also, the syllable thus added; as, *L. tetuli*, *poposci*.

Redu'pl-i-ca-tive (kāt-tiv), *a.* [Cf. F. *reduplicatif*.] Double; formed by reduplication; reduplicate. *J. Watts.*

Redu'vid-ia (rēd'vīd-ī-ā), *n.* [L. *revidua* a haing-nail. (*Zoöl.*) Any hemipterous insect of the genus *Reduvius*, or family Reduviidae. They live by sucking the blood of other insects, and some species also attack man.

Red'wood' (rēd'wūd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The red poppy (*Papaver Rhæas*). *Dr. Prior.*

Red'wing' (-wīng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) A European thrush (*Turdus iliacus*). Its under wing coverts are orange red. Called also red-winged thrush. (b) A North American passerine bird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) of the family Icteridae. The male is black, with a conspicuous patch of bright red, bordered with orange, on each wing. Called also red-winged blackbird, red-winged troupial, marsh blackbird, and swamp blackbird.

Red'with'e (rēd'wīth'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A West Indian climbing shrub (*Combretum Jacquinii*) with slender reddish branchlets.

Red'wood' (-wūd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (a) A gigantic coniferous tree (*Sequoia sempervirens*) of California, and its light and durable reddish timber. See SEQUOIA. (b) An East Indian dyewood, obtained from *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *Cesalpinia Sappan*, and several other trees.

Red'wood' of Andaman is *Pterocarpus dalbergioides*; that of some parts of tropical America, several species of *Erythroxylum*; that of Brazil, the species of *Humiria*.

Ree (rē), *n.* [Pg. *real*, pl. *reis*. See REAL the money.] See REE.

Ree, *v. t.* [Cf. Prov. G. *rüden*, *raden*, *raiten*. Cf. RIDDLE a sleeve.] To riddle; to sift; to separate or throw off. [*Obs.* or Prov. Eng.] *Mortimer.*

Ree'bok' (rē'bōk'), *n.* [D., literally, roebuck. (*Zoöl.*) The pecko. [Written also *rehbok* and *rehbock*.]

Ree'cho' (rē-šk'ō), *v. t.* To echo back; to reverberate again; as, the hills *reëcho* the roar of cannon.

Ree'cho', *v. i.* To give echoes; to return back, or be reverberated, as an echo; to resound; to be resonant.

And a loud groan *reëchoes* from the main. *Pope.*

Ree'cho', *n.* The echo of an echo; a repeated or second echo.

Ree'ch'y (rēch'y), *a.* [See REEKY.] Smoky; reeky; hence, begrimed with dirt. [*Obs.*]

Reed (rēd), *a.* Red. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Reed, *v.* & *n.* Same as REDE. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Reed, *n.* The fourth stomach of a ruminant; rumen. [*Prov. Eng.* or *Scot.*]

Reed, *n.* [AS. *hrēdd*; akin to D. *riet*, G. *riet*, *ried*, OHG. *hriot*, *riot*.] 1. (*Bot.*) A name given to many tall and coarse grasses or grasslike plants, and their slender, often jointed, stems, such as the various kinds of bamboo, and especially the common reed of Europe and North America (*Phragmites communis*).

2. A musical instrument made of the hollow joint of some plant; a rustic or pastoral pipe.

Acadian pipe, the pastoral reed *Milton.*

Of Hermes. *Prior.*

3. An arrow, as made of a reed. [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. Straw prepared for thatching a roof. [*Prov. Eng.*]

5. (*Mus.*) (a) A small piece of cane or wood attached to the mouthpiece of certain instruments, and set in vibration by the breath. In the clarinet it is a single flat reed; in the oboe and bassoon it is double, forming a compressed tube. (b) One of the thin pieces of metal,

the vibrations of which produce the tones of a melodeon, accordion, harmonium, or seraphine; also attached to certain sets or registers of pipes in an organ.

6. (*Weaving*) A frame having parallel flat strips of metal or reed, between which the warp threads pass, set in the swinging lathe or batten of a loom for beating up the web; a sley. See BATTEN.

7. (*Mining*) A tube containing the train of powder for igniting the charge in blasting.

8. (*Arch.*) Same as REEDING.

Egyptian reed (*Bot.*), the papyrus. — Free reed (*Mus.*), a reed whose edges do not overlap the wind passage, used in the harmonium, concertina, etc. It is distinguished from the beating or striking reed of the organ and clarinet. — Meadow reed grass (*Bot.*), the *Glyceria aquatica*, a tall grass found in wet places. — Reed babbler. See REED-BIRD. — Reed bunting (*Zoöl.*). (a) A European sparrow (*Emberiza caesia*) which frequents marshy places; — called also *reed sparrow*, *ring bunting*. (b) Reedling. — Reed canary grass (*Bot.*), a tall wild grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*). — Reed grass. (*Bot.*) (a) The common reed. See REED, 1. (b) A plant of the genus *Spartanium*; bur reed. See under BUR. — Reed organ (*Mus.*), an organ in which the wind acts on a set of free reeds, as the harmonium, melodeon, concertina, etc. — Reed pipe (*Mus.*), a pipe of an organ furnished with a reed. — Reed sparrow. (*Zoöl.*) See Reed bunting, above. — Reed stop (*Mus.*), a set of pipes in an organ furnished with reeds. — Reed warbler. (*Zoöl.*) (a) A small European warbler (*Acrocephalus streperus*); — called also *reed wren*. (b) Any one of several species of Indian and Australian warblers of the genera *Acrocephalus*, *Calamophaga*, and *Arundiniza*, which are excellent singers. — Reed and reed (*Bot.*), a kind of coarse grass (*Ammophila arundinacea*). See Beach grass, under BEACH. — Wood reed grass (*Bot.*), a tall, elegant grass (*Cinna arundinacea*), common in moist woods.

Reed'bird' (rēd'bērd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) The bobolink. (b) One of several small Asiatic singing birds of the genera *Scaniotoca* and *Eurycerus*; — called also *reed babbler*.

Reed'back' (-bāk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See RIETBEC.

Reed'ed, *a.* 1. Covered with reeds; reedy. *Tusser.*

2. Formed with channels and ridges like reeds.

Reed'on (rēd'n), *a.* Consisting of a reed or reeds.

Through reeden pipes convey the golden flood. *Dryden.*

Re-ed'i-fi-ca'tion (rē-ēd'i-fī-kā'sh'n), *n.* [Cf. F. *réédification*. See REDIFY.] The act of reedifying; the state of being reedified.

Re-ed'i-fy (rē-ēd'i-fī), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *edify*: cf. F. *réédifier*, L. *reédificare*.] To edify anew; to build again after destruction. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Reed'ing (rēd'ing), *n.* [From 4th REED.] 1. (*Arch.*) A small convex molding; a reed (see *Illustr.* of Molding); one of several set close together to decorate a surface; also, decoration by means of readings; — the reverse of fluting.

Several readings are often placed together parallel to each other, either projecting from, or inserted into, the adjoining surface. The decoration so produced is then called, in general, *reed*.

2. The nurling on the edge of a coin; — commonly called *nurling*.

Reed'less, *a.* Destitute of reeds; Reeding (1, Note), as, *reedless banks*.

Reed'ling (-līng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European bearded titmouse (*Parus biarmicus*); — called also *reed bunting*, *bearded pinnock*, and *lesser butcher bird*.

It is orange brown, marked with black, white, and yellow on the wings. The male has a tuft of black feathers on each side of the face.

Reed'-mace' (-mās'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The cat-tail.

Reed'work' (-wōrk'), *n.* (*Mus.*) A collective name for the reed stops of an organ.

Reed'y (-y), *a.* 1. Abounding with reeds; covered with reeds. "A reedy pool." *Thomson.*

2. Having the quality of a reed in tone, that is, harsh and thin, as some voices.

Reef (rēf), *n.* [Akin to D. *reef*, G. *riff*, Icel. *rif*, Dan. *rev*; cf. Icel. *rifa* rift, rent, fissure, *rifa* to rive, rent. Cf. RIFT, RIVE.] 1. A chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water. See Coral reef, under CORAL.

2. (*Mining*) A large vein of auriferous quartz; — so called in Australia. Hence, any body of rock yielding valuable ore.

Reef builder (*Zoöl.*), any stony coral which contributes material to the formation of coral reefs. — Reef heron (*Zoöl.*), any heron of the genus *Demigretta*; as, the blue reef heron (*D. jugularis*) of Australia.

Reef, *n.* [Akin to D. *reef*, G. *reef*, Sw. *ref*; cf. Icel. *rif* reef, *rifa* to fasten together. Cf. REEVE, *v. t.*, RIVER, (*Naut.*) That part of a sail which is taken in or let out by means of the reef points, in order to adapt the size of the sail to the force of the wind.

From the head to the first reef-band, in square sails, is termed the *first reef*; from this to the next is the *second reef*; and so on. In fore-and-aft sails, which reef on the foot, the first reef is the lowest part. *Totten.*

Close reef, the last reef that can be put in. — Reef band. See REEF-BAND in the Vocabulary. — Reef knot, the knot which is used in tying reef points. See UNDER KNOT.

Reef line, a small rope formerly used to reef the courses by being passed spirally round the yard and through the holes of the reef. *Totten.* — Reef points, pieces of small rope passing through the eyelet holes of a reef-band, and used in reefing the sail. — Reef tackle, a tackle by which the reef cringles, or rings, of a sail are hauled up to the yard for reefing. *Totten.* — To take a reef in, to reduce the size of (a sail) by folding or rolling up a reef, and lashing it to the spar.

Reef, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* REEFED (rēft); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* n. REEFING.] (*Naut.*) To reduce the extent of (as a

red by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard or spar. *Totten.*

To **reef** the paddles, to move the floats of a paddle wheel toward its center so that they will not dip so deeply.

Reef-band (rēf'bānd'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of canvas sewed across a sail to strengthen it in the part where the eyelet holes for reefing are made. *Totten.*

Reef'er (-ēr), *n.* (*Naut.*) One who reefs; — a name often given to midshipmen.

Reefing, *n.* (*Naut.*) The process of taking in a reef.

Reefing bowsprit, a bowsprit so rigged that it can easily be run in, or shortened by sliding inboard, as in cutters.

Reef'y (-y), *a.* Full of reefs or rocks.

Reek (rēk), *n.* A rick. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Reek, *n.* [*AS. rēc*; akin to *OFries. rēk*, *LG. & D. rook*, *G. rauch*, *OHG. rauh*, *Dan. røg*, *Sw. rök*, *Icel. reykr*, and to *AS. rēcan* to reek, smoke, *Icel. rjúka*, *G. riechen* to smell.] Vapor; steam; smoke; fume.

As hateful to me as the reek of a limekiln. *Shak.*

Reek, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. REEKED* (rēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n. REEKING*.] [*AS. rēcan*. See *REEK* vapor.] To emit vapor, usually that which is warm and moist; to be full of fumes; to steam; to smoke; to exhale.

Few chimneys reeking you shall espy. *Spenser.*

I found me laid
In balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun
Soon dried, and on the reeking moisture fed. *Milton.*

The coffee rooms reeked with tobacco. *Macaulay.*

Reek'y (-y), *a.* [*From 2d REEK*; cf. *RECHY*.]

1. Boded with smoke or steam; smoky; foul. *Shak.*

2. Emitting reek. "Reeky fen." *Sir W. Scott.*

Reel (rēl), *n.* [*Gael. riail*.] A lively dance of the Highlanders of Scotland; also, the music to the dance; — often called *Scotch reel*.

Virginia reel, the common name throughout the United States for the old English "country dance," or contradance (*contradance*). *Bartlett.*

Reel, *n.* [*AS. hreól*; cf. *Icel. hrell* a weaver's reel or sley.] 1. A frame with radial arms, or a kind of spool, turning on an axis, on which yarn, threads, lines, or the like, are wound; as, a log reel, used by seamen; an angler's reel; a garden reel.

2. A machine on which yarn is wound and measured into lays and hanks, — for cotton or linen it is fifty-four inches in circuit; for worsted, thirty inches. *McElrath.*

3. (*Agric.*) A device consisting of radial arms with horizontal slats, connected with a harvesting machine, for holding the stalks of grain in position to be cut by the knives.

Reel oven, a baker's oven in which bread pans hang suspended from the arms of a kind of reel revolving on a horizontal axis. *Knight.*

Reel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. REELED* (rēid); *p. pr. & vb. n. REELING*.] 1. To roll. [*Obs.*]

And Sisyphus an huge round stone did reel. *Spenser.*

2. To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread.

Reel, *v. i.* [*Cf. Sw. rigla*. See 2d *REEL*.] 1. To incline, in walking, from one side to the other; to stagger. They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man. *Is. cvii. 27.*

He, with heavy fumes oppressed,
Reeled from the palace, and retired to rest. *Pope.*

The wagons reeling under the yellow sheaves. *Macaulay.*

2. To have a whirling sensation; to be giddy. In these lengthened vigils his brain often reeled. *Hawthorne.*

Reel, *n.* The act or motion of reeling or staggering; as, a drunken reel. *Shak.*

Re-election (-lĕk'shūn), *v. t.* To elect again; as, to reelect the former governor.

Re-election (-lĕk'shūn), *n.* Election a second time, or anew; as, the reelection of a former chief.

Reeler (rēl'ēr), *n.* 1. One who reels.

2. (*Zool.*) The grasshopper warbler; — so called from its note. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Re-el-i-g-ible (rē-ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Eligible again; capable of reelection; as, *re-eligible* to the same office.

Re-el-i-g-i-bil'i-ty (rē-ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Reem (rēm), *n.* [*Heb.*] (*Zool.*) The Hebrew name of a horned wild animal, probably the Urua.

Reem In King James's Version it is called *unicorn*; in the Revised Version, *wild ox*. *Job xxxix. 9.*

Reem, *v. t.* [*Cf. REAM* to make a hole in.] (*Naut.*) To open (the seams of a vessel's planking) for the purpose of calking them.

Reeming iron (*Naut.*), an iron chisel for reeming the seams of planks in calking ships.

Re-em-bar-k' (rē-ēm-bārk'), *v. t. & i.* To put, or go, on board a vessel again; to embark again.

Re-em-bar-ka-tion (rē-ēm-bārk-kā'shūn), *n.* A putting, or going, on board a vessel again.

Re-em-bod'y (rē-ēm-bōd'y), *v. t.* To embody again.

Re-em-brace (-brās'), *v. t.* To embrace again.

Re-em-merge (rē-ēm-merj'), *v. t.* To emerge again.

Re-em-er-gence (-merj'ens), *n.* Act of reemerging.

Re-em-act (rē-ēm-ākt'), *v. t.* To enact again.

Re-en-act-ion (-ākt'shūn), *n.* The act of reenacting; the state of being reenacted.

Re-en-act-ment (-ākt'ment), *n.* The enacting or passing of a law a second time; the renewal of a law.

Re-en-cour-age (-kūr'j'), *v. t.* To encourage again.

Re-en-dow (-dōw'), *v. t.* To endow again.

Re-en-force (-fōrs'), *v. t.* [*Prof. re + enforce*; cf. *F. renforcer*.] To strengthen with new force, assistance, material, or support; as, to *reinforce* an argument; to *reinforce* a garment; especially, to strengthen with additional troops, as an army or a fort, or with additional ships, as a fleet. [*Written also reinforce.*]

Re-en-force, *n.* (See *REINFORCE*, *n.*, and cf. *REINFORCE*, *REINFORCE*.) Something which reinforces or strengthens. Specifically: (a) That part of a cannon near the breech

which is thicker than the rest of the piece, so as better to resist the force of the exploding powder. See *Illustr.* of CANNON. (b) An additional thickness of canvas, cloth, or the like, around an eyelet, buttonhole, etc.

Re-en-force-ment (rē-ēm-fōrs'ment), *n.* 1. The act of reinforcing, or the state of being reinforced.

2. That which reinforces; additional force; especially, additional troops or force to augment the strength of an army, or ships to strengthen a navy or fleet.

Re-en-gage (-gāj'), *v. t. & i.* To engage a second time or again.

Re-en-gage-ment (-ment), *n.* A renewed or repeated engagement.

Re-en-grave (-grāv'), *v. t.* To engrave anew.

Re-en-joy (-jōi'), *v. t.* To enjoy anew. *Pope.*

Re-en-joy-ment (-ment), *n.* Renewed enjoyment.

Re-en-kind (-kīnd'), *v. t.* To enkindle again.

Re-en-list (-lĭst'), *v. t. & i.* To enlist again.

Re-en-list-ment (-ment), *n.* A renewed enlistment.

Re-en-slave (-slāv'), *v. t.* To enslave again.

Re-en-ter (rē-ēm-tēr), *v. t. & i.* 1. To enter again.

2. (*Engraving*) To cut deeper, as engraved lines on a plate of metal, when the engraving has not been deep enough, or the plate has become worn in printing.

Re-en-ter, *v. i.* To enter anew or again.

Re-entering angle, an angle of a polygon pointing inward, as *a*, in the cut. — **Re-entering polygon**, a polygon having one or more re-entering angles.

Re-en-ter-ing, *n.* (*Calico Print-ing*) The process of applying additional colors, by applications of printing blocks, to patterns already partly colored.

Re-en-throne (-thrōn'), *v. t.* To a Reentering Angle. enthrone again; to replace on a throne.

Re-en-throne-ment (-ment), *n.* A second enthroning.

Re-en-trance (rē-ēm-trāns), *n.* The act of entering again; reentry. *Hooker.*

Re-en-trant (-trant), *a.* Reentering; pointing or directed inward; as, a *reentrant* angle.

Re-en-try (-trĭ), *n.* 1. A second or new entry; as, a *reentry* into public life.

2. (*Law*) A resuming or retaking possession of what one has lately foregone; — applied especially to land; the entry by a lessor upon the premises leased, on failure of the tenant to pay rent or perform the covenants in the lease. *Burrill.*

Card of reentry (*Whist*), a card that by winning a trick will bring one the lead at an advanced period of the hand.

Re-er-ect (rē-ēr-ĕkt'), *v. t.* To erect again.

Reer-mouse (rē'r-mōus'), *n.* (*Zool.*) See *KEARMOUSE*.

Re-es-tab-lish (rē-ēs-tāb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To establish anew; to fix or confirm again; to restore; as, to *reestablish* a covenant; to *reestablish* health.

Re-es-tab-lish-er (-ēr), *n.* One who establishes again.

Re-es-tab-lish-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished. *Addison.*

Re-es-tate (-tāt'), *v. t.* To reestablish. [*Obs.*] *Wallis.*

Reeve (rēv), *n.* (*Zool.*) The female of the ruff.

Reeve, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. ROVE* (rōv); *p. pr. & vb. n. REEVING*.] [*Cf. D. reven*. See *REEF*, *n.* & *v. t.* (*Naut.*)] To pass, as the end of a rope, through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ringbolt, cringle, or the like.

Reeve, *n.* [*OE. recc*, *AS. gerefa*. Cf. *SHERIFF*.] An officer, steward, bailiff, or governor; — used chiefly in compounds; as, *shirereve*, now written *sheriff*; *portreeve*, etc. *Chaucer. Piers Plowman.*

Re-ex-am-i-na-ble (rē-ēgz-ām'ĭ-nā-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being reexamined or reconsidered. *Story.*

Re-ex-am-i-na-tion (-tĭ-nā'shūn), *n.* A repeated examination. See under *EXAMINATION*.

Re-ex-am-ine (-ĭn), *v. t.* To examine anew. *Hooker.*

Re-ex-change (rē-ēks-chānj'), *v. t.* To exchange anew; to reverse (a previous exchange).

Re-ex-change, *n.* 1. A renewed exchange; a reversal of an exchange.

2. (*Com.*) The expense chargeable on a bill of exchange or draft which has been dishonored in a foreign country, and returned to the country in which it was made or indorsed, and then taken up. *Bouvier.*

The rate of *reexchange* is regulated with respect to the drawer, at the course of exchange between the place where the bill of exchange was payable, and the place where it was drawn. *Walsh.*

Re-ex-hib-it (rē-ēgz-ĭb'ĭt or -ēks-ĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* To exhibit again.

Re-ex-pel (rē-ēks-pĕl'), *v. t.* To expel again.

Re-ex-pe-ri-ence (-pĕr'ĭ-ens), *n.* A renewed or repeated experience.

Re-ex-port (-pōrt'), *v. t.* To export again, as what has been imported.

Re-ex-port (rē-ēks-pōrt'), *n.* Any commodity reexported; — chiefly in the plural.

Re-ex-port-a-tion (-pōrt-kā'shūn), *n.* The act of reexporting, or of exporting an import. *A. Smith.*

Re-ex-pul-sion (rē-ēks-pŭl'shūn), *n.* Renewed or repeated expulsion. *Fuller.*

Reezed (rēzd), *a.* Grown rank; rancid; rusty. [*Obs.*] "Reezed bacon." *Marston.*

Re-fac-tion (rē-fākt'shūn), *n.* [*See REFLECTION*.] Recompense; atonement; retribution. [*Obs.*] *Honell.*

Re-far (rē-fār'), *v. t.* [*Cf. F. refaire* to do over again.] To go over again; to repeat. [*Obs.*]

To him therefore this wonder done *refar*. *Fairfax.*

Re-fash-ion (rē-fāsh'ĭn), *v. t.* To fashion anew; to form or mold into shape a second time. *MacKnight.*

Re-fash-ion-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of refashioning, or the state of being refashioned. [*R.*] *Leigh Hunt.*

Re-fas-tion (rē-fāst'ĭn), *v. t.* To fasten again.

Re-fect (rē-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [*L. refectus*, *p. p. of reficere*; *pref. re + facere* to make.] To restore after hunger or fatigue; to refresh. [*Archaic*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Re-fec-tion (rē-fĕk'shūn), *n.* [*L. refectio*; cf. *F. refectio*.] See *REFECTORY*. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a repast; a lunch.

[His] feeble spirit only felt *refection*. *Spenser.*

Those Attic nights, and those rejections of the gods. *Currant.*

Re-fec-tive (rē-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Refreshing; restoring.

Re-fec-tive, *n.* That which refreshes.

Re-fec-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl. REFECTORIES* (-rĭz). [*LL. refectorium*; cf. *F. refectoire*. See *REFECTOR*.] A room for refreshment; originally, a dining hall in monasteries or convents.

Sometimes pronounced rēf'ĕk-tō-rĭ, especially when signifying the eating room in monasteries.

Re-fel (rē-fĕl'), *v. t.* [*L. refellere*; *pref. re + fallere* to deceive.] To refute; to disprove; as, to *refel* the tricks of a sophist. [*Obs.*] *I. Watts.*

How he *refelled* me, and how I *refelled*. *Shak.*

Re-fer (rē-fēr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. REFERRED* (-fĕrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n. REFERRING*.] [*F. référer*, *L. referre*; *pref. re + ferre* to bear. See *BEAR* to carry.] 1. To carry or send back. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Hence: To send or direct away; to send or direct elsewhere, as for treatment, aid, information, decision, etc.; to make over, or pass over, to another; as, to *refer* a student to an author; to *refer* a beggar to an officer; to *refer* a bill to a committee; a court *refers* a matter of fact to a commissioner for investigation, or *refers* a question of law to a superior tribunal.

3. To place in or under by a mental or rational process; to assign to, as a class, a cause, a source, a motive, reason, or ground of explanation; as, he *referred* the phenomena to electrical disturbances.

To *refer* one's self, to have recourse; to betake one's self; to make application; to appeal. [*Obs.*]

I'll *refer* me to all things of sense. *Shak.*

Re-fer, *v. t.* 1. To have recourse; to apply; to appeal; to betake one's self; as, to *refer* to a dictionary.

In suits . . . it is good to *refer* to some friend of trust. *Bacon.*

2. To have relation or reference; to relate; to point; as, the figure *refers* to a footnote.

Of those places that *refer* to the shutting and opening the abyss, I take notice of that in Job. *J. Burnet.*

3. To carry the mind or thought; to direct attention; as, the preacher *referred* to the late election.

4. To direct inquiry for information or a guarantee of any kind, as in respect to one's integrity, capacity, pecuniary ability, and the like; as, I *referred* to his employer for the truth of his story.

Syn. — To allude; to advert; to suggest; to appeal. — **REFER**, **ALLUDE**, **ADVERT**. We *refer* to a thing by specifically and distinctly introducing it into our discourse. We *allude* to it by introducing it indirectly or indefinitely, as by something collaterally allied to it. We *advert* to it by turning off somewhat abruptly to consider it more at large. Thus *Macaulay refers* to the early condition of England at the opening of his history; he *alludes* to these statements from time to time; and *advert*s, in the progress of his work, to various circumstances of peculiar interest, on which for a time he dwells. "But to do good is . . . that that Solomon chiefly *refers* to in the text." *Sharp.* "This, I doubt not, was that artificial structure here *alluded* to." *J. Burnet.*

Now to the universal whole *adverted*.

We earth regard us of that whole a part. *Blackmore.*

Ref'er-a-ble (rēf'ēr-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being referred; or considered in relation to something else; as, a sign; as, a scible. [*Written also referrible.*]

It is a question among philosophers, whether all the attractions which obtain between bodies are *referable* to one general cause. *W. Nicholson.*

Ref'er-ee (-ē), *n.* One to whom a thing is referred; a person to whom a matter in dispute has been referred, in order that he may settle it.

Syn. — Judge; arbitrator; umpire. See *JUDGE*.

Ref'er-ence (rēf'ēr-ens), *n.* [*See REFEL*.] 1. The act of referring, or the state of being referred; as, *reference* to a chart for guidance; the *reference* of a question for decision; the *reference* of phenomena to causes; the *reference* of a plant to class or genus.

2. That which refers to something; a specific direction of the attention; as, a *reference* in a sermon to recent events; a *reference* in a textbook.

3. Relation; regard; respect.

Something that hath a *reference* to my state. *Shak.*

The Christian religion commands sobriety, temperance, and moderation, in *reference* to our appetites and passions. *Tillotson.*

[Her nature] lacked *reference* and adaptation to the world into which she was born. *Hawthorne.*

4. One who, or that which, is referred to. Specifically: (a) One of whom inquiries can be made as to the integrity, capacity, and the like, of another. (b) A work, or a passage in a work, to which one is referred.

5. (*Law*) (a) The act of submitting a matter in dispute to the judgment of one or more persons for decision. (b) (*Equity*) The process of sending any matter, for inquiry in a cause, to a master or other officer, in order that he may ascertain facts and report to the court.

6. Appeal. [*R.*] "Make your full *reference*." *Shak.*

Reference Bible, a Bible in which brief explanations, and references to parallel passages, are printed in the margin of the text.

Ref'er-on-da-ry (rēf'ēr-ōn-dā-rĭ), *n.* [*LL. referendarius*, *fr. L. referendus* to be referred, gerundive of *refere*; cf. *F. référendaire*. See *REFER*.] 1. One to whose decision a cause is referred; a referee. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. An officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions. "Referendaries, or masters of request." *Harmar.*

3. Formerly, an officer of state charged with the duty of procuring and dispatching diplomas and decrees.

Ref'er-en-tial (-shāl), *a.* Containing a reference; pointing to something out of itself; as, notes for *referential* use. — **Ref'er-en-tial-ly**, *adv.*

<

Re-ferment' (rē-fēr-mēnt'), v. t. & i. To ferment, or cause to ferment, again.

Re-fer-rer (rē-fēr-rēr), n. One who refers. *Blackmore.*
Re-fer-ris-ble (rē-fēr-rī-b'l), a. Referable. *Hallam.*
Re-figure (rē-fīg-ūr), v. t. To figure again. *Shak.*
Re-fill' (rē-fīl'), v. t. & i. To fill, or become full, again.
Re-find' (rē-fīnd'), v. t. To find again; to get or experience again. *Sandys.*

Re-fine' (rē-fīn'), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. **REFINED** (-fīnd'), p. pr. & vb. n. **REFINING**.] [*Prof. re- + fine* to make fine: cf. *F. raffiner*.] 1. To reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state; to free from impurities; to free from dross or alloy; to separate from extraneous matter; to purify; to defecate; as, to *refine* gold or silver; to *refine* iron; to *refine* wine or sugar.

I will bring the third part through the fire, and will refine them as silver is refined. *Zech. xiii. 9.*

2. To purify from what is gross, coarse, vulgar, inelegant, low, and the like; to make elegant or excellent; to polish; as, to *refine* the manners, the language, the style, the taste, the intellect, or the moral feelings.

The thoughts, and heart enlarges. *Milton.*

Syn. — To purify; clarify; polish; ennoble.
Re-fine', v. i. 1. To become pure; to be cleared of feculent matter.

So the pure, limpid stream, when foul with stains,
 Works itself clear, and, as it runs, refines. *Addison.*

2. To improve in accuracy, doliocacy, or excellence.

Chaucer refined on Boccaccio, and mended his stories. *Dryden.*
 But let a lord once own the happy lines,
 How the wit brightens! How the style refines! *Pope.*

3. To affect nicety or subtilty in thought or language. "He makes another paragraph about our refining in controversy." *Atterbury.*

Re-fined' (-fīnd'), a. Freed from impurities or alloy; purified; polished; cultured; delicate; as, *refined* gold; *refined* language; *refined* sentiments.

Refined wit who honored poetry with their pens. *Peacham.*

— **Re-fined-ly** (rē-fīnd-lī), adv. — **Re-fine-ness**, n.

Re-fine-ment (rē-fīn-mēnt), n. [*Cf. F. raffinement*.] 1. The act of refining, or the state of being refined; as, the *refinement* of metals; *refinement* of ideas.

The more bodies are of kin to spirit in subtilty and refinement, the more diffusive are they. *Norris.*

From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equaled its refinements. *Swift.*

2. That which is refined, elaborated, or polished to excess; an affected subtilty; as, *refinements* of logic. "The refinements of irregular cunning." *Rogers.*

Syn. — Purification; polish; politeness; gentility; elegance; cultivation; civilization.

Re-fin'er (-fīn-ēr), n. One who, or that which, refines.

Re-fin'er-y (-y), n.; pl. **REFINERIES** (-iz). [*Cf. F. raffinerie*.] 1. The building and apparatus for refining or purifying, esp. metals and sugar.

2. A furnace in which cast iron is refined by the action of a blast on the molten metal.

Re-fit' (rē-fīt'), v. t. 1. To fit or prepare for use again; to repair; to restore after damage or decay; as, to *refit* a garment; to *refit* ships of war.

2. To fit out or supply a second time.

Re-fit', v. t. To obtain repairs or supplies; as, the fleet returned to *refit*.

Re-fit-ment (-mēnt), n. The act of refitting, or the state of being refitted.

Re-fix' (rē-fīks'), v. t. To fix again or anew; to establish anew. *Fuller.*

Re-flame' (rē-flām'), v. t. To kindle again into flame.

Re-lect' (rē-lēkt'), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. **REFLECTED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **REFLECTING**.] [*L. reflectere, reflexum*; pref. *re-* + *flexere* to bend or turn. See **REFLEXIBLE**, and cf. **REFLEX**, v.] 1. To bend back; to give a backward turn to; to throw back; especially, to cause to return after striking upon any surface; as, a mirror *reflects* rays of light; polished metals *reflect* heat.

Let me mind the reader to reflect his eye on our quotations. *Fuller.*

Bodies close together reflect their own color. *Dryden.*

2. To give back an image or likeness of; to mirror.

Nature is the glass reflecting God,
 As by the sea reflected is the sun. *Young.*

Re-lect', v. t. 1. To throw back light, heat, or the like; to return rays or beams.

2. To be sent back; to rebound as from a surface; to revert; to return.

Whose virtues will, I hope,
 Reflect on Rome, as Titan's rays on earth. *Shak.*

3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon anything; to contemplate. Specifically: To attend earnestly to what passes within the mind; to attend to the facts or phenomena of consciousness; to use attention or earnest thought; to meditate; especially, to think in relation to moral truth or rules.

We can not be said to reflect upon any external object, except so far as that object, as being previously received, and its image become part and parcel of our intellectual furniture. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

All men are conscious of the operations of their own minds, at all times, while they are awake, but there are few who reflect upon them, or make them objects of thought. *Reid.*

As I much reflected, much I mourned. *Prior.*

4. To cast reproach; to cause censure or dishonor.

Errors of wives reflect on husbands still. *Dryden.*

Neither do I reflect in the least upon the memory of his late majesty. *Swift.*

Syn. — To consider; think; cogitate; meditate; contemplate; ponder; muse; ruminate.

Re-lect-ed, a. 1. Thrown back after striking a surface; as, *reflected* light, heat, sound, etc.

2. Hence: Not one's own; received from another; as, his glory was *reflected* glory.

3. Bent backward or outward; reflexed.

Re-lect-ent (rē-lēkt-ent), a. [*L. reflectens*, p. pr. of *reflectere*. See **REFLECT**.] 1. Bending or flying back; reflected. "The ray descending, and the ray *reflectent* flying with so great a speed." *Sir K. Digby.*

2. Reflecting; as, a *reflectent* body. *Sir K. Digby.*

Re-lect'ible (-līb'l), a. Capable of being reflected, or thrown back; reflexible.

Re-lect'ing, a. 1. Throwing back light, heat, etc., as a mirror or other surface.

2. Given to reflection or serious consideration; reflective; contemplative; as, a *reflecting* mind.

Reflecting circle, an astronomical instrument for measuring angles, like the sextant or Hadley's quadrant, by the reflection of light from two plane mirrors which it carries, and differing from the sextant chiefly in having an entire circle.

— **Reflecting galvanometer**, a galvanometer in which the deflections of the needle are read by means of a mirror attached to it, which reflects a ray of light or the image of a scale; — called also *mirror galvanometer*. — **Reflecting goniometer**. See under **GNOMONICS**. — **Reflecting telescope**. See under **TELESCOPE**.

Re-lect'ing-ly, adv. With reflection; also, with censure; reproachfully. *Swift.*

Re-lection (rē-lēk-shūn), n. [*L. relectio*; cf. *F. rélection*. See **REFLECT**.] [*Written also relection*.] 1. The act of reflecting, or turning or sending back, or the state of being reflected. Specifically: (a) The return of rays, beams, sound, or the like, from a surface. See **Angle of reflection**, below.

The eye sees not itself,
 But by reflection, by some other things. *Shak.*

(b) The reverting of the mind to that which has already occupied it; continued consideration; meditation; contemplation; hence, also, that operation or power of the mind by which it is conscious of its own acts or states; the capacity for judging rationally, especially in view of a moral rule or standard.

By reflection, . . . I would be understood to mean, that notice which the mind takes of its own operations, and the manner of them, by reason whereof there come to be ideas of these operations in the understanding. *Locke.*

This delight grows and improves under thought and reflection. *South.*

2. Shining; brightness, as of the sun. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. That which is produced by reflection. Specifically: (a) An image given back from a reflecting surface; a reflected counterpart.

As the sun in water we can bear,
 Yet not the sun, but his reflection, there. *Dryden.*

(b) A part reflected, or turned back, at an angle; as, the *reflection* of a membrane. (c) Result of meditation; thought or opinion after attentive consideration or contemplation; especially, thoughts suggested by truth.

Job's reflections on his once flourishing estate did at the same time afflict and encourage him. *Atterbury.*

4. Censure; reproach cast.

He died; and oh! may no reflection shed
 Its poisonous venom on the royal dead. *Prior.*

5. (Physiol.) The transference of an excitement from one nerve fiber to another by means of the nerve cells, as in reflex action. See **Reflex action**, under **REFLEX**.

Angle of reflection, the angle which anything, as a ray of light, on leaving a reflecting surface, makes with the perpendicular to the surface. — **Angle of total reflection**. (*Opt.*) Same as **Critical angle**, under **CRITICAL**.

Syn. — Meditation; contemplation; rumination; cogitation; consideration; musing; thinking.

Re-lect'ive (rē-lēkt'iv), a. [*Cf. F. rélectif*. Cf. **REFLEXIVE**.] 1. Throwing back images; as, a *reflective* mirror.

In the reflective stream the sighing bride,
 Viewing her charms. *Prior.*

2. Capable of exercising thought or judgment; as, *reflective* reason.

His perceptive and reflective faculties . . . thus acquired a peculiar and extraordinary development. *Motley.*

3. Addicted to introspective or meditative habits; as, a *reflective* person.

4. (Gram.) Reflexive; reciprocal.

— **Re-lect'ive-ly**, adv. — **Re-lect'ive-ness**, n. "Reflectiveness of manner." *J. C. Shairp.*

Re-lect'or (-ēr), n. [*Cf. F. rélecteur*.] 1. One who, or that which, reflects.

2. (Physic.) (a) Something having a polished surface for reflecting light or heat, as a mirror, a speculum, etc. (b) A reflecting telescope. (c) A device for reflecting sound.

Re-lex (rē-lēks), a. [*L. reflexus*, p. p. of *reflectere*; cf. *F. réflexe*. See **REFLECT**.] 1. Directed back; attended by reflection; retroactive; introspective.

The reflex act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Produced in reaction, in resistance, or in return.

3. (Physiol.) Of, pertaining to, or produced by, stimulus or excitation without the necessary intervention of consciousness.

Reflex action (Physiol.), any action performed involuntarily in consequence of an impulse or impression transmitted along afferent nerves to a nerve center, from which it is reflected to an efferent nerve, and so calls into action certain muscles, organs, or cells. — **Reflex nerve** (Physiol.), an excitatory nerve. See **EXCITORY-NERVE**.

Re-flex (rē-flēks; formerly *rē-flēks*), n. [*L. reflexus* a bending back. See **REFLECT**.] 1. Reflection; the light reflected from an illuminated surface to one in shade.

Yon gray is not the morning's eye,
 'Tis but the pale reflect of Cynthia's brow. *Shak.*

On the depths of death there swims
 The reflex of a human face. *Tennyson.*



Reflecting Circle.

2. (Physiol.) An involuntary movement produced by reflex action.

Patellar reflex. See **Knee jerk**, under **KNEE**.

Re-flex' (rē-flēks'), v. t. [*L. reflexus*, p. p. of *reflectere*. See **REFLECT**.] 1. To reflect. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To bend back; to turn back. *J. Gregory.*

Re-flex-ed' (rē-flēkt'), a. Bent backward or outward.

Re-flex'ile (rē-flēks'ī-lī), n. [*Cf. F. réflexibilité*.] The quality or capability of being reflexible; as, the *reflexibility* of the rays of light. *Sir I. Newton.*

Re-flex'ible (rē-flēks'ī-b'l), a. [*Cf. F. réflexible*.] Capable of being reflected, or thrown back.

The light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and reflexible. *Cheyne.*

Re-flex'ion (-shūn), n. See **REFLECTION**. *Chaucer.*

Re-flex'ity (rē-flēks'ī-tī), n. The state or condition of being reflected. [*R.*]

Re-flex'ive (-iv), a. 1. [*Cf. F. réflexif*.] Bending or turned backward; reflective; having respect to something past.

Assurance reflexive can not be a divine faith. *Hammond.*

2. Implying censure. [*Obs.*] "What man does not resent an ugly reflexive word?" *South.*

3. (Gram.) Having for its direct object a pronoun which refers to the agent or subject as its antecedent; — said of certain verbs; as, the witness *perjured* himself; I *bethought* myself. Applied also to pronouns of this class; reciprocal; reflexive.

— **Re-flex'ive-ly**, adv. — **Re-flex'ive-ness**, n.

Re-flex'ly, adv. In a reflex manner; reflectively.

Re-flow' (rē-flō'), v. t. To flow back; to ebb. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Re-flow-er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

Re-flow'er (rē-flō-ūr), v. t. & i. To flower, or cause to flower, again. *Sylvester.*

vicious or corrupt; as, the *reformation of manners*; *reformation of the age*; *reformation of abuses*.

Satire lashes vice into reformation. Dryden.

2. Specifically (*Eccles. Hist.*), the important religious movement commenced by Luther early in the sixteenth century, which resulted in the formation of the various Protestant churches.

Syn.—Reform; amendment; correction; rectification. — **REFORMATION, REFORM.** *Reformation* is a more thorough and comprehensive change than *reform*. It is applied to subjects that are more important, and results in changes which are more lasting. A *reformation* involves, and is followed by, many particular reforms. "The pagan converts mention this great *reformation* of those who had been the greatest sinners, with that sudden and surprising change which the Christian religion made in the lives of the most profligate." Addison. "A variety of schemes, founded in visionary and impracticable ideas of reform, were suddenly produced." Pitt.

Re-form-a-tion (rē-fōr-mā'shūn), *n.* The act of forming anew; a second forming in order; as, the *reformation of a column of troops* into a hollow square.

Re-form-a-tive (rē-fōr-mā-tīv), *a.* Forming again; having the quality of renewing form; reformatory. *Good.*

Re-form-a-to-ry (tō-rī), *a.* Tending to produce reformation; reformatory.

Re-form-a-to-ry, n. *pl.* -ries (-rīz). An institution for promoting the reformation of offenders.

Magistrates may send juvenile offenders to reformatories instead of to prisons. Eng. Cyc.

Re-formed (rē-fōrmd'), *a.* 1. Corrected; amended; restored to purity or excellence; said, specifically, of the whole body of Protestant churches originating in the Reformation. Also, in a more restricted sense, of those who separated from Luther on the doctrine of consubstantiation, etc., and carried the Reformation, as they claimed, to a higher point. The Protestant churches founded by them in Switzerland, France, Holland, and part of Germany, were called the *Reformed churches*. The town was one of the strongholds of the *Reformed faith*.

2. Amended in character and life; as, a *reformed gambler* or drunkard.

3. (*Mil.*) Retained in service on half or full pay after the disbandment of the company or troop; — said of an officer. [Eng.]

Re-form'er (rē-fōrm'ēr), *n.* 1. One who effects a reformation or amendment; one who labors for, or urges, reform; as, a *reformer of manners*, or of abuses.

2. (*Eccles. Hist.*) One of those who commenced the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century, as Luther, Melancthon, Zwingli, and Calvin.

Re-form'ist, n. [Cf. F. *réformiste*.] A reformer.

Re-form'ly, adv. In the manner of a reform; for the purpose of reform. [Obs.] Milton.

Re-for-ti-fi-ca-tion (rē-fōr-tī-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* A fortifying anew, or a second time. Mitford.

Re-for-ti-ty (rē-fōr-tī-tī), *v. t.* To fortify anew.

Re-for-tion (rē-fōsh'ūn), *n.* [L. *refortere*, *refortum*, to dig up again. See Fosse.] The act of digging up again. [Obs.] Bp. Hall.

Re-found' (rē-found'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *found* to cast: cf. F. *refondre*. Cf. REFUND.] 1. To found or cast anew. "Ancient bells *re-founded*." T. Warton.

2. To found or establish again; to reestablish.

Re-found', imp. & p. p. of REFOUND, *v. t.*

Re-found'er (ēr), *n.* One who refoinds.

Re-fract' (rē-frākt'), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. REFRACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFRACTING.] [L. *refractere*, *refractus*, p. p. of *refringere*; pref. *re-* + *refringere* to break: cf. F. *réfracter*. See FRACTURE, and cf. REFRAIN, *n.*] 1. To bend sharply and abruptly back; to break off.

2. To break the natural course of, as rays of light or heat, when passing from one transparent medium to another of different density; to cause to deviate from a direct course by an action distinct from reflection; as, a dense medium *refracts* the rays of light as they pass into it from a rare medium.

Re-fract'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being refracted.

Re-fract'ed, a. 1. (*Bot. & Zool.*) Bent backward angularly, as if half-broken; as, a *refracted stem* or leaf.

2. Turned from a direct course by refraction; as, *refracted rays of light*.

Re-fract'ing, a. Serving or tending to refract; as, a *refracting medium*.

Refracting angle of a prism (*Opt.*), the angle of a triangular prism included between the two sides through which the refracted beam passes in the decomposition of light. — **Refracting telescope.** (*Opt.*) See under TELESCOPE.

Re-frac-tion (rē-frākt'shūn), *n.* [F. *réfraction*.] 1. The act of refracting, or the state of being refracted.

2. The change in the direction of a ray of light, heat, or the like, when it enters obliquely a medium of a different density from that through which it has previously moved.

Refraction out of the rarer medium into the denser, is made towards the perpendicular. Sir I. Newton.

3. (*Astron.*) (a) The change in the direction of a ray of light, and, consequently, in the apparent position of a heavenly body from which it emanates, arising from its passage through the earth's atmosphere; — hence distinguished as *atmospheric refraction*, or *astronomical refraction*. (b) The correction which is

to be deducted from the apparent altitude of a heavenly body on account of atmospheric refraction, in order to obtain the true altitude.

Angle of refraction (*Opt.*), the angle which a refracted ray makes with the perpendicular to the surface separating the two media traversed by the ray. — **General refraction** (*Opt.*), the refraction of a ray of light into an infinite number of rays, forming a hollow cone. This occurs when a ray of light is passed through crystals of some substances, under certain circumstances. Conical refraction is of two kinds: *external conical refraction*, in which the ray issues from the crystal in the form of a cone, the vertex of which is at the point of emergence; and *internal conical refraction*, in which the ray is changed into the form of a cone on entering the crystal, from which it issues in the form of a hollow cylinder. This singular phenomenon was first discovered by Sir W. R. Hamilton by mathematical reasoning alone, unaided by experiment. — **Differential refraction** (*Astron.*), the change of the apparent place of one object relative to a second object near it, due to refraction; also, the correction required to be made to the observed relative places of the two bodies. — **Double refraction** (*Opt.*), the refraction of light in two directions, which produces two distinct images. The power of double refraction is possessed by all crystals except those of the isometric system. A uniaxial crystal is said to be of the *rhombic* (like quartz), or *optically negative* (like calcite), or to have *positive*, or *negative*, double refraction, according as the optic axis is the axis of least or greatest elasticity for light; a biaxial crystal is similarly designated when the same relation holds for the acute bisectrix. — **Index of refraction.** See under INDEX. — **Refraction circle** (*Opt.*), an instrument provided with a graduated circle for the measurement of refraction. — **Refraction of latitude, longitude, declination, right ascension, etc.**, the change in the apparent latitude, longitude, etc., of a heavenly body, due to the effect of atmospheric refraction. — **Terrestrial refraction**, the change in the apparent altitude of a distant point on or near the earth's surface, as the top of a mountain, arising from the passage of light from it to the eye through atmospheric strata of varying density.

Re-fract'ive (rē-frākt'iv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réfractif*. See REFRACT.] Serving or having power to refract, or turn from a direct course; pertaining to refraction; as, *refractive surfaces*; *refractive powers*.

Refractive index (*Opt.*) See *Index of refraction*, under INDEX. — **Absolute refractive index** (*Opt.*), the index of refraction of a substance when the ray passes into it from a vacuum. — **Relative refractive index** (of two media) (*Opt.*), the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction for a ray passing out of one of the media into the other.

Re-fract'ive-ness, n. The quality or condition of being refractive.

Re-frac-tion'e-ter (rē-frākt'ōn'ē-tēr), *n.* [Refraction + *-meter*.] (*Opt.*) A contrivance for exhibiting and measuring the refraction of light.

Re-fract'or (rē-frākt'ēr), *n.* Anything that refracts; specifically: (*Opt.*) A refracting telescope, in which the image to be viewed is formed by the refraction of light in passing through a convex lens.

Re-fract'o-ri-ly (rē-frākt'ō-rī-lī), *adv.* In a refractory manner; perversely; obstinately.

Re-fract'o-ri-ness, n. The quality or condition of being refractory.

Re-fract'or-ry (rī), *a.* [L. *refractorius*, fr. *refringere*: cf. F. *réfractoire*. See REFRACT.] 1. Obstinate in disobedience; contumacious; stubborn; unmanageable; as, a *refractory child*; a *refractory beast*.

Raging appetites that are Most disobedient and refractory. Shaks.

2. Resisting ordinary treatment; difficult of fusion, reduction, or the like; — said especially of metals and the like, which do not readily yield to heat, or to the hammer; as, a *refractory ore*.

Syn. — Perverse; contumacious; unruly; stubborn; obstinate; unyielding; ungovernable; unmanageable.

Re-frac-to-ry, n. 1. A refractory person. Bp. Hall.

2. Refractoriness. [Obs.] Jer. Taylor.

3. (*Pottery*) A piece of ware covered with a vaporable flux and placed in a kiln, to communicate a glaze to the other articles. Knight.

Re-frac-ture (rē-frākt'tūr; 135), *n.* (*Surg.*) A second breaking (as of a badly set bone) by the surgeon.

Re-frac-ture, v. t. (*Surg.*) To break again, as a bone.

Re-frac-tu-ry (rē-frākt'ū-rī), *a.* [LL. *refragabilis*, fr. L. *refragari* to oppose.] Capable of being refuted; refutable. [R.] — **Re-frac-tu-ry-ness, n.** [R.] — **Re-frac-tu-ry-ty** (-bilitē), *n.* [R.]

Re-frac-tu-ry (-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *refragatus*, p. p. of *refragor*.] To oppose. [R.]

Re-frain' (rē-frān'), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. REFRAINED (-frānd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFRAINING.] [OE. *refreinen*, OF. *refreuer*, F. *refrénir*, fr. L. *refrenare*; influenced by OF. *refraindre* to restrain, moderate, fr. LL. *refrangere*, fr. L. *refringere* to break up, break (see REFRACT). L. *refrenare* is fr. pref. *re-* back + *frenum* bridle; cf. Skr. *dhṛ* to hold.] 1. To hold back; to restrain; to keep within prescribed bounds; to curb; to govern.

His reason refraineth not his foul delight or talent. Chaucer.

Refrain thy foot from their path. Prov. i. 15.

2. To abstain from. [Obs.]

Who, requiring a remedy for his gout, received no other counsel than to refrain cold drink. Sir T. Browne.

Re-frain', v. t. To keep one's self from action or interference; to hold aloof; to forbear; to abstain.

Refrain from these men, and let them alone. Acts v. 38.

They refrained therefrom [eating flesh] some time after. Sir T. Browne.

Syn. — To hold back; to forbear; abstain; withhold.

Re-frain', n. [F. *refrain*, fr. OF. *refraindre*; cf. Pr. *refranhas* a refrain, *refranher* to repeat. See REFRACT, REFRAIN, *v.*] The burden of a song; a phrase or verse which recurs at the end of each of the separate stanzas or divisions of a poetic composition.

We hear the wild refrain. Whittier.

Re-frain', n. [F. *refrain*, fr. OF. *refraindre*; cf. Pr. *refranhas* a refrain, *refranher* to repeat. See REFRACT, REFRAIN, *v.*] The burden of a song; a phrase or verse which recurs at the end of each of the separate stanzas or divisions of a poetic composition.

We hear the wild refrain. Whittier.

Re-frain', n. [F. *refrain*, fr. OF. *refraindre*; cf. Pr. *refranhas* a refrain, *refranher* to repeat. See REFRACT, REFRAIN, *v.*] The burden of a song; a phrase or verse which recurs at the end of each of the separate stanzas or divisions of a poetic composition.

We hear the wild refrain. Whittier.

Re-frain'er (rē-frān'ēr), *n.* One who refrains.

Re-frain'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of refraining. [R.]

Re-frame' (rē-frām'), *v. t.* To frame again or anew.

Re-fran-gi-bil'i-ty (rē-frān-gī-bī-lī-tī), *n.* [Cf. F. *réfrangibilité*.] The quality of being refrangible.

Re-fran-gi-ble (-frān-gī-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *réfrangible*. See REFRACT.] Capable of being refracted, or turned out of a direct course, in passing from one medium to another, as rays of light. — **Re-fran-gi-ble-ness, n.**

Re-fré-na-tion (rē-frē-nā'shūn), *n.* [L. *refrenatio*. See REFRAIN, *v. t.*] The act of restraining. [Obs.]

Re-fresh' (rē-frēsh'), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. REFRESHED (-frēsh't); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFRESHING.] [OE. *refreschen*, OF. *refreschir* (cf. OF. *rafrachir*, *rafrachir*, F. *rafraichir*); pref. *re-* + *fresh*, F. *fraîs*. See FRESH, *a.*] 1. To make fresh again; to restore strength, spirit, animation, or the like, to; to relieve from fatigue or depression; to reinvigorate; to enliven anew; to reanimate; as, sleep *refreshes* the body and the mind. Chaucer.

For they have refreshed my spirit and yours. 1 Cor. xvi. 18.

And labor shall refresh itself with hope. Shaks.

2. To make as if new; to repair; to restore.

The rest refresh the scaly snakes that fold The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold. Dryden.

To refresh the memory, to quicken or strengthen it, as by a reference, review, memorandum, or suggestion.

Syn. — To cool; refrigerate; invigorate; revive; reanimate; renovate; renew; restore; recreate; enliven; cheer.

Re-fresh', n. The act of refreshing. [Obs.] Daniel.

Re-fresh'er (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, refreshes.

2. (*Law*) An extra fee paid to counsel in a case that has been adjourned from one term to another, or that is unusually protracted.

Ten guineas a day is the highest *refresher* which a counsel can charge. London Truth.

Re-fresh'ful (-ful), *a.* Full of power to refresh; refreshing. — **Re-fresh'ful-ly, adv.**

Re-fresh'ing, a. Reviving; reanimating. — **Re-fresh'ing-ly, adv.** — **Re-fresh'ing-ness, n.**

Re-fresh'ment (-ment), *n.* [Cf. OF. *refreschissement*, F. *rafraichissement*.] 1. The act of refreshing, or the state of being refreshed; restoration of strength, spirit, vigor, or liveliness; relief after suffering; new life or animation after depression.

2. That which refreshes; means of restoration or reanimation; especially, an article of food or drink.

Re-fret' (rē-frēt'), *n.* [OF. *refret*, L. *refractus*, p. p. See REFRAIN, *n.*, REFRACT.] Refrain. [Obs.] Bunley.

Re-freyd' (rē-frād'), *v. t.* [OF. *refreidier*.] To chill; to cool. [Obs.]

Refreshed by sickness . . . or by cold drinks. Chaucer.

Re-fric-a-tion (rē-frī-kā'shūn), *n.* [L. *refricare* to rub again.] A rubbing up afresh; a brightening. [Obs.]

A continual refraction of the memory. H. Hall.

Re-frig'er-ant (rē-frī-jēr-ant), *a.* [L. *refrigerans*, p. pr. of *refrigerare*: cf. F. *réfrigérant*. See REFRIGERATE.] Cooling; allaying heat or fever. Bacon.

Re-frig'er-ant, n. That which makes to be cool or cold; specifically, a medicine or an application for allaying fever, or the symptoms of fever; — used also figuratively. Holland. "A *refrigerant* to passion." Blair.

Re-frig'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. REFRI-GERATED (-āt'ed); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFRI-GERATING.] [L. *refrigeratus*, p. p. of *refrigerare*; pref. *re-* + *frigere* to make cool, fr. *frigus*, *frigoris*, coolness. See FRI- GID.] To cause to become cool; to make or keep cool or cool.

Re-frig'er-a-tion (-ā'shūn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réfrigération*, L. *refrigeratio*.] The act or process of refrigerating or cooling, or the state of being cooled.

Re-frig'er-a-tive (rē-frī-jēr-ā-tīv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réfrigé- ratif*.] Cooling; allaying heat. — *n.* A refrigerant.

Crazed brains should come under a refrigerative treatment. I. Taylor.

Re-frig'er-a-tor (-tōr), *n.* That which refrigerates or makes cool; that which keeps cool. Specifically: (a) A box or room for keeping food or other articles cool, usually by means of ice. (b) An apparatus for rapidly cooling heated liquids or vapors, connected with a still, etc.

Refrigerator car (*Railroad*), a freight car constructed as a refrigerator, for the transportation of fresh meats, fish, etc., in a temperature kept cool by ice.

Re-frig'er-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rī), *a.* [L. *refrigeratorius*.] Mitigating heat; cooling.

Re-frig'er-a-to-ry, n. *pl.* -ries (-rīz). [Cf. F. *réfrigeratoire*.] That which refrigerates or cools. Specifically: (a) In distillation, a vessel filled with cold water, surrounding the worm, the vapor in which is thereby condensed. (b) The chamber, or tank, in which ice is formed, in an ice machine.

Re-frig'er-i-um (rē-frī-jēr-ī-ūm), *n.* [L.] Cooling refreshment; refrigeration. [Obs.] South.

Re-frin-gen-cy (rē-frīn-jen-sī), *n.* The power possessed by a substance to refract a ray; as, different substances have different *refringencies*. Nichol.

Re-frin-gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *refringens*, p. pr. of *refringere*. See REFRACT.] Pertaining to, or possessing, refringency; refractive; refracting; as, a *refringent prism* of spar.

Reft (rēft), *imp. & p. p.* of REAVE. Bereft.

Reft of thy sons, and thy foes forlorn. Heber.

Reft, n. A chink; a rift. See RIFT.

Re-fuge (rēfūj), *n.* [F. *refuge*, L. *refugium*, fr. *refugere* to flee back; pref. *re-* + *fugere*. See FUGITIVE.] 1. Shelter or protection from danger or distress.

Rocks, dens, and caves! But I in none of these. Milton.

We might have a strong consolation, who have fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us. Heb. vi. 18.

2. That which shelters or protects from danger, or

from distress or calamity; a stronghold which protects by its strength, or a sanctuary which secures safety by its sacredness; a place inaccessible to an enemy.

The high hills are a *refuge* for the wild goats. Ps. civ. 18. The Lord also will be a *refuge* for the oppressed. Ps. ix. 9.

3. An expedient to secure protection or defense; a device or contrivance.

Their latest *refuge*

Was to send him.

Light must be supplied, among graceful *refuges*, by terracing any story in danger of darkness. Sir H. Wotton.

Cities of refuge (*Jewish Antiq.*), certain cities appointed as places of safe refuge for persons who had committed homicide without design. Of these there were three on each side of Jordan. Josh. xx. — House of refuge, a charitable institution for giving shelter and protection to the homeless, destitute, or tempted.

Syn. — Shelter; asylum; retreat; covert.

Refuge (rĕf'j), v. t. To shelter; to protect. [Obs.] **Ref-u-goe'** (rĕf'j-ō'), n. [F. *refugie*, fr. *se réfugier* to take refuge. See *REFUGEE*, n.] 1. One who flees to a shelter, or place of safety.

2. Especially, one who, in times of persecution or political commotion, flees to a foreign power or country for safety; as, the French *refugees* who left France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

Reful-gence (rĕ-fūljens), n. [L. *refulgentia*. See *REFULGENT*.] The quality of being refulgent; brilliancy; splendor; radiance.

Reful-gent (rĕ-fūljent), a. [L. *refulgens*, p. pr. of *refulgere* to flash back, to shine bright; pref. *re-* + *fulgere* to shine. See *FULGENT*.] Casting a bright light; radiant; brilliant; resplendent; shining; splendid; as, *refulgent* beams. — **Reful-gent-ly**, adv.

So conspicuous and *refulgent* a truth. Boyle.

Re-fund' (rĕ-fund'), v. t. [Pref. *re-* + *fund*.] To fund again or anew; to replace (a fund or loan) by a new fund; as, to *re-fund* a railroad loan.

Re-fund' (rĕ-fund'), v. t. [L. *refundere*; pref. *re-* + *fundere* to pour; cf. F. *refondre*, *refonder*. See *FUSE* to melt, and cf. *REFOUND* to cast again, 1st *REFUSE*.] 1. To pour back. [R. & Obs.]

Were the humors of the eye tintured with any color, they would *refund* that color upon the object. Ray.

2. To give back; to repay; to restore.

A governor, that had pillaged the people, was... sentenced to *refund* what he had wrongfully taken. L'Estrange.

3. To supply again with funds; to reimburse. [Obs.]

Re-fund'er (-ēr), n. One who refunds.

Re-fund-ment (-ment), n. The act of refunding; also, that which is refunded. [R.]

Re-fur-bish (rĕ-fŭr'bish), v. t. To furnish anew.

Re-fur-nish (-nish), v. t. To furnish again.

Re-fur-nish-ment (-ment), n. The act of furnishing, or state of being furnished.

The *refurnishment* was in a style richer than before. L. Wallace.

Re-fus-a-ble (rĕ-fūz-ā-b'l), a. [Cf. F. *refusable*. See *REFUSE*.] Capable of being refused; admitting of refusal.

Re-fus-al (-al), n. 1. The act of refusing; denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance.

Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels, On my *refusal*, to distress me more? Milton.

2. The right of taking in preference to others; the choice of taking or refusing; option; as, to give one the *refusal* of a farm; to have the *refusal* of an employment.

Re-fuse' (rĕ-fūz'), v. t. [imp. & p. *REFUSED* (-fūz'd); p. pr. & vb. n. *REFUSING*.] [F. *refuser*, either from (assumed) LL. *refusare* to refuse, v. freq. of L. *refundere* to pour back, give back, restore (see *REFOUND* to repay), or fr. L. *refusare* to decline, refuse (cf. ACCUSE, RUSE), influenced by L. *refutare* to drive back, repel, refute. Cf. *REFUTE*.] 1. To deny, as a request, demand, invitation, or command; to decline to do or grant.

That never yet *refused* your best. Chaucer.

2. (Mil.) To throw back, or cause to keep back (as the center, a wing, or a flank), out of the regular alignment when troops are about to engage the enemy; as, to *refuse* the right wing while the left wing attacks.

3. To decline to accept; to reject; to deny the request or petition of; as, to *refuse* a suitor.

The cunning workman never doth *refuse* The meanest tool that he may chance to use. Herbert.

4. To disown. [Obs.] "Refuse thy name." Shak.

Re-fuse', v. t. To deny compliance; not to comply.

Too proud to ask, too humble to *refuse*. Garth.

Re-fuse', n. Refusal. [Obs.] **Re-fuse'** (rĕf'j), n. [F. *refus* refusal, also, that which is refused. See *REFUSE* to deny.] That which is refused or rejected as useless; waste or worthless matter.

Syn. — Dregs; sediment; scum; recrement; dross.

Re-fuse', a. Refused; rejected; hence, left as unworthy of acceptance; of no value; worthless.

Everything that was vile and *refuse*, that they destroyed utterly. Sam. xv. 9.

Re-fus'er (rĕ-fūz'ēr), n. One who refuses or rejects.

Re-fu-sion (rĕ-fūzh'n), n. [Pref. *re-* + *fusio*.] 1. New or repeated melting, as of metals.

2. Restoration. "This doctrine of the *refusion* of the soul." Bp. Warburton.

Ref-ut (rĕf'yt), n. [OF. *refuite*.] Refuge. "Thou haven of *refut*." [Obs.] Chaucer.

Re-fut-a-bil-i-ty (rĕ-fūt-ā-b'il-i-tē), n. The quality of being refutable.

Re-fut-a-ble (rĕ-fūt-ā-b'l; 277), a. [Cf. F. *refutable*.] Admitting of being refuted or disproved; capable of being proved false or erroneous.

Re-fut'al (rĕ-fūt'al), n. Act of refuting; refutation.

Re-fu-tation (rĕf'ū-tāsh'n), n. [L. *refutatio*; cf. F. *refutation*.] The act or process of refuting or disproving,

or the state of being refuted; proof of falsehood or error; the overthrowing of an argument, opinion, testimony, doctrine, or theory, by argument or countervailing proof.

Some of his blunders seem rather to deserve a flogging than a *refutation*. Macaulay.

Re-fut-a-to-ry (rĕ-fūt-ā-tō-rē), a. [L. *refutatorius*; cf. F. *refutatoire*.] Tending to refute; refuting.

Re-fute' (rĕ-fūt'), v. t. [imp. & p. *REFUTED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *REFUTING*.] [F. *refuter*, L. *refutare* to repel, refute. Cf. CONFUTE, REFUSE to deny.] To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence, or countervailing proof; to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; as, to *refute* arguments; to *refute* testimony; to *refute* opinions or theories; to *refute* a disputant.

There were so many witnesses in these two miracles that it is impossible to *refute* such misstatements. Addison.

Syn. — To confute; disprove. See CONFUTE.

Re-fut'er (-fūt'ēr), n. One who, or that which, refutes.

Re-gain' (rĕ-gān'), v. t. [Pref. *re-* + *gain*; cf. F. *regagner*.] To gain anew; to get again; to recover, as what has escaped or been lost; to reach again.

Syn. — To recover; recobtain; repossess; retrieve.

Re-gal (rĕ-gal), a. [L. *regalis*, fr. *rex*, *regis*, a king. See ROYAL, and cf. RAJAH, REALM, REGALIA.] Of or pertaining to a king; kingly; royal; as, *regal* authority, pomp, or away. "The *regal* title." Shak.

He made a scorn of his *regal* oath. Milton.

Syn. — Kingly; royal. See KINGLY.

Re-gal, n. [F. *régale*, It. *regale*. Cf. REGOIL.] (Mus.) A small portable organ, played with one hand, the bellows being worked with the other, — used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Re-gal-ia (rĕ-gāl'ē), n. [LL. *regalia*, pl. *regalia*, fr. L. *regalis*; cf. F. *régale*. See REGALE, v. t.] A prerogative of royalty. [R.]

Re-gal-ia (rĕ-gāl'), v. t. [imp. & p. *REGALED* (-gāld'); p. pr. & vb. n. *REGALING*.] [F. *regaler*, Sp. *regalar* to regale, to caress, to melt, perhaps fr. L. *regulare* to thaw (cf. GELATIN), or cf. Sp. *gala* graceful, pleasing address, choicest part of a thing (cf. GALA), or most likely from OF. *galer* to rejoice, *gale* pleasure.] To entertain in a regal or sumptuous manner; to entertain with something that delights; to gratify; to refresh; as, to *regale* the taste, the eye, or the ear.

Re-gale', v. t. To feast; to fare sumptuously.

Re-gal'e, n. [F. *regal*. See REGALE, v. t.] A sumptuous repast; a banquet.

Two baked custards were produced as additions to the *regale*. E. F. Hale.

Re-gale-ment (-ment), n. The act of regaling; anything which regales; refreshment; entertainment.

Re-gal'er (-gāl'ēr), n. One who regales.

Re-gal-ia (rĕ-gāl'ē-ā), n. pl. [LL., from L. *regalis* regal. See REGAL.] 1. That which belongs to royalty. Specifically: (a) The rights and prerogatives of a king. (b) Royal estates and revenues. (c) Ensigns, symbols, or paraphernalia of royalty.

2. Hence, decorations or insignia of an office or order, as of Freemasons, Odd Fellows, etc.

3. Sumptuous food; delicacies. [Obs.] Cotton.

Regalia of a church, the privileges granted to it by kings; sometimes, its patrimony. Brande & C.

Re-gal-ia, n. A kind of cigar of large size and superior quality; also, the size in which such cigars are classed.

Re-gal-ian (-an), a. Pertaining to regalia; pertaining to the royal insignia or prerogatives.

Re-gal-ism (rĕ-gāl-iz'm), n. The doctrine of royal prerogative or supremacy. [R.] Cardinal Manning.

Re-gal-i-ty (rĕ-gāl-i-tē), n. [LL. *regalitas*, from L. *regalis* regal, royal. See REGAL, and cf. ROYALTY.] 1. Royalty; sovereignty; sovereign jurisdiction.

[Passion] noble reason of her due *regalitie*. Spenser.

He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all points of *regality*. Bacon.

2. An ensign or badge of royalty. [Obs.]

Re-gal-ly (rĕ-gāl'ē), adv. In regal or royal manner.

Re-gard' (rĕ-gārd'), v. t. [imp. & p. *REGARDED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *REGARDING*.] [F. *regarder*; pref. *re-* + *garder* to guard, heed, keep. See GUARD, and cf. REWARD.] 1. To keep in view; to behold; to look at; to view; to gaze upon.

Your niece *regards* me with an eye of favor. Shak.

2. Hence, to look or front toward; to face. [Obs.]

It is a peninsula which *regardeth* the mainland. Sandys.

That exceedingly beautiful seat, on the ascent of a hill, flanked with wood and *regarding* the river. Evelyn.

3. To look closely at; to observe attentively; to pay attention to; to notice or remark particularly.

If much you note him, You offend him; ... feed, and *regard* him not. Shak.

4. To look upon, as in a certain relation; to hold as an opinion; to consider; as, to *regard* abstinence from wine as a duty; to *regard* another as a friend or enemy.

5. To consider and treat; to have a certain feeling toward; as, to *regard* one with favor or dislike.

His associates seem to have *regarded* him with kindness. Macaulay.

6. To pay respect to; to treat as something of peculiar value, sanctity, or the like; to care for; to esteem.

He that *regardeth* the day, *regardeth* it unto the Lord. Rom. xiv. 6.

Here's Beaufort, that *regards* nor God nor king. Shak.

7. To take into consideration; to take account of, as a fact or condition. "Neither *regarding* that she is my child, nor fearing me as if I were her father." Shak.

8. To have relation to, as bearing upon; to respect; to relate to; to touch; as, an argument does not *regard* the question; — often used impersonally; as, I agree with you *as regards* this or that.

Syn. — To consider; observe; remark; heed; mind; respect; esteem; estimate; value. See ATTEND.

Re-gard' (rĕ-gārd'), v. t. To look attentively; to consider; to notice. [Obs.]

Re-gard', n. [F. *regard*. See RECARD, v. t.] 1. A look; aspect directed to another; view; gaze.

But her, with stern *regard*, he thus repelled. Milton.

2. Attention of the mind with a feeling of interest; observation; heed; notice.

Full many a lady I have eyed with best *regard*. Shak.

3. That view of the mind which springs from perception of value, estimable qualities, or anything that excites admiration; respect; esteem; reverence; affection; as, to have a high *regard* for a person; — often in the plural. He has rendered himself worthy of their most favorable *regards*. A. Smith.

Save the long-sought *regards* of woman, nothing is sweeter than those marks of childish preference. Hawthorne.

4. State of being regarded, whether favorably or otherwise; estimation; repute; note; account.

A man of meanest *regard* amongst them, neither having wealth or power. Spenser.

5. Consideration; thought; reflection; heed.

Sad pause and deep *regard* become the sage. Shak.

6. Matter for consideration; account; condition. [Obs.] "Reasons full of good *regard*." Shak.

7. Respect; relation; reference.

Persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, with *regard* to themselves; in justice and goodness with *regard* to their neighbors; and with piety toward God. L. Watts.

[F] The phrase in *regard* of was formerly used as equivalent in meaning to *on account of*, but in modern usage is often improperly substituted for *in respect to*, or *in regard to*. G. P. Marsh.

Change was thought necessary in *regard* of the injury the church did receive by a number of things then in use. Hooker.

In *regard* of its security, it had a great advantage over the bandboxes. Dickens.

8. Object of sight; scene; view; aspect. [R.]

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello, Even till we make the main and the aerial blue An indistinct *regard*. Shak.

9. (O. Eng. Law) Supervision; inspection.

At *regard* of, in consideration of; in comparison with. [Obs.] "Bodily penance is but short and little at *regard* of the pains of hell." Chaucer. — Court of *regard*, a forest court formerly held in England every third year for the lawing, or expeditation, of dogs, to prevent them from running after deer; — called also *survey of dogs*. Blackstone.

Syn. — Respect; consideration; notice; observance; heed; care; concern; estimation; esteem; attachment; reverence.

Re-gard-a-ble (-ā-b'l), a. Worthy of regard or notice; to be regarded; observable. [R.] Sir T. Browne.

Re-gard-ant (-ant), a. [F. *regardant*, fr. *regarder*. See REGARD, v. t.] [Written also *regardant*.] 1. Looking behind; looking backward watchfully.

[He] turns thither his *regardant* eye. Southey.

2. (Her.) Looking behind or backward; as, a lion *regardant*.

3. (O. Eng. Law) Annexed to the land or manor; as, a villain *regardant*.

Re-gard'er (rĕ-gārd'ēr), n. 1. One who regards.

2. (Eng. Forest Law) An officer appointed to supervise the forest. Couvill.

Re-gard-ful (-fŭl), a. Heedful; attentive; observant. — **Re-gard-ful-ly**, adv.

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the Spirit of God to his heart. South.

Syn. — Mindful; heedful; attentive; observant.

Re-gard-ing, prep. Concerning; respecting.

Re-gard-less, a. 1. Having no regard; heedless; careless; as, *regardless* of life, consequences, dignity.

Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat. Milton.

2. Not regarded; slighted. [R.] Spectator.

Syn. — Headless; negligent; careless; indifferent; unconcerned; inattentive; unobservant; neglectful.

— **Re-gard-less-ly**, adv. — **Re-gard-less-ness**, n.

Re-gath'er (rĕ-gāth'ēr), v. t. To gather again.

Re-gat-ta (rĕ-gāt'tā), n.; pl. *REGATTAS* (-āt'tā). [It. *regatta*, *gatta*.] Originally, a gondola race in Venice; now, a rowing or sailing race, or series of such races.

Re-gel (rĕ-gēl), n. (Astron.) See REGUL.

Re-gel-ate (rĕ-gēl-āt or rĕ-gēl-āt), v. t. (Physics) To freeze together again; to undergo regelation, as ice.

Re-gel-a-tion (-lā'sh'n), n. [Pref. *re-* + L. *gelatio* a freezing.] (Physics) The act or process of freezing anew, or together, as two pieces of ice.

[F] Two pieces of ice at (or even above) 32° Fahrenheit, with moist masses, placed in contact, freeze together to a rigid mass. This is called *regelation*. Faraday.

Re-gen-ey (rĕ-jen-ē), n. Rule. [Obs.] Hudibras.

Re-gen-ey (rĕ-jen-ē), n.; pl. *REGENECIES* (-āz). [Cf. F. *régence*, LL. *regentia*. See REGENT, a. n.] 1. The office of ruler; rule; authority; government.

2. Especially, the office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent or vicarious ruler, or of a body of regents; deputed or vicarious government.

3. A body of men intrusted with vicarious government; as, a *regency* constituted during a king's minority, absence from the kingdom, or other disability.

A council or *regency* consisting of twelve persons. Louth.

Re-gen'er-a-ry (rĕ-jĕn'ēr-ā-sē), n. See REGENERATE.] The state of being regenerated. Hummond.

Re-gen'er-ate (-āt), a. [L. *regeneratus*, p. p. of *regenerare* to regenerate; pref. *re-* + *generare* to beget. See GENERATE.] 1. Reproduced.

The earthly author of my blood, Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerate*, Doth with a twofold vigor lift me up. Shak.

2. (Theol.) Born anew; become Christian; renovated in heart; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

Re-gen'er-ate (rē-jên'ēr-āt), *v. t.* 1. To generate or produce anew; to reproduce; to give new life, strength, or vigor to.

Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads,
Regenerates the plants, and new adorns the meads. *Blackmore.*

2. (*Theol.*) To cause to be spiritually born anew; to cause to become a Christian; to convert from sin to holiness; to implant holy affections in the heart of.

3. Hence, to make a radical change for the better in the character or condition of; as, to regenerate society.

Re-gen'er-ate-ness (-āt-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being regenerate.

Re-gen'er-a-tion (-ā'shūn), *n.* [*L. regeneratio*: cf. *F. régénération*.] 1. The act of regenerating, or the state of being regenerated.

2. (*Theol.*) The entering into a new spiritual life; the act of becoming, or of being made, Christian; that change by which holy affections and purposes are substituted for the opposite motives in the heart.

He saved us by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. *Tit. iii.*

3. (*Biol.*) The reproduction of a part which has been removed or destroyed; re-formation; — a process especially characteristic of many of the lower animals; as, the regeneration of lost feelers, limbs, and claws by spiders and crabs.

4. (*Physiol.*) (a) The reproduction or renewal of tissues, cells, etc., which have been used up and destroyed by the ordinary processes of life; as, the continual regeneration of the epithelial cells of the body, or the regeneration of the contractile substance of muscle. (b) The union of parts which have been severed, so that they become anatomically and physiologically perfect; as, the regeneration of a nerve.

Re-gen'er-a-tive (rē-jên'ēr-ā-tīv), *a.* Of or pertaining to regeneration; tending to regenerate; as, regenerative influences. *H. Bushnell.*

Regenerative furnace (*Mech.*), a furnace having a regenerator in which gas used for fuel, and air for supporting combustion, are heated; as, a Siemens furnace.

Re-gen'er-a-tive-ly, *adv.* So as to regenerate.

Re-gen'er-a-tor (-ā'tēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, regenerates.

2. (*Mech.*) A device used in connection with hot-air engines, gas-burning furnaces, etc., in which the incoming air or gas is heated by being brought into contact with masses of iron, brick, etc., which have been previously heated by the outgoing, or escaping, hot air or gas.

Re-gen'er-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rī), *a.* Having power to renew; tending to reproduce; regenerating. *G. S. Faber.*

Re-gen'e-sis (-ē-sis), *n.* New birth; renewal.

A continued regenes of dissenting sects. *H. Spencer.*

Re-gent (rē-jent), *a.* [*L. regens, -entis*, p. pr. of *regere* to rule; cf. *F. régent*. See **REGIMENT**.] 1. Ruling; governing; regnant. "Some other active regent principle . . . which we call the soul." *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Exercising vicarious authority. *Milton.*

Queen regent. See under **QUEEN**, *n.*

Re-gent, *n.* [*F. régent*. See **REGENT**, *a.*] 1. One who rules or reigns; a governor; a ruler.

2. Especially, one invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign.

3. One of a governing board; a trustee or overseer; a superintendent; a curator; as, the regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

4. (*Eng. Univ.*) A resident master of arts of less than five years' standing, or a doctor of less than two. They were formerly privileged to lecture in the schools.

Regent bird (*Zool.*), a beautiful Australian bower bird (*Sericulus melinurus*). The male has the head, neck, and large patches on the wings, bright golden yellow, and the rest of the plumage deep velvety black; — so called in honor of the Prince of Wales (afterward George IV.), who was Prince Regent in the reign of George III. — The Regent of the University of the State of New York, a board of twenty-one members having a certain supervisory power in the State over colleges and other institutions which confer degrees, and over all schools which are supported by, or receive aid from, taxes.

Re-gent-ess, *n.* A female regent. [*R.*] *Cotgrave.*

Re-gent-ship, *n.* The office of a regent; regency.

Re-ger-mi-nate (rē-jēr'mī-nāt), *v. t.* [*Pref. re- + germinate*: cf. *L. germinare*.] To germinate again.

Perennial plants regerminate several years successively. *J. Lee.*

Re-ger-mi-na-tion (-nā'shūn), *n.* [*L. regerminatio*.] A germinating again or anew.

Re-gest' (rē-jest'), *n.* [*L. regesta*, pl.: cf. *OF. regestes*, pl. See **REGISTER**.] A register. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Re-got' (rē-gōt'), *v. t.* To get again.

Re-gi-an (rē-jī-an), *n.* [*L. regius regal*.] An upholder of kingly authority; a royalist. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Re-gi-ble (rē-jī-b'l), *a.* [*L. regibilis*, from *regere* to rule.] Governable; tractable. [*Obs.*]

Re-gi'dal (rē-jī'dal), *a.* Pertaining to regicide, or to one committing it; having the nature of, or resembling, regicide.

Re-gi'de (rē-jī'de), *n.* [*F. régicide*; *L. rex, regis*, a king + *caedere* to kill. Cf. *Homicide*.] 1. One who kills or who murders a king; specifically (*Eng. Hist.*), one of the judges who condemned Charles I. to death.

2. The killing or the murder of a king.

Re-gi'd (rē-jī'd), *v. t.* To gild anew.

Re-gime' (rē-jīm'), *n.* [*F. See REGIMEN*.] 1. Mode or system of rule or management; character of government, or of the prevailing social system.

I dream . . . of the new regime which is to come. *H. Kingsley.*

2. (*Hydraul.*) The condition of a river with respect to the rate of its flow, as measured by the volume of water passing different cross sections in a given time, uniform régime being the condition when the flow is equal and uniform at all the cross sections.

The ancient régime, or Ancien régime [*F.*], the former

political and social system, as distinguished from the modern; especially, the political and social system existing in France before the Revolution of 1789.

Reg'i-men (rē-jī'mēn), *n.* [*L. regimen, -inis*, fr. *regere* to guide, to rule. See **REGIST**, and cf. *Régimé, Régime, Regiment*.] 1. Orderly government; system of order; administration.

2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation; esp. (*Med.*), a systematic course of diet, etc., pursued with a view to improving or preserving the health, or for the purpose of attaining some particular effect, as a reduction of flesh; — sometimes used synonymously with *hygiene*.

3. (*Gram.*) (a) A syntactical relation between words, as when one depends on another and is regulated by it in respect to case or mood; government. (b) The word or words governed.

Reg'i-ment (-mēt), *n.* [*F. régiment* a regiment of men, *OF.* also government, *L. regimentum* government, fr. *regere* to guide, to rule. See **REGIMEN**.] 1. Government; mode of ruling; rule; authority; regimen. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. "Regiment of health."* *Bacon.*

But what are kings, when regiment is gone,
But perfect shadows in a sunshine day? *Marlowe.*

The law of nature does now require of necessity some kind of regiment. *Hooker.*

2. A region or district governed. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. (*Mil.*) A body of men, either horse, foot, or artillery, commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies, usually ten.

In the British army all the artillery are included in one regiment, which (reversing the usual practice) is divided into brigades.

Regiment of the line (*Mil.*), a regiment organized for general service; — in distinction from those (as the Life Guards) whose duties are usually special. [*Eng.*]

Reg'i-men-tal (-mēt), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. REGISTERED*; p. pr. & vb. n. **REGISTERING**.] To form into a regiment or into regiments. *Washington.*

Reg'i-men-tal (-mēt'al), *a.* Belonging to, or concerning, a regiment; as, regimental officers, clothing.

Regimental school, in the British army, a school for the instruction of the private soldiers of a regiment, and their children, in the rudimentary branches of education.

Reg'i-men-tal-ly, *adv.* In or by a regiment or regiments; as, troops classified regimentally.

Reg'i-men-tals (-tālz), *n. pl.* (*Mil.*) The uniform worn by the officers and soldiers of a regiment; military dress; — formerly used in the singular in the same sense. *Colman.*

Re-gim'i-nal (rē-jīm'i-nal), *a.* Of or relating to regimen; as, regimental rules.

Re-gion (rē-jūn), *n.* [*F. région*, from *L. regio* a direction, a boundary line, region, fr. *regere* to guide, direct. See **REGIMEN**.] 1. One of the grand districts or quarters into which any space or surface, as of the earth or the heavens, is conceived of as divided; hence, in general, a portion of space or territory of indefinite extent; country; province; district; tract.

If thence he 'scape, into whatever world,
Or unknown region. *Milton.*

2. Tract, part, or space, lying about and including anything; neighborhood; vicinity; sphere. "Though the fork invade the region of my heart." *Shak.*

Philip, tetrarch of . . . the region of Trachonitis. *Luke iii. 1.*

3. The upper air; the sky; the heavens. [*Obs.*]

Anon the dreadful thunder

Doth rend the region. *Shak.*

4. The inhabitants of a district. *Matt. iii. 5.*

5. Place; rank; station. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

He is of too high a region. *Shak.*

Re-gion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a particular region; sectional.

Re-gi-ous (-jī-ūs), *a.* [*L. regius royal*, fr. *rex, regis*, king.] Regal; royal. [*Obs.*] *Harrington.*

Re-gis-ter (rē-jīs-tēr), *n.* [*OE. registre, F. registre, LL. registrum, regestum, L. regesta*, pl., fr. *regere*, to carry, to carry back, to register; p. pr. *re- + gerere* to carry. See **JEST**, and cf. **REGIST**.] 1. A written account or entry; an official or formal enumeration, description, or record; a memorial record; a list or roll; a schedule.

As you have one eye upon my follies, . . . turn another into the register of your own. *Shak.*

2. (*Com.*) (a) A record containing a list and description of the merchant vessels belonging to a port or customs district. (b) A certificate issued by the collector of customs of a port or district to the owner of a vessel, containing the description of a vessel, its name, ownership, and other material facts. It is kept on board the vessel, to be used as an evidence of nationality or as a muniment of title.

3. [*CF. LL. registrarius*. Cf. **REGISTERAR**.] One who registers or records; a registrar; a recorder; especially, a public officer charged with the duty of recording certain transactions or events; as, a register of deeds.

4. That which registers or records. Specifically: (a) (*Mech.*) A contrivance for automatically noting the performance of a machine or the rapidity of a process. (b) (*Telegr.*) The part of a telegraphic apparatus which records automatically the message received. (c) A machine for registering automatically the number of persons passing through a gateway, fares taken, etc.; a telltale.

5. A lid, stopper, or sliding plate, in a furnace, stove, etc., for regulating the admission of air to the fuel; also, an arrangement containing dampers or shutters, as in the floor or wall of a room or passage, or in a chimney, for admitting or excluding heated air, or for regulating ventilation.

6. (*Print.*) (a) The inner part of the mold in which types are cast. (b) The correspondence of pages, columns, or lines on the opposite or reverse sides of the sheet. (c) The correspondence or adjustment of the

several impressions in a design which is printed in parts, as in chromolithographic printing, or in the manufacture of paper hangings. See **REGISTER**, *v. t.*, 2.

7. (*Mus.*) (a) The compass of a voice or instrument; a specified portion of the compass of a voice, or a series of vocal tones of a given compass; as, the upper, middle, or lower register; the soprano register; the tenor register.

(b) In respect to the vocal tones, the thick register properly extends below from the F on the lower space of the treble staff. The thin register extends an octave above this. The small register is above the thin. The voice in the thick register is called the chest voice; in the thin, the head voice. Falsetto is a kind of voice, of a thin, shrill quality, made by using the mechanism of the upper thin register for tones below the proper limit on the scale. *E. Behnke.*

(c) A stop or set of pipes in an organ.

Parish register, a book in which are recorded the births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, and burials in a parish.

Syn. — List; catalogue; roll; record; archives; chronicle; annals. See **LIST**.

Reg'is-ter (rē-jīs-tēr), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. REGISTERED* (-tērd); p. pr. & vb. n. **REGISTERING**.] [*CF. F. registrar, enregistrier, LL. registraré*. See **REGISTER**, *n.*] 1. To enter in a register; to record formally and distinctly, as for future use or service.

2. To enroll; to enter in a list.

Such follow him as shall be registered. *Milton.*

Registered letter, a letter, the address of which is, on payment of a special fee, registered in the post office and the transmission and delivery of which are attended to with particular care.

Reg'is-ter, *v. t.* 1. To enroll one's name in a register. 2. (*Print.*) To correspond in relative position; as, two pages, columns, etc., register when the corresponding parts fall in the same line, or when line falls exactly upon line in reverse pages, or (as in chromatic printing) where the various colors of the design are printed consecutively, and perfect adjustment of parts is necessary.

Reg'is-ter-ing, *a.* Recording; — applied to instruments; having an apparatus which registers; as, a registering thermometer. See **REGISTER**.

Reg'is-ter-ship, *n.* The office of a register.

Reg'is-trant (-trant), *n.* [*L. registrans*, p. pr.] One who registers; esp., one who, by virtue of securing an official registration, obtains a certain right or title of possession, as to a trade-mark.

Reg'is-trar (-trār), *n.* [*LL. registrarius*, or *F. registratre*. See **REGISTER**.] One who registers; a recorder; a keeper of records; as, a registrar of births, deaths, and marriages. See **REGISTER**, *n.*, 3.

Reg'is-trar-ship, *n.* The office of a registrar.

Reg'is-trary (-trārī), *n.* A registrar. [*Obs.*]

Reg'is-trate (-trāt), *v. t.* To register. [*R.*]

Reg'is-trat-ion (-trā'shūn), *n.* [*LL. registratio*, or *F. registration*. See **REGISTER**, *v.*] 1. The act of registering; registry; enrollment.

2. (*Mus.*) The art of selecting and combining the stops or registers of an organ.

Reg'is-try (rē-jīs-trī), *n.* 1. The act of recording or writing in a register; enrollment; registration.

2. The place where a register is kept.

3. A record; an account; a register. *Sir W. Temple.*

Reg'is-us (rē-jīs-ūs), *a.* [*L. regius*, from *rex, regis*, a king.] Of or pertaining to a king; royal.

Regius professor, an incumbent of a professorship founded by royal bounty, as in an English university.

Re-give' (rē-jīv'), *v. t.* To give again; to give back.

Re-gle (rē-jī'), *v. t.* [*See REGLEMENT*.] To rule; to govern. [*Obs.*] "To reple their lives." *Fuller.*

Re-gle-ment (rē-jī'mēt), *n.* [*F. règlement*, fr. *régler*, *L. regulare*. See **REGULATE**.] Regulation. [*Obs.*]

The reformation and reglement of usury. *Bacon.*

Re-gle-men-ta-ry (-lēm-tārī), *a.* [*F. réglementaire*, fr. *réglement*.] Regulative. [*R.*]

Reg'let (rē-jī'let), *n.* [*F. réglet*, dim. of *régle* a rule, *L. regula*. See **RULE**.] 1. (*Arch.*) A flat, narrow molding, used chiefly to separate the parts or members of compartments or panels from one another, or doubled, turned, and interlaced so as to form knots, frets, or other ornaments. See *Illustr.* (12) of **COLUMN**.

2. (*Print.*) A strip of wood or metal of the height of a quadrat, used for regulating the space between pages in a chase, and also for spacing out title-pages and other open matter. It is graded to different sizes, and is designated by the name of the type that it matches; as, nonpareil reglet, pica reglet, and the like.

Regma (rē-jmā), *n.* [*NL*, fr. *Gr. ῥήγμα, -artos*, fracture, fr. *ῥήγναι* to break.]

(*Bot.*) A kind of dry fruit, consisting of three or more cells, each of which at length breaks open at the inner angle.

Regma-carp (-kār-p), *n.* [*Regma* + *Gr. καρπός* fruit.] (*Biol.*)

Any dry dehiscent fruit.

Reg'nal (rē-jnāl), *a.* [*L. regnum* reign.] Of or pertaining to the reign of a monarch; as, regnal years.

Reg'nan-oy (-nām-ōy), *n.* The condition or quality of being regnant; sovereignty; rule.

Reg'nant (-nant), *a.* [*L. regnans, -antis*, p. pr. of *regnare* to reign; cf. *F. régissant*. See **REIGN**.] 1. Exercising regal authority; reigning; as, a queen regnant.

2. Having the chief power; ruling; predominant; prevalent. "A traitor to the voice regnant." *Swift.*

Reg'na-tive (-nā-tīv), *a.* Ruling; governing. [*Obs.*]

Reg'ne (rē-jī), *n.* & *v.* See **REIGN**. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-gorge' (rē-jōrj'), *v. t.* [*F. regorger*; re- + *gorger* to gorge. Cf. **REGURGITATE**.] 1. To vomit up; to eject from the stomach; to throw back.

2. To swallow again; to swallow back.

Tides at highest mark regorge the flood. *Dryden.*



Fifteen-celled Regma, the fruit of the Sand-box Tree.

3. To swallow eagerly or voraciously. [R.]

Drunk with wine,
And fat regressed of bulls and goats. *Milton.*

Re-grade (rē-grād'), v. t. [L. re- + grad- to go. Cf. **Regrade**.] To retire; to go back. [Obs.] *W. Hales.*
Re-graft (rē-grāft'), v. t. To graft again.
Re-grant (rē-grānt'), v. t. To grant back; to grant again or anew. *Ayliffe.*

Re-grant, n. 1. The act of granting back to a former proprietor.
2. A renewal of a grant; as, the **regrant** of a monopoly.

Re-grate (rē-grāt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **Regrated**; p. pr. & vb. n. **Regrating**.] [F. *regratter*, literally, to scrape again. See **Re-**, and **Grate**, v. t.] 1. (Masonry) To remove the outer surface of, as of an old hewn stone, so as to give it a fresh appearance.
2. To offend; to shock. [Obs.] *Derham.*

Re-grate, v. t. [F. *regrater* to regrate provisions; of uncertain origin.] (Eng. Law) To buy in large quantities, as corn, provisions, etc., at a market or fair, with the intention of selling the same again, in or near the same place, at a higher price, — a practice which was formerly treated as a public offense.

Re-grater (rē-grāt'), n. [F. *regratter*.] One who regrates.
Re-gratry, n. The act or practice of regrating.
Re-gratry, n. [F. *regratry*, a-tō-rē], n. A returning or giving of thanks. [Obs.] *Stellton.*

Re-gratry (rē-grāt'), n. One guilty of regrating.
Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

Re-grode (rē-grōd'), v. t. [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. **Regrade**, **Regress**.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apsis of a planet's orbit. [R.] *Todhunter.*

forms; normal; symmetrical; as, a **regular** verse in poetry; a **regular** piece of music; a **regular** verb; **regular** practice of law or medicine; a **regular** building.

2. Governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in course, practice, or occurrence; not subject to unexplained or irrational variation; returning at stated intervals; steadily pursued; orderly; methodical; as, the **regular** succession of day and night; **regular** habits.

3. Constituted, selected, or conducted in conformity with established usages, rules, or discipline; duly authorized; permanently organized; as, a **regular** meeting; a **regular** physician; a **regular** nomination; **regular** troops.

4. Belonging to a monastic order or community; as, **regular** clergy, in distinction from the **secular** clergy.

5. Thorough; complete; unmitigated; as, a **regular** humbug. [Colloq.]

6. (Bot. & Zool.) Having all the parts of the same kind alike in size and shape; as, a **regular** flower; a **regular** sea urchin.

7. (Crystallog.) Same as **isometric**.

Regular, polygon (*Geom.*), a plane polygon which is both equilateral and equiangular. — **Regular**, polyhedron (*Geom.*), a polyhedron whose faces are equal regular polygons. There are five regular polyhedrons, — the tetrahedron, the hexahedron, or cube, the octahedron, the dodecahedron, and the icosahedron. — **Regular**, sales (*Stock Exchange*), sales of stock deliverable on the day after the transaction. — **Regular**, troops, troops of a standing or permanent army; — opposed to *militia*.

Syn. — Normal; orderly; methodical. See **NORMAL**.
Reg-u-lar (rēg'ū-lār), n. [LL. *regularis*: cf. F. *régulier*. See **REGULAR**, a.] 1. (R. C. Ch.) A member of any religious order or community who has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and who has been solemnly recognized by the church. *Ep. Fitzpatrick.*

2. (Mil.) A soldier belonging to a permanent or standing army; — chiefly used in the plural.
3. (Zool.) A division of Echini which includes the circular, or regular, sea urchins.

Reg-u-lar-ty (rēg'ū-lār-tē), n. [Cf. F. *régularité*.] The condition or quality of being regular; as, **regularity** of outline; the **regularity** of motion.

Reg-u-lar-ize (rēg'ū-lār-īz), v. t. To cause to become regular; to regulate. [R.]

Reg-u-lar-ly, adv. In a regular manner; in uniform order; methodically; in due order or time.

Reg-u-lar-ness, n. Regularity. *Boyle.*
Reg-u-late (rēg'ū-lāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REGULATED** (-lāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REGULATING**.] [L. *regulatus*, p. p. of *regula*, fr. *regula*. See **REGULAR**.] 1. To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; to direct by rule or restriction; to subject to governing principles or laws.

The laws which regulate the successions of the seasons. *Macaulay.*
The herdsmen near the frontier adjudicated their own disputes, and regulated their own police. *Bancroft.*

2. To put in good order; as, to **regulate** the disordered state of a nation or its finances.

3. To adjust, or maintain, with respect to a desired rate, degree, or condition; as, to **regulate** the temperature of a room, the pressure of steam, the speed of a machine, etc.

To **regulate** a watch or clock, to adjust its rate of running so that it will keep approximately standard time.
Syn. — To adjust; dispose; methodize; arrange; direct; order; rule; govern.

Reg-u-lat-ion (rēg'ū-lāt'ion), n. 1. The act of regulating, or the state of being regulated.
The temper and regulation of our own minds. *Macaulay.*

2. A rule or order prescribed for management or government; prescription; a regulating principle; a governing direction; precept; law; as, the **regulations** of a society or a school.

Regulation, sword, cap, uniform, etc. (*Mil.*), a sword, cap, uniform, etc., of the kind or quality prescribed by the official regulations.
Syn. — Law; rule; method; principle; order; precept. See **Law**.

Reg-u-lat-ive (rēg'ū-lāt'iv), a. 1. Tending to regulate; regulating. *Whewell.*
2. (Metaph.) Necessarily assumed by the mind as fundamental to all other knowledge; furnishing fundamental principles; as, the **regulative** principles, or principles *a priori*; the **regulative** faculty. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

These terms are borrowed from Kant, and suggest the thought, allowed by Kant, that possibly these principles are only true for the human mind, the operations and belief of which they regulate.

Reg-u-lat-or (rēg'ū-lāt'or), n. 1. One who, or that which, regulates.
2. (Mach.) A contrivance for regulating and controlling motion, as: (a) The lever or index in a watch, which controls the effective length of the hairspring, and thus regulates the vibrations of the balance. (b) The governor of a steam engine. (c) A valve for controlling the admission of steam to the steam chest, in a locomotive.

3. A clock, or other timepiece, used as a standard of correct time. See *Astronomical clock* (a), under **Clock**.

4. A member of a volunteer committee which, in default of the lawful authority, undertakes to preserve order and prevent crimes; also, sometimes, one of a band organized for the commission of violent crimes. [U. S.]

A few stood neutral, or declared in favor of the **Regulators**. *Bancroft.*

Reg-u-line (rēg'ū-līn), a. [Of. F. *régulin*. See **REGULUS**.] (*Chem. & Metal.*) Of or pertaining to regulus.

Reg-u-lize (rēg'ū-līz), v. t. (*Old Chem.*) To reduce to regulus; to separate, as a metal from extraneous matter; as, to **regulize** antimony. [*Archaic*]

Reg-u-lus (rēg'ū-lūs), n.; pl. *E. REGULUS* (-lūs), *L. REGULUS* (-lūs). [L., a petty king, prince, dim. of *rex*, *regis*, a king; cf. F. *régule*. See **REGAL**.] 1. A petty king; a ruler of little power or consequence.

2. (*Chem. & Metal.*) The button, globule, or mass of metal, in a more or less impure state, which forms in the bottom of the crucible in smelting and reduction of ores.

3. The name was introduced by the alchemists, and applied by them in the first instance to antimony. It signifies *little king*; and from the facility with which antimony alloyed with gold, these empirical philosophers had great hopes that this metal, *antimony*, would lead them to the discovery of the philosopher's stone. *Ure.*

3. (*Astron.*) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo; — called also the *Lion's Heart*.

Re-gur-gi-tate (rē-gūr'jī-tāt), v. t. [LL. *regurgitatum*; L. prof. re- + *gurgere*, *itis*, a gulf. Cf. **REGURGE**.] To throw or pour back, as from a deep or hollow place; to pour or throw back in great quantity.

Re-gur-gi-tate, v. i. To be thrown or poured back; to rush or surge back.
The food may **regurgitate** from the stomach into the esophagus and mouth. *Quain.*

Re-gur-gi-tation (rē-gūr'jī-tāsh'ion), n. [Cf. F. *regurgitation*.] 1. The act of flowing or pouring back by the orifice of entrance; specifically (*Med.*), the reversal of the natural direction in which the current or contents flow through a tube or cavity of the body. *Quain.*

2. The act of swallowing again; reabsorption.

Re-hab-i-l-i-tate (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REHABILITATED** (-tāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REHABILITATING**.] [Pref. re- + *habilitare*: cf. LL. *rehabilitare*, F. *réhabilité*.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Restoring and **rehabilitating** the party. *Burke.*
Re-hab-i-l-i-ta-tion (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāsh'ion), n. [Cf. LL. *rehabilitatio*, F. *réhabilitation*.] The act of rehabilitating, or the state of being rehabilitated. *Bowyer.*

Re-hab-i-l-i-tate (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REHABILITATED** (-tāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REHABILITATING**.] [Pref. re- + *habilitare*: cf. LL. *rehabilitare*, F. *réhabilité*.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Re-hab-i-l-i-tate (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REHABILITATED** (-tāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REHABILITATING**.] [Pref. re- + *habilitare*: cf. LL. *rehabilitare*, F. *réhabilité*.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Re-hab-i-l-i-tate (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REHABILITATED** (-tāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REHABILITATING**.] [Pref. re- + *habilitare*: cf. LL. *rehabilitare*, F. *réhabilité*.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Re-hab-i-l-i-tate (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REHABILITATED** (-tāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REHABILITATING**.] [Pref. re- + *habilitare*: cf. LL. *rehabilitare*, F. *réhabilité*.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Re-hab-i-l-i-tate (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REHABILITATED** (-tāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REHABILITATING**.] [Pref. re- + *habilitare*: cf. LL. *rehabilitare*, F. *réhabilité*.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Re-hab-i-l-i-tate (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REHABILITATED** (-tāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REHABILITATING**.] [Pref. re- + *habilitare*: cf. LL. *rehabilitare*, F. *réhabilité*.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Re-hab-i-l-i-tate (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REHABILITATED** (-tāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REHABILITATING**.] [Pref. re- + *habilitare*: cf. LL. *rehabilitare*, F. *réhabilité*.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Re-hab-i-l-i-tate (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REHABILITATED** (-tāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REHABILITATING**.] [Pref. re- + *habilitare*: cf. LL. *rehabilitare*, F. *réhabilité*.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Re-hab-i-l-i-tate (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REHABILITATED** (-tāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REHABILITATING**.] [Pref. re- + *habilitare*: cf. LL. *rehabilitare*, F. *réhabilité*.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Re-hab-i-l-i-tate (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REHABILITATED** (-tāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REHABILITATING**.] [Pref. re- + *habilitare*: cf. LL. *rehabilitare*, F. *réhabilité*.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Re-hab-i-l-i-tate (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REHABILITATED** (-tāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REHABILITATING**.] [Pref. re- + *habilitare*: cf. LL. *rehabilitare*, F. *réhabilité*.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Re-hab-i-l-i-tate (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REHABILITATED** (-tāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REHABILITATING**.] [Pref. re- + *habilitare*: cf. LL. *rehabilitare*, F. *réhabilité*.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Re-hab-i-l-i-tate (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REHABILITATED** (-tāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REHABILITATING**.] [Pref. re- + *habilitare*: cf. LL. *rehabilitare*, F. *réhabilité*.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Re-hab-i-l-i-tate (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REHABILITATED** (-tāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REHABILITATING**.] [Pref. re- + *habilitare*: cf. LL. *rehabilitare*, F. *réhabilité*.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Re-hab-i-l-i-tate (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REHABILITATED** (-tāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REHABILITATING**.] [Pref. re- + *habilitare*: cf. LL. *rehabilitare*, F. *réhabilité*.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Re-hab-i-l-i-tate (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REHABILITATED** (-tāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REHABILITATING**.] [Pref. re- + *habilitare*: cf. LL. *rehabilitare*, F. *réhabilité*.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Re-hab-i-l-i-tate (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REHABILITATED** (-tāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REHABILITATING**.] [Pref. re- + *habilitare*: cf. LL. *rehabilitare*, F. *réhabilité*.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Re-hab-i-l-i-tate (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REHABILITATED** (-tāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REHABILITATING**.] [Pref. re- + *habilitare*: cf. LL. *rehabilitare*, F. *réhabilité*.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Re-hab-i-l-i-tate (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REHABILITATED** (-tāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REHABILITATING**.] [Pref. re- + *habilitare*: cf. LL. *rehabilitare*, F. *réhabilité*.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Re-hab-i-l-i-tate (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **REHABILITATED** (-tāt); p. pr. & vb. n. **REHABILITATING**.] [Pref. re- +

possesses the supreme authority; as, it happened in the reign of Elizabeth.

Reign (rân), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. REIGNED (rând); p. pr. & vb. n. REIGNING.] [OE. *regnen*, *reinen*, OF. *regner*, F. *régner*, fr. L. *regnare*, fr. *regnum*. See *Reign*, *n.*] 1. To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; to exercise government, as a king or emperor; to hold supreme power; to rule. Chaucer. We will not have this man to reign over us. Luke xix. 14.

Shall Banquo's issue ever
Reign in this kingdom? Shak.

2. Hence, to be predominant; to prevail. "Pestilence diseases which commonly reign in summer." Bacon.

3. To have superior or uncontrolled dominion; to rule. Let not sin therefore reign in your mortal body. Rom. vi. 12.

Syn. — To rule; govern; direct; control; prevail.

Reign'er (rân'ēr), *n.* One who reigns. [R.]

Re-illumine (rê'li-lûm'), *v. t.* To light again; to cause to shine anew; to reillumine; to reillumine. "Thou must reillumine its spark." J. R. Drake.

Re-illuminate (rê'li-mî-nât'), *v. t.* To enlighten again; to reillumine.

Re-illumination (rê'li-mî-nâ'shûn), *n.* The act or process of enlightening again.

Re-illumine (rê'li-mî-nâ), *v. t.* To illumine again or anew; to reillumine.

Reim (rêm), *n.* [D. *riem*, akin to G. *riemen*; cf. Gr. *ρῆμα* a towing line.] A strip of oxhide, deprived of hair, and rendered pliable, — used for twisting into ropes, etc. [South Africa] Simmonds.

Reim-bark (rê'im-bârk'), *v. t. & i.* See REEMBARK.

Reim-body (rê'im-bôd'y), *v. t. & i.* [See REEMBODY.] To embody again.

Reim-burs-a-ble (rê'im-bûrs-â-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *remboursable*.] Capable of being repaid; repayable.

A loan has been made of two millions of dollars, reimbursable in ten years. A. Hamilton.

Reim-burse (bûrs'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. REIMBURSED (bûrs't); p. pr. & vb. n. REIMBURSING.] [Pref. re- + reimburse: cf. F. *rembourser*.] 1. To replace in a treasury or purse, as an equivalent for what has been taken, lost, or expended; to refund; to pay back; to restore; as, to reimburse the expenses of a war.

2. To make restoration or payment of an equivalent to (a person); to pay back to; to indemnify; — often reflexive; as, to reimburse one's self by successful speculation. Paley.

Reim-burse-ment (bûrs'ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *remboursement*.] The act of reimbursing. A. Hamilton.

Reim-burse'er (bûrs'ēr), *n.* One who reimburses.

Reim-plant (plânt'), *v. t.* To replant again.

Reim-port (pôrt'), *v. t.* [Pref. re- + import: cf. F. *reimporter*.] To import again; to import what has been exported; to bring back. Young.

Reim-por-tation (rê'im-pôr-tâ'shûn), *n.* The act of reimporting; also, that which is reimported.

Reim-por-tune (pôr-tûn'), *v. t.* To importune again.

Reim-pose (rê'im-pôz'), *v. t.* To impose anew.

Reim-pregnate (prêg'nât'), *v. t.* To impregnate again or anew. Sir T. Browne.

Reim-press (prêss'), *v. t.* To impress anew.

Reim-pres-alion (prêsh'ûn), *n.* A second or repeated impression; a reprint.

Reim-print (prînt'), *v. t.* To imprint again.

Reim-pris-on (prîz'n), *v. t.* To imprison again.

Reim-pris-on-ment (ment), *n.* The act of reimporting, or the state of being reimported.

Rein (rân), *n.* [F. *reine*, fr. (assumed) LL. *retina*, fr. L. *retinere* to hold back. See RETAIN.] 1. The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider or driver governs the horse.

This knight laid hold upon his reins. Chaucer.

2. Hence, an instrument or means of curbing, restraining, or governing; government; restraint. "Let their eyes rove without reins." Milton.

To give reins, to give the reins to, to give license to, to leave without restraint. — To take the reins, to take the guidance or government; to assume control.

Rein, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. REINED (rând); p. pr. & vb. n. REINING.] 1. To govern or direct with the reins; as, to rein a horse one way or another.

He mounts and reins his horse. Chapman.

2. To restrain; to control; to check.

Being once checked, he can not
Be reined again to temperance. Shak.

To rein in or rein up, to check the speed of, or cause to stop, by drawing the reins.

Rein, *v. t.* To be guided by reins. [R.] Shak.

Rein-aug-ment (sî't), *v. t.* To inaugurate anew.

Rein-cite (sî't), *v. t.* To incite again.

Rein-corporate (kôr-pô-rât'), *v. t.* To incorporate again.

Rein-crease (krêss'), *v. t.* To increase again.

Rein-cure (kûr'), *v. t.* To incur again.

Rein-deer (rân'dêr'), *n.* [Icel. *hrein* reindeer + E. *deer*. Icel. *hrein* is of Lapp or Finnish origin; cf. Lappish *reino* pasturage.] Formerly written also *raindeer*, and *randeer*. (Zool.) Any ruminant of the genus *Rangifer*, of the Deer family, found in the colder parts of both the Eastern and Western hemispheres, and having long irregularly branched antlers, with the brow tines palmate.



European Reindeer.

The common European species (*R. tarandus*) is

domesticated in Lapland. The woodland reindeer or caribou (*R. caribou*) is found in Canada and Maine (see CARIBOU). The barren ground reindeer or caribou (*R. Greenlandicus*), of smaller size, is found on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, in both hemispheres.

Reindeer moss (Bot.), a gray branching lichen (*Cladonia rangiferina*) which forms extensive patches on the ground in arctic and even in north temperate regions. It is the principal food of the Lapland reindeer in winter. — **Reindeer period** (Geol.), a name sometimes given to a part of the Paleolithic era when the reindeer was common over Central Europe.

Re-in-duce (rê'in-dûs'), *v. t.* To induce again.

Re-nette (râ-nê't'), *n.* [F. See 1st REINETTE.] (Bot.) A name given to many different kinds of apples, mostly of French origin.

Re-in-fect (rê'in-fêkt'), *v. t.* [Pref. re- + infect: cf. F. *reinfector*.] To infect again.

Re-in-fectious (fêk'shûn), *a.* Capable of reinflecting.

Re-in-fect (fêk'shûn), *v. t.* See REINFECT.

Re-in-fect (fêk'shûn), *v. t.* See REINFECT.

Re-in-fect (fêk'shûn), *v. t.* See REINFECT.

Re-in-fund (fûnd'), *v. t.* [Pref. re- + L. *infundere* to pour in.] To flow in anew. [Obs.] Swift.

Re-in-gra-ti-ate (grâ'shî-ât'), *v. t.* To ingratiate again or anew. Sir T. Herbert.

Re-in-habit (hâb'it'), *v. t.* To inhabit again. Mede.

Rein-less (rân'lêss), *a.* Not having, or not governed by, reins; hence, not checked or restrained.

Reins (rânz), *n. pl.* [F. *rein*, pl. *reins*, fr. L. *ren*, pl. *renes*.] 1. The kidneys; also, the region of the kidneys; the loins.

2. The inward impulses; the affections and passions; — so called because formerly supposed to have their seat in the part of the body where the kidneys are.

My reins shall rejoice, when thy lips speak right things. Prov. xxiii. 16.

I am he which searcheth the reins and hearts. Rev. ii. 23.

Reins of a vault (Arch.), the parts between the crown and the spring or abutment, including, and having especial reference to, the loading or filling behind the shell of the vault. The reins are to a vault nearly what the haunches are to an arch, and when a vault gives way by thrusting outward, it is because its reins are not sufficiently filled up.

Re-in-sert (rê'in-sêrt'), *v. t.* To insert again.

Re-in-ser-tion (sêrt'shûn), *n.* The act of reinserting.

Re-in-spect (spêkt'), *v. t.* To inspect again.

Re-in-spec-tion (spêkt'shûn), *n.* The act of reinspect-ing.

Re-in-spire (spîr'), *v. t.* To inspire anew. Milton.

Re-in-spirit (spîr'it'), *v. t.* To give fresh spirit to.

Re-in-stall (stâl'), *v. t.* [Pref. re- + install: cf. F. *réinstaller*.] To install again. Milton.

Re-in-stall-ment (ment), *n.* A renewed installment.

Re-in-state (stât'), *v. t.* To place again in possession, or in a former state; to restore to a state from which one has been removed; to instate again; as, to reinstate a king in the possession of the kingdom.

For the just we have said already that some of them were reinstated in their pristine happiness and felicity. Glanville.

Re-in-state-ment (ment), *n.* The act of reinstating; the state of being reinstated; reestablishment.

Re-in-sta-tion (stâ'tshûn), *n.* Reinstatement. [R.]

Re-in-struct (strûkt'), *v. t.* To instruct anew.

Re-in-surance (shûr'âns), *n.* 1. Insurance a second time or again; renewed insurance.

2. A contract by which an insurer is insured wholly or in part against the risk he has incurred in insuring somebody else. See REASSURANCE.

Re-in-sure (shûr'), *v. t.* 1. To insure again after a former insurance has ceased; to renew insurance on.

2. To insure, as life or property, in favor of one who has taken an insurance risk upon it.

The insurer may cause the property insured to be reinsured by other persons. Walsh.

Re-in-sure (shûr'ēr), *n.* One who gives reinsurance.

Re-in-te-grate (rê'in-tê-grât'), *v. t.* [Pref. re- + integrate. Cf. REINTEGRATE.] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to restore; to bring again together into a whole, as the parts of anything; to reestablish; as, to reintegrate a nation. Bacon.

Re-in-te-gra-tion (grâ'shûn), *n.* A renewing, or making whole again. See REINTEGRATION.

Re-in-ter (rê'in-têr'), *v. t.* To inter again.

Re-in-ter-ro-gate (têr'rê-gât'), *v. t.* To interrogate again; to question repeatedly. Cotgrave.

Re-in-throne (thrôn'), *v. t.* See REINTHRONE.

Re-in-throne (thrôn'), *v. t.* To enthrone again. [Obs.]

Re-in-tro-duce (rê'in-trô-dûs'), *v. t.* To introduce again. — **Re-in-tro-duc-tion** (dûk'shûn), *n.*

Re-in-vest (rê'in-vêst'), *v. t.* To invest again or anew.

Re-in-vest-i-gate (vêst'î-gât'), *v. t.* To investigate again. — **Re-in-vest-i-ga-tion** (gât'shûn), *n.*

Re-in-vest-ment (vêst'ment), *n.* The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.

Re-in-vig-or-a-ze (vîg'ôr-â-zê'), *v. t.* To invigorate anew.

Re-in-volve (vôlv'), *v. t.* To involve anew.

Reis (râs or rêz), *n.* [Pg. pl. of *real*, an ancient Portuguese coin.] The word is used as a Portuguese designation of money of account, one hundred reis being about equal in value to eleven cents.

Reis (râs), *n.* [Ar. *raïs* head, chief, prince.] A common title in the East for a person in authority, especially the captain of a ship. [Written also *rais* and *reis*.]

Reis (râs), *n.* [Written also *reis* and *reis*.] See 2d *RAIS*, and *REZENDE*.

A title formerly given to one of the chief Turkish officers of state. He was chancellor of the empire, etc.

Reisner's mem-brane (râs'nêrz mêm'brân), [Named from E. Reisner, a German anatomist. (Anat.)] The thin membrane which separates the canal of the cochlea from the vestibular scale in the internal ear.

Reis-sua-ble (rê-yah'f-â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reinsued.

Re-is-sue (rê-yah'û), *v. t. & i.* To issue a second time.

Re-is-sue, *n.* A second or repeated issue.

Reit (rê't), *n.* Sledge; seaweed. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Reit'er (rê'tēr), *n.* [G. *reiter*, rider.] A German cavalry soldier of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Re-it'er-ant (rê-it'ēr-ant), *a.* [See REITERATE.] Reiterating. [R.] Mrs. Browning.

Re-it'er-ate (ât'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. REITERATED (ât'têd); p. pr. & vb. n. REITERATING.] [Pref. re- + iterate: cf. F. *réitérer*, LL. *reiterare* to question again.] To repeat again and again; to say or do repeatedly; sometimes, to repeat.

That with reiterated crimes he might
Heap on himself damnation. Milton.

You never spoke what did become you less
Than this which to reiterate were ain. Shak.

Syn. — To repeat; recapitulate; rehearse.

Re-it'er-ate (ât'), *a.* Reiterated; repeated. [R.]

Re-it'er-a-ted-ly (ât'têd-lî), *adv.* Repeatedly.

Re-it'er-a-tion (ât'shûn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réitération*.] The act of reiterating; that which is reiterated.

Re-it'er-a-tive (ât'têr-â-tîv), *n.* 1. (Gram.) A word expressing repeated or reiterated action.

2. A word formed from another, or used to form another, by repetition; as, *diligently*.

Re-iter (rê'itēr), *n.* See REITER.

Re-ject (rê-jêkt'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. REJECTED; p. pr. & vb. n. REJECTING.] [L. *rejection*, p. p. of *reicere*, *reicere*; pref. re- + *jacere* to throw: cf. F. *rejeter*, formerly also spelt *rejetter*. See *Jet* a shooting forth.]

1. To cast from one; to throw away; to discard.

Therefore all this exercise of hunting — the Utopians have rejected to their butchers. Robinson (More's Utopia).

Reject me not from among thy children. Wisdom ix. 4.

2. To refuse to receive or to acknowledge; to decline haughtily or harshly; to repudiate.

That golden scepter which thou didst reject. Milton.

Because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will also reject thee that thou shalt be no priest to me. Hos. iv. 6.

3. To refuse to grant; as, to reject a prayer or request.

Syn. — To repel; renounce; discard; rebuff; refuse; decline.

Re-ject-a-ble (â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or that ought to be, rejected.

Re-ject-a-men-ta (rê-jêkt-â-mên'tâ), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. L. *rejection*, v. intens. fr. *reicere*. See REJECT.] Things thrown out or away; especially, things excreted by a living organism. J. Fleming.

Re-ject-a-ne-ous (rê-jêkt-â-nê-ûs), *a.* [L. *rejectionis*.] Not chosen or received; rejected. [Obs.] "Profane, rejectionous, and reprobate people." Barrow.

Re-ject'er (rê-jêkt'ēr), *n.* One who rejects.

Re-jection (rê-jêkt'shûn), *n.* [L. *rejection*: cf. F. *réjection*.] Act of rejecting, or state of being rejected.

Re-ject-i-ous (rê-jêkt'î-ûs), *a.* Implying or requiring rejection; rejectable. Cudworth.

Re-ject-ive (rê-jêkt'îv), *a.* Rejecting, or tending to reject.

Re-ject-ment (ment), *n.* Act of rejecting; matter rejected, or thrown away.

Re-joice (rê-jôis'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. REJOICED (jôist); p. pr. & vb. n. REJOICING (jôis'ing).] [OE. *rejoizen*, OF. *rejoir*, *rejoir*, F. *rejoir*; pref. re- + OF. *exjoir*, *exjoir*, F. *exjoir*, to rejoice; pref. ex- (L. *ex*) + OF. *joir*, *joir*, F. *joir*, from L. *gaudere* to rejoice. See JOY.] To feel joy; to experience gladness in a high degree; to have pleasurable satisfaction; to be delighted. "O, rejoice beyond a common joy." Shak.

I will be glad and rejoice in thy mercy. Ps. xxi. 7.

Syn. — To delight; joy; exult; triumph.

Re-joi-ce, *v. t.* 1. To enjoy. [Obs.] Bp. Peacock.

2. To give joy to; to make joyful; to gladden.

I'm rejoiced of my liberty. Chaucer.

While she, great saint, rejoices heaven. Prior.

Were he [Cain] alive, it would rejoice his soul to see what mischief it had made. Arbutnot.

Syn. — To please; cheer; exhilarate; delight.

Re-joice', *n.* The act of rejoicing. Sir T. Browne.

Re-joice-ment (ment), *n.* Rejoicing. [Obs.]

Re-joicer (rê-jôis'ēr), *n.* One who rejoices.

Re-joicing (sîng), *n.* 1. Joy; gladness; delight.

We should particularly express our rejoicing by love and charity to our neighbors. R. Nelson.

2. The expression of joy or gladness.

The voice of rejoicing and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous. Ps. cxviii. 15.

3. That which causes to rejoice; occasion of joy.

Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage forever, for they are the rejoicing of my heart. Ps. cxix. iii.

Re-joi-cing-ly, *adv.* With joy or exultation.

Re-join (rê-jôin'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. REJOINED (jôind); p. pr. & vb. n. REJOINING.] [F. *rejoindre*; pref. re- + OF. *joindre* to join. See JOIN, and cf. REJOINER.] 1. To join again; to unite after separation.

2. To come, or go, again into the presence of; to join the company of again.

Meet and rejoin me, in the pensive groat. Pope.

3. To state in reply; — followed by an object clause.

Re-join, *v. t.* 1. To answer to a reply.

2. (Law) To answer, as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

Re-join-der (dêr'), *n.* [From F. *rejoindre*, inf., to join again. See REJOIN.] 1. An answer to a reply; or, in general, an answer or reply.

2. (

in buildings when the mortar has been dislodged by age and the action of the weather. *Guth.*
Re-jolt' (rē-jōlt'), *n.* A reacting jolt or shock; a rebound or recoil. [*R.*]

These inward *rejoice* and recoillings of the mind. *South.*
Re-jolt', *v. t.* To jolt or shake again. *Locke.*
Re-journ' (rē-jōrn'), *v. t.* [*Cl. F. réjournier.* See *ADJOURN.*] To adjourn; to put off. [*Obs.*]
Re-journment (-ment), *n.* Adjournment. [*Obs.*]
Re-judge' (rē-jūj'), *v. t.* To judge again; to reexamine; to review; to call to a new trial and decision.

Rejunge his acts, and dignify disgrace. *Pope.*
Re-ju've-nate (rē-jūv'ē-nāt), *v. t.* [*Prof. re- + L. juvenis* young, youthful.] To render young again.
Re-ju've-nation (-nā'shūn), *n.* Rejuvenescence.

Re-ju've-nas-cence (-nēs'sens), *n.* 1. A renewing of youth; the state of being or growing young again.
2. (*Bot.*) A method of cell formation in which the entire protoplasm of an old cell escapes by rupture of the cell wall, and then develops a new cell wall. It is seen sometimes in the formation of zoospores, etc.

Re-ju've-nas-cen-ey (-sen'sē), *n.* Rejuvenescence.
Re-ju've-nas-cent (-sent), *a.* Becoming, or causing to become, rejuvenated; rejuvenating.
Re-ju've-nize (rē-jūv'ē-nīz), *v. t.* To rejuvenate.

Re-kind-le (rē-kīnd'l), *v. t. & i.* To kindle again.
Re-ko-n (rē-kōn), *v. t.* To reckon. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Re-lade' (rē-lād'), *v. t.* To lade or load again.
Re-laid' (rē-lād'), *imp. & p. p.* of *RELAY*.

Re-lais' (rē-lā'), *n.* [*Fr. See RELAY, n.*] (*Fort.*) A narrow space between the foot of the rampart and the scarp of the ditch, serving to receive the earth that may crumble off or be washed down, and prevent its falling into the ditch. *Wilhelm.*

Re-land' (rē-lānd'), *v. t.* To land again; to put on land, as that which had been shipped or embarked.
Re-land', *v. t.* To go on shore after having embarked; to land again.

Re-lapse' (rē-lāps'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *RELAPSED* (-lāps't), *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RELAPSING*.] [*L. relapsus, p. p. of relabi* to slip back, to relapse; *pref. re- + labi* to fall, slip, slide. See *LAPSE*.] 1. To slip or slide back, in a literal sense; to turn back. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

2. To slide or turn back into a former state or practice; to fall back from some condition attained; — generally in a bad sense, as from a state of convalescence or amended condition; as, to *relapse* into a stupor, into vice, or into barbarism; — sometimes in a good sense; as, to *relapse* into slumber after being disturbed.

That task performed, [preachers] *relapse* into themselves. *Cowper.*
3. (*Theol.*) To fall from Christian faith into paganism, heresy, or unbelief; to backslide.

They enter into the justified state, and so continue all along, unless they *relapse*. *Watson.*
Re-lapse', *n.* [*For sense 2 cf. F. relaps.* See *RELAPSE, v.*] 1. A sliding or falling back, especially into a former bad state, either of body or morals; backsliding; the state of having fallen back.

Alike from what high hope to what *relapse* Unlooked for are we fallen. *Milton.*

2. One who has relapsed, or fallen back, into error; a backslider; specifically, one who, after recanting error, returns to it again. [*Obs.*]
Re-laps'er (-lāps'ēr), *n.* One who relapses. *Bp. Hall.*

Re-laps'ing, *a.* Marked by a relapse; falling back; tending to return to a former worse state.

Relapsing fever (*Med.*), an acute, epidemic, contagious fever, which prevails also endemically in Ireland, Russia, and some other regions. It is marked by one or two remissions of the fever, by articular and muscular pains, and by the presence, during the paroxysm, of a spiral bacterium (*Spirochaete*) in the blood. It is not usually fatal. Called also *famine fever*, and *recurring fever*.

Re-late' (rē-lāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *RELATED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RELATING*.] [*F. relater* to recount, *LL. relatus*, fr. *L. relatus*, used as *p. p. of referre*. See *ELATE*, and cf. *REFER*.] 1. To bring back; to restore. [*Obs.*]

Abate your zealous haste, till morrow next again Both light of heaven and strength of men *relate*. *Spenser.*
2. To refer; to ascribe, as to a source. [*Obs. or R.*]
3. To recount; to narrate; to tell over.

This heavy act with heavy heart *relate*. *Shak.*
4. To ally by connection or kindred.

To *relate* one's self, to vent thoughts in words. [*R.*]
Syn. — To tell; recite; narrate; recount; rehearse; report; detail; describe.

Re-late', *v. t.* 1. To stand in some relation; to have bearing or concern; to pertain; to refer; — with *to*. All negative or privative words *relate* to positive ideas. *Locke.*

2. To make reference; to take account. [*R. & Obs.*]
Reckoning by the years of their own consecration without *relating* to any imperial account. *Fuller.*

Re-lat'ed (-lāt'ēd), *p. p. & a.* 1. Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity; as, persons *related* in the first or second degree.
2. Standing in relation or connection; as, the electric and magnetic forces are closely *related*.

3. Narrated; told.
4. (*Mus.*) Same as *RELATIVE*, 4.
Re-lat'ed-ness, *n.* The state or condition of being related; relationship; affinity. [*R.*] *Emerson.*

Re-lat'er (-ēr), *n.* One who relates or narrates.
Re-lat'ion (rē-lāt'shūn), *n.* [*F. relation, L. relatio*. See *RELATE*.] 1. The act of relating or telling; also, that which is related; recital; account; narration; narrative; as, the *relation* of historical events.

The poet's *relation* does well figure them. *Bacon.*
2. The state of being related or of referring; what is apprehended as appertaining to a being or quality, by considering it in its bearing upon something else; relative quality or condition; the being such and such with regard or respect to some other thing; connection; as,

the *relation* of experience to knowledge; the *relation* of master to servant.

Any sort of connection which is perceived or imagined between two or more things, or any comparison which is made by the mind, is a *relation*. *L. Taylor.*

3. Reference; respect; regard.
I have been importuned to make some observations on this art in *relation* to its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

4. Connection by consanguinity or affinity; kinship; relationship; as, the *relation* of parents and children.

Relations dear, and all the charities Of father, son, and brother, first were known. *Milton.*

5. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman.
For me . . . my *relation* does not care a rush. *Ld. Lytton.*

6. (*Law*) (a) The carrying back, and giving effect or operation to, an act or proceeding from some previous date or time, by a sort of fiction, as if it had happened or begun at that time. In such case the act is said to take effect by *relation*. (b) The act of a relator at whose instance a suit is begun. *Wharton. Burrill.*

Syn. — Recital; rehearsal; narration; account; narrative; tale; detail; description; kindred; kinship; consanguinity; affinity; kinsman; kinswoman.

Re-lat'ional (rē-lāt'shūn-al), *a.* 1. Having relation or kindred; related.
We might be tempted to take these two nations for *relational* stems. *Tooker.*

2. Indicating or specifying some relation.
Relational words, as prepositions, auxiliaries, etc. *R. Morris.*

Re-lat'ion-ist, *n.* A relative; a relation. [*Obs.*]
Re-lat'ion-ship, *n.* The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance. *Mason.*

Re-lat'ive (rē-lāt'iv), *a.* [*F. relatif, L. relativus*. See *RELATE*.] 1. Having relation or reference; referring; respecting; standing in connection; pertaining; as, arguments *relative* to the subject.

More *relative* than this. *Shak.*
2. Arising from relation; resulting from connection with, or reference to, something else; not absolute.

Every thing sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity; an absolute, as it is such a thing, endowed with such a nature; and a *relative*, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole. *South.*

3. (*Gram.*) Indicating or expressing relation; referring to an antecedent; as, a *relative* pronoun.

4. (*Mus.*) Characterizing or pertaining to chords and keys, which, by reason of the identity of some of their tones, admit of a natural transition from one to the other. *Moore (Encyc. of Music).*

Relative clause (*Gram.*), a clause introduced by a relative pronoun. — **Relative term**, a term which implies relation to, as guardian to ward, master to servant, husband to wife. Cf. *CORRELATIVE*.

Re-lat'ive, *n.* One who, or that which, relates to, or is considered in its relation to, something else; a relative object or term; one of two objects directly connected by any relation. Specifically: (a) A person connected by blood or affinity; strictly, one allied by blood; a relation; to ourselves and relatives. *Bp. Fell.* (b) (*Gram.*) A relative pronoun; a word which relates to, or represents, another word or phrase, called its *antecedent*; as, the *relatives* "who," "which," "that."

Re-lat'ive-ly, *adv.* In a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; not absolutely.

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it *relatively*. *I. Watts.*

Re-lat'ive-ness, *n.* The state of being relative, or having relation; relativity.

Re-lat'iv-ty (-tīv'itē), *n.* The state of being relative; as, the *relativity* of a subject. *Coloridge.*

Re-lat'or (rē-lāt'ēr), *n.* [*L. cf. F. relateur*. See *RELATE*.] 1. One who relates; a relater. "The several *relators* of this history." *Fuller.*

2. (*Law*) A private person at whose relation, or in whose behalf, the attorney-general allows an information in the nature of a *quo warrant* to be filed.

Re-lat'rix (-rīks), *n.* [*L.*] (*Law*) A female relator.

Re-lax' (rē-lāks'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *RELAXED* (-lāks't), *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RELAXING*.] [*L. relaxare*; *pref. re- + laxare* to loose, to slacken, from *laxus* loose. See *LAX*, and cf. *RELAX, n.*, *RELEASE*.] 1. To make lax or loose; to make less close, firm, rigid, tense, or the like; to slacken; to loosen; to open; as, to *relax* a rope or cord; to *relax* the muscles or sinews.

Horror . . . all his joints *relaxed*. *Milton.*
Nor served it to *relax* their scurried files. *Milton.*
2. To make less severe or rigorous; to abate the stringency of; to remit in respect to strenuousness, earnestness, or effort; as, to *relax* discipline; to *relax* one's attention or endeavors.

The statute of mortmain was at several times *relaxed* by the legislature. *Swift.*
3. Hence, to relieve from attention or effort; to ease; to recreate; to divert; as, amusement *relaxes* the mind.
4. To relieve from constipation; to loosen; to open; as, an aperient *relaxes* the bowels.

Syn. — To slacken; loosen; loose; remit; abate; mitigate; ease; unbend; divert.
Re-lax', *v. t.* 1. To become lax, weak, or loose; as, to let one's grasp *relax*.
His knees *relax* with toll. *Pope.*
2. To abate in severity; to become less rigorous.
In others she *relaxed* again,
And governed with a looser rein. *Prior.*
3. To remit attention or effort; to become less diligent; to unbend; as, to *relax* in study.

Re-lax', *n.* Relaxation. [*Obs.*]
Re-lax', *a.* Relaxed; lax; hence, remiss; careless.
Re-lax'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being relaxed.

Re-lax'ant (rē-lāks'ant), *n.* [*L. relaxans, p. pr. of relaxare*.] (*Med.*) A medicine that relaxes; a laxative.

Re-lax'a-tion (rē-lāks'āshūn; 277), *n.* [*L. relaxatio*; cf. *F. relaxation*.] 1. The act or process of relaxing, or the state of being relaxed; as, *relaxation* of the muscles; *relaxation* of a law.

2. Remission from attention and effort; indulgence in recreation, diversion, or amusement. "Hours of careless *relaxation*." *Macaulay.*

Re-lax'a-tive (rē-lāks'ā-tiv), *a.* Having the quality of relaxing; laxative. — *n.* A relaxant. *B. Johnson.*

Re-lay' (rē-lā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *RELAID* (-lād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RELAYING*.] [*Prof. re- + lay, v.*] To lay again; to lay a second time; as, to *relay* a pavement.

Re-lay' (rē-lā'), *n.* [*F. relais* (cf. *OF. relais* relaxation, discontinuance, *It. rilascio* release, relief, *rilasso* relay), fr. *OF. relaissier* to abandon, release, fr. *L. relaxare*. See *RELAX*.] 1. A supply of anything arranged beforehand for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages; provision for successive relief. Specifically: (a) A supply of horses placed at stations to be in readiness to relieve others, so that a traveler may proceed without delay. (b) A supply of hunting dogs or horses kept in readiness at certain places to relieve the tired dogs or horses, and to continue the pursuit of the game if it comes that way. (c) A number of men who relieve others in carrying on some work.

2. (*Elec.*) In various forms of telegraphic apparatus, a magnet which receives the circuit current, and is caused by it to bring into action the power of a local battery for performing the work of making the record; also, a similar device by which the current in one circuit is made to open or close another circuit in which a current is passing.

Relay battery (*Elec.*), the local battery which is brought into use by the action of the relay magnet, or relay.

Rel'bun (rē-l'būn), *n.* The roots of the Chilian plant *Calceolaria arachnoidea*, — used for dyeing crimson.

Re-leas'a-ble (rē-lēas'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be released.
Re-leas'e' (rē-lēas'), *v. t.* [*Prof. re- + lease* to let.] To lease again; to grant a new lease of; to let back.

Re-leas'e' (rē-lēas'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *RELEASED* (-lēas't), *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RELASING*.] [*OE. releasen, OF. relaissier*, to release, to let free. See *RELAY, n.*, *RELAX*, and cf. *RELEASE* to lease again.] 1. To let loose again; to set free from restraint, confinement, or servitude; to give liberty to, or to set at liberty; to let go.

Now at that feast he *releas'd* unto them one prisoner, whomsoever they desired. *Mark xv. 6.*

2. To relieve from something that confines, burdens, or oppresses, as from pain, trouble, obligation, penalty.

3. (*Law*) To let go, as a legal claim; to discharge or relinquish a right to, as lands or tenements, by conveying to another who has some right or estate in possession, as when the person in remainder releases his right to the tenant in possession; to quit.

4. To loosen; to relax; to remove the obligation of; as, to *release* an ordinance. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

A sacred vow that none should eye *release*. *Spenser.*
Syn. — To free; liberate; loose; discharge; disengage; extricate; let go; quit; acquit.

Re-leas'e', *n.* 1. The act of letting loose or freeing, or the state of being let loose or freed; liberation; or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage. Who boasts *release* from hell. *Milton.*

2. Relief from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, penalty, or claim of any kind; acquittance.

3. (*Law*) A giving up or relinquishment of some right or claim; a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another who has some estate in possession; a quitclaim. *Blackstone.*

5. (*Steam Engine*) The act of opening the exhaust port to allow the steam to escape.

Lease and release (*Law*) See under *LEASE*. — *Out of release*, without cessation. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Liberation; freedom; discharge. See *DEATH*.
Re-leas'ee' (-ē'), *n.* One to whom a release is given.

Re-leas'ement (rē-lēas'mēt), *n.* The act of releasing, as from confinement or obligation. *Milton.*

Re-leas'er (-ēr), *n.* One who releases, or sets free.

Re-leas'or (-ōr), *n.* One by whom a release is given.

Re-lég-at'e (rē-lēg'āt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *RELIGATED* (-lēg'āt'), *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RELIGATING*.] [*L. religatus, p. p. of religare*, *pref. re- + ligare* to bind with a commission or charge. See *LEGATE*.] To remove, usually to an inferior position; to consign; to transfer; specifically, to send into exile; to banish.

It [the Latin language] was *relegated* into the study of the scholar. *Mitman.*

Re-lé-gat'ion (rē-lēg'āshūn), *n.* [*L. relegatio*; cf. *F. relegation*.] The act of relegating, or the state of being relegated; removal; banishment; exile.

Re-lent' (rē-lēnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *RELENTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RELENTING*.] [*F. valentir*, fr. *L. pref. re- + ad + lentus* pliant, flexible, slow. See *LENTH*.] 1. To become less rigid or hard; to yield; to dissolve; to melt; to deliquesce. [*Obs.*]

He stirred the coals till *relent* gan
The wax again the fire. *Chaucer.*
[Salt of tartar] placed in a cellar will . . . begin to *relent*. *Boyle.*
When opening buds salute the welcome day,
And earth, *relenting*, feels the genial ray. *Pope.*

2. To become less severe or intense; to become less hard, harsh, cruel, or the like; to soften in temper; to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion.
Can you . . . behold
My sighs and tears, and will not *relent*? *Shak.*

Re-lent', *v. t.* 1. To slacken; to abate. [*Obs.*]
And oftentimes he would *relent* his pace. *Spenser.*

2. To soften; to dissolve. [*Obs.*]
3. To mollify; to cause to be less harsh or severe. [*Obs.*]

Re-lent' (rē-lēnt'), *n.* Stay; stop; delay. [Obs.]

Nor rested till she came without relent
Unto the land of Amazonas. *Spenser.*

Re-lent'less, *a.* Unmoved by appeals for sympathy or forgiveness; insensible to the distresses of others; destitute of tenderness; unrelenting; unyielding; un pitying; as, a prey to *relentless* despotism.

For this the avenging power employs his darts,
Thus will perisist, *relentless* in his ire. *Dryden.*

— **Re-lent'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-lent'less-ness**, *n.*

Re-lent'ment (-ment), *n.* The act or process of relenting; the state of having relented. *Sir T. Browne.*

Re-lesse' (rē-lēs-sē'), *v. t.* To release. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Re-les-see' (rē-lēs-sē'), *n.* See **RELEASEE**.

Re-les-sor' (-sōr'), *n.* See **RELEASEOR**.

Re-let' (rē-lēt'), *v. t.* To let anew, as a house.

Rel'e-vance' (rē-lē-vāns'), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being relevant; pertinency; applicability.

Its answer little meaning, little relevancy bore. *Poe.*

2. (*Scots Law*) Sufficiency to infer the conclusion.

Rel'e-vant (-vant), *a.* [F. *relevant*, p. pr. of *relever* to raise again, to relieve. See **RELIEVE**.] 1. Relieving; lending aid or support. [R.] *Poynall.*

2. Bearing upon, or properly applying to, the case in hand; pertinent; applicable.

Close and relevant arguments have very little hold on the passions. *Sydney Smith.*

3. (*Scots Law*) Sufficient to support the cause.

Rel'e-vant-ly, *adv.* In a relevant manner.

Rel'e-va'tion (-vā'shūn), *n.* [L. *relevatio*, fr. *relevare*. See **RELIEVE**.] A raising or lifting up. [Obs.]

Rel'i-a-bil'i-ty (rē-lī-ā-bil'i-tē'), *n.* The state or quality of being reliable; reliability.

Rel'i-a-ble (rē-lī-ā-b'l'), *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; worthy of dependence or reliance; trustworthy. "A reliable witness to the truth of the miracles." *A. Norton.*

The best means, and most reliable pledge, of a higher object. *Coleridge.*

According to General Livingston's humorous account, his own village of Elizabethtown was not much more reliable, being peopled in those agitated times by "unknown, unrecommended, strangers, guilty-looking Tories, and very knavish Whigs."

Some authors take exception to this word, maintaining that it is unnecessary, and irregular in formation. It is, however, sanctioned by the practice of many careful writers as a most convenient substitute for the phrase *to be relied upon*, and a useful synonym for *trustworthy*, which is by relation applied to persons, as *reliable* is to things, such as an account, statement, or the like. The objection that adjectives derived from neuter verbs do not admit of a passive sense is met by the citation of *laughable*, worthy of being laughed at, from the neuter verb *to laugh*; *available*, fit or able to be availed of, from the neuter verb *to avail*; *dispensable*, capable of being dispensed with, from the neuter verb *to dispense*. Other examples might be added.

— **Rel'i-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Rel'i-a-bly**, *adv.*

Rel'i-ance (-āns), *n.* [From **RELIEVE**.] 1. The act of relying, or the condition or quality of being reliant; dependence; confidence; trust; repose of mind upon what is deemed sufficient support or authority.

In reliance on promises which proved to be of very little value. *Macaulay.*

2. Anything on which to rely; dependence; ground of trust; as, the boat was a poor *reliance*. *Richardson.*

Rel'i-ant (-ant), *a.* Having, or characterized by, reliance; confident; trusting.

Rel'io (rē-lī'ō), *n.* [F. *relique*, from L. *reliquiæ*, pl. akin to *relinquere* to leave behind. See **RELINQUISH**.] [Formerly written also *relique*.] 1. That which remains; that which is left after loss or decay; a remaining portion; a remnant. *Chaucer. Wyclif.*

The relics of lost innocence. *Keble.*

2. The body from which the soul has departed; a corpse; especially, the body, or some part of the body, of a deceased saint or martyr; — usually in the plural when referring to the whole body.

There are very few treasures of relics in Italy that have not a tooth or a bone of a saint. *Addison.*

Thy relics, howe'er, to this fair urn we trust,
And sacred place by Dryden's awful dust. *Pope.*

3. Hence, a memorial; anything preserved in remembrance; as, *relics* of youthful days or friendships.

The pearls were split;
Some lost, some stolen, some as *relics* kept. *Tennyson.*

Rel'i-o-ly, *adv.* In the manner of relics. [Obs.]

Rel'iot (rē-lī'ōt), *n.* [L. *relicta*, f. of *relinquo*, p. p. of *relinquere* to leave behind. See **RELINQUISH**.] A woman whose husband is dead; a widow.

Eli dying without issue, Jacob was obliged by law to marry his *relict*, and so to raise up seed to his brother Eli. *South.*

Rel'ict-ed (rē-līk'tēd), *a.* [L. *relictus*, p. p.] (*Law*) Left uncovered, as land by recession of water. *Boutvier.*

Rel'ic-tion (rē-līk'thūn), *n.* [L. *relictio* a leaving behind.] (*Law*) A leaving dry; a recession of the sea or other water, leaving dry land; land left uncovered by such recession. *Burrill.*

Rel'ief (rē-līf'), *n.* [OE. *relief*, F. *relief*, properly, a lifting up, a standing out. See **RELIEVE**, and cf. **RELIEVER**, **RELIEVO**.] 1. The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved; the removal, or partial removal, of any evil, or of anything oppressive or burdensome, by which some ease is obtained; succor; alleviation; comfort; ease; redress.

He sees the dire contagion spread so fast,
That, where it seizes, all *relief* is vain. *Dryden.*

2. Release from a post, or from the performance of duty, by the intervention of others, by discharge, or by delay; as, a *relief* of a sentry.

For this *relief* much thanks; 'tis bitter cold. *Shak.*

3. That which removes or lessens evil, pain, discomfort,

uneasiness, etc.; that which gives succor, aid, or comfort; also, the person who relieves from performance of duty by taking the place of another; a relay.

4. (*Feudal Law*) A fine or composition which the heir of a deceased tenant paid to the lord for the privilege of taking up the estate, which, on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant.

5. (*Sculpt. & Arch.*) The projection of a figure above the ground or plane on which it is formed.

6. (*Paint.*) The appearance of projection given by shading, shadow, etc., to any figure.

7. (*Fort.*) The height to which works are raised above the bottom of the ditch. *Wilhelm.*

8. (*Physical Geog.*) The elevations and surface undulations of a country. *Guyot.*

Relief valve, a valve arranged for relieving pressure of steam, gas, or liquid; an escape valve.

Syn. — Alleviation; mitigation; aid; help; succor; assistance; remedy; redress; indemnification.

Rel'ief-ful (rē-līf'fūl), *a.* Giving relief. [Obs.]

Rel'ief-less, *a.* Destitute of relief; also, remediless.

Rel'ier (rē-lī'ēr), *n.* [From **RELIEVE**.] One who relieves.

Rel'iev-a-ble (rē-līv-ā-b'l'), *a.* Capable of being relieved; fitted to receive relief. *Sir M. Hale.*

Rel'ieve (rē-līv'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **RELIEVED** (-lēvd'); p. pr. & vb. n. **RELIEVING**.] [OE. *releven*, F. *reliever* to raise again, discharge, relieve, fr. L. *relevare* to lift up, raise, make light, relieve; pref. *re-* + *levare* to raise, fr. *levis* light. See **LEVITY**, and cf. **RELEVANT**, **RELIEF**.] 1. To lift up; to raise again, as one who has fallen; to cause to rise. [Obs.] *Piers Plowman.*

2. To cause to seem to rise; to put in relief; to give prominence or conspicuousness to; to set off by contrast.

Her tall figure, *relieved* against the blue sky, seemed almost of supernatural height. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To raise up something in; to introduce a contrast or variety into; to remove the monotony or sameness of.

The poet must . . . sometimes *relieve* the subject with a moral reflection. *Addison.*

4. To raise or remove, as anything which depresses, weighs down, or crushes; to render less burdensome or afflicting; to alleviate; to abate; to mitigate; to lessen; as, to *relieve* pain; to *relieve* the wants of the poor.

5. To free, wholly or partly, from any burden, trial, evil, distress, or the like; to give ease, comfort, or consolation to; to give aid, help, or succor to; to support, strengthen, or deliver; as, to *relieve* a besieged town.

Now lend assistance and *relieve* the poor. *Dryden.*

6. To release from a post, station, or duty; to put another in place of, or to take the place of, in the bearing of any burden, or discharge of any duty.

Who hath *relieved* you? *Shak.*

7. To ease of any imposition, burden, wrong, or oppression, by judicial or legislative interposition, as by the removal of a grievance, by indemnification for losses, or the like; to right.

Syn. — To alleviate; assuage; succor; assist; aid; help; support; sustain; ease; mitigate; lighten; diminish; remove; free; remedy; redress; indemnify.

Rel'ieve-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved; relief; release. [Archaic.]

Rel'iever (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, relieves.

Rel'iev'ing, *a.* Serving or tending to relieve.

Relieving arch (*Arch.*), a discharging arch. See under **DITCHARGE**, *v. t.* — **Relieving tackle**. (*Naut.*) (a) A temporary tackle attached to the tiller of a vessel during gales or an action, in case of accident to the tiller ropes.

(b) A strong tackle from a wharf to a careened vessel, to prevent her from going over entirely, and to assist in righting her. *Totten. Craig.*

Rel'ievo (rē-līv'ō), *n.* [It. *rilievo*.] See **RELIEF**, *n.*, 5.

Rel'ight' (rē-līf'), *v. t.* To light or kindle anew.

Rel'ig'ious' (rē-līzh'ē-ŭs'), *n.* f. [F.] A person

Rel'ig'ion-ist (rē-līzh'ē-ŭt'), *n.* m. f. bound by monastic vows; a nun; a monk.

Rel'ig-ion (rē-līj'ŭn), *n.* [F., from L. *religio*; cf. *religiosus* pious, revering the gods, Gr. *ἀγᾶς* to heed, have a care. Cf. **NEOLLECT**.] 1. The outward act or form by which men indicate their recognition of the existence of a god or of gods having power over their destiny, to whom obedience, service, and honor are due; the feeling or expression of human love, fear, or awe of some superhuman and overruling power, whether by profession of belief, by observance of rites and ceremonies, or by the conduct of life; a system of faith and worship; a manifestation of piety; as, ethical *religions*; monotheistic *religions*; natural *religion*; revealed *religion*; the *religion* of the Jews; the *religion* of idol worshippers.

An orderly life so far as others are able to observe us is now and then produced by prudent motives or by dint of habit, but without serious need there can be no religious principle at the bottom, no course of conduct from religious motives; in a word, there can be no *religion*. *Foley.*

Religion [was] not, as too often now, used as equivalent for godliness; but . . . it expressed the outer form and embodiment which the inward spirit of a true or a false devotion assumed. *Trench.*

Religions, by which are meant the modes of divine worship proper to different tribes, nations, or communities, and based on the belief held in common by the members of them severally. . . . There is no living religion without something like a doctrine. On the other hand, a doctrine, however elaborate, does not constitute a *religion*. *C. P. Tiele (Enceph. Brit.).*

Religion . . . means the conscious relation between man and God, and the expression of that relation in human conduct. *J. Küstlin (Schaff-Herzog Encycr.).*

After the most stratist sect of our religion I lived a Pharisee. *Acts xxvi. 5.*

The image of a brute, adorned
With gay *religions* full of pomp and gold. *Milton.*

2. Specifically, conformity in faith and life to the precepts inculcated in the Bible, respecting the conduct of

life and duty toward God and man; the Christian faith and practice.

Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without *religion*. *Washington.*

Religion will attend you . . . as a pleasant and useful companion in every proper place, and every temperate occupation of life. *Backminster.*

3. (*R. C. Ch.*) A monastic or religious order subject to a regulated mode of life; the religious state; as, to enter *religion*. *Trench.*

A good man was there of *religion*. *Chaucer.*

4. Strictness or fidelity in conforming to any practice, as if it were an enjoined rule of conduct. [R.]

Those parts of pleading which in ancient times might perhaps be material, but at this time are become only mere styles and forms, are still continued with much *religion*. *Sir M. Hale.*

5. *Religion*, as distinguished from *theology*, is subjective, designating the feelings and acts of men which relate to God; while *theology* is objective, and denotes those ideas which man entertains respecting the God whom he worships, especially his systematized views of God. As distinguished from *morality*, *religion* denotes the influences and motives to human duty which are founded upon positivism, as a philosophical basis. — *Revealed religion*, that which is based upon direct communication of God's will to mankind; especially, the Christian religion, based on the revelations recorded in the Old and New Testaments.

Rel'ig-ion-a-ry (rē-līj'ŭn-ā-rē'), *a.* Relating to religion; pious; as, *religious* professions. [Obs.]

Rel'ig-ion-a-ry, *n.* A religionist. [R.]

Rel'ig-ion-er (-ēr), *n.* A religionist. [R.]

Rel'ig-ion-ism (-iz'm), *n.* 1. The practice of, or devotion to, religion.

2. Affectation or pretense of religion.

Rel'ig-ion-ist, *n.* One earnestly devoted or attached to a religion; a religious zealot.

The chief actors on one side were, and were to be, the Puritan religionists. *Jeffrey.*

It might be that an Antinomian, a Quaker, or other heterodox religionist, was to be scourged out of the town. *Hawthorne.*

Rel'ig-ion-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To bring under the influence of religion. [R.] *Mallock.*

Rel'ig-ion-less, *a.* Destitute of religion.

Rel'ig-i-ous-ly (-līj'ŭs-lē-ty), *adv.* [L. *religiositas*; cf. F. *religiosité*.] The quality of being religious; religious feeling or sentiment; religiousness. [R.] *M. Arnold.*

Rel'ig-i-ous-ly, *adv.* In a religious manner. *Dryden.*

Rel'ig-i-ous-ness, *n.* The quality of being religious. **Rel'ic** (rē-līk'), *n.* **Relic**. [Obs.]

Rel'in-quent (rē-līn'kwent), *a.* [L. *relinquens*, p. pr. of *relinquere*. See **RELINQUISH**.] Relinquishing. [R.]

Rel'in-quent, *n.* One who relinquishes. [R.]

Rel'in-quish (-kwish), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **RELINQUISHED** (-kwish't); p. pr. & vb. n. **RELINQUISHING**.] [OF. *relinquir*, L. *relinquere* to leave behind; pref. *re-* + *linquere* to leave. See **LOAN, and cf. **RELIC**, **RELICT**.] 1. To withdraw from; to leave behind; to desert from; to abandon; to quit; as, to *relinquish* a pursuit.**

We ought to *relinquish* such rites. *Hooker.*

They placed Irish tenants upon the lands *relinquished* by the English. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To give up; to renounce a claim to; to resign; as, to *relinquish* a debt.

Syn. — To resign; leave; quit; forsake; abandon; desert; renounce; forebear; forego. See **RESIGN**.

Rel'in-quish-er (-ēr), *n.* One who relinquishes.

Rel'in-quish-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of relinquishing.

Rel'i-qua-ry (rē-lī-kwā-rē'), *n.* pl. **RELIGIARIES** (-rē-z). [LL. *reliquarium*, *reliquare*; cf. F. *reliquaire*. See **RELIC**.] A depositary, often a small box or casket, in which relics are kept.

Rel'i-que (rē-līk'), *n.* [F.] See **RELIC**. *Chaucer.*

Rel'i-qu-i-ſ (rē-līk'wī-s), *n.* pl. [L. See **RELIC**.] 1. Remains of the dead; organic remains; relics.

2. (*Bot.*) Same as **INDURITE**.

Re-liq-uian (rē-līk-wi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to a relic or relics; of the nature of a relic. [*R.*]
Re-liq-u-i-date (rē-līk-wi-dēt), *v. t.* To liquidate anew; to adjust a second time.

Re-liq-u-i-da-tion (rē-līk-wi-shūn), *n.* A second or renewed liquidation; a renewed adjustment. *A. Hamilton.*
Rel'ish (rē-līsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **RELISHED** (-līst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **RELISHING**.] [*OF. relischer* to lick or taste anew; *pref. re-* + *licher* to lick, *F. licher*. See **LECHER**, **LIQ.**] 1. To taste or eat with pleasure; to like the flavor of; to partake of with gratification; hence, to enjoy; to be pleased with or gratified by; to experience pleasure from; as, to **relish** food.

Now I begin to **relish** thy advice. *Shak.*
 He knows how to prize his advantages, and to **relish** the honors which he enjoys. *Atterbury.*

2. To give a relish to; to cause to taste agreeably. A savory bit that served to **relish** wine. *Dryden.*

Rel'ish, v. t. To have a pleasing or appetizing taste; to give gratification; to have a flavor.

Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have **relished** among my other discoveries. *Shak.*
 A theory, which, how much soever it may **relish** of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward.*

Rel'ish, n. 1. A pleasing taste; flavor that gratifies the palate; hence, enjoyable quality; power of pleasing. Much pleasure we have lost while we abstained from this delightful fruit, nor known till now **True relish**, tasting. *Milton.*

Life grows insipid, and has lost its **relish**. *Addison.*

2. Savor; quality; characteristic tinge. It preserves some **relish** of old writing. *Pope.*

3. A taste for; liking; appetite; fondness. A **relish** for whatever was excellent in arts. *Macaulay.*

I have a **relish** for moderate praise, because it bids fair to be judicious. *Cowper.*

4. That which is used to impart a flavor; specifically, something taken with food to render it more palatable or to stimulate the appetite; a condiment.

Syn.—Taste; savor; flavor; appetite; zest; gusto; liking; delight.

Rel'ish, n. (*Corp.*) The projection or shoulder at the side of, or around, a tendon, on a tensioned piece. *Knight.*
Rel'ish-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being relished; agreeable to the taste; gratifying.

Re-live (rē-līv), *v. t.* To live again; to revive.

Re-live, v. t. To recall to life; to revive. [*Obs.*]

Re-load (rē-lōd), *v. t.* To load again, as a gun.

Re-loan (rē-lōn), *n.* A second lending of the same thing; a renewal of a loan.

Re-lo-ate (rē-lō-āt), *v. t.* To locate again.

Re-lo-ca-tion (rē-lō-kā-shūn), *n.* 1. A second location.

2. (*Roman & Scots Law*) Renewal of a lease.

Re-lodge (rē-lōj), *v. t.* To lodge again.

Re-love (-līv), *v. t.* To love in return. [*Obs.*]

Re-lu-cent (rē-lū-sent), *a.* [*L. relucens*, *p. pr. of relucere*. See **LUCENT**.] Reflecting light; shining; glittering; glistening; bright; luminous; splendid.

Gorgeous banners to the sun expand Their streaming volumes of **re-lu-cent** gold. *Glover.*

Re-lu-ot (rē-lūkt), *v. t.* [*L. reluctari*, *p. p. reluctatus*, to struggle; *pref. re-* + *luctari* to struggle, *fr. luctari* a wrestling.] To strive or struggle against anything; to make resistance; to draw back; to feel or show repugnance or reluctance.

Apt to **re-lu-ot** at the excesses of it [passion]. *Walton.*

Re-lu-o-tance (rē-lūktāns), *n.* [See **RELUCTANT**.] The **re-lu-o-tancy** (-tan-sy), *a.* state or quality of being reluctant; repugnance; aversion of mind; unwillingness; —often followed by an infinitive, or by to and a noun, formerly sometimes by *against*. "Tempering the severity of his looks with a **reluctance** to the action." *Dryden.*

He had some **reluctance** to obey the summons. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bear witness, Heaven, with what **reluctancy** Her helpless innocence I doom to die. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See **DISLIKE**.

Re-lu-o-tant (-tant), *a.* [*L. reluctans*, *antis*, *p. pr. of reluctari*. See **RELUCT**.] 1. Striving against; opposed in desire; unwilling; disinclined; loth.

Reluctant, but in vain. *Milton.*

Reluctant now I touched the trembling string. *Tickell.*

2. Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with reluctance; as, **reluctant** obedience. *Mitford.*

Syn.—Averse; unwilling; loth; disinclined; repugnant; backward; cov. See **AVERSA**.

Re-lu-o-tant-ly, *adv.* In a reluctant manner.

Re-lu-o-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [See **RELUCT**.] To struggle against anything; to resist; to oppose. [*Obs.*] "To de-lude their **reluctating** consciences." *Jr. H. More.*

Re-lu-o-ta-tion (rē-lūktā-shūn), *n.* Repugnance; resistance; reluctance. [*Obs.*]

Re-lu-mi-ne (rē-lūm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **RELUMINED** (-lūmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **RELUMINING**.] [*OF. relumer* (*cf. F. relumer*), *L. reluminare*; *pref. re-* + *luminare* to light. *CF. RELUMINE*.] To rekindle; to light again.

Returned her ancient light, not kindled new. *Pope.*
 I know not where is that Promethean heat That can thy light **re-lu-mine**. *Shak.*

Re-lu-mi-ne (rē-lūm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **RELUMINED** (-lūmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **RELUMINING**.] [*See RELUMINE*.] 1. To light anew; to rekindle.

2. To illuminate again.

Re-ly (rē-lī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **RELIED** (-līd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **RELIVING**.] [*Pref. re-* + *lie* to rest.] To rest with confidence, as when fully satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or of evidence; to have confidence; to trust; to depend; —with on, formerly also with in.

Go in thy native innocence; **re-ly** On what thou hast of virtue. *Milton.*

On some fond breast the parting soul **re-lies**. *Gray.*

Syn.—To trust; depend; confide; repose.

Re-made (rē-mād), *imp. & p. p.* of **REMAKE**.

Re-main (rē-mān), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **REMAINED** (-mānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **REMAINING**.] [*OF. remandre*, *remanoir*, *L. remanere*; *pref. re-* + *manere* to stay, remain. See **MANAION**, and *cf.* **REMAINER**, **REMANENT**.]

1. To stay behind while others withdraw; to be left after others have been removed or destroyed; to be left after a number or quantity has been subtracted or cut off; to be left as not included or comprised.

Gather up the fragments that **remain**. *John vi. 12.*
 Of whom the greater part **remain** unto this present, but some are fallen asleep. *1 Cor. xv. 6.*

That . . . **remain** to be proved. *Locke.*

2. To continue unchanged in place, form, or condition, or undiminished in quantity; to abide; to stay; to endure; to last.

Remain a widow at thy father's house. *Gen. xxxviii. 11.*
 Childless thou art; childless **remain**. *Milton.*

Syn.—To continue; stay; wait; tarry; rest; sojourn; dwell; abide; last; endure.

Re-main, v. t. To await; to be left to. [*Archaic*]

The easier conquest now **remain** thee. *Milton.*

Re-main, n. 1. State of remaining; stay. [*Obs.*]

Which often, since my here **remain** in England, I've seen him do. *Shak.*

2. That which is left; relic; remainder; —chiefly in the plural. "The **remains** of old Rome." *Addison.*

When this **remain** of horror has entirely subsided. *Burke.*

3. Specif., in the plural: (a) That which is left of a human being after the life is gone; relics; a dead body.

Old warriors whose adored **remains** In weeping vaults her hallowed earth contains! *Pope.*

(b) The posthumous works or productions, esp. literary works, of one who is dead; as, *Cecil's Remains*.

Re-main-der (rē-mān-dēr), *n.* [*OF. remandre*, *inf.* See **REMAIN**.] 1. Anything that remains, or is left, after the separation and removal of a part; residue; remnant. "The last **remainders** of unhappy Troy." *Dryden.*

If these decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear, the **remainder** yields no salt. *Arduin.*

2. (*Math.*) The quantity or sum that is left after subtraction, or after any deduction.

3. (*Law*) An estate in expectancy, generally in land, which becomes an estate in possession upon the determination of a particular prior estate, created at the same time, and by the same instrument, for example, if land be conveyed to A for life, and on his death to B, A's life interest is a particular estate, and B's interest is a **remainder**, or estate in **remainder**.

Syn.—Balance; rest; residue; remnant; leavings.

Re-main-der, a. Remaining; left; left over; refuse.

Which is as dry as the **remainder** biscuit After a voyage. *Shak.*

Re-main-der-man (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* **REMAINDER-MEN** (-mēn). (*Law*) One who has an estate after a particular estate is determined. See **REMAINER**, *n.*, 3. *Blackstone.*

Re-make (rē-māk), *v. t.* To make anew.

Re-mand (rē-mānd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **REMANDED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **REMANDING**.] [*F. remander* to send word again, *L. remandare*; *pref. re-* + *mandare* to commit, order, send word. See **MANDATE**.] To recommit; to send back.

Remand it to its former place. *South.*

Then were they **remanded** to the cage again. *Bynjan.*

Re-mand, n. The act of remanding; the order for recommitment.

Re-mand-ment (-ment), *n.* A remand.

Rem-a-nence (rēm-ā-nens), *n.* [*cf.* *OF. remanence*, *Rem-a-nen-oy* (-nen-sy), *n.* [*LL. remanentia*, *fr. L. remanere*. See **REMANENT**, *a.*]

The state of being remanent; continuance; permanence. [*R.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

The **remanence** of the will in the fallen spirit. *Coleridge.*

Rem-a-nent (-nent), *n.* [See **REMANENT**, *a.*] That which remains; a remnant; a residue.

Rem-a-nent, a. [*L. remanens*, *p. pr. of remanere*. See **REMAIN**, and *cf.* **REMANENT**.] Remaining; residual.

That little hope that is **remanent** hath its degree according to the infancy or growth of the habit. *Jer. Taylor.*

Remanent magnetism (*Physics*), magnetism which remains in a body that has little coercive force after the magnetizing force is withdrawn, as soft iron; —called also **residual magnetism**.

|| **Rem-a-net** (-nēt), *n.* [*L.* it remains.] (*Legal Practice*) A case for trial which can not be tried during the term; a postponed case. [*Eng.*]

Re-mark (rē-mārk), *v. t.* [*Pref. re-* + *mark*.] To mark again, or a second time; to mark anew.

Re-mark (rē-mārk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **REMARKED** (-mākt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **REMARKING**.] [*F. remarquer*; *pref. re-* + *marquer* to mark, *marque* a mark, of German origin, akin to *E. mark*. See **MARK**, *v. & n.*] 1. To mark in a notable manner; to distinguish clearly; to make noticeable or conspicuous; to point out. [*Obs.*]

Thou art a man **remarked** to taste a mischief. *Ford.*
 His manacles **remark** him; there he sits. *Milton.*

2. To take notice of, or to observe, mentally; as, to **remark** the manner of a speaker.

3. To express in words or writing, as observed or noticed; to state; to say; —often with a substantiv clause; as, he **remarked** that it was time to go.

Syn.—To observe; notice; heed; regard; note; say. —**REMARK**, *OBserve*, *NOTICE*. To **observe** is to keep or hold a thing distinctly before the mind. To **remark** is simply to mark or take note of whatever may come up. To **notice** implies still less continuity of attention. When we turn from these mental states to the expression of them in language, we find the same distinction. An **observation** is properly the result of somewhat prolonged thought; a **remark** is usually suggested by some passing occurrence; a **notice** is in most cases something cursory and short. This distinction is not always maintained as to **remark** and **observe**, which are often used interchangeably. "Observing men may form many judgments by the rules of similitude and proportion." *J. Watts.* "He

can not distinguish difficult and noble speculations from trifling and vulgar remarks." *Collier.* "The thing to be regarded, in taking notice of a child's miscarriage, is, what root it springs from." *Locke.*

Re-mark (rē-mārk), *v. t.* To make a remark or remarks; to comment.

Re-mark, n. [*cf. F. remarque*.] 1. Act of remarking or attentively noticing; notice or observation.

The cause, though worth the search, may yet elude Conjecture and **remark**, however shrewd. *Cowper.*

2. The expression, in speech or writing, of something remarked or noticed; the mention of that which is worthy of attention or notice; hence, also, a casual observation, comment, or statement; as, a pertinent **remark**.

Syn.—Observation; note; comment; annotation.

Re-mark-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [*F. remarquable*.] Worthy of being remarked or noticed; noticeable; conspicuous; hence, uncommon; extraordinary.

"It is **re-mark-a-ble**, that they Talk most who have the least to say." *Prior.*

There is nothing left **re-mark-a-ble** Beneath the visiting moon. *Shak.*

Syn.—Observable; noticeable; extraordinary; unusual; rare; strange; wonderful; notable; eminent.

—**Re-mark-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**Re-mark-a-bly**, *adv.*

Re-mar-ker (-ēr), *n.* One who remarks.

Re-mar-riage (rē-mār-rīj), *n.* A second or repeated marriage.

Re-mar-ry (rē-mār-rī), *v. t. & i.* To marry again.

Re-mas't (rē-māst'), *v. t.* To furnish with a new mast or set of masts.

Re-mas'ti-cate (rē-mās'-tī-kāt), *v. t.* To chew or masticate again; to chew over and over, as the cud.

Re-mas'ti-ca-tion (rē-mās'-hūn), *n.* The act of masticating or chewing again or repeatedly.

Rem-ber-ge (rēm-bērj), *n.* See **RAMBERGE**.

|| **Rem-bl'at** (rēm-bl'āt), *n.* [*Fr. remblayer* to fill up an excavation, to embank. (*Fort. & Engin.*) Earth or materials made into a bank after having been excavated.

Rem'ble (rēm'b'l), *v. t.* [*cf.* *OF. embler* to steal, *fr. L. involare* to fly into or at, to carry off.]. To remove. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose. Tennyson.*

Reme (rēm), *n.* Realm. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-mean (rē-mēn), *v. t.* To give meaning to; to explain the meaning of; to interpret. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Re-me-ant (rēm-ānt), *a.* [*L. remans*, *antis*, *p. pr. of remare* to go or come back.]. Coming back; returning. [*R.*] "Like the **re-menant** sun." *C. Kingsley.*

Re-meas-ure (rē-mēz-lūr), *v. t.* To measure again; to retrace. *Spenser.*

They followed him . . . The way they came, their steps **re-measured** right. *Fairfax.*

Re-mede (rē-mēd), *n.* Remedy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-medi-a-ble (rē-mēd-i-ā-b'l), *a.* [*L. remedialis*; *cf. F. remédiable*.] Capable of being remedied or cured.

—**Re-medi-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**Re-medi-a-bly**, *adv.*

Re-medi-al (-āl), *a.* [*L. remedialis*.] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy, or for the removal or abatement of an evil; as, **remedial** treatment.

Statutes are declaratory or **remedial**. *Blackstone.*
 It is an evil not compensated by any beneficial result; it is not **remedial**, not conservative. *I. Taylor.*

Re-medi-al-ly, *adv.* In a remedial manner.

Re-medi-ate (-tāt), *a.* Remedial. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Re-medi-less (rē-mēd-lēs or rēm'-ēd-lēs; 277), *a.* 1. Not admitting of a remedy; incapable of being restored or corrected; incurable; irreparable; as, a **remedi-less** mistake or loss. "Chains **remediless**." *Spenser.*

Hopeless are all my evils, all **remediless**. *Milton.*

2. Not answering as a remedy; ineffectual. [*Obs.*]

Forced to forego the attempt **remediless**. *Spenser.*

Syn.—Incurable; cureless; irremediable; irrecoverable; irremediable; irreparable; desperate.

—**Re-medi-less, adv.** [*Obs.*] *Udall.* —**Re-medi-less-ly**, *adv.* —**Re-medi-less-ness**, *n.*

Rem-ed-y (rēm'-ēd-y), *n.*; *pl.* **REMEDIES** (-dīz). [*L. remedium*; *pref. re-* + *mederi* to heal, to cure; *F. remède* remedy, *remédier* to remedy. See **MEDICAL**.]

1. That which relieves or cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health; —with for, as, a **remedy** for the gout.

2. That which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind; a corrective; a counteractive; reparation; cure; —followed by *for* or *against*, formerly by *to*.

What may also be **remedy** or cure To evils which our own misdeeds have wrought, He will instruct us. *Milton.*

3. (*Law*) The legal means to recover a right, or to obtain redress for a wrong.

Civil remedy. See under **CIVIL**. —**Remedy of the mint** (*Coinage*), a small allowed deviation from the legal standard of weight and fineness; —called also *tolerance*.

Syn.—Cure; restorative; counteraction; reparation; redress; relief; aid; help; assistance.

Rem-ed-y, v. t. [*imp. & p. p.* **REMEDIED** (-dīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **REMEDIVING**.] [*L. remediare*, *remediari*; *cf. F. remédier*. See **REMEDY**, *n.*] To apply a remedy to; to relieve; to cure; to heal; to repair; to redress; to correct; to counteract.

I will **remedy** this gear ere long. *Shak.*

Re-melt (rē-mēlt'), *v. t.* To melt again.

Re-mem-ber (rē-mēm-bēr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **REMEMBERED** (-bērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **REMEMBERING**.] [*OF. remembre*, *L. rememorari*; *pref. re-* + *memorari* to bring to remembrance, from *memor* mindful. See **MEMORY**, and *cf.* **REMEMORATE**.] 1. To have (a notion or idea) come into the mind again, as previously perceived, to know,

in mind; to be continually aware or thoughtful of; to preserve fresh in the memory; to attend to; to think of with gratitude, affection, respect, or any other emotion.

Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Ex. xx. 8.
That they may have their wages duly paid 'em, And something over to remember me by. *Shak.*

Remember what I warn thee: shun to taste. Milton.

3. To put in mind; to remind; — also used reflexively and impersonally. [*Obs.*] "Remembering them the truth of what they themselves know." *Milton.*

My friends remembered me of home. *Chapman.*

Remember you of passed heaviness. *Chaucer.*

And well thou wost [knowest] if it remember thee. *Chaucer.*
To be remembered. "As in many cases hereafter to be remembered." *Ayliffe.*

5. To recall to the mind of another, as in the friendly messages, remember me to him, he wishes to be remembered to you, etc.

Re-mem'ber (rê-mêm'bër), *v. t.* To exercise or have the power of memory; as, some remember better than others. *Shak.*

Re-mem'ber-a-ble (-â'b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being remembered. — **Re-mem'ber-a-bly**, *adv.*

The whole vale of Keswick is so rememberable. *Coleridge.*

Re-mem'ber-er (-ër), *n.* One who remembers.

Re-mem'brance (-brans), *n.* [OF. *remembrance*.]

1. The act of remembering; a holding in mind, or bringing to mind; recollection.

Let fierce remembrance wake my sudden rage. *Milton.*

Let the remembrance of his grief should fail. *Addison.*

2. The state of being remembered, or held in mind; memory; recollection.

This, ever grateful, in remembrance dear. *Pope.*

3. Something remembered; a person or thing kept in memory. *Shak.*

4. That which serves to keep in or bring to mind; a memorial; a token; a memento; a souvenir; a memorandum or note of something to be remembered.

And on his breast a bloody cross he bore, The dear remembrance of his dying Lord. *Spenser.*

Keep this remembrance for thy Julia's sake. *Shak.*

5. Something to be remembered; counsel; admonition; instruction. [*Obs.*]

6. Power of remembering; reach of personal knowledge; period over which one's memory extends.

Thou I have heard relating what was done Ere my remembrance. *Milton.*

Syn. — Recollection; reminiscence. See **MEMORY**.

Re-mem'bran-er (-bran-ër), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, serves to bring to, or keep in, mind; a memento; a memorial; a reminder.

Premature consolation is but the remembrancer of sorrow. *Goldsmith.*

Ye that are the lord's remembrancers. *Isa. lxii. 6 (Rev. Ver.).*

2. A term applied in England to several officers, having various functions, their duty originally being to bring certain matters to the attention of the proper persons at the proper time. "The remembrancer of the lord treasurer in the exchequer." *Bacon.*

Re-mem'o-rate (-ô-rât), *v. t.* [L. *rememoratus*, p. p. of *rememorari*. See **REMEMBER**.] To recall something by means of memory; to remember. [*Obs.*] *Bryskett.*

Re-mem'o-ra-tion (-râ-shûn), *n.* [F. *remémoration*, or L. *rememoratio*.] A recalling by the faculty of memory; remembrance. [*Obs. & R.*] *Bp. Montagu.*

Re-mem'o-ra-tive (rê-mêm'-râ-tiv), *a.* Tending or serving to remind. [*R.*]

Re-mem'-nant (rêm'-nânt), *n.* A remnant. [*Obs.*]

Re-mer-cie (rê-mër'si), *v. t.* [F. *remercier*; pref. *re-* + *mercier*.] To thank, from *OF. & F. merci*. See **MERCY**. To thank. [*Obs.*]

She him *remercied* as the patron of her life. *Spenser.*

Re-merge (rê-mërj'), *v. i.* To merge again. "Re-merging in the general Soul." *Tennyson.*

Re-move (rê-mûv'), **Re-mew'e** (rê-mû'), *v. t. & i.* To remove. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rem'i-form (rêm'-fôr-m), *a.* [L. *remus* or *-form*.] Shaped like an oar.

Rem'i-gea (rêm'-jê-z), *n. pl.* *sing.* **REMEX** (rêm'êks). [L. *remex*, -igis, an oarsman.] (*Zoöl.*) The quill feathers of the wings of a bird.

Rem'i-grate (rêm'-grât or rêm'-grât; 277), *v. i.* [L. *remigrare*. See **RE-**, and **MIGRATE**.] To migrate again; to go back; to return.

Rem'i-gra-tion (rêm'-grâ-shûn), *n.* Migration back to the place from which one came. *Sir M. Hale.*

Re-mind' (rê-mind'), *v. t.* To put (one) in mind of something; to bring to the remembrance of; to bring to the notice or consideration of (a person).

When age itself, which will not be defied, shall begin to arrest, seize, and remind us of our mortality. *South.*

Re-mind'er (-ër), *n.* One who, or that which, reminds; that which serves to awaken remembrance.

Re-mind'ful (-fûl), *a.* Tending or adapted to remind; careful to remind. *Southey.*

Rem'i-nis-cence (rêm'-nîs-sens), *n.* [F. *reminiscence*, L. *reminiscentia*.] 1. The act or power of recalling past experience; the state of being reminiscent; remembrance; memory.

The other part of memory, called *reminiscence*, which is the retrieving of a thing at present forgot, or but confusedly remembered. *South.*

I forgive your want of *reminiscence*, since it is long since I saw you. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. That which is remembered, or recalled to mind; a statement or narration of remembered experience; a recollection; as, pleasing or painful *reminiscences*.

Syn. — Remembrance; recollection. See **MEMORY**.

Rem'i-nis-ent-ry (-sen-sî), *n.* Reminiscence. [*Obs.*]

Rem'i-nis-cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *reminiscens*, -entis, p. pr. of *reminiscere* to recall to mind, to recollect; pref.

re- + a word akin to *mens* mind, *memini* I remember. See **MINUS**.] Recalling to mind, or capable of recalling to mind; having remembrance; reminding one of something.

Some other state of existence of which we have been previously conscious, and are now *reminiscent*. *Sir H. Hamilton.*

Rem'i-nis-cent (rêm'-nîs-sent), *n.* One who is addicted to indulging, narrating, or recording reminiscences.

Rem'i-nis-cent-ial (-nîs-sent-shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to reminiscence, or remembrance. *Sir T. Browne.*

Rem'i-ped (rêm'-pêd), *a.* [L. *remus* oar + *pes*, pedis, foot; cf. *F. rémède*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having feet or legs that are used as oars; — said of certain crustaceans and insects.

Rem'i-ped, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) An animal having limbs like oars, especially one of certain crustaceans. (b) One of a group of aquatic beetles having tarsi adapted for swimming. See **WATER BEETLE**.

Re-mis' (rê-mîs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **REMITTED** (-mîd'), *p. pr. & vb. n.* **REMITTING**.] [F. *remise* delivery, surrender, fr. *remettre* to put back, deliver, L. *remittere*. See **REMIT**.] To send, give, or grant back; to release a claim to; to resign or surrender by deed; to return.

Re-mis', *n.* (*Law*) A giving or granting back; surrender; return; release, as of a claim.

Re-mis' (rê-mîs'), *a.* [L. *remissus*, p. p. of *remittere* to send back, relax. See **REMIT**.] Not energetic or exact in duty or business; not careful or prompt in fulfilling engagements; negligent; careless; tardy; behindhand; lagging; slack; hence, lacking earnestness or activity; languid; slow.

Thou never wast *remiss*, I hear thee witness. *Milton.*

These nervous, bold; those languid and *remiss*. *Roscommon.*

Its motion becomes more languid and *remiss*. *Woodward.*

Syn. — Slack; dilatory; slothful; negligent; careless; neglectful; inattentive; heedless; thoughtless.

Re-mis', *n.* The act of being remiss; inefficiency; failure. [*Obs.*] "Remisses of laws." *Pattenham.*

Re-mis-sal (-sal), *a.* Inclined to remit punishment; lenient; clement. *Drayton.*

Re-mis-sal-ty (rê-mîs-sal-tî-tî), *n.* The state or quality of being remissible.

Re-mis-sal-ty (rê-mîs-sal-tî-tî), *a.* [L. *remissibilis*; cf. *F. remissible*. See **REMIT**.] Capable of being remitted or forgiven. *Fellham.*

Re-mis-sion (rê-mîsh-ûn), *n.* [F. *remission*, L. *remissio*. See **REMIT**.] 1. The act of remitting, surrendering, resigning, or giving up.

2. Discharge from that which is due; relinquishment of a claim, right, or obligation; pardon of transgression; release from forfeiture, penalty, debt, etc.

This is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins. *Mat. xxvi. 28.*

That plea, therefore, . . . Will gain thee no remission. *Milton.*

3. Diminution of intensity; abatement; relaxation.

4. (*Med.*) A temporary and incomplete subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain, as distinguished from *intermission*, in which the disease completely leaves the patient for a time; abatement.

5. The act of sending back. [*R.*] *Stackhouse.*

6. Act of sending in payment, as money; remittance.

Re-mis-sive (rê-mîs-siv), *a.* [L. *remissivus*. See **REMIT**.] Remitting; forgiving; abating. *Jp. Hackett.*

Re-mis-sive (rê-mîs-siv), *adv.* In a remiss or negligent manner; carelessly.

Re-mis-sive, *n.* Quality or state of being remiss.

Re-mis-so-ry (rê-mîs-sô-ry), *a.* Serving or tending to remit, or to secure remission; remissive. "A sacrifice expiatory or remissory." *Latimer.*

Re-mit' (rê-mî't'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **REMITTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **REMITTING**.] [L. *remittere*, *remissum*, to send back, to slacken, relax; pref. *re-* + *mittere* to send. See **MISSION**, and cf. **REMISS**, **REMISSA**.] 1. To send back; to give up; to surrender; to resign.

In this case the law *remits* him to his ancient and more certain right. *Blackstone.*

In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should be *remitted* to their prince. *Dryden.*

2. To restore. [*Obs.*]

The archbishop was . . . *remitted* to his liberty. *Hayward.*

3. (*Com.*) To transmit or send, esp. to a distance, as money in payment of a demand, account, draft, etc.; as, he *remitted* the amount by mail.

4. To send off or away; hence: (a) To refer or direct (one) for information, guidance, help, etc. "Remitting them . . . to the works of Galen." *Sir T. Elgot.* (b) To submit, refer, or leave (something) for judgment or decision. "Whether the counsel be good I *remit* it to the wise readers." *Sir T. Elgot.*

5. To relax in intensity; to make less violent; to abate. *Shak.*

So willingly doth God *remit* his ire. *Milton.*

6. To forgive; to pardon; to remove. *John xx. 23.*

Whose sinner sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them.

7. To refrain from exacting or enforcing; as, to *remit* the performance of an obligation. "The sovereign was undoubtedly competent to *remit* penalties." *Macaulay.*

Syn. — To relax; release; abate; relinquish; forgive; pardon; absolve.

Re-mit', *v. t.* 1. To abate in force or in violence; to grow less intense; to become moderated; to abate; to relax; as, a fever *remit*s; the severity of the weather *remit*s.

2. To send money, as in payment. *Addison.*

Re-mit-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of remitting, or the state of being remitted; remission. *Milton.*

Disavowing the *remittance* of Claudius. *Swift.*

Re-mit-tal (-tal), *n.* A remitting; a giving up; surrender; as, the *remittal* of the first fruits.

Re-mit'tance (rê-mî't-tans), *n.* 1. The act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, esp. to a distant place, as in satisfaction of a demand, or in discharge of an obligation.

2. The sum or thing remitted. *Addison.*

Re-mit'tee (rê-mî't-tî), *n.* (*Com.*) One to whom a remittance is sent.

Re-mit'tent (rê-mî't-tent), *a.* [L. *remittens*, p. pr. of *cf. F. remettant*.] Remitting; characterized by remission; having remissions.

Remittent fever (*Med.*), a fever in which the symptoms temporarily abate at regular intervals, but do not wholly cease. See **MALARIAL FEVER**, under **MALARIAL**.

Re-mit'ter (-tîr), *n.* 1. One who remits. Specifically: (a) One who pardons. (b) One who makes remittance.

2. (*Law*) The sending or placing back of a person to a title or right he had before; the restitution of one who obtains possession of property under a defective title, to his rights under some valid title by virtue of which he might legally have entered into possession only by suit.

Re-mit'ti-tur (-tî-tîr), *n.* [L. (it) is remitted.] (*Law*) (a) A remission or surrender, — *remittitur damnum* being a remission of excess of damages. (b) A sending back, as when a record is remitted by a superior to an inferior court. *Wharton.*

Re-mit'tor (-tîr), *n.* (*Law*) One who makes a remittance; a remitter.

Re-mix' (rê-mîks'), *v. t.* To mix again or repeatedly.

Rem'nant (rêm'nânt), *a.* [OF. *remnant*, p. pr. of *remanoir*, *remanere*. See **REMANENT**, **REMAIN**.] Remaining; yet left. [*R.*] "Because of the *remnant* dregs of his disease." *Fuller.*

And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life To the just duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

Rem'nant, *n.* [OF. *remnant*. See **REMANANT**, *a.*]

1. That which remains after a part is removed, destroyed, used up, performed, etc.; residue. *Chaucer.*

The *remnant* that are left of the captivity. *Neh. i. 3.*

The *remnant* of my tale is of a length To tire your patience. *Dryden.*

2. A small portion; a slight trace; a fragment; a little bit; a scrap.

Some odd quirks and *remnants* of wit. *Shak.*

3. (*Com.*) An unsold end of piece goods, as cloth, ribbons, carpets, etc.

Syn. — Residue; rest; remains; remainder.

Re-mod'el (rê-môd'êl), *v. t.* To model or fashion anew; to change the form of.

The corporation had been *remodeled*. *Macaulay.*

Re-mod'i-fi-ca-tion (-fî-kâ-shûn), *n.* The act of remodeling; the state of being remodeled.

Re-mod'i-fy (rê-môd'î-fî), *v. t.* To modify again or anew; to reshape.

Re-mô-lade' (rê-mô'lâd'), *n.* [F. [*F.*] A kind of *Re-mô-lade'* (rê-mô'lâd'), piquant sauce or salad dressing resembling mayonnaise.

Re-mold' (rê-môld'), *v. t.* To mold or shape anew

Re-mould' (rê-môld'), or again; to reshape.

Re-mol'ient (rê-môl'yent or -lîent), *a.* [L. *remolliens*, p. pr. of *remollire* to mollify; cf. *F. remollient*. See **MOLLIFY**.] Mollifying; softening. [*R.*]

Re-mô-ni-ti-za-tion (rê-mô-nî-tî-zâ-shûn or -mûn'), *n.* The act of remonstrating.

Re-mô-ni-tize (-tîz), *v. t.* To restore to use as money; as, to *remonetize* silver.

Re-mon's-trance (-môn's-trans), *n.* [Cf. *OF. remonstrance*, F. *remonstrance*. See **REMONSTRATE**.] 1. The act of remonstrating; as: (a) A pointing out; manifestation; proof; demonstration. [*Obs.*]

You may marvel why I . . . would not rather Make rash remonstrance of my hidden power Than let him be so lost. *Shak.*

(b) Earnest presentation of reasons in opposition to something; protest; expostulation.

2. (*E. C. Ch.*) Same as **MONSTRANCE**.

Re-mon's-trant (-strant), *a.* [LL. *remonstrans*, -antis, p. pr. of *remonstrare*; cf. *OF. remonstrant*, F. *remonstrant*.] Inclined or tending to remonstrate; expostulatory; urging reasons in opposition to something.

Re-mon's-trant, *n.* One who remonstrates; specifically (*Eccle. Hist.*), one of the Arminians who remonstrated against the attacks of the Calvinists in 1610, but were subsequently condemned by the decisions of the Synod of Dort in 1618. See **ARMINIAN**.

Re-mon's-trant-ly, *adv.* In a remonstrant manner.

Re-mon's-trate (-strât), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **REMONSTRATED** (-strât-ed); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **REMONSTRATING**.] [LL. *remonstratus*, p. p. of *remonstrare* to remonstrate; L. pref. *re-* + *monstrare* to show. See **MONSTER**.] To point out; to show clearly; to make plain or manifest; hence, to prove; to demonstrate. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

I will remonstrate to you the third door. *B. Jonson.*

Re-mon's-trate, *v. i.* To present and urge reasons in opposition to an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; to expostulate; as, to *remonstrate* with a person regarding his habits; to *remonstrate* against proposed taxation.

It is a proper business of a divine to state cases of conscience, and to remonstrate against any growing corruptions in practice, and especially in principles. *Waterland.*

Syn. — **EXPOSTULATE**, **REMONSTRATE**. These words are commonly interchangeable, the principal difference being that *expostulate* is now used especially to signify remonstrate by a superior or by one in authority. A son *remonstrates* against the harshness of a father; a father *expostulates* with his son on his waywardness. Subjects *remonstrate* with their rulers; sovereigns *expostulate* with the parliament or the people.

Re-mon's-tration (rê-môn-strâ-shûn), *n.* [Cf. *OF. remonstratio*, L. *remonstratio*.] The act of remonstrating; remonstrance. [*R.*]

Re-mon's-trative (rê-môn-strâ-tiv), *a.* Having the character of a remonstrance; expressing remonstrance.

Re-mon-strator (rē-mōn'strā-tōr), n. One who remonstrates; a remonstrant. *Bp. Burnet.*
Re-mon-strant (rē-mōn'strānt), a. [F.] (Hort.) Rising again; — applied to a class of roses which bloom more than once in a season; the hybrid perpetual roses, of which the Jacquemont is a well-known example.
Re-mon-strator (rē-mōn'strā-tōr; E. rē-mōn'strōr), n. [F.] (Horology) See under REARMENT.
Remor-sa (rēmōr'sā), n. [L.: cf. F. *remora*.]
 1. Delay; obstacle; hindrance. [Obs.] *Milton.*
 2. (Zool.) Any one of several species of fishes belonging to *Echeneis*, *Remora*, and allied genera. Called also sucking fish.



a *Remora* (*Echeneis naucrates*), clinging to a Sand Shark (b) (*Carcharias littoralis*). Drawn from living specimens.

The anterior dorsal fin is converted into a large sucking disk, having two transverse rows of lamellae, situated on the top of the head. They adhere firmly to sharks and other large fishes and to vessels by this curious sucker, letting go at will. The pegador, or remora of sharks (*Echeneis naucrates*), and the swordfish remora (*Remora brachyptera*), are common American species.
 3. (Surg.) An instrument formerly in use, intended to retain parts in their places. *Dunglison.*
Remo-rate (rēmōr'at), v. t. [L. *remorari*, p. p. of *remorari*; pref. re- + *morari* to delay.] To hinder; to delay. [Obs.] *Johnson.*
Remor-d (rēmōr'd), v. t. [L. *remordere* to bite again, to torment; cf. F. *remordre*. See REMORSE.] To excite to remorse; to rebuke. [Obs.] *Skelton.*
Remor-d, v. t. To feel remorse. [Obs.] *Sir T. Elyot.*
Remor-en-oy (rēmōr'en-oy), n. Remorse; compunction; compassion. [Obs.] *Killingbeck.*
Remorse (rēmōr's), n. [OE. *remors*, OF. *remors*, F. *remors*, LL. *remorsus*, fr. L. *remordere*, *remorsum*, to bite again or back, to torment; pref. re- + *mor-dere* to bite. See MORSE.] 1. The anguish, like gnawing pain, excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed, or for the sins of one's past life. "Nero will be tainted with remorse." *Shak.*
 2. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion.
 Curse on the unpardoning prince, whom tears can draw To no remorse. *Dryden.*
 But evermore it seem'd an easier thing At once without remorse to strike her dead. *Tennyson.*
Syn. — Compunction; regret; anguish; grief; compassion. See COMPUNCTION.
Remorse'd (rēmōr'sd), a. Feeling remorse. [Obs.]
Remorse'ful (rēmōr'sfūl), a. 1. Full of remorse. The full tide of remorseful passion had abated. *Sir W. Scott.*
 2. Compassionate; feeling tenderly. [Obs.] *Shak.*
 3. Exciting pity; pitiable. [Obs.] *Chapman.*
— Remorse'ful-ly, adv. — **Remorse'ful-ness**, n.
Remorse'less, a. Being without remorse; having no pity; hence, destitute of sensibility; cruel; insensible to distress; merciless. "Remorseless adversaries." *South.* "With remorseless cruelty." *Milton.*
Syn. — Unpitiful; pitiless; relentless; unrelenting; implacable; merciless; unmerciful; savage; cruel.
— Remorse'less-ly, adv. — **Remorse'less-ness**, n.
Remote (rēmōt'), a. [Compar. REMOTER (—r); superl. REMOTEST.] 1. *Remotus*, p. p. of *removere* to remove. See REMOVE.] 1. Removed to a distance; not near; far away; distant; — said in respect to time or to place; as, remote ages; remote lands.
 Places remote enough are in Bohemia. *Shak.*
 Remote from men, with God he passed his days. *Parnell.*
 2. Hence, removed; not agreeing, according, or being related; — in various figurative uses. Specifically: (a) Not agreeing; alien; foreign. "All these propositions, how remote soever from reason." *Locke.* (b) Not nearly related; not close; as, a remote connection or consanguinity. (c) Separate; abstracted. "Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either amongst, or remote from, all bodies." *Locke.* (d) Not proximate or acting directly; primary; distant. "From the effect to the remotest cause." *Granville.* (e) Not obvious or striking; as, remote resemblance.
 3. (Bot.) Separated by intervals greater than usual.
— Remote'ly, adv. — **Remote'ness**, n.
Remotion (rēmōt'ion), n. [L. *remotio*. See REMOVE.] 1. The act of removing; removal. [Obs.]
 This remotion of the duke and her Is practice only. *Shak.*
 2. The state of being remote; remoteness. [R.]
 The whitish gleam [of the stars] was the mark conferred by the enormity of their remoteness. *De Quincey.*
Remould (rēmōld'), v. t. See REMOLD.
Remount (rēmōunt'), v. t. & i. To mount again.
Remount, n. The opportunity of, or things necessary for, remounting; specifically, a fresh horse, with his equipments; as, to give one a remount.
Remov'a-ble (rēmōv'ā-b'l), a. Admitting of being removed. *Lyly.* — **Remov'a-ble'ty** (—b'l'ty), n.
Remov'al (—al), n. The act of removing, or the state of being removed.
Remove (rēmōv'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. REMOVED (—mōvd); p. pr. & vb. n. REMOVING.] [OF. *remouvoir*, *remouvoir*, L. *removere*, *remotum*; pref. re- + *mo-vere* to move. See MOVE.] 1. To move away from the position occupied; to cause to change place; to displace; as, to remove a building.
 Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's landmark. *Deut. xix. 14.*
 When we had dined, to prevent the ladies' leaving us, I generally ordered the table to be removed. *Goldsmith.*
 2. To cause to leave a person or thing; to cause to

cease to be; to take away; hence, to banish; to destroy; to put an end to; to kill; as, to remove a disease; "King Richard thus removed." *Shak.*
 3. To dismiss or discharge from office; as, the President removed many postmasters.
 See the Note under REMOVA, v. i.
Remove (rēmōv'), v. t. To change place in any manner, or to make a change in place; to move or go from one residence, position, or place to another.
 Till Birnam wood remove to Dunsinane, I can not taint with fear. *Shak.*
 The verb *remove*, in some of its applications, is synonymous with *move*, but not in all. Thus we do not apply *remove* to a mere change of posture, without a change of place or the seat of a thing. A man moves his head when he turns it, or his finger when he bends it, but he does not *remove* it. *Remove* usually or always denotes a change of place in a body, but we never apply it to a regular, continued course or motion. We never say the wind or water, or a ship, *removes* at a certain rate by the hour; but we say a ship *was removed* from one place in a harbor to another. *Move* is a generic term, including the sense of *remove*, which is more generally applied to a change from one station or permanent position, stand, or seat, to another station.
Remove, n. 1. The act of removing; a removal.
 This place should be at once both school and university, not needing a *remove* to any other house of scholarship. *Milton.*
 And drags at each remove a lengthening chain. *Goldsmith.*
 2. The transfer of one's business, or of one's domestic belongings, from one location or dwelling house to another; — in the United States usually called a *move*.
 It is an English proverb that three removes are as bad as a fire. *J. H. Newman.*
 3. The state of being removed.
 4. That which is removed, as a dish removed from table to make room for something else.
 5. The distance or space through which anything is removed; interval; distance; stage; hence, a step or degree in any scale of gradation; specifically, a division in an English public school; as, the boy went up two *removes* last year.
 A freeholder is but one remove from a legislator. *Addison.*
 6. (Far.) The act of resetting a horse's shoe. *Swift.*
Removed (rēmōvd'), a. 1. Changed in place.
 2. Dismissed from office.
 3. Distant in location; remote. "Something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling." *Shak.*
 4. Distant by degrees in relationship; as, a cousin once removed.
— Removed-ness (rēmōvd'nd-s), n. *Shak.*
Remover (rēmōv'er), n. One who removes; as, a remover of landmarks. *Bacon.*
Remov'a-ble (rēmōv'ā-b'l), a. [F.] That may be removed; removable. [Obs.] *Gower.*
Remus (rēmūs), v. t. [F. *remuer*. See MOVE to move.] To remove. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*
Remu-gi-ent (rēmū'ji-ent), a. [L. *remugiens*, p. pr. of *remugere*. See MOUGENT.] Rebellowing. *Dr. H. More.*
Remun'a-ble (rēmūn'ā-b'l), a. [See REMUNERATE.] Admitting, or worthy, of remuneration.
Remun'a-ble'ty (rēmūn'ā-b'l'ty), n.
Remun'er-ate (—at), v. t. [imp. & p. p. REMUNERATED (—tēd); p. pr. & vb. n. REMUNERATING.] 1. *Remuneratus*, p. p. of *remunerare*, *remunerari*; pref. re- + *munerare*, *munerari*, to give, present, from *munus*, *muneris*, a gift, present. Cf. MUNIFICENT.] To pay an equivalent for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice; to recompense; to requite; as, to remunerate men for labor.
 Syn. — To reward; to recompense; to compensate; to satisfy; requite; repay; pay; reimburse.
Remun'er-a-tion (—t'ion), n. [L. *remuneratio*; cf. F. *remunération*.] 1. The act of remunerating.
 2. That which is given to remunerate; an equivalent given, as for services, loss, or sufferings. *Shak.*
Syn. — Reward; recompense; compensation; pay; payment; repayment; satisfaction; requital.
Remun'er-a-tive (rēmūn'ā-tiv), a. [Cf. F. *remunératif*.] Affording remuneration; as, a remunerative payment for services; a remunerative business. — **Remun'er-a-tive-ly**, adv. — **Remun'er-a-tive-ness**, n.
Remun'a-to-ry (—tōr'y), a. [Cf. F. *remunératoire*.] Remunerative. *Johnson.*
Remur-mur (rēmūr'mūr), v. t. & i. [Pref. re- + *murmur*; cf. L. *murmurare*.] To murmur again; to utter back, or reply, in murmurs.
 The trembling trees, in every plain and wood, Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood. *Pope.*
Ren (rēn), v. t. & i. See RENNE. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*
Ren, n. A run. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*
Ren'a-ble (rēn'ā-b'l), a. [OF. *renable*.] Reasonable; also, loquacious. [Obs.] "Most reasonable of tongue." *Piers Plouman.* — **Ren'a-ble-ly**, adv. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*
Re-nas'cent (rē-nās'ent), a. [F. *re-nascent*; E. *re-nāscent*]. [F. fr. *renasce* to be born again. Cf. RENASCENCE.] A new birth, or revival. Specifically: (a) The transitional movement in Europe, marked by the revival of classical learning and art in Italy in the 15th century, and the similar revival following in other countries. (b) The style of art which prevailed at this epoch.
 The Renaissance was rather the last stage of the Middle Ages, emerging from ecclesiastical and feudal despotism, developing what was original in medieval ideas by the light of classic art and letters. *J. A. Symonds (Encyc. Brit.).*
Re-nas'cent (rē-nās'ent), a. Of or pertaining to the Renaissance.
Ren'al (rē-n'al), a. [L. *renalis*, fr. *renes* the kidneys or reins; cf. F. *renal*. See RENAL.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the kidneys; in the region of the kidneys.
Renal calculus (Med.), a concretion formed in the excretory passages of the kidney. — **Renal capsules** or **glands**, the suprarenal capsules. See under CAPSULE. — **Renal cysts**, **renal cells**. (Med.) See under CYST, and CELL.

Ren'al-portal (rē-n'al-pōrt'al), a. (Anat.) Both renal and portal. See PORTAL.
Ren'ard (rē-n'ard), v. t. To give a new name to.
Ren'ard (rē-n'ard), n. [F. *renard* the fox, the name of the fox in a celebrated epic poem, and of German origin, G. *Reinhard*, OHG. *Reinhart*, properly, strong in counsel; re- + *cin* counsel (akin to *cin*, *regis*) — *hard* hard. See HARD.] A fox; — so called in fables or familiar tales, and in poetry. [Written also *reynard*.]
Ren'ard-ine (—in), a. Of or pertaining to Renard, the fox, or the tales in which Renard is mentioned.
Re-nas'cence (rē-nās'sens), n. [See RENASCENT, and cf. RENASCENCE.] 1. The state of being renascent. Read the Phoenix, and see how the single image of *renascence* is varied. *Coleridge.*
 2. Same as RENASCENCE.
 The *Renascence* . . . which in art, in literature, and in physics, produced such splendid fruits. *M. Arnold.*
Re-nas'cent-ly (—sēn-sē), a. State of being renascent.
Re-nas'cent (—sēn), a. [L. *renascens*, p. pr. of *renasci* to be born again; pref. re- + *nasci* to be born. See NASCENT.] 1. Springing or rising again into being; being born again, or reproduced.
 2. See RENASCENT.
Re-nas'cent-ly (—sēn-sē), a. [LL. *renascibilis*, from L. *renasci* to be born again.] Capable of being reproduced; able to spring again into being.
Re-nate (rē-nāt'), a. [L. *renatus*, p. p. of *renasci*.] Born again; regenerate; renewed. [Obs.] *Beau. & Fl.*
Re-nat'igate (rē-nāt'igāt), v. t. To navigate again.
Re-nay (rē-nā'), v. t. [OF. *reneier*, F. *renier*; L. pref. re- + *negare* to deny. See RENEGADE.] To deny; to disown. [Obs.]
Ren-con'tre (rēn-kōn'tēr; F. *rén-kōn't'r*), n. [F.] Same as RENCONTRE, n.
Ren-con'ter (rēn-kōn'tēr), v. t. [imp. & p. p. RENCONTERED (—tērd); p. pr. & vb. n. RENCONTERING.] 1. *Renconter*; pref. re- + OF. *enconter* to encounter. See ENCOUNTER.] 1. To meet unexpectedly; to encounter.
 2. To attack hand to hand. [Obs.] *Spenser.*
Ren-con'ter, v. t. To meet unexpectedly; to encounter in a hostile manner; to come in collision; to skirmish.
Ren-con'ter, n. [F. *rencontre*, from *renconter* to meet.] 1. A meeting of two persons or bodies; a collision; especially, a meeting in opposition or contest; a combat, action, or engagement.
 The jousting chiefs in rude *renconter* join. *Granville.*
 2. A casual combat or action; a sudden contest or fight without premeditation, as between individuals or small parties.
 The confederates should . . . outnumber the enemy in all *renconter* and engagements. *Addison.*
Syn. — Combat; fight; conflict; collision; clash.
Re'nd (rēnd'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. RENT (rēnt); p. pr. & vb. n. RENDING.] [AS. *rendan*, *hrendan*; cf. OF. *renda*, *randa*, Fries. *renne* to cut, *rend*, *leel*, *hrinda* to push, thrust, AS. *hrindan*; or cf. *leel*, *reña* to rob, plunder, Ir. *ramnait* to divide, share, part, W. *rhannu*, Armor. *ranna*.] 1. To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split; to burst; as, powder *rends* a rock in blasting; lightning *rends* an oak.
 The dreadful thunder Doth *rend* the region.
 2. To part or tear off forcibly; to take away by force. An empire from its old foundations *rend*. *Dryden.*
 I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee. 1 Kings xl. 11.
 To rap and *rend*. See under RAP, v. t., to snatch.
Syn. — To tear; burst; break; rupture; lacerate; fracture; crack; split.
Re'nd, v. t. To rent or torn; to become parted; to separate; to split. *Jer. Taylor.*
Re'nder (rēnd'er), n. [From REND.] One who rends.
Re'nder (rēnd'er), v. t. [imp. & p. p. RENDERED (—dērd); p. pr. & vb. n. RENDERING.] [F. *rendre*, LL. *rendere*, fr. L. *reddere*; pref. red-, re- + *dare* to give. See DATE time, and cf. REDDITION, RENT.] 1. To return; to pay back; to restore.
 Whose smallest minute lost, no riches *render* may. *Spenser.*
 2. To inflict, as a retribution; to requite.
 I will *render* vengeance to mine enemies. *Deut. xxxii. 41.*
 3. To give up; to yield; to surrender.
 I'll make her *render* up her page to me. *Shak.*
 4. Hence, to furnish; to contribute.
 Logic *renders* its daily service to wisdom and virtue. *I. Watts.*
 5. To furnish; to state; to deliver; as, to *render* an account; to *render* judgment.
 6. To cause to be, or to become; as, to *render* a person more safe or more unsafe; to *render* a fortress secure.
 7. To translate from one language into another; as, to *render* Latin into English.
 8. To interpret; to set forth, represent, or exhibit; as, an actor *renders* his part poorly; a singer *renders* a passage of music with great effect; a painter *renders* a scene in a felicitous manner.
 He did *render* him the most unnatural That lived amongst men. *Shak.*
 9. To try out or extract (oil, lard, tallow, etc.) from fatty animal substances; as, to *render* tallow.
 10. To plaster, as a wall of masonry, without the use of lath.
Re'nder, v. t. 1. To give an account; to make explanation or confession. [Obs.]
 2. (Naut.) To pass; to run; — said of the passage of a rope through a block, eyelet, etc.; as, a rope *renders* well, that is, passes freely; also, to yield or give way. *Totten.*
Re'nder, n. 1. A surrender. [Obs.] *Shak.*
 2. A return; a payment of rent.
 In those early times the king's household was supported by specific *renders* of corn and other victuals from the tenants of the domains. *Blackstone.*
 3. An account given; a statement. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Ren-unci-a-to-ry (rē-nūn-ah-tō-rē), *a.* [Cf. *LL. renunciatorius*.] Pertaining to renunciation; containing or declaring a renunciation; *as, renunciatory vows.*
Ren-verse (rēn-vēr'), *v. t.* [F. *renverser*; L. *præ. re-re + in* in, into + *versare*, *v. intens.* fr. *vertere* to turn.] To reverse. [Obs.]

Whose shield he bears reversed. *Spenser.*

Ren-verse (rēn-vēr'), or **Ren-verse** (rēn-vēr-sē'), *a.* [F. *renversé*, p. *p.*] [F. *renverser*] Reversed; set with the head downward; turned contrary to the natural position.

Ren-verse-ment (-ment), *n.* [F. *renversement*.] A reversing. [Obs.]
Re-vo-y (rē-vō-y'), *v. t.* [F. *renvoyer*.] To send back. [Obs.] "Not dismissing or removing her." *Bacon.*

Re-vo-y (rē-vō-y'), *v. t.* [F. *renvoyer*.] A sending back. [Obs.]

Re-vo-y (rē-vō-y'), *v. t.* [F. *renvoyer*.] To obtain again.

Re-vo-y (rē-vō-y'), *a.* That may be obtained again.

Re-co-ou-py (rē-kō-ū-pē), *v. t.* To occupy again.

Re-om-ter (rē-ōm-tēr), *n.* Same as *BAROMETR.*

Re-open (rē-ō-p'n), *v. t. & i.* To open again.

Re-op-pose (rē-ō-pōz), *v. t.* To oppose again.

Re-or-dain (rē-ō-dān'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-re + ordain*: cf. *F. réordonner*.] To ordain again, as when the first ordination is considered defective. *By Burnet.*

Re-or-din (rē-ō-dīn'), *v. t.* To order a second time.

Re-or-di-na-tion, *n.* A second ordination.

Re-or-gan-i-sa-tion (-gan-i-zā-shūn), *n.* The act of reorganizing; a reorganized existence; *as, reorganization of the troops.*

Re-or-gan-ize (rē-ōr-gan-iz), *v. t. & i.* To organize again or anew; *as, to reorganize a society or an army.*

Re-or-ient (rē-ōr-ēnt), *a.* Rising again. [R.]

The life reorients out of dust. *Tennyson.*

Re-o-stat (rē-ō-stāt), *n.* (*Physics*) See *REMOSTAT.*

Re-o-trope (rē-ō-trōp), *n.* (*Physics*) See *REMOSTAT.*

Rep (rēp), *n.* [F. *rep*, a corruption of *reb*: cf. *F. reps*.] A fabric made of silk or wool, or of silk and wool, and having a transversely corded or ribbed surface.

Rep, *a.* Formed with a surface closely corded, or ribbed transversely;—applied to textile fabrics of silk or wool; *as, rep silk.*

Re-pa-er (rē-pā-er), *v. t.* To pace again; to walk over again in a contrary direction.

Re-pa-er (rē-pā-er), *v. t.* To pacify again.

Re-pa-er (rē-pā-er), *v. t.* To pack a second time or anew; *as, to repack beef; to repack a trunk.*

Re-pa-er (rē-pā-er), *n.* One who repacks.

Re-pa-gan-ize (rē-pā-gan-iz), *v. t.* To paganize anew; to bring back to paganism.

Re-pa-l (rē-pā-l), *imp. & p. p.* of *REPAY.*

Re-paint (rē-pānt'), *v. t.* To paint anew or again; *as, to repaint a house; to repaint the ground of a picture.*

Re-pair (rē-pā-er), *v. t.* [OE. *reparian*, OF. *reparier* to return, fr. *L. reparare* to return to one's country, to go home again; pref. *re-re + patria* native country, fr. *pater* father. See *FATHER*, and cf. *REPATRIATE*.] 1. To return. [Obs.]

I thought . . . that he repaire should again. *Chaucer.*

2. To go; to betake one's self; to resort; *as, to repaire to a sanctuary for safety.*

Go, mount the winds, and to the shades repaire. *Pope.*

Re-pair, *n.* [OF. *repaire* retreat, asylum, abode. See *REPAIR* to go.] 1. The act of repairing or resorting to a place. [R.] *Chaucer.*

The king sent a proclamation for their repaire to their houses. *Clarendon.*

2. Place to which one repairs; a haunt; a resort. [R.]

There the fierce winds his tender force assail And beat him downward to his first repaire. *Dryden.*

Re-pair, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *REPAIRED* (-pārd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *REPAIRING*.] [F. *reparer*, *L. reparare*; pref. *re-re + parare* to prepare. See *PAR*, and cf. *REPARATION*.] 1. To restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; to renew; to restore; to mend; *as, to repair a house, a road, a shoe, or a ship; to repair a shattered fortune.*

Secret refreshings that repair his strength. *Milton.*

Do thou, as thou art wont, repair My heart with gladness. *Wordsworth.*

2. To make amends for, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to indemnify for; *as, to repair a loss or damage.*

I'll repair the misery thou dost bear. *Shak.*

Syn.—To restore, recover; renew; amend; mend; retrieve; recruit.

Re-pair, *n.* 1. Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; supply of loss; reparation; *as, materials are collected for the repair of a church or of a city.*

Sunk down and sought repair Of sleep, which instantly fell on me. *Milton.*

2. Condition with respect to soundness, perfectness, etc.; *as, a house in good, or bad, repair; the book is out of repair.*

Re-pair-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Repairable. *Gaude.*

Re-pair-er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, repairs, restores, or makes amends.

Re-pair-ment, *n.* Act of repairing.

Re-pand (rē-pānd'), *a.* [L. *repandus* bent backward, turned up; pref. *re-re + pandus* bent, crooked.] (*Bot. & Zool.*) Having a slightly undulating margin;—said of leaves.

Re-pa-ra-bil-i-ty (rē-pā-rā-bil-i-tē), *n.* The quality or state of being repairable.

Re-pa-ra-ble (rē-pā-rā-b'l), *a.* [L. *reparabilis*: cf. *F. réparable*.] Capable of being repaired, restored to a sound or good state, or made good; restorable; *as, a repairable injury.*

Re-pa-ra-ble, *adv.* In a repairable manner.

Re-pa-ra-tion (rē-pā-rā-shūn), *n.* [F. *réparation*, *L. reparatio*. See *REPAIR* to mend.] 1. The act of renewing,

restoring, etc., or the state of being renewed or repaired; *as, the reparation of a bridge or of a highway;—in this sense, repair is often used.* *Arbutnot.*

2. The act of making amends or giving satisfaction or compensation for a wrong, injury, etc.; also, the thing done or given; amends; satisfaction; indemnity.

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what reparation I am able. *Dryden.*

Syn.—Restoration; repair; restitution; compensation; amends; satisfaction.

Re-pa-r-a-tive (rē-pā-rā-tiv), *a.* Repairing, or tending to repair.

Re-pa-r-a-tive, *n.* That which repairs. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Re-pa-r-el (-ēl), *n.* [Cf. *REAPAREL*.] A change of apparel; a second or different suit. [Obs.] *Beau. & Fl.*

Re-pa-r-tee (rē-pā-rē-tē), *n.* [F. *reparée*, fr. *reparier* to reply, depart again; pref. *re-re + partir* to part, depart. See *PART*.] A smart, ready, and witty reply.

Cupid was as bad as he; Hear but the younger's reparate. *Prior.*

Syn.—Retort; reply. See *REPLY*.

Re-pa-r-tee, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *REPARTEED* (-tēd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *REPARTEERING*.] To make smart and witty replies. [R.]

Re-pa-r-ti-mi-en-to (rē-pā-r-ti-mēn-tō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *repartir* to divide.] A partition or distribution, especially of slaves; also, an assessment of taxes. *W. Irving.*

Re-pa-r-ti-tion (rē-pā-r-ti-ti-shūn), *n.* Another, or an additional, separation into parts.

Re-pass (rē-pās'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-re + pass*: cf. *F. repasser*. Cf. *REPAKE*.] To pass again; to pass or travel over in the opposite direction; to pass a second time; *as, to repass a bridge or a river; to repass the sea.*

Re-pass, *v. t.* To pass or go back; to move back; *as, troops passing and repassing before our eyes.*

Re-pass-age (rē-pās-āj'), *n.* The act of repassing; passage back. *Hakluyt.*

Re-pass-ant (rē-pās-ānt), *a.* [Cf. *F. repassant*, p. *pr.* (*Her.*) Counterpassant.]

Re-past (rē-pās'), *n.* [OF. *repast*, *F. repas*, *LL. repastus*, fr. *L. pascere* to feed again; pref. *re-re + pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, feed. See *PASTURE*.] 1. The act of taking food.

From dance to sweet repast they turn. *Milton.*

2. That which is taken as food; a meal; figuratively, any refreshment. "Sleep . . . thy best repast." *Denham.*

Go and get me some repast. *Shak.*

Re-past, *v. t. & i.* To supply food to; to feast; to take food. [Obs.] "Repast them with my blood." *Shak.*

He then, also, as before, left arbitrary the dieting and repasting of our minds. *Milton.*

Re-past-er (-ēr), *n.* One who takes a repast. [Obs.]

Re-past-ure (-pās-tūr; 135), *n.* [See *REPAKE*.] Food; entertainment. [Obs.]

Food for his rage, repasture for his den. *Shak.*

Re-pa-tri-ate (rē-pā-tri-āt), *v. t.* [L. *repatriare*. See 1st *REPAIR*.] To restore to one's own country. [R.]

Re-pa-tri-a-tion (-ā-shūn), *n.* [Cf. *LL. repatriatio* to return to one's country.] Restoration to one's country.

Re-pay (rē-pē'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *REPAID* (-pād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *REPAYING*.] [Pref. *re-re + pay*: cf. *F. repayer*.] 1. To pay back; to refund; *as, to repay money borrowed or advanced.*

If you repay me not on such a day, In such a place, such sum or sums. *Shak.*

2. To make return or requital for; to recompense;—in a good or bad sense; *as, to repay kindness; to repay an injury.*

Benefits which can not be repaid . . . are not commonly found to increase affection. *Rambler.*

3. To pay anew, or a second time, as a debt.

Syn.—To refund; restore; return; recompense; compensate; remunerate; satisfy; reimburse; requite.

Re-pay-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or proper to be, repaid; due; *as, a loan repayable in ten days; services repayable in kind.*

Re-pay-ment (-ment), *n.* 1. The act of repaying; reimbursement. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The money or other thing repaid.

Re-pay (rē-pē'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *REPALED* (-pāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *REPAYING*.] [OF. *repaler* to call back, *F. rappeler*; pref. *re-re + OF. appeler*, *F. appeler*, to call, *L. appellare*. See *APPEAL* and cf. *REPEL*.] 1. To recall; to summon again, as persons. [Obs.]

The banished Bollingbroke repels himself, And with uplifted arms is safe arrived. *Shak.*

2. To recall, as a deed, will, law, or statute; to revoke; to rescind or abrogate by authority, as by act of the legislature; *as, to repeal a law.*

3. To suppress; to repeal. [Obs.]

Whence Adam soon repealed The doubts that in his heart arose. *Milton.*

Syn.—To abolish; revoke; rescind; recall; annul; abrogate; cancel; reverse. See *ABOLISH*.

Re-peal, *n.* 1. Recall, as from exile. [Obs.]

The tribunes are no soldiers; and their people Will be as rash in the repeal, as hasty To expel him thence. *Shak.*

2. Revocation; abrogation; *as, the repeal of a statute; the repeal of a law or a usage.*

Re-peal-a-bil-i-ty (-ā-bil-i-tē), *n.* The quality or state of being repealable.

Re-peal-a-ble (rē-pē-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being repealed.—*Re-peal-a-ble-ness*, *n.*

Syn.—Revocable; abrogable; voidable; reversible.

Re-peal-er (-ēr), *n.* One who repeals; one who seeks a repeal; specifically, an advocate for the repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Re-peal-ment (-ment), *n.* Recall, as from banishment. [Obs.]

Re-peal (rē-pē'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *REPEATED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *REPEATING*.] [F. *répeler*, *L. repelere*; pref. *re-re + pelere* to fall upon, attack. See *PEITRON*.]

1. To go over again; to attempt, do, make, or utter again; to iterate; to recite; *as, to repeat an effort, an order, or a poem.* "I will repeat our former communication." *Robinson (More's Utopia).*

Not well conceived of God who, though his power Creation could repeat, yet would be loth Us to abolish. *Milton.*

2. To make trial of again; to undergo or encounter again. [Obs.] *Waller.*

3. (*Scott Law*) To repay or refund (an excess received).


To repeat one's self, to do or say what one has already done or said.—To repeat signals, to make the same signals again; specifically, to communicate, by repeating them, the signals shown at headquarters.

Syn.—To reiterate; iterate; renew; recite; relate; rehearse; recapitulate. See *REITERATE*.

Re-peat (rē-pēt'), *n.* 1. The act of repeating; repetition.

2. That which is repeated; *as, the repeat of a pattern; that is, the repetition of the engraved figure on a roller by which an impression is produced (as in calico printing, etc.).*

3. (*Mus.*) A mark, or a series of dots, placed before and after, or often only at the end of, a passage to be repeated in performance.



Re-peated-ly, *adv.* More than once; again and again; indefinitely.

Re-pea-ter (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, repeats. Specifically: (a) A watch with a striking apparatus, which, upon pressure of a spring, will indicate the time, usually in hours and quarters. (b) A repeating firearm (cf. *Repeater*). (c) An instrument for sending a telegraphic message automatically at an intermediate point. (d) A person who votes more than once at an election. [U. S.] (e) See *Circulating decimal*, under *DECIMAL*. (f) (*Naut.*) A pennant used to indicate that a certain flag in a hoist of signals is duplicated. *Hann. Nav. Ensign.*

Re-pea-ting, *a.* Doing the same thing over again; accomplishing a given result many times in succession; *as, a repeating firearm; a repeating watch.*

Re-pea-ting, *n.* See the Note under *CIRCLE*, n., 3.—*Repeating decimal* (*Arith.*), a circulating decimal. See under *DECIMAL*.—*Repeating firearm*, a firearm that may be discharged many times in quick succession; especially: (a) A form of firearm so constructed that by the action of the mechanism the charges are successively introduced from a chamber containing them into the breach of the barrel, and fired. (b) A form in which the charges are held in, and discharged from, a revolving chamber at the breech of the barrel. See *REVOLVER*, and *Magazine gun*, under *MAGAZINE*.—*Repeating instrument* (*Astron. & Surv.*), instruments for observing angles, as a circle, theodolite, etc., so constructed that the angle may be measured several times in succession, and on different, but successive and contiguous, portions of the graduated limb, before reading off the aggregate result, which aggregate, divided by the number of measurements, gives the angle, freed in a measure from errors of eccentricity and graduation.—*Repeating watch*. See *REPEATER* (a).

Re-pe-a-tion (rē-pē-ā-shūn), *n.* [L. *repedare* to step back; pref. *re-re + pes, pedis*, foot.] A stepping or going back. [Obs.] *Dr. H. More.*

Re-pel (rē-pēl'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *REPELLED* (-pēld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *REPELLING*.] [L. *repellere*, *repellere*; pref. *re-re + pellere* to drive. See *PULS*, *repellere*, and cf. *REPELLER*, *REPEL*.] 1. To drive back; to force to return; to check the advance of; to repulse; *as, to repel an enemy or an assailant.*

Hippomedon repelled the hostile tide. *Pope.*

They repelled each other strongly, and yet attracted each other strongly. *Macaulay.*

2. To resist or oppose effectually; *as, to repel an assault, an encroachment, or an argument.*

(He) gently repelled their entreaties. *Hawthorne.*

Syn.—To repulse; resist; oppose; reject; refuse.

Re-pel, *v. t.* To act with force in opposition to force impressed; to exercise repulsion.

Re-pel-lence (-lens), *n.* The principle of repulsion; repelling.

Re-pel-len-oy (-lən-ēy), *n.* The quality or capacity of repelling; repulsion.

Re-pel-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *repellens*, *-entis*, p. *pr.*] Driving back; able or tending to repel.

Re-pel-lent, *n.* 1. That which repels.

2. (*Med.*) A remedy to repel from a tumefied part the fluids which render it tumid. *Dunham.*

3. A kind of waterproof cloth. *Night.*

Re-pel-lar (-lār), *n.* One who, or that which, repels.

Re-pel (rē-pēl'), *a.* [L. *repens*, *-entis*, creeping, p. *pr.* of *repere* to creep.] 1. (*Bot.*) Prostrate and rooting;—said of stems. *Gray.*

2. (*Zool.*) Same as *REPTANT*.

Re-pent (rē-pēnt'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *REPENTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *REPENTING*.] [F. *se repentir*; L. *præ. re-re + poenitere* to make repent, *poenitent* me it repents me, I repent. See *REPENTANCE*.] 1. To feel pain, sorrow, or regret, for what one has done or omitted to do.

First she relents With pity; of that pity then repents. *Dryden.*

2. To change the mind, or the course of conduct, on account of regret or dissatisfaction.

Look, peradventure, the people repent when they see war, and they return to Egypt. *Ex. xiii. 17.*

3. (*Theol.*) To be sorry for sin as morally evil, and to seek forgiveness; to cease to love and practice sin.

Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. *Luke xiii. 3.*

Re-pent, *v. t.* 1. To feel pain on account of, or to remember with sorrow. *Shak.*

I do repent it from my very soul.

2. To feel regret or sorrow; — used reflexively.
My father has repented him ere now. *Dryden.*

3. To cause to have sorrow or regret; — used impersonally. [*Archaic*] "And it repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth." *Gen. vi. 6.*

Re-pen'tance (rē-pen'tans), *n.* [*F. repentance.*] The act of repenting, or the state of being penitent; sorrow for what one has done or omitted to do; especially, contrition for sin.
Chaucer.
Godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation. *2 Cor. vii. 10.*
Repentance is a change of mind, or a conversion from sin to God.
Hammond.
Repentance is the relinquishment of any practice from the conviction that it has offended God. Sorrow, fear, and anxiety are properly not parts, but adjuncts, of repentance; yet they are too closely connected with it to be easily separated.
Rambler.

Syn. — Contrition; regret; penitence; contriteness; compunction.
Re-pen'tant (-ant), *a.* [*F. repentant.*] **1.** Penitent; sorry for sin.
Chaucer.
Thus they, in lowliest plight, repentant stood. *Milton.*

2. Expressing or showing sorrow for sin; as, repentant tears; repentant ashes. "Repentant sighs and voluntary pains." *Pope.*

Re-pen'tant-ly, *adv.* In a repentant manner.

Re-pen'ter (-er), *n.* One who repents.

Re-pen'ting-ly, *adv.* With repentance; penitently.

Re-pen'tless, *a.* Unrepentant. [*R.*]

Re-peo'ple (rē-pē'pl), *v. t.* [*Prof. re- + people: cf. F. repeupler.*] To people anew.

Re-per-cep'tion (rē-pēr-sēp'hūn), *n.* The act of perceiving again; a repeated perception of the same object. No external praise can give me such a glow as my own solitary re-perception and ratification of what is fine. *Keats.*

Re-per-cuss' (-kūf'), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. REPERCUSSED* (-kūst'); *p. pr. & vb. n. REPERCUSSING.*] [*L. repercutio, p. p. of repercutere* to drive back; *prof. re- + percutere.* See *PERCUSION.*] To drive or beat back; hence, to reflect; to reverberate.

Perceiving all the subject country. . . . to repercutus such a light as I could hardly look against. *Evelyn.*

Re-per-cus'sion (-kūsh'ūn), *n.* [*L. repercutio: cf. F. répercussion.*] **1.** The act of driving back, or the state of being driven back; reflection; reverberation; as, the reper-cus'sion of sound.
Ever echoing back in endless reper-cus'sion. *Hare.*

2. (*Mus.*) Rapid reiteration of the same sound.

3. (*Med.*) The subsidence of a tumor or eruption by the action of a repellent. *Dunglison.*

4. (*Obstetrics*) In a vaginal examination, the act of imparting through the uterine wall with the finger a shock to the fetus, so that it bounds upward, and falls back again against the examining finger.

Re-per-cus'sive (-kūsh'iv), *a.* [*Cf. F. répercutif.*] **1.** Tending or able to repercutus; having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate.
Ye repercutus rocks repeat the sound. *W. Patterson.*

2. Repellent. [*Obs.*] "Blood is stanchied by astrigent and repercutus medicines." *Bacon.*

3. Driven back; rebounding; reverberated. "Rages loud the repercutus roar." *Thomson.*

Re-per-cus'sive, *a.* A repellent. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Re-per-ti'tious (rē-pēr-tish'ūn), *a.* [*L. reptitius.*] See *REPERTORY.* Found; gained by finding. [*Obs.*]

Re-per-to'ry (rē-pēr-tō'rē), *a.* [*F. répertoir.*] **1.** A list of dramas, operas, pieces, parts, etc., which a company or a person has rehearsed and is prepared to perform.

Re-per-to-ry (rē-pēr-tō'rē), *n.* [*L. repertorium, fr. reperire* to find again; *prof. re- + perire, parere*, to bring forth, procure, *cf. F. répertoir.* *Cf. PARENT.*] **1.** A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found, as the index of a book, a commonplace book, or the like.
2. A treasury; a magazine; a storehouse.
3. Same as *REPERTORY.*

Re-per-us'al (rē-pēr-uz'al), *n.* A second or repeated perusal.

Re-pe-ruse' (-rüz'), *v. t.* To peruse again. *Id. Lytton.*

Re-pe-tend' (rē-pēr-tēnd'), *n.* [*L. repetendus* to be repeated, *fr. repetere* to repeat.] (*Math.*) That part of a circulating decimal which recurs continually, *ad infinitum*; — sometimes indicated by a dot over the first and last figures; thus, in the circulating decimal .728328328 + and otherwise .7283, the *repetend* is 283.

Re-pe-ti'tion (rē-pēr-tish'ūn), *n.* [*L. repetitio: cf. F. répétition.* See *REPETAT.*] **1.** The act of repeating; a doing or saying again; iteration.
I need not be barren of accusations; he hath faults, with surplus, to tire in repetition. *Shak.*

2. Recital from memory; rehearsal.

3. (*Mus.*) The act of repeating, singing, or playing, the same piece or part a second time; reiteration of a note.

4. (*Rhet.*) Reiteration, or repeating the same word, or the same sense in different words, for the purpose of making a deeper impression on the audience.

5. (*Astron. & Surv.*) The measurement of an angle by successive observations with a repeating instrument.

Syn. — Iteration; rehearsal. See *TAUTOLOGY.*

Re-pe-ti'tion-al (-al), *a.* Of the nature of, or containing, repetition.

Re-pe-ti'tion-ary (-ā-rē), *a.* taining, repetition. [*R.*]

Re-pe-ti'tion-er (-ēr), *n.* One who repeats. [*Obs.*]

Re-pe-ti'tious (-ti'ti'ūn), *a.* Repeating; containing repetition. [*U. S.*] *Dr. T. Wright.*

Re-pe-ti'tive (rē-pēr-ti'tiv), *a.* Containing repetition; repeating. [*R.*]

Re-pe-ti'tor (rē-pēr-ti'tōr), *n.* [*Cf. L. repetitor* a realimator.] (*Ger. Univ.*) A private instructor.

Re-pine' (rē-pin'), *v. t.* [*Prof. re- + pine* to languish.] **1.** To fail; to waste. [*Obs.*] "Repining courage yields no foot to foe." *Spenser.*

2. To continue pining; to feel inward discontent which preys on the spirits; to indulge in envy or complaint; to murmur.
But Lachesis thereat gave to repine. *Spenser.*
What if the head, the eye, or ear repined
To serve mere engines to the ruling mind? *Pope.*

Re-pine', *n.* Vexation; mortification. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Re-pin'er (rē-pin'ēr), *n.* One who repines.

Re-pin'ing-ly, *adv.* With repining or in murmuring.

Re-pin'is (rē-pin'is), *n.* [*From the native name.*] (*Zool.*) Any edible sea urchin. [*Alaska*]

Re-place' (rē-plās'), *v. t.* [*Prof. re- + place: cf. F. remplacer.*] **1.** To place again; to restore to a former place, position, condition, or the like.
The earl . . . was replaced in his government. *Bacon.*

2. To refund; to repay; to restore; as, to replace a sum of money borrowed.

3. To supply or substitute an equivalent for; as, to replace a lost document.
With Israel, religion replaced morality. *M. Arnold.*

4. To take the place of; to supply the want of; to fulfill the end or office of.
This duty of right intention does not replace or supersede the duty of consideration. *Whewell.*

5. To put in a new or different place.
The propriety of the use of replace instead of displace, supersede, take the place of, as in the third and fourth definitions, is often disputed on account of etymological discrepancy; but the use has been sanctioned by the practice of careful writers.

Re-placed crystal (*Crystallog.*), a crystal having one or more planes in the place of its edges or angles.

Re-place-a-bil'i-ty (-ā-bil'i-tē), *n.* The quality, state, or degree of being replaceable.

Re-place'a-ble (rē-plās'ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable or admitting of being put back into a place.
2. Admitting of having its place supplied by a like thing or an equivalent; as, the lost book is replaceable.

3. (*Chem.*) Capable of being replaced (by), or of being exchanged (for); as, the hydrogen of acids is replaceable by metals or by basic radicals.

Re-place'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of replacing.

2. (*Crystallog.*) The removal of an edge or an angle by one or more planes.

Re-plait' (rē-plāt'), *v. t.* To plait or fold again; to fold, as one part over another, again and again.

Re-plant' (rē-plānt'), *v. t.* To plant again.

Re-plant'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be planted again.

Re-plant-tion (rē-plānt'ishūn), *n.* The act of planting again; a replanting. [*R.*] *Hallywell.*

Re-plead' (rē-plēd'), *v. t. & i.* To plead again.

Re-plead'er (-ēr), (*Law*) A second pleading, or course of pleadings; also, the right of pleading again.
Whenever a replender is granted, the pleadings must begin de novo. *Blackstone.*

Re-plen-ish (rē-plēn'ish), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. REPLENISHED* (-ish't); *p. pr. & vb. n. REPLENISHING.*] [*OF. replenisser, OF. replenir; L. prof. re- + plenus* full. See *FULL*, *ISH*, and *CF. REPLET.*] **1.** To fill again after having been diminished or emptied; to stock anew; hence, to fill completely; to cause to abound.
Multiply and replenish the earth. *Gen. i. 28.*

2. To finish, to complete; to perfect. [*Obs.*]

With fish replenished, and the air with fowl. *Milton.*

2. To finish, to complete; to perfect. [*Obs.*]

The most replenished sweet world of nature. *Shak.*

Re-plen-ish, *v. i.* To recover former fullness. [*Obs.*]

The humors will not replenish so soon. *Bacon.*

Re-plen-ish-er (-ēr), *n.* One who replenishes.

Re-plen-ish-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of replenishing, or the state of being replenished.

2. That which replenishes; supply.

Re-plete' (rē-plēt'), *a.* [*L. repletus*, *p. p. of replere* to fill again, fill up; *prof. re- + plere* to fill, akin to *plenus* full; *cf. F. replet* corpulent. See *PLENTY*, *REPLETION.*] Filled again; completely filled; full; charged; abounding. "His words replete with guile." *Milton.*

When he of wine was replet at his feast. *Chaucer.*

In heads replete with thoughts of other men. *Cowper.*

Re-plete', *v. t.* To fill completely, or to satisfy. [*R.*]

Re-plete'ness, *n.* The state of being replete.

Re-ple'tion (rē-plē'ti'ūn), *n.* [*L. repletio* a filling up; *cf. F. répletion.* See *REPLET.*] **1.** The state of being replete; superabundant fullness.
The tree had too much repletion, and was oppressed with its own sap. *Bacon.*

Reple'tious [overeating] he made her never sick. *Chaucer.*

2. (*Med.*) Fullness of blood; plethora.

Re-ple'tive (-tiv), *a.* [*Cf. F. répletif.*] Tending to make replete; filling. — **Re-ple'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Re-ple'to-ry (-tō'rē), *a.* Repletive. [*R.*]

Re-ple'ti-a-ble (rē-plē'ti-ā-b'l), *a.* [*See REPLEVY.*] (*Law*) Capable of being replevied.

Re-plev'in (-in), *n.* [*LL. replevina.* See *REPLEVY*, and *cf. PLEVIN.*] **1.** (*Law*) A personal action which lies to recover possession of goods and chattels wrongfully taken or detained. Originally, it was a remedy peculiar to cases for wrongful distress, but it may generally now be brought in all cases of wrongful taking or detention. *Bouvier.*

2. The writ by which goods and chattels are replevied.

Re-plev'in, *v. t.* (*Law*) To replevy.

Re-plev'i-a-ble (-i-ā-b'l), *a.* [*OF. replevinable.*] Repleviable. *Sir M. Hale.*

Re-plev'y (-y), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. REPLEVIED* (-id); *p. pr. & vb. n. REPLEVING.*] [*OF. replevin, LL. replevire.* See *PLEDGE*, *REPLEVIN.*] **1.** (*Law*) To take or get back, by a writ for that purpose (goods and chattels

wrongfully taken or detained), upon giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law, and, if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the property replevied.

2. (*Old Eng. Law*) To bail.

Re-plev'y (rē-plēv'y), *n.* Replevin. *Mozley & W.*

Re-pli'ca (rē-pli'kā), *n.* [*It. See REPLY, v. & n.*]

1. (*Fine Arts*) A copy of a work of art, as of a picture or statue, made by the maker of the original.

2. (*Mus.*) Repetition.

Re-pli'cant (rē-pli'kant), *n.* One who replies.

Re-pli'cate (rē-pli'kāt), *v. t.* To reply. [*Obs.*]

Re-pli'cate (rē-pli'kāt), *a.* [*L. replicatus*, *p. p. of replicare*, *fr. L. replicare* to fold back, make a reply; *prof. re- + plicare* to fold. See *PLY*, and *cf. REPLIC.*] **1.** To make a return in words or writing; to respond; to answer.
O man, who art thou that repliest against God? *Rom. ix. 20.*

2. (*Law*) To answer a defendant's plea.

3. Figuratively, to do something in return for something done; as, to reply to a signal; to reply to the fire of a battery.

Syn. — To answer; respond; rejoinder.

Re-ply', *v. t.* To return for an answer. *Milton.*
Lord, vouchsafe
To give me hearing what I shall reply. *Shak.*

Re-ply', *n.*; *pl. REPLIES* (-pliz'). [*See REPLY, v. t., and cf. REPLIC.*] That which is said, written, or done in answer to what is said, written, or done by another; an answer; a response.

Syn. — Answer; rejoinder; response. — **REPLY, REJOINDER, ANSWER.** A reply is a distinct response to a formal question or attack in speech or writing. A rejoinder is a second reply (a reply to a reply) in a protracted discussion or controversy. The word *answer* is used in two senses, namely (1), in the most general sense of a mere response; as, the answer to a question; or (2), in the sense of a decisive and satisfactory confutation of an adversary's argument, as when we speak of a triumphant answer to the speech or accusations of an opponent. Here the noun corresponds to a frequent use of the verb, as when we say, "This will answer (i. e., fully meet) the end in view;" "It answers the purpose."

Re-ply'er (-ēr), *n.* See *REPLIER.* *Bacon.*

Re-pol-ish (rē-pōl'ish), *v. t.* To polish again.

Re-pone' (rē-pōn'), *v. t.* [*L. reponere*; *prof. re- + ponere* to place.] To replace.

Re-por-ta-tion (rē-pōr'tā-ti'ūn), *n.* The act of re-reporting; act of furnishing with a population anew.

Re-port' (rē-pōrt'), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. REPORTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. REPORTING.*] [*F. reporter* to carry back, carry (cf. *rapporter*; see *REPORT*), *L. reportare* to bear or bring back; *prof. re- + portare* to bear or bring. See *PORT* bearing, demeanor.] **1.** To refer. [*Obs.*]

Baldwin, his son, . . . succeeded his father; so like unto him that we report the reader to the character of King Almeric, and will spare the repeating his description. *Fuller.*

2. To bring back, as an answer; to announce in return; to relate, as what has been discovered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate; as, a messenger reports to his employer what he has seen or ascertained; the committee reported progress.

There is no man that may reporten all. *Chaucer.*

3. To give an account of; to relate; to tell; to circulate publicly, as a story; as, in the common phrase, it is reported. *Shak.*

It is reported among the heathen, and Gashmu saith it, that thou and the Jews think to rebel. *Neh. vi. 6.*

4. To give an official account or statement of; as, a treasurer reports the receipts and expenditures.

5. To return or repeat, as sound; to echo. [*Obs. or R.*] "A church with windows only from above, that reporteth the voice thirteen times." *Bacon.*

6. (*Parliamentary Practice*) To return or present as the result of an examination or consideration of any matter officially referred; as, the committee reported the bill with amendments, or reported a new bill, or reported the results of an inquiry.

7. To make minutes of, as a speech, or the doings of a public body; to write down from the lips of a speaker.

8. To write an account of for publication, as in a newspaper; as, to report a public celebration or a horse race.

9. To make a statement of the conduct of, especially in an unfavorable sense; as, to report a servant to his employer.

To be reported, or To be reported of, to be spoken of; to be mentioned, whether favorably or unfavorably. *Acts xvi. 2.* — To report one's self, to betake one's self, as to a superior or one to whom service is due, and be in readiness to receive orders or do service.

Syn. — To relate; narrate; tell; recite; describe.

Re-port' (rē-pōrt'), *v. t.* **1.** To make a report, or response, in respect of a matter inquired of, a duty enjoined, or information expected; as, the committee will report at twelve o'clock.

2. To furnish in writing an account of a speech, the

proceedings at a meeting, the particulars of an occurrence, etc., for publication.

3. To present one's self, as to a superior officer, or to one to whom service is due, and to be in readiness for orders or to do service; also, to give information, as of one's address, condition, etc.; as, the officer *reported* to the general for duty; to report weekly by letter.

Re-port' (rē-pōrt'), *n.* [Cf. *F. rapport*. See **REPORT**, *v. t.*] 1. That which is reported. Specifically: (a) An account or statement of the results of examination or inquiry made by request or direction; relation. "From Thetis sent as spies to make report." *Waller*. (b) A story or statement circulating by common talk; a rumor; hence, fame; repute; reputation.

It was a true report that I heard in mine own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom. *Kings x. d.*

Cornelius the centurion, a just man, and . . . of good report among all the nation of the Jews. *Acts x. 22.*

(c) Sound; noise; as, the report of a pistol or a cannon. (d) An official statement of facts, verbal or written; especially, a statement in writing of proceedings and facts exhibited by an officer to his superiors; as, the reports of the heads of departments to Congress, of a master in chancery to the court, of committees to a legislative body, and the like. (e) An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, etc.; also, in the plural, the volumes containing such reports; as, *Coke's Reports*. (f) A sketch, or a fully written account, of a speech, debate, or the proceedings of a public meeting, legislative body, etc.

2. Rapport; relation; connection; reference. [*Obs.*] The corridors worse, having no report to the wings they join to. *Frederick*.

Syn.—Account; relation; narration; detail; description; recital; narrative; story; rumor; hearsay.

Re-port-a-ble (-ā-b'l'), *a.* Capable of admitting of being reported.

Re-port-er (-ā-j), *n.* Same as **REPORT**. [*Obs.*]

Re-port-er (-ār), *n.* One who reports. Specifically: (a) An officer or person who makes authorized statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates. (b) One who reports speeches, the proceedings of public meetings, news, etc., for the newspapers.

Of our tales judge and reportour. *Chaucer*.

Re-port-ing-ly, *adv.* By report or common fame.

Re-por-to-ri-al (rē-pōr-tōr-i-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a reporter or reporters; as, the *reportorial* staff of a newspaper.

Re-pos'al (rē-pōz'al), *n.* [From **REPOSE**.] 1. The act or state of reposing; as, the *reposal* of a trust. *Shak.*

2. That on which one reposes. [*Obs.*] *Burton*.

Re-pos'ance (-āns), *n.* Reliance. [*Obs.*] *John Hall*.

Re-poser' (rē-pōz'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **REPOSED** (-pōzd'); p. pr. & vb. n. **REPOSING**.] [*F. reposer*; *L. pref. re- + posare* to pause. See **PAUSE**, **POSE**, *v.*] 1. To cause to stop or to rest after motion; hence, to deposit; to lay down; to lodge; to reposit. [*Obs.*]

But those thy fortunes let us straight repose In this divine car's bosom. *Chapman*.

Pebbles reposed in those cliffs amongst the earth . . . are left behind. *Woodward*.

2. To lay at rest; to cause to be calm or quiet; to compose; to rest; — often reflexive; as, to *repose* one's self on a couch.

All being settled and reposed, the lord archbishop did present his majesty to the lords and commons. *Fuller*.

After the toil of battle to repose Your wearied virtue. *Milton*.

3. To place, have, or rest; to set; to intrust. The king reposed all his confidence in thee. *Shak.*

Re-poser', *v. i.* 1. To lie at rest; to rest.

Within a thicket I reposed. *Chapman*.

2. Figuratively, to remain or abide restfully without anxiety or alarms.

It is upon these that the soul may repose. *I. Taylor*.

3. To lie; to be supported; as, trap *reposing* on sand.

Syn.—To lie; recline; couch; rest; sleep; settle; lodge; abide.

Re-posed', *n.* [*F. repos*. See **REPOSE**, *v.*] 1. A lying at rest; sleep; rest; quiet.

Shake off the golden slumber of repose. *Shak.*

2. Rest of mind; tranquillity; freedom from uneasiness; also, a composed manner or deportment.

3. (*Poetic*) A rest; a pause.

4. (*Fine Arts*) That harmony or moderation which affords rest for the eye; — opposed to the scattering and division of a subject into too many unconnected parts, and also to anything which is overstrained; as, a painting may want *repose*.

Angle of repose (*Physics*), the inclination of a plane at which a body placed on the plane would remain at rest, or if in motion would roll or slide down with uniform velocity; the angle at which the various kinds of earth will stand when abandoned to themselves.

Syn.—Rest; recumbency; reclination; ease; quiet; quietness; tranquillity; peace.

Re-posed' (rē-pōzd'), *a.* Composed; calm; tranquil; at rest. *Bacon*. — **Re-posed-ly** (rē-pōzd-lī), *adv.* — **Re-posed-ness**, *n.*

Re-poser'ial (rē-pōz-i-āl), *a.* Full of repose; quiet.

Re-poser'or (-pōz-ār), *n.* One who reposes.

Re-posit' (rē-pōz-it'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **REPOSITED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **REPOSITING**.] [*L. repositus*, p. p. of *reponere* to put back; pref. *re-* + *ponere* to put. See **POSITION**.] To cause to rest or stay; to lay away; to lodge, as for safety or preservation; to place; to store.

Others reposit their young in holes. *Derham*.

Re-po-si'tion (rē-pōz-i'sh'ūn), *n.* [*L. repositio*.] The act of repositing; a laying up.

Re-posit'or (rē-pōz-i-tōr), *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument employed for replacing a displaced organ or part.

Re-posit'o-ry (rē-pōz-i-tō-rī), *n.* [*L. repositorium*,

repositorium: cf. *OF. repositore*.] A place where things are or may be repositied, or laid up, for safety or preservation; a depository. *Locke*.

Re-pos-ess' (rē-pōz-ēs' or -pōz-ēs'), *v. t.* To possess again; as, to *repossess* the land. *Pope*.

To repossess one's self of (something), to acquire again (something lost).

Re-pos-ses'sion (rē-pōz-ēs'h'sh'ūn or -pōz-ēs'h'sh'ūn), *n.* The act or the state of repossessing again.

Re-po'sure (rē-pōz'hūr; 135), *n.* Rest; quiet.

In the repose of most soft content. *Milton*.

Re-pour' (rē-pōr'), *v. t.* To pour again.

Re-pous'sé (rē-pōs-sé'), *a.* [*F. p. p. of repousser* to thrust back; pref. *re-* + *pusher* to push. See **PUSH**.]

(a) Formed in relief, as a pattern on metal. (b) Ornamented with patterns in relief made by pressing or hammering on the reverse side; — said of thin metal, or of a vessel made of thin metal. — *n.* Repoussé work.

Repous'sé work, ornamentation of metal in relief by pressing or hammering on the reverse side.

Re-pre's' (rē-prē'), *n.* Reproof. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Re-pre-hend' (rē-prē-hēnd'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **REPREHENDED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **REPREHENDING**.] [*L. reprehendere*, *reprehensum*, to hold back, seize, check, blame; pref. *re-* + *prehendere* to lay hold of. See **PREHENSILE**, and cf. **REPRISAL**.] To reprove or reprimand with a view of restraining, checking, or preventing; to make charge of fault against; to disapprove of; to chide; to blame; to censure. *Chaucer*.

Aristippus being reprehended of luxury by one that was not rich, for that he gave six crowns for a small fish. *Bacon*.

Pardon me for reprehending thee. *Shak.*

In which satire human vices, ignorance, and errors . . . are severely reprehended. *Dryden*.

I nor advise nor reprehend the choice. *J. Philips*.

Re-pre-hend'er (-ār), *n.* One who reprehends.

Re-pre-hen'si-ble (-hēn'si-b'l'), *a.* [*L. reprehensibilis*: cf. *F. reprehensible*.] Worthy of reprehension; culpable; censurable; blamable. — **Re-pre-hen'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Re-pre-hen'si-bly**, *adv.*

Re-pre-hen'sion (-shūn), *n.* [*L. reprehensio*: cf. *F. reprehension*.] Reproof; censure; blame; disapproval.

This Baalshun took as though his mistress had given him a secret reprehension that he had not showed more gratefulness to Dorus. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Syn.—Censure; reproof; reprimand. See **ADMONITION**.

Re-pre-hen'sive (-hēn'siv'), *a.* [*Cf. F. reprehensif*.] Containing reprehension; conveying reproof. *South*.

— **Re-pre-hen'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Re-pre-hen'so-ry (-sō-rī), *a.* Containing reproof; reprehensive; as, *reprehensory* complaint. *Johnson*.

Re-pre-sent' (rē-prē-zēnt'), *v. t.* To present again; as, to *re-present* the points of an argument.

Re-pre-sent' (rē-prē-zēnt'), *v. t.* [*F. représenter*, *L. repræsentare*, *repræsentatum*: pref. *re-* + *præsentare* to place before, present. See **PRESENT**, *v. t.*] 1. To present again or anew; to present by means of something standing in the place of; to exhibit the counterpart or image of; to typify.

Seven lamps, as in a zodiac representing Before him burn The heavenly fires. *Milton*.

2. To portray by pictorial or plastic art; to delineate; as, to *represent* a landscape in a picture, a horse in bronze, and the like.

3. To portray by mimicry or action of any kind; to act the part or character of; to personate; as, to *represent* Hamlet.

4. To stand in the place of; to supply the place, perform the duties, exercise the rights, or receive the share, of; to speak and act with authority in behalf of; to act the part of (another); as, an heir *represents* his ancestor; an attorney *represents* his client in court; a member of Congress *represents* his district in Congress.

5. To exhibit to another mind in language; to show; to give one's own impressions and judgment of; to bring before the mind; to set forth; sometimes, to give an account of; to describe.

He represented Rizzio's credit with the queen to be the chief and only obstacle to his success in that demand. *Robertson*.

This bank is thought the greatest load on the Genoese, and the managers of it have been represented as a second kind of senate. *Addison*.

6. To serve as a sign or symbol of; as, mathematical symbols *represent* quantities or relations; words *represent* ideas or things.

7. To bring a sensation into the mind or sensorium; to cause to be known, felt, or apprehended; to present.

Among these, Fancy next Her office holds; of all external things Which the five watchful senses represent, She forms imaginations, airy shapes. *Milton*.

8. (*Metaph.*) To form or image again in consciousness, as an object of cognition or apprehension (something which was originally apprehended by direct presentation). See **PRESENTATIVE**, 3.

The general capability of knowledge necessarily requires that, besides the power of evoking out of unconsciousness one portion of our retained knowledge in preference to another, we possess the faculty of *representing* in consciousness what is thus evoked. . . . This Representative Faculty is Imagination or Phantasy. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Re-pre-sent'a-ble (-ā-b'l'), *a.* Capable of being represented.

Re-pre-sent'ance (-āns), *n.* Representation; likeness. [*Obs.*] *Donne*.

Re-pre-sent'ant (-ant), *a.* [*Cf. F. représentant*.] Appearing or acting for another; representing.

Re-pre-sent'ant, *n.* [*F. représentant*.] A representative. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton*.

Re-pre-sen-ta'tion (-zēn-tā'sh'ūn), *n.* [*F. représentation*, *L. repræsentatio*.] 1. The act of representing, in any sense of the verb.

2. That which represents. Specifically: (a) A likeness, a picture, or a model; as, a *representation* of the

human face, or figure, and the like. (b) A dramatic performance; as, a theatrical *representation*; a *representation* of Hamlet. (c) A description or statement; as, the *representation* of an historian, of a witness, or an advocate. (d) The body of those who act as representatives of a community or society; as, the *representation* of a State in Congress. (e) (*Insurance Law*) Any collateral statement of fact, made orally or in writing, by which an estimate of the risk is affected, or either party is influenced.

3. The state of being represented.

Syn.—Description; show; delineation; portraiture; likeness; resemblance; exhibition; sight.

Re-pres'en-ta'tion (rē-prēz-ēn-tā'sh'ūn), *n.* [See **REPRESENT**.] The act of re-presenting, or the state of being presented again; a new presentation; as, *re-presentation* of facts previously stated.

Re-pre-sen-ta'tion-a-ry (rē-prēz-ēn-tā'sh'ūn-ā-rī), *a.* Implying representation; representative. [*R.*]

Re-pre-sen-ta'tive (-zēnt-ā-tiv'), *a.* [*Cf. F. représentatif*.] 1. Fitted to represent; exhibiting a similitude.

2. Bearing the character or power of another; acting for another or others; as, a council *representative* of the people. *Swift*.

3. Conducted by persons chosen to represent, or act as deputies for, the people; as, a *representative* government.

4. (*Nat. Hist.*) (a) Serving or fitted to present the full characters of the type of a group; typical; as, a *representative* genus in a family. (b) Similar in general appearance, structure, and habits, but living in different regions; — said of certain species and varieties.

5. (*Metaph.*) Giving, or existing as, a transcript of what was originally presentative knowledge; as, *representative* faculties; *representative* knowledge. See **PRESENTATIVE**, 3, and **REPRESENT**, 8.

Re-pre-sen'ta-tive, *n.* [*Cf. LL. repræsentativus*.] 1. One who, or that which, represents (anything); that which exhibits a likeness or similitude.

A statue of Rumor, whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the representative of Credulity. *Addison*.

Difficultly must cumber this doctrine which supposes that the perfections of God are the representatives to us of whatever we perceive in the creatures. *Locke*.

2. An agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another, or others, being invested with his or their authority.

3. (*Law*) One who represents, or stands in the place of, another.

4. The executor or administrator is ordinarily held to be the *representative* of a deceased person, and is sometimes called the *legal representative*, or the *personal representative*. His heir is sometimes called the *real representative* of his deceased ancestor. The heirs and executors or administrators of a deceased person are sometimes compendiously described as his *real and personal representatives*. *Wharton*. *Burrill*.

4. A member of the lower or popular house in a State legislature, or in the national Congress. [*U. S.*]

5. (*Nat. Hist.*) (a) That which presents the full character of the type of a group. (b) A species or variety which, in any region, takes the place of a similar one in another region.

Re-pre-sen'ta-tive-ly, *adv.* In a representative manner; vicariously.

Re-pre-sen'ta-tive-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being representative.

Dr. Burnet observes, that every thought is attended with consciousness and representativeness. *Spectator*.

Re-pre-sen't'er (-ār), *n.* 1. One who shows, exhibits, or describes. *Sir T. Browne*.

2. A representative. [*Obs.*] *Swift*.

Re-pre-sen't-ment (-ment), *n.* Representation. [*Obs.*]

Re-press' (rē-prēs'), *v. t.* [*Pref. re- + press*.] To press again.

Re-press' (rē-prēs'), *v. t.* [*Pref. re- + press*: cf. *L. reprimere*, *repressum*. Cf. **REPRIMAND**.] 1. To press back or down effectually; to crush down or out; to quell; to subdue; to suppress; as, to *repress* sedition or rebellion; to *repress* the first risings of discontent.

2. Hence, to check; to restrain; to keep back.

Desire of wine and all delicious drinks. . . . Thou couldst repress. *Milton*.

Syn.—To crush; overpower; subdue; suppress; restrain; quell; curb; check.

Re-press', *n.* The act of repressing. [*Obs.*]

Re-press'or (-ār), *n.* One who, or that which, represses.

Re-press'a-ble (-ā-b'l'), *a.* Capable of being repressed.

Re-press'ion (rē-prēs'h'ūn), *n.* [*Cf. F. répression*.] 1. The act of repressing, or state of being repressed; as, the *repression* of evil and evil doers.

2. That which represses; check; restraint.

Re-press'ive (rē-prēs'iv'), *a.* [*Cf. F. répressif*, *LL. repressivus*.] Having power, or tending, to repress; as, *repressive* acts or measures. — **Re-press'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Re-press'a-ble (rē-prēs-ā-b'l'), *a.* REPRESSABLE. [*Obs.*]

Re-press'or (rē-prēs'), *v. t.* [See **REPRIEVE**, *v. t.*] To reprove. [*Obs.*] "Reprove him of his vice." *Chaucer*.

Re-press'or, *n.* Reproof. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Re-press'or (rē-prēs'), *n.* Reprove. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Re-press'or (rē-prēs'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **REPRIVED** (-prēvd'); p. pr. & vb. n. **REPRIVING**.] (*OE. reprecen* to reject, disallow, *OF. reprover* to blame, reproach, condemn [*pres. il reprovere*], *F. reprover* to disapprove, fr. *re-* + *probrare* to reprobate to reject, condemn; fr. *re-* + *probrare* to try, prove. See **PROVE**, and cf. **REPROVE**, **REPROBATE**.)

1. To delay the punishment of; to give a respite to; to respite; as, to *reprove* a criminal for thirty days.

He reproveth the sinner from time to time. *Rogers*.

2. To relieve for a time, or temporarily.

Company, though it may *reprove* a man from his melancholy, yet can not secure him from his conscience. *South*.

Re-prive's (rê-prôv'), *n.* 1. A temporary suspension of the execution of a sentence, especially of a sentence of death.

The morning Sir John Hotham was to die, a *reprieve* was sent to suspend the execution for three days. *Clarendon.*

2. Interval of ease or relief; respite.

All that I ask is but a short *reprieve*, Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. *Denham.*

Reprimand (rê-prî-mând), *n.* [F. *réprimande*, fr. *L. reprimendus, reprimenda*, that is to be checked or suppressed, fr. *reprimere* to check, repress; pref. *re-* + *primere* to press. See *Press*, and cf. *Repress*.] Severe or formal reproof; reprehension, private or public.

Goldsmith gave his landlady a sharp *reprimand* for her treatment of him. *Macaulay.*

Reprimand, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *REPRIMAND*; p. pr. & vb. n. *REPRIMANDING*.] [Cf. F. *réprimander*. See *Reprimand*, *n.*] 1. To reprove severely; to reprehend; to chide for a fault; to censure formally.

Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius for traveling into Egypt without his permission. *Arbutnot.*

2. To reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence; as, the court ordered him to be *reprimanded*.

Syn. — To reprove; reprehend; chide; rebuke; censure; blame. See *Reprove*.

Reprimand'er (rê-prî-mând'ér), *n.* One who reprimands.

Reprim'er (rê-prî-m'ér), *n.* (*Firerarms*) A machine or implement for applying fresh primers to spent cartridge shells, so that the shells can be used again.

Reprint (rê-prînt'), *v. t.* 1. To print again; to print a second or a new edition of.

2. To renew the impression of.

The whole business of our redemption is . . . to *reprint* God's image upon the soul. *South.*

Reprint (rê-prînt'), *n.* A second or a new impression or edition of any printed work; specifically, the publication in one country of a work previously published in another.

Reprinter (rê-prînt'ér), *n.* One who reprints.

Reprisal (rê-prî-z'âl), *n.* [F. *représaille*, *fr. L. ripressio, repraesagium, LL. repraesaliæ*, fr. *L. reprehendere, reprehensum*. See *Reprehend*, *Reprise*.] 1. The act of taking from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnity.

Debatable ground, on which incursions and *reprisals* continued to take place. *Macaulay.*

2. Anything taken from an enemy in retaliation.

3. The act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation for an act of inhumanity. *Vattel (Trans.).*

4. Any act of retaliation. *Waterland.*

Letters of marque and reprisal. See under *Marque*.

Reprise (rê-prî-z'), *n.* [F. *repriser*, fr. *reprandre, repris*, to take back, *L. reprehendere*. See *Reprehend*.] 1. A taking by way of retaliation. [Obs.] *Dryden.*

2. pl. (*Law*) Deductions and duties paid yearly out of a manor and lands, as rent charge, rent seek, pensions, annuities, and the like. [Written also *reprizes*.] *Burrit.*

3. A ship recaptured from an enemy or from a pirate.

Reprise, *v. t.* [Written also *reprize*.] 1. To take again; to retake. [Obs.] *Spenser.*

2. To recompense; to pay. [Obs.]

Re-pris-tin-ate (rê-prîs-tîn-â-t'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *pristinâre*.] To restore to an original state. [E.] *Shedd.*

Re-pris-tin-ation (rê-prîs-tîn-â-sh'ün), *n.* Restoration to an original state; renewal of purity. [R.] *R. Browning.*

Re-prive (rê-prî-v'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *L. privare* to deprive.] To take back or away. [Obs.] *Spenser.*

Re-prive, *v. t.* To deprive. [Obs.] *Howell.*

Re-prize ('prî-z'), *v. t.* See *Reprise*. [Obs.] *Spenser.*

Re-prizes ('prî-z'es), *n. pl.* (*Law*) See *Reprise*, *n.*

Re-proach (rê-prôch'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *REPROACH*; p. pr. & vb. n. *REPROACHING*.] [F. *reprocher*, OF. *reprochier*, (assumed) *LL. reprochiare*; *L. prof. re-* again, against, back + *prope* near; hence, originally, to bring near to, throw in one's teeth. Cf. *Approach*.] 1. To come back to, or come home to, as a matter of blame; to bring shame or disgrace upon; to disgrace. [Obs.]

I thought your marriage fit: else imputation For that he knew you, might *reproach* your life. *Shak.*

2. To attribute blame to; to allege something disgraceful against; to charge with a fault; to censure severely or contemptuously; to upbraid.

It ye be *reproached* for the name of Christ. 1 Peter iv. 14. That this new comer, Shame, There sit not, and *reproach* us as unclean. *Milton.*

Mezentius . . . with his ardent warmed His fainting friends, *reproached* their shameful flight, Repelled the victors. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To upbraid; censure; blame; chide; rebuke; condemn; revile; vilify.

Re-proach', *n.* [F. *reproche*. See *Reproach*, *v.*] 1. The act of reproaching; censure mingled with contempt; contumelious or opprobrious language toward any person; abusive reflections; as, severe *reproach*.

No *reproaches* even, even when intreated and barbed with the sharpest wit, appeared to give him pain. *Macaulay.*

Give not thine heritage to *reproach*. Joel II. 17.

2. A cause of blame or censure; shame; disgrace.

3. An object of blame, censure, scorn, or derision.

Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we be no more a *reproach*. Neh. II. 17.

Syn. — Disrepute; discredit; dishonor; opprobrium; invective; contumely; reviling; abuse; vilification; scurrility; insolence; insult; scorn; contempt; ignominy; shame; scandal; disgrace; infamy.

Re-proach-able (-â-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *reproachable*.] 1. Deserving reproach; censurable.

2. Opprobrious; scurrilous. [Obs.] *Sir T. Elyot.*

Re-proach-a-ble-ness, *n.* — **Re-proach-a-bly**, *adv.*

Re-proach'er (-â-ér), *n.* One who reproaches.

Re-proach'ful (-f'ul), *a.* 1. Expressing or containing reproach; upbraiding; opprobrious; abusive.

This *reproach'ful* speech That he hath breathed in my dishonor here. *Shak.*

2. Occasioning or deserving reproach; shameful; base; as, a *reproach'ful* life.

Syn. — Opprobrious; contumelious; abusive; offensive; insulting; contemptuous; scornful; insolent; scurrilous; disreputable; discreditable; dishonorable; shameful; disgraceful; scandalous; base; vile; infamous.

Re-proach'ful-ly (rê-prôch'f'ul-l'y), *adv.* — **Re-proach'ful-ness**, *n.*

Re-proach'less, *a.* Being without reproach.

Re-pro-ba-oy (rê-prô-bâ-ô-y), *n.* Reprobation. [R.]

Re-pro-ba-ny (-b'ny), *n.* Reprobation. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Re-pro-ba-tion (-b'â-sh'ün), *n.* [F. *reprobation*, p. p. of *reprobare* to disapprove, condemn. See *Reprove*, *Reproach*.] 1. Not enduring proof or trial; not of standard purity or fineness; disallowed; rejected. [Obs.]

Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them. Jer. vi. 30.

2. Abandoned to punishment; hence, morally abandoned and lost; given up to vice; depraved.

And strength, and art, are easily outdone By spirits *reprobate*. *Milton.*

3. Of or pertaining to one who is given up to wickedness; as, *reprobate* conduct. "*Reprobate* desire." *Shak.*

Syn. — Abandoned; vitiated; depraved; corrupt; wicked; prodigal; base; vile. See *Abandoned*.

Re-pro-bate, *n.* One morally abandoned and lost.

I acknowledge myself for a *reprobate*, a villain, a traitor to the king. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Re-pro-bate (-b'ât), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *REPROBATED* (-b'â-t'ed); p. pr. & vb. n. *REPROBATING*.] 1. To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to condemn as unworthy; to disallow; to reject.

Such an answer as this is *reprobated* and disallowed of in law; I do not believe it, unless the deed appears. *Ascham.*

Every scheme, every person, recommended by one of them, was *reprobated* by the other. *Macaulay.*

2. To abandon to punishment without hope of pardon.

Syn. — To condemn; reprehend; censure; disown; abandon; reject.

Re-pro-bate-ness, *n.* The state of being reprobate.

Re-pro-ba-ter (-b'â-t'ér), *n.* One who reprobates.

Re-pro-ba-tion (-b'â-sh'ün), *n.* [F. *reprobation*, or *L. reprobatio*.] 1. The act of reprobating; the state of being reprobated; strong disapproval or censure.

The prodigal pretenses upon which he was perpetually soliciting an increase of his disgraceful stipend are mentioned with becoming *reprobation*. *Jeffrey.*

Set a brand of *reprobation* on clipped poetry and false coin. *Dryden.*

2. (*Theol.*) The predestination of a certain number of the human race as reprobates, or objects of condemnation and punishment.

Re-pro-ba-tion-er (-â-ér), *n.* (*Theol.*) One who believes in reprobation. See *Reprobation*, 2.

Re-pro-ba-tive (-b'â-t'iv), *a.* Of or pertaining to reprobation; expressing reprobation.

Re-pro-ba-to-ry (-b'â-t'ô-r'y), *a.* Reprobativ.

Re-pro-duce (rê-prô-dûs'), *v. t.* To produce again.

Especially: (a) To bring forward again; as, to *reproduce* a witness; to *reproduce* charges; to *reproduce* a play.

(b) To cause to exist again.

Those colors are unchangeable, and whenever all those rays with those their colors are mixed again they *reproduce* the same white light as before. *Sir I. Newton.*

(c) To produce again, by generation or the like; to cause the existence of (something of the same class, kind, or nature as another thing); to generate or beget, as offspring; as, to *reproduce* a rose; some animals are *reproduced* by gemination. (d) To make an image or other representation of; to portray; to cause to exist in the memory or imagination; to make a copy of; as, to *reproduce* a person's features in marble, or on canvas; to *reproduce* a design.

Re-pro-duc'er (-dûs'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, reproduces.

Re-pro-duc-tion (-dûk'sh'ün), *n.* [Cf. F. *reproduction*.] 1. The act or process of reproducing; the state of being reproduced; specifically (*Biol.*), the process by which plants and animals give rise to offspring.

2. There are two distinct methods of reproduction; viz.: *asexual reproduction* (agamogenesis) and *sexual reproduction* (gamogenesis). In both cases the new individual is developed from detached portions of the parent organism. In asexual reproduction (gemination, fission, etc.), the detached portions of the organism develop into new individuals without the intervention of other living matter. In sexual reproduction, the detached portion, which is always a single cell, called the *female germ cell*, is acted upon by another portion of living matter, the *male germ cell*, usually from another organism, and in the fusion of the two (impregnation) a new cell is formed, from the development of which arises a new individual.

2. That which is reproduced.

Re-pro-duc-tive (-t'iv), *a.* [Cf. F. *reproductif*.] Tending, or pertaining, to reproduction; employed in reproduction. *Lyell.*

Re-pro-duc-to-ry (-t'ô-r'y), *a.* Reproductive.

Re-proof (rê-prôof'), *n.* [OE. *reproof*. See *Proove*, *Reprove*.] 1. Refutation; confutation; contradiction. [Obs.]

2. An expression of blame or censure; especially, blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; chiding; reproach.

Those best can bear *reproof* who merit praise. *Pope.*

Syn. — Admonition; reprehension; chiding; reprimand; rebuke; censure; blame. See *Admonition*.

Re-prov-a-ble (rê-prôv'â-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *réprovable*.] Worthy of reproof or censure. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — Blamable; blameworthy; censurable; reprehensible; culpable; rebukable.

Re-prov-a-ble-ness, *n.* — **Re-prov-a-bly**, *adv.*

Re-prov'al (-âl), *n.* Reproof. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Re-prove (rê-prôv'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *REPROVED* (-prôv'ed); p. pr. & vb. n. *REPROVING*.] [F. *reprouver*,

OF. *reprover*, fr. *L. reprobare*. See *Reprove*, *Reprobate*, and cf. *Reproof*.] 1. To convince. [Obs.]

When he is come, he will *reprove* the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment. *John xvi. 8.*

2. To disprove; to refute. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Reprove my allegation, if you can.

3. To chide to the face as blameworthy; to accuse as guilty; to censure.

What if they son Prove disobedient, and *reproved*, rector, "Wherefore didst thou beget me?" *Milton.*

4. To express disapprobation of; as, to *reprove* faults.

He neither *reproved* the ordinance of John, neither plainly condemned the fastings of other men. *Udal.*

Syn. — To reprehend; chide; rebuke; scold; blame; censure. — *Reprove*, *Rebuke*, *Reprimand*. These words all signify the expression of disapprobation. To *reprove* implies greater calmness and self-possession. To *rebuke* implies a more excited and personal feeling. A *reproof* may be administered long after the offense is committed, and is usually intended for the reformation of the offender; a *rebuke* is commonly given at the moment of the wrong, and is administered by way of punishment and condemnation. A *reprimand* proceeds from a person invested with authority, and is a formal and official act.

A child is *reproved* for his faults, and *rebuked* for his impudence. A military officer is *reprimanded* for neglect or violation of duty.

Re-prov'er (rê-prôv'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, reproves.

Re-prov-ing-ly, *adv.* In a reproving manner.

Re-prune (rê-prî-n'), *v. t.* To prune again or anew.

Yet soon *reprunes* her wing to soar anew. *Young.*

Rep-sil-ver (rêp-sîl-v'ér), *n.* [See *Reap*.] Money anciently paid by servile tenants to their lord, in lieu of the customary service of reaping his corn or grain.

Reptant (rêp'tant), *a.* [L. *reptans*, *antis*, p. pr. of *reptare*, to creep, from *reptare* to creep. See *Reptile*.] 1. (*Biol.*) Same as *Reptile*.

2. (*Zool.*) Creeping; crawling; — said of reptiles, worms, etc.

Reptan'ti-a (rêp-tân'tî-â), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zool.*) A division of gastropods; the Pectinibranchiata.

Reptation (rêp-tâ-sh'ün), *n.* [L. *reptatio*, from *reptare*; cf. F. *reptation*.] (*Zool.*) The act of creeping.

Repta-to-ry (rêp-tâ-tô-r'y), *a.* (*Zool.*) Creeping.

Reptile (rêp'tîl; 277), *a.* [F. *reptile*, *L. reptilis*, fr. *reptere*, *reptum*, to creep; cf. *Lith. reptoti*; perh. akin to *L. serpere*. Cf. *Serpent*.] 1. Creeping; moving on the belly, or by means of small and short legs.

2. Hence: Groveling; low; vulgar; as, a *reptile* race or crew; *reptile* views.

There is also a false, *reptile* prudence, the result not of caution, but of fear. *Burke.*

And dislodge their reptile souls From the bodies and forms of men. *Coleridge.*

Reptile, *n.* 1. (*Zool.*) An animal that crawls, or moves on its belly, as snakes, or by means of small, short legs, as lizards, and the like.

An inadvertent step may crush the snail That crawls at evening in the public path; But he that has humanity, forsworned, Will tread aside, and let the reptile live. *Couper.*

2. (*Zool.*) One of the Reptilia, or one of the Amphibia.

3. The amphibians were formerly classed with Reptilia, and are still popularly called *reptiles*, though much more closely allied to the fishes.

3. A groveling or very mean person.

Repti-li-a (rêp-tî-lî-â), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zool.*) A class of air-breathing oviparous vertebrates, usually covered with scales or bony plates. The heart generally has two auricles and one ventricle. The development of the young is the same as that of birds.

It is nearly related in many respects to Aves, or birds. The principal existing orders are Testudinata or Chelonina (turtles), Crocodilia, Lacertilia (lizards), Ophidia (serpents), and Rhynchocephalia; the chief extinct orders are Dinosauria, Theromorphia, Mosasauria, Pterosauria, Plesiosauria, Ichthyosauria.

Repti-li-an (-ân), *a.* Belonging to the reptiles.

Reptilian age (*Geol.*), that part of geological time comprising the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous periods, and distinguished as that era in which the class of reptiles attained its highest expansion; — called also the *Secondary* or *Mesozoic* age.

Repti-li-an, *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the Reptilia; a reptile.

Re-pub-li-c (rê-pûb'lîk), *n.* [F. *république*, *L. res publica* commonwealth; *res* a thing, an affair + *publicus*, *publica*, public. See *Real*, *a.*, and *Public*.] 1. Common weal. [Obs.] *B. Jonson.*

2. A state in which the sovereign power resides in the whole body of the people, and is exercised by representatives elected by them; a commonwealth. Cf. *Democracy*, 2.

3. In some ancient states called republics the sovereign power was exercised by an hereditary aristocracy or a privileged few, constituting a government now distinctively called an *aristocracy*. In some there was a division of authority between an aristocracy and the whole body of the people except slaves. No existing republic recognizes an exclusive privilege of any class to govern, or tolerates the institution of slavery.

Republic of letters, the collective body of literary or learned men.

Re-pub-li-can (-lî-kan), *a.* [F. *républicain*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a republic.

The Roman emperors were *republican* magistrates named by the senate. *Macaulay.*

2. Consonant with the principles of a republic; as, *republican* sentiments or opinions; *republican* manners.

Republican party. (*U. S. Politics*) (a) An earlier name of the Democratic party when it was opposed to the Federal party. Thomas Jefferson was its great leader.

(b) One of the existing great parties. It was organized in 1856 by a combination of voters from other parties for the purpose of opposing the extension of slavery, and in 1860 it elected Abraham Lincoln president.

Re-pub-lic-an (rē-pūb-lik-an), *n.* 1. One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.
2. (*U. S. Politics*) A member of the Republican party.
3. (*Zoöl.*) (a) The American cliff swallow. The cliff swallows build their nests side by side, many together. (b) A South African weaver bird (*Phileticus socius*). These weaver birds build many nests together, under a large rooflike shelter, which they make of straw.



A Republican or Sociable Weaver Bird (*Phileticus socius*).
B Its Compound Nest, much reduced.



Repub-lic-an-ism (rē-pūb-lik-an-iz-m), *n.* [Cf. *F. républicanisme*.] 1. A republican form or system of government; the principles or theory of republican government.

2. Attachment to, or political sympathy for, a republican form of government.
3. The principles and policy of the Republican party, so called. [*U. S.*]

Re-pub-lic-an-ize (rē-pūb-lik-an-ī-z), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. REPUBLICANIZED* (-ī-z); *p. pr. & vb. n. REPUBLICANIZING* (-ī-z-ing).] [*Cf. F. républicaniser*.] To change, as a state, into a republic; to convert to republican principles; as, France was *republicanized*; to *republicanize* the rising generation.

Re-pub-lic-ate (rē-pūb-lik-āt), *v. t.* [*Cf. LL. republicare*.] To make public again; to republish. [*Obs.*]
Re-pub-lic-ation (rē-pūb-lik-ā-shūn), *n.* A second publication, or a new publication of something before published, as of a former will, of a volume already published, or the like; specifically, the publication in one country of a work first issued in another; a reprint.

If there be many testaments, the last overthrows all the former; but the *republication* of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first.

Re-pub-lish (rē-pūb-lish), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. REPUBLISHED* (-lish-t); *p. pr. & vb. n. REPUBLISHING*.] To publish anew; specifically, to publish in one country (a work first published in another); also, to revive (a will) by reexecution or codicil.

Subsequent to the purchase or contract, the deviator *republished* his will.

Re-pub-lish-er (rē-pūb-lish-er), *n.* One who republishes.

Re-pu-di-a-ble (rē-pū-di-ā-b'l), *a.* [See *REPUDIATE*.] Admitting of repudiation; fit or proper to be put away.

Re-pu-di-ate (rē-pū-di-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. REPUDIATED* (-āt); *p. pr. & vb. n. REPUDIATING*.] [*L. repudiatus*, *p. p. of repudiare* to repudiate, reject, fr. *repudium* separation, divorce; *pref. re-* + *pu-* to have nothing to do with; to renounce; to reject.

Service is to be *repudiated* with greater care. *Pygme*.
2. To divorce, put away, or discard, as a wife, or a woman one has promised to marry.

His separation from Terentia, whom he *repudiated* not long afterward.

3. To refuse to acknowledge or to pay; to disclaim; as, the State has *repudiated* its debts.

Re-pu-di-ation (rē-pū-di-ā-shūn), *n.* [*Cf. F. répudiation, L. repudiatio*.] The act of repudiating, or the state of being repudiated; as, the *repudiation* of a doctrine, a wife, a debt, etc.

Re-pu-di-ist (rē-pū-di-ist), *n.* One who favors repudiation, especially of a public debt.

Re-pu-di-ator (rē-pū-di-ā-tōr), *n.* [*L.*], a rejecter, contemner. One who repudiates.

Re-pu-g-nant (rē-pū-g-nant), *v. t.* [*F. repugner, L. repugnare, repugnatum*; *pref. re-* + *pu-gnare* to fight. See *FUGACIOUS*.] To fight against; to oppose; to resist. [*R.*]

Stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth.
Re-pug-nance (rē-pū-g-nāns), *n.* [*F. répugnance, L. repugnancia*; *pref. re-* + *pu-gnare* to fight. See *FUGACIOUS*.] To fight against; to oppose; to resist. [*R.*]

That which causes us to lose most of our time is the *repugnance* which we nature have to labor.

Syn.—Aversion; reluctance; unwillingness; dislike; antipathy; hatred; hostility; irreconcilableness; contrariety; inconsistency. See *DISLIKE*.

Re-pug-nant-ly (rē-pū-g-nant-ly), *adv.* [*F. répugnant, L. repugnans, -antis, p. pr. of repugnare*. See *REPUGNANT*.] Disposed to fight against; hostile; at war with; being at variance; contrary; inconsistent; refractory; disobedient; also, distasteful in a high degree; offensive;—usually followed by *to*, rarely and less properly by *with*; as, all rudeness was *repugnant* to her nature.

[His sword] *repugnant* to command.

There is no breach of a divine law but is more or less *repugnant* unto the will of the Lawgiver, God himself.

Syn.—Opposite; opposed; adverse; contrary; inconsistent; irreconcilable; hostile; inimical.

Re-pug-nant-ly (rē-pū-g-nant-ly), *adv.* In a repugnant manner.

Re-pug-nate (rē-pū-g-nāt), *v. t.* [*From L. repugnare*. See *REPUGNANT*.] To oppose; to fight against. [*Obs.*]

Re-pug-nar (rē-pū-g-nar), *n.* One who repugns.

Re-pu-l-ate (rē-pū-l-āt), *v. t.* [*L. repululare, repululatum*. See *PULULATE*.] To bud again.

Though tares *repululate*, there is wheat still left in the field.

Re-pul-la-tion (rē-pū-l-ā-shūn), *n.* The act of budding again; the state of having budded again.

Re-pulse (rē-pūls), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. REPULSED* (-pūls-t); *p. pr. & vb. n. REPULSING*.] [*L. repulsus*, *p. p. of repellere*. See *REFLEX*.] 1. To repel; to beat or drive back; as, to *repulse* an assault; to *repulse* the enemy.

Complete to have discovered and repulsed.
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend.

2. To repel by discourtesy, coldness, or denial; to reject; to send away; as, to *repulse* a suitor or a proffer.

Re-pulse' (rē-pūls'), *n.* [*L. repulsa, fr. repellere, repulsus*.] 1. The act of repelling or driving back; also, the state of being repelled or driven back.

By fate repelled, and with repulses tired.

He received in the *repulse* of Tarquin seven hurts in the body.

2. Figuratively: Refusal; denial; rejection; failure.

Re-pulse-less (rē-pūls-less), *a.* Not capable of being repulsed.

Re-pulse-er (rē-pūls-er), *n.* One who repulses, or drives back.

Re-pul-sion (rē-pū-l-shūn), *n.* [*L. repulsio*; *cf. F. répulsion*.] 1. The act of repulsing or repelling, or the state of being repulsed or repelled.

2. A feeling of violent offense or disgust; repugnance.

3. (*Physics*) The power, either inherent or due to some physical action, by which bodies, or the particles of bodies, are made to recede from each other, or to resist each other's nearer approach; as, molecular *repulsion*; electrical *repulsion*.

Re-pul-sive (rē-pū-l-siv), *a.* [*Cf. F. répulsif*.] 1. Serving, or able, to repulse; repellent; as, a *repulsive* force.

Repulsive of his might the weapon stood.

2. Cold; forbidding; offensive; as, *repulsive* manners.

Re-pul-sive-ly (rē-pū-l-siv-ly), *adv.*—**Re-pul-sive-ness** (rē-pū-l-siv-ness), *n.*

Re-pul-so-ry (rē-pū-l-sō-ry), *a.* [*L. repulsorius*.] Repulsive; driving back.

Re-pur-chase (rē-pū-r-chās), *v. t.* To buy back or again; to regain by purchase.

Re-pur-chase (rē-pū-r-chās), *n.* The act of repurchasing.

Re-pur-ify (rē-pū-r-ī-fy), *v. t.* To purify again.

Re-pu-t-a-ble (rē-pū-t-ā-b'l), *a.* [*From REPUTE*.] Having, or worthy of, good repute; held in esteem; honorable; praiseworthy; as, a *reputable* man or character; *reputable* conduct.

In the article of danger, it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as defeat one.

Syn.—Respectable; creditable; estimable.

Re-pu-t-a-ble-ness (rē-pū-t-ā-b'l-ness), *n.*—**Re-pu-t-a-bly** (rē-pū-t-ā-b'l-ly), *adv.*

Re-pu-t-a-tion (rē-pū-t-ā-shūn), *n.* [*F. réputation, L. reputatio* a reckoning, consideration. See *REPUTE*, *v. t.*]

1. The estimation in which one is held; character in public opinion; the character attributed to a person, thing, or action; repute.

The best evidence of reputation is a man's whole life.

2. (*Law*) The character imputed to a person in the community in which he lives. It is admissible in evidence when he puts his character in issue, or when such reputation is otherwise part of the issue of a case.

3. Specifically: Good reputation; favorable regard; public esteem; general credit; good name.

I see my reputation is at stake.

The security of his reputation or good name.

4. Account; value. [*Obs.*]

Syn.—Credit; repute; regard; estimation; esteem; honor; fame. See the Note under *CHARACTER*.

Re-pu-t-a-tive-ly (rē-pū-t-ā-tiv-ly), *adv.* By repute.

Re-pu-te (rē-pū-t), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. REPUTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. REPUTING*.] [*F. réputer, L. reputare* to count over, think over; *pref. re-* + *pu-* to putare to count, think. See *REPUTATIVE*.] To hold in thought; to account; to estimate; to hold; to think; to reckon.

Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and *reputed* vile in your sight?

The king your father was *reputed* for.

A prince most prudent.

Re-pu-te' (rē-pū-t'), *n.* 1. Character reputed or attributed; reputation, whether good or bad; established opinion; public estimation.

He who reigns
Sat on his throne, upheld by old repute.

2. Specifically: Good character or reputation; credit or honor derived from common or public opinion;—opposed to *disrepute*. "Dead stocks, which have been of *repute*."

Re-pu-t-ed-ly (rē-pū-t-ēd-ly), *adv.* In common opinion or estimation; by repute.

Re-pu-te-less (rē-pū-t-less), *a.* Not having good repute; disreputable; disgraceful; inglorious.

Re-ques't (rē-kwēst'), *v. t.* To require. [*Obs.*]

Re-ques't (rē-kwēst'), *n.* [*OE. requēste, OF. requēste, F. requête, LL. requesta, for requisita, fr. L. requirere, requisitum* to seek again, ask for. See *REQUIRE*, and *cf. QUARRY*.] 1. The act of asking for anything desired; expression of desire or demand; solicitation; prayer; petition; entreaty.

I will marry her, sir, at your *request*.

2. That which is asked for or requested. "He gave them their *request*."

I will both hear and grant you your *requests*.

3. A state of being desired or held in such estimation as to be sought after or asked for; demand.

Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now.

Court of Requests. (a) A local tribunal, sometimes called *Court of Conscience*, founded by act of Parliament to facilitate the recovery of small debts from any inhabitant or trader in the district defined by the act;—now mostly abolished. (b) A court of equity for the relief of such persons as addressed the sovereign by application;—now abolished. It was inferior to the Court of Chancery. [*Eng.*]

Syn.—Aking; solicitation; petition; prayer; supplication; entreaty; suit.

Re-ques't (rē-kwēst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. REQUESTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. REQUESTING*.] [*OF. requester, F. requēter*.] 1. To ask for (something); to express desire for; to solicit; as, to *request* his presence, or a favor.

2. To address with a request; to ask.

I *request* you
To give my poor host freedom.

Syn.—To ask; solicit; entreat; beseech. See *BSU*.

Re-ques't-er (rē-kwēst-er), *n.* One who requests; a petitioner.

Re-ques't-er (rē-kwēst-er), *v. t.* To quicken anew; to reanimate; to give new life to.

Re-ques't-er (rē-kwēst-er), *n.* [*Acc. of L. requies* rest, the first words of the Mass being "Requiem aeternam dona eis, Domine," give eternal rest to them, O Lord; *pref. re-* + *quies* quiet. See *QUIET*, *n.*, and *cf. REQUIN*.] 1. (*R. C. Ch.*) A Mass said or sung for the repose of a departed soul.

We should profane the service of the dead
To sing a *requiem* and such rest to her
As to peace-parted souls.

2. Any grand musical composition, performed in honor of a deceased person.

3. Rest; quiet; peace. [*Obs.*]

Else had I an eternal requiem kept,
And in the arms of peace forever slept.

Re-ques't-er (rē-kwēst-er), *n.* [*L. requetorium, fr. requiescere, requietum, to rest. See RE- and QUIESCE.*] A suplicher. [*Obs.*]

Re-ques't-er (rē-kwēst-er), *n.* [*F. fr. requiem* a Mass sung for the dead. See *REQUIRE*.] (*Zoöl.*) The man-eater, or white shark (*Carchodon carcharias*);—so called on account of its causing *requiems* to be sung.

Re-ques't-er (rē-kwēst-er), *a.* Capable of being required; proper to be required.

Re-ques't-er (rē-kwēst-er), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. REQUESTED* (-kwēst); *p. pr. & vb. n. REQUESTING*.] [*OE. reguēren, requieren, OF. requerre, F. requérir, L. pref. re-* + *querere* to ask; *cf. L. requirere*. See *QUARRY*, and *cf. REQUEST, REQUISITE*.] 1. To demand; to insist upon having; to claim as by right and authority; to exact; as, to *request* the surrender of property.

Shall I say to Caesar
What you *request* of him?

By nature did what was by law required.

2. To demand or exact as indispensable; to need.

Just gave what life required, and gave no more.

The two last [biographies] *request* to be particularly noticed.

3. To ask as a favor; to request.

I was ashamed to *request* of the king a band of soldiers and horsemen to help us against the enemy in the way.

Syn.—To claim; exact; enjoin; prescribe; direct; order; demand; need.

Re-ques't-ment (rē-kwēst-ment), *n.* 1. The act of requiring; demand; requisition.

2. That which is required; an imperative or authoritative command; an essential condition; something needed or necessary; a need.

One of those who believe that they can fill up every *requirement* contained in the rule of righteousness.

God gave her the child, and gave her too an instinctive knowledge of its nature and requirements.

Re-ques't-er (rē-kwēst-er), *n.* One who requires.

Re-ques't-er (rē-kwēst-er), *n.* That which is required, or is necessary; something indispensable.

God, on his part, has declared the *requisites* on ours; what we must do to obtain blessings, is the great business of us all to know.

Re-ques't-er (rē-kwēst-er), *a.* [*L. requisitus*, *p. p. of requirere*; *pref. re-* + *querere* to ask. See *REQUIRE*.] Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; so needful that it can not be dispensed with; necessary; indispensable.

All truth *requisite* for men to know.

Syn.—Necessary; needful; indispensable; essential.

Re-ques't-er (rē-kwēst-er), *adv.*—**Re-ques't-er** (rē-kwēst-er), *n.* [*Cf. F. réquisition, L. requisitio* a searching.] 1. The act of requiring, as of right; a demand or application made as by authority. Specifically: (a) (*International Law*) A formal demand made by one state or government upon another for the surrender or extradition of a fugitive from justice.

(b) (*Law*) A notarial demand of a debt. (*Wharton*). (c) (*Mil.*) A demand by the invader upon the people of an invaded country for supplies, as of provision, forage, transportation, etc. (*Farrar*). (d) A formal application by one officer to another for things needed in the public service; as, a *requisition* for clothing, troops, or money.

2. That which is required by authority; especially, a quota of supplies or necessities.

3. A written or formal call; an invitation; a summons; as, a *requisition* for a public meeting. [*Eng.*]

Re-ques't-er (rē-kwēst-er), *v. t.* 1. To make a requisition on or for; as, to *requisition* a district for forage; to *requisition* troops.

2. To present a requisition to; to summon or request; as, to *requisition* a person to be a candidate. [*Eng.*]

Re-ques't-er (rē-kwēst-er), *n.* One who makes or signs a requisition.

Re-ques't-er (rē-kwēst-er), *v. t.* [*Expressing or implying demand.* [*E.*]]

Re-ques't-er (rē-kwēst-er), *n.* One who, or that which, makes requisition; a requisitioner. [*E.*]

Re-ques't-er (rē-kwēst-er), *n.* One who makes requisition; esp., one authorized by a requisition to investigate facts.

Re-ques't-er (rē-kwēst-er), *a.* Sought for; demanded. [*E.*]

Re-ques't-er (rē-kwēst-er), *a.* That may be required.

Re-ques't-er (rē-kwēst-er), *n.* [*From REQUITE*.] The act of requiting; also, that which requites; return, good or bad,

for anything done; in a good sense, compensation; recompense; as, the *requital* of services; in a bad sense, retaliation, retribution, or punishment; as, the *requital* of evil deeds.

No merit thine aversion can remove,
Nor ill requital can efface their love. *Waller.*

Syn.—Compensation; recompense; remuneration; reward; satisfaction; payment; retribution; retaliation; reprisal; punishment.

Re-quitte' (rē-kwīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **REQUITTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **REQUITTING**.] [*Pref. re- + quit.*] To repay; in a good sense, to recompense; to return (an equivalent) in good; to reward; in a bad sense, to retaliate; to return (evil) for evil; to punish.

He can *requite* thee; for he knows the charms

That call him on such gentle acts as these. *Milton.*
Thou hast seen it; for thou beholdest mischief and spite,
To requite it with thy hand. *Ps. x. 14.*

Syn.—To repay; reward; pay; compensate; remunerate; satisfy; recompense; punish; revenge.

Re-quitte-ment (-ment), *n.* Requit. [*Obs.* *E. Hall.*]

Re-quit'er (rē-kwīt'ēr), *n.* One who requites.

Re-re-brace' (rē-rē-brās'), *n.* [*F. arriere-bras.*] (*Anc. Armor*) Armor for the upper part of the arm. *Fairholt.*

Re-re-de-main' (rē-rē-dē-mān'), *n.* [*F. arriere back + de* of + main hand.] A backward stroke. [*Obs.*]

Re-re-dos (rē-rē-dōs), *n.* [*From rear + F. dos back, L. dorsum. Cf. DORSAL.*] (*Arch.*) (a) A screen or partition wall behind an altar. (b) The back of a fireplace. (c) The open hearth, upon which fires were lighted, immediately under the louver, in the center of ancient halls. [*Also spelt reredosse.*] *Fairholt.*

Re-re-tief (rē-rē-tiē'), *n.* [*F. arriere-fief.* See **REAR** hinder, and **FIEF**.] (*Scots Law*) A fief held of a superior feudatory; a fief held by an under tenant. *Blackstone.*

Re-re-ti-er-ate (rē-rē-ti-ēr-āt'), *v. t.* To reiterate many times. [*R. R. My re-iterated wish.*] *Tennyson.*

Re-re-mouse' (rē-rē-mōs'), *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A rearmouse.

Re-re-solve (rē-rē-sōlv'), *v. t. & i.* To resolve again. Resolve, and *re-resolve*, then dies the same. *Toung.*

Re-re-ward' (rē-rē-wārd'), *n.* [*See REARWARD.*] The rear guard of an army. [*Obs.*]

Res (rēz), *n. pl.* **RES**. [*L.*] A thing; the particular thing; a matter; a point.

Res gesta (L., things done) (*Law*), the facts which form the environment of a litigated issue. *Wharton.* — *Res judicata* (L.) (*Law*), a thing adjudicated; a matter no longer open to controversy.

Re-sail' (rē-sāl'), *v. t. & i.* To sail again; also, to sail back, as to a former port.

Re-sale' (rē-sāl' or rē-sāil'), *n.* A sale at second hand, or at retail; also, a second sale. *Bacon.*

Re-sal'gar (rē-sāl'gēr), *n.* Realgar. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-sa-lute' (rē-sāl-lūt'), *v. t.* To salute again.

Re-saw' (rē-sāw'), *v. t.* To saw again; specifically, to saw a balk, or a timber, which has already been squared, into dimension lumber, as joists, boards, etc.

Re-scat (rē-skāt), *v. t.* [*Sp. rescator.*] To ransom; to release; to rescue. [*Obs.*] *Hovell.*

Re-scat', n. [*Sp. rescate.*] Ransom; release. [*Obs.*]

Re-scind' (rē-sīnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **RESCINDING**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **RESCINDING**.] [*Lat. rescindere, rescissum*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **RESCINDING**.] To rescind; to annul; to put an end to; to annul; to annul.

The blessed Jesus . . . did sacramentally rescind the impure relics of Adam and the contraction of evil customs. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Specifically, to vacate or make void, as an act, by the enacting authority or by superior authority; to repeal; as, to rescind a law, a resolution, or a vote; to rescind a decree or a judgment.

Syn.—To revoke; repeal; abrogate; annul; recall; reverse; vacate; void.

Re-scind'a-ble (-ā-b'l'), *a.* Capable of being rescinded.

Re-scind'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of rescinding; rescission.

Re-sci-sion (rē-sīz'ūn), *n.* [*L. rescissio*; *cf. F. rescission.*] The act of rescinding, abrogating, annulling, or vacating; as, the rescission of a law, decree, or judgment.

Re-sci-sory (rē-sīz'ōr-y or rē-sīz'ōr-), *a.* [*L. rescissorius*; *cf. F. rescissoire.*] Tending to rescind; rescinding.

To pass a general act *rescissory* (as it was called), annulling all the Parliaments that had been held since the year 1533. *Hp. Burnet.*

Re-scours (rē-skōrs), *n.* [*OE. fr. OF. rescousse, fr. rescourre, p. p. rescous, to rescue. See RESCUE.*] 1. Rescue; deliverance. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. (*Law*) See **RESCUE**, 2. [*Obs.*]

Re-scours (rē-skōrs), *v. t.* To rescue. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-scribe' (rē-skrib'), *v. t.* [*L. rescribere*; *pref. re- + scribere* to write. See **SCRIBE**.] 1. To write back; to write in reply. *Ayliffe.*

2. To write over again. *Hovell.*

Re-script (rē-skript), *n.* [*L. rescriptum*; *cf. F. rescript*, formerly also spelt *rescript*. See **RESCRIPT**, *v. t.*] 1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) The answer of an emperor when formally consulted by particular persons on some difficult question; hence, an edict or decree.

In their *rescripts* and other ordinances, the Roman emperors spoke in the plural number. *Nares.*

2. (*R. C. Church*) The official written answer of the pope upon a question of canon law, or morals.

3. A counterpart. *Bouvier.*

Re-script-ion (rē-skript'ūn), *n.* [*L. rescriptio*; *cf. F. rescriptio.*] See **RESCRIPT**, 1. A writing back; the answering of a letter. *Loveday.*

Re-scriptive (-tīv), *a.* Pertaining to, or answering the purpose of, a rescript; hence, deciding; settling; determining.

Re-scriptive-ly, *adv.* By rescript. *Burke.*

Re-scua-ble (rē-skū-ā-b'l'), *a.* That may be rescued.

Re-scue (rē-skū), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **RESCUED** (-kūd);

p. pr. & vb. n. **RESCUING**.] [*OE. rescouen, OF. rescoure, rescurre, rescoure; L. pref. re- + excutere* to shake or drive out; *ex* out + *cutere* to shake. See **QUASH to crush, **PERCUSSION**.] To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; to liberate from actual restraint; to remove or withdraw from a state of exposure to evil; as, to rescue a prisoner from the enemy; to rescue seamen from destruction.**

I had been seized by a hungry lion.
I would have been a breakfast to the beast,
Rather than have false Proteus rescue me. *Shak.*

Syn.—To retake; recapture; free; deliver; liberate; release; save.

Res-cue (rē-skū), *n.* [*From RESCUE, *v.* cf. RESCUES.*] 1. The act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger; liberation.

Spur to the rescue of the noble Talbot. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) (a) The forcible retaking, or taking away, against law, of things lawfully distrained. (b) The forcible liberation of a person from an arrest or imprisonment. (c) The retaking by a party captured of a prize made by the enemy. *Bouvier.*

The rescue of a prisoner from the court is punished with perpetual imprisonment and forfeiture of goods. *Blackstone.*

Rescue grass. [*Etymol. uncertain.*] (*Bot.*) A tall grass (*Veronica tinctoria*) somewhat resembling chess, cultivated for hay and forage in the Southern States.

Res-cue-less, *a.* Without rescue or release.

Res-cu-er (-kū-ēr), *n.* One who rescues.

Res-cu-see' (rē-skū-sē'), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) The party in whose favor a rescue is made. *Crabb.*

Res-cu-sor (rē-skū-sōr), *n.* [*LL.*] (*O. Eng. Law*) One who makes an unlawful rescue; a rescuer. *Burrill.*

Resse (rēz), *v. t.* To shake; to quake; to tremble. [*Obs.*] "It made all the gates for to *resse*." *Chaucer.*

Re-search' (rē-sērč'), *v. t.* [*Pref. re- + search.*] To search again; to examine anew.

Re-search' (rē-sērč'), *n.* [*Pref. re- + search*; *cf. OF. rechercher, F. rechercher.*] Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth; as, *researches* of human wisdom.

The dearest interests of parties have frequently been staked on the results of their *researches* of antiquaries. *Macdoug.*

Syn.—Investigation; examination; inquiry; scrutiny.

Re-search', *v. t.* [*Pref. re- + search*; *cf. OF. rechercher, F. rechercher.*] To search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently.

Re-search'er (-ēr), *n.* One who researches.

Re-search'ful (-ful), *a.* Making researches; inquisitive. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

Re-seat' (rē-sēt'), *v. t.* 1. To seat or set again, as on a chair, throne, etc. *Dryden.*

2. To put a new seat, or new seats, in; as, to *reseat* a theater; to *reseat* a chair or trousers.

Re-seat' (rē-sēt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **RESEATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **RESEATING**.] [*L. reseatui, p. p. of reseatui* to cut off; *pref. re- + seare* to cut.] To cut or pare off; to remove by cutting.

Re-section (rē-sēk'ūn), *n.* [*L. resectio*; *cf. F. resection.*] 1. The act of cutting or paring off. *Cotgrave.*

2. (*Surg.*) The removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation.

Re-se-da (rē-sē-dā), *n.* [*L.*] A kind of plant. 1. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, the type of which is *mignonette*.

2. A grayish green color, like that of the flowers of *mignonette*.

Re-seek' (rē-sēk'), *v. t.* To seek again. *J. Barlow.*

Re-seize' (rē-sēz'), *v. t.* [*Pref. re- + seize*; *cf. F. retenir.*] 1. To seize again, or a second time.

2. To put in possession again; to reinstate.

And therein [in his kingdom] *re-seized* was again. *Spenser.*

The sheriff is commanded to *re-seize* the land and all the chattels thereon, and keep the same in his custody till the arrival of the justices of assize. *Blackstone.*

Re-seiz'er (-sēz'ēr), *n.* 1. One who seizes again.

2. (*Eng. Law*) The taking of lands into the hands of the king where a general livery, or *oultre le main*, was formerly mis-sued, contrary to the form and order of law.

Re-seiz'ure (rē-sēz'ūr), *n.* 1. A second seizure; the act of seizing again. *Bacon.*

Re-sell' (rē-sēl'), *v. t.* To sell again; to sell what has been bought or sold; to retail.

Re-sen-si-ble (rē-sēm'blā-b'l'), *a.* [*See RESEMBLE.*] Admitting of being compared; like. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Re-sen-si-ble (-bi-ans), *n.* [*Cl. F. ressemblance.* See **RESEMBLE**.] 1. The quality or state of resembling; likeness; similitude; similarity.

One main end of poetry and painting is to please; they bear a great resemblance to each other. *Dryden.*

2. That which resembles, or is similar; a representation; a likeness. *Hooker.*

These sensible things, which religion hath allowed, are resemblances formed according to things spiritual.

3. A comparison; a simile. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

4. Probability; verisimilitude. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn.—Likeness; similarity; similitude; semblance; representation; image.

Re-sen-si-ble (-bi-ant), *a.* [*F., a. and p. fr. re-sen-si-ble* to resemble. See **RESEMBLE**.] Having or exhibiting resemblance; resembling. [*R.*] *Gower.*

Re-sen-si-ble (rē-sēm'bl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **RESEMBLED** (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **RESEMBLING** (-bl'ng).] [*F. ressembler*; *pref. re- + sembler* to seem, resemble, *fr. L. similare, simulare*, to imitate, *fr. similes* like, similar. See **SIMILAR**.] 1. To be like or similar to; to bear the similitude of, either in appearance or qualities; as, these brothers *resemble* each other.

We will *resemble* you in that. *Shak.*

2. To liken; to compare; to represent as like. [*Obs.*]

The other
He did *resemble* to his lady bright. *Spenser.*

3. To counterfeit; to imitate. [*Obs.*] "They can so well *resemble* man's speech." *Holland.*

4. To cause to imitate or be like. [*R.*] *H. Bushnell.*

Re-sen-si-ble (rē-sēm'blēr), *n.* One who resembles.

Re-sen-si-ble-ly (-bl'ng-ly), *adv.* So as to resemble; with resemblance or likeness.

Re-sen-si-nate (-sēm'f-nāt), *v. t.* [*L. pref. re- + sen-sinatus, p. p. of sen-sinatus* to sow.] To produce again by means of seed. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Re-sen-d' (rē-sēnd'), *v. t.* 1. To send again; as, to *re-send* a message.

2. To send back; as, to *re-send* a gift. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. (*Telegraphy*) To send on from an intermediate station by means of a repeater.

Re-sen-t' (rē-sēnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **RESENTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **RESENTING**.] [*F. ressentir*; *L. pref. re- + sentire* to feel. See **SENSE**.] 1. To be sensible of; to feel; as: (a) In a good sense, to take well; to receive with satisfaction. [*Obs.*]

Which makes the tragical ends of noble persons more favorably *resented* by compassionate readers. *Sir T. Browne.*

(b) In a bad sense, to take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be indignant at.

2. To express or exhibit displeasure or indignation at, as by words or acts.

The good prince King James . . . bore dishonorably what he might have *resented* safely. *Bolingbroke.*

3. To recognize; to perceive, especially as if by smelling; — associated in meaning with *sent*, the older spelling of *scnt* to smell. See **RESENT, *v. t.* [*Obs.*]**

This bird of prey *resented* a worse than earthly savor in the soul of Saul. *Fuller.*

Our King Henry the Seventh quickly *resented* his drift. *Fuller.*

Re-sen-t', *v. t.* 1. To feel resentment. *Sirift.*

2. To give forth an odor; to smell; to savor. [*Obs.*]

The judicious prelate will prefer a drop of the sincere milk of the word before vessels full of traditional pottage *resenting* of the wild gourd of human invention. *Fuller.*

Re-sen-t'ful (-fūl), *a.* Inclined to resent; easily provoked to anger; irritable. — **Re-sen-t'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Re-sen-t'ment (-fū-ment), *n.* Resentment. [*Obs.*]

Re-sen-t'ing-ly, *adv.* 1. With deep sense or strong perception. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

2. With a sense of wrong or affront; with resentment.

Re-sen-t'ive (-īv), *a.* Resentful. [*R.*] *Thomson.*

Re-sen-t'ive-ment (-ment), *n.* [*F. ressentiment*.] 1. The act of resenting.

2. The state of holding something in the mind as a subject of contemplation, or of being inclined to reflect upon something; a state of consciousness; conviction; feeling; impression. [*Obs.*]

He retains vivid *resentments* of the more solid morality. *Dr. H. More.*

It is a greater wonder that so many of them die, with so little *resentment* of their danger. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. In a good sense, satisfaction; gratitude. [*Obs.*]

The Council taking notice of the many good services performed by Mr. John Milton, . . . have thought fit to declare their *resentment* and good acceptance of the same. *The Council Book (1637).*

4. In a bad sense, strong displeasure; anger; hostility provoked by a wrong or injury experienced.

Resentment . . . is a deep, reflective displeasure against the conduct of the offender. *Cogan.*

Syn.—Anger; irritation; vexation; displeasure; grudge; indignation; cholera; gall; ire; wrath; rage; fury. — **RESENTMENT, ANGER.** *Anger* is the broader term, denoting a keen sense of disapprobation (usually with a desire to punish) for whatever we feel to be wrong, whether directed toward ourselves or others. *Resentment* is anger excited by a sense of personal injury. It is, etymologically, that reaction of the mind which we instinctively feel when we think ourselves wronged. Pride and selfishness are apt to aggravate this feeling until it changes into a criminal animosity; and this is now the more common signification of the term. Being founded in a sense of injury, this feeling is hard to be removed; and hence the expressions *bitter* or *implacable resentment*. See **ANGER**.

A full-throated horse, who being allowed his way,
Self-minted tired him. *Shak.*

Can heavenly minds such high *resentment* show,
Or exercise their spite in human woe? *Dryden.*

Res-er-ate (rē-sēr-āt'), *v. t.* [*L. reseratus, p. p. of reserare* to unlock.] To unlock; to open. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Res-er-vance (rē-sēr-vāns), *n.* Reservation. [*R.*]

Res-er-va-tion (rē-sēr-vāsh'ūn), *n.* [*Cl. F. reservation, LL. reservatio.* See **RESERVE**.] 1. The act of reserving, or keeping back; concealment, or withholding from disclosure; reserve. *A. Smith.*

With *reservation* of an hundred knights. *Shak.*

Make some *reservation* of your wrongs. *Shak.*

2. Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward. *Dryden.*

3. A tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, for the use of Indians, etc. [*U. S.*]

4. The state of being reserved, or kept in store. *Shak.*

5. (*Law*) (a) A clause in an instrument by which some new thing is reserved out of the thing granted, and not in case before. (b) A proviso. *Kent.*

[*U. S.*] This term is often used in the same sense with exception, the technical distinction being disregarded.

6. (*Eccles.*) (a) The portion of the sacramental elements reserved for purposes of devotion and for the communion of the absent and sick. (b) A term of canon law, which signifies that the pope reserves to himself appointment to certain benefices.

Mental reservation, the withholding, or failing to disclose, something that affects a statement, promise, etc., and which, if disclosed, would materially change its import.

Re-serv'a-tive (rê-zêrv'â-tiv), *a.* Tending to reserve or keep; keeping; reserving.

Re-serv'a-ry (rê-zêrv'âr-y), *n.* [LL. *reservatorium*, fr. L. *reservare*. See *RESERVE*, *v. t.*, and cf. *RESERVOIR*.] A place in which things are reserved or kept. Woodward.

Re-serv'e (rê-zêrv'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *RESERVED* (-zêrv'd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RESERVING*.] [F. *réserver*, L. *reservare*, *reservatum*; pref. *re-* + *servare* to keep. See *SERVE*.] 1. To keep back; to retain; not to deliver, make over, or disclose. "I have reserved to myself nothing." Shak.

2. Hence, to keep in store for future or special use; to withhold from present use for another purpose or time; to keep; to retain. Gen. xxvii. 35.

Must thou see the treasures of the hall, which I have reserved against the time of trouble? Job xxxviii. 22, 23.

Reserve your kind looks and language for private hours. Swift.

3. To make an exception of; to except. [R.]

Re-serv'e, *n.* [F. *réserve*.] 1. The act of reserving, or keeping back; reservation.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain reserves and deviations. Addison.

2. That which is reserved, or kept back, as for future use.

The virgins, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a reserve in some other vessel for a continual supply. Tillotson.

3. That which is excepted; exception.

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a reserve. Rogers.

4. Restraint of freedom in words or actions; backwardness; caution in personal behavior.

My soul, surprised, and from her sex disjoined, Left all reserve, and all the sex, behind. Prior.

The clergyman's shy and sensitive reserve had balked this scheme. Hawthorne.

5. A tract of land reserved, or set apart, for a particular purpose; as, the Connecticut Reserve in Ohio, originally set apart for the school fund of Connecticut; the Clergy Reserves in Canada, for the support of the clergy.

6. (Mil.) A body of troops in the rear of an army drawn up for battle, reserved to support the other lines as occasion may require; a force or body of troops kept for an emergency.

7. (Banking) Funds kept on hand to meet liabilities.

In reserve, in keeping for other or future use; in store; as, he has large quantities of wheat in reserve; he has evidence or arguments in reserve. — Reserve air. (Physiol.) Same as *Supplemental air*, under *SUPPLEMENTAL*.

Reserv'e, *n.* Reservation; retention; limitation; backwardness; reservedness; coldness; restraint; shyness; coyness; modesty.

Re-serv'ed (-zêrv'd), *a.* 1. Kept for future or special use, or for an emergency; as, reserved troops; a reserved seat in a theater.

2. Restrained from freedom in words or actions; backward; or cautious, in communicating one's thoughts and feelings; not free or frank.

To all obliging, yet reserved to all. Walsh.

Nothing reserved or sullen was to see. Dryden.

— **Re-serv'ed-ly** (rê-zêrv'êd-lî), *adv.* — **Re-serv'ed-ness**, *n.*

Re-serv'ee (rê-zêrv'ê), *n.* One to, or for, whom anything is reserved; — contrasted with *reservator*.

Re-serv'er (rê-zêrv'êr), *n.* One who reserves.

Re-serv'ist, *n.* A member of a reserve force of soldiers or militia. [Eng.]

Re-serv'oir (rê-zêrv'wâr; 277), *n.* [F. *réservoir*, fr. LL. *reservoirium*. See *RESERVOIR*.] 1. A place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal, or a city by means of aqueducts, or to drive a mill wheel, or the like.

2. (Bot.) A small intercellular space, often containing resin, essential oil, or some other secreted matter.

Receiving reservoir (Water Works), a principal reservoir into which an aqueduct or rising main delivers water, and from which a distributing reservoir draws its supply.

Re-serv'or (rê-zêrv'ôr or rê-zêrv'ôr), *n.* One who reserves; a reserver.

Re-set (rê-sêt), *v. t.* To set again; as, to reset type; to reset copy; to reset a diamond.

Re-set (rê-sêt), *n.* 1. The act of resetting.

2. (Print.) That which is reset; matter set up again.

Re-set (rê-sêt), *n.* [OF. *re-sette*, *recepte*, a receiving. Cf. *RECEIPT*.] (Scots Law) The receiving of stolen goods, or harboring an outlaw.

Re-set, *v. t.* (Scots Law) To harbor or secrete; to hide, as stolen goods or a criminal.

We shall see if an English hound is to harbor and reset the Southrons here. Sir W. Scott.

Re-set'ter (-têr), *n.* (Scots Law) One who receives or conceals, as stolen goods or a criminal.

Re-set'ter (rê-sêt'têr), *n.* One who resets, or sets again.

Re-set'tle (rê-sêt'tl), *v. t.* To settle again. Swift.

Re-set'tle, *v. t.* To settle again, or a second time.

Re-set'tle-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of settling again, or state of being settled again; as, the resettlement of leas.

The resettlement of my discomposd soul. Norris.

Re-shape (rê-shâp'), *v. t.* To shape again.

Re-ship (rê-shîp'), *v. t.* To ship again; to put on board of a vessel a second time; to send on a second voyage; as, to reship bonded merchandise.

Re-ship, *v. t.* To engage one's self again for service on board of a vessel after having been discharged.

Re-ship-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of reshipping; also, that which is reshipped.

Re-ship-per (-pêr), *n.* One who reships.

Res'i-dence (rêz'î-dens), *n.* [LL. *rescendia*, or OF. *rescendia*.] Residence; abode. [Obs.] Bacon.

Res'i-dent (-dênt), *a.* [OF. *rescendit*, *rescendit*.] L. *residens*. See *RESIDENT*.] Resident; present in a place. [Obs.]

In which her kingdom's throne is chiefly resient. Spenser.

Res'i-dant, *n.* A resident. [Obs.] Sir T. More.

Re-side (rê-zîd'), *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. *RESIDED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RESIDING*.] [F. *résider*, L. *residere*; pref. *re-* + *sedere* to sit. See *SIT*.] 1. To dwell permanently or for a considerable time; to have a settled abode for a time; to abide continuously; to have one's domicile or home; to remain for a long time.

At the moated grange, resides this dejected Mariana. Shak.

In no fixed place the happy souls reside. Dryden.

2. To have a seat or fixed position; to inhere; to lie or be as an attribute or element.

In such like acts, the duty and virtue of contentedness doth especially reside. Borrow.

3. To sink; to settle, as sediment. [Obs.] Boyle.

Syn. — To dwell; inhabit; sojourn; abide; remain; live; domicile; settle; domicile.

Res'i-dence (rêz'î-dens), *n.* [F. *résidence*. See *RESIDENT*.] 1. The act or fact of residing, abiding, or dwelling in a place for some continuance of time; as, the residence of an American in France or Italy for a year.

The confessor had often made considerable residences in Normandy. Sir M. Hale.

2. The place where one resides; an abode; a dwelling or habitation; esp., a settled or permanent home or domicile. "Near the residence of Posthumus." Shak.

Johnson took up his residence in London. Macaulay.

3. (Eng. Ecc. Law) The residing of an incumbent on his benefice; — opposed to *nonresidence*.

4. The place where anything rests permanently.

But when a king sets himself to bandy against the highest court and residence of all his regal power, he then, . . . fights against his own majesty and kingship. Milton.

5. Subsidence, as of a sediment. [Obs.] Bacon.

6. That which falls to the bottom of liquors; sediment; also, refuse; residuum. [Obs.] Jer. Taylor.

Syn. — Domiciliation; sojourn; stay; abode; home; dwelling; habitation; domicile; mansion.

Res'i-den-oy (-dên-sî), *n.* 1. Residence. [Obsol.]

2. A political agency at a native court in British India, held by an officer styled the Resident; also, a Dutch commercial colony or province in the East Indies.

Res'i-dent (-dênt), *a.* [F. *résident*, L. *residens*, -entis, *p. pr. of residere*. See *RESIDE*.] 1. Dwelling, or having an abode, in a place for a continued length of time; residing on one's own estate; — opposed to *nonresident*; as, resident in the city or in the country.

2. Fixed; stable; certain. [Obs.] "Stable and resident like a rock." Jer. Taylor.

One there still resident as day and night. Tarnant.

Res'i-dent, *n.* 1. One who resides or dwells in a place for some time.

2. A diplomatic representative who resides at a foreign court; — a term usually applied to ministers of a rank inferior to that of ambassadors. See the Note under *MINISTER*.

Res'i-den-ty (-dên-sî), *n.* A resident. [Obs. or Colloq.]

Res'i-den'tial (-dên-sî-â), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a residence or residents; as, residential trade.

2. Residing; residuary. [R.]

Res'i-den'ti-ary (-dên-sî-âr-y; 277), *a.* [LL. *residendiarius*.] Having residence; as, a canon residential; a residential guardian.

Res'i-den'ti-ary, *n.* 1. One who is resident.

The residential, or the frequent visitor of the favored spot, . . . will discover that both have been there. Coleridge.

2. An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

Syn. — Inhabitant; inhabit; dweller; sojourner.

Res'i-den'ti-ary-ship, *n.* The office or condition of a residential.

Res'i-den't-ship (rêz'î-dên-shîp), *n.* The office or condition of a resident.

Re-sid'er (rê-zîd'êr), *n.* One who resides in a place.

Re-sid'u-al (rê-zîd'û-âl), *a.* [See *RESIDUE*.] Pertaining to a residue; remaining after a part is taken.

Residual air (Physiol.), that portion of air contained in the lungs which may not be expelled even by the most violent expiratory effort. It amounts to from 75 to 100 cubic inches. Cf. *Supplemental air*, under *SUPPLEMENTAL*.

Residual error (Measurement) See *ERROR*, 6(b).

Residual figure (Geom.), the figure which remains after a less figure has been taken from a greater one. — **Residual magnetism** (Physics), remanent magnetism. See under *REMANENT*.

Residual product, a by-product, as cotton waste from a cotton mill, coke and coal tar from gas works, etc. — **Residual quantity** (Alg.), a binomial quantity the two parts of which are connected by the negative sign, as $a - b$. — **Residual root** (Alg.), the root of a residual quantity, as $\sqrt{a - b}$.

Re-sid'u-al, *n.* (Math.) (a) The difference of the results obtained by observation, and by computation from a formula. (b) The difference between the mean of several observations and any one of them.

Re-sid'u-ary (-âr-y), *a.* [See *RESIDUE*.] Consisting of residue; as, residuary matter; pertaining to the residue, or part remaining; as, the residuary advantage of an estate. Ayliffe.

Residuary clause (Law), that part of the testator's will in which the residue of his estate is disposed of. — **Residuary devise** (Law), the person to whom the residue of real estate is devised by a will. — **Residuary legatee** (Law), the person to whom the residue of personal estate is bequeathed.

Res'i-due (rêz'î-dû), *n.* [F. *résidu*, L. *residuum*, fr. *residuum* that is left behind, remaining, fr. *residere* to remain behind. See *RESIDE*, and cf. *RESIDUUM*.] 1. That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or designated; remnant; remainder.

The residue of them will I deliver to the sword. Jer. xv. 9.

If church power had then prevailed over its victims, not a residue of English liberty would have been saved. Taylor.

2. (Law) That part of a testator's estate which is not disposed of in his will by particular and special legacies and devises, and which remains after payment of debts and legacies.

3. (Chem.) That which remains of a molecule after the removal of a portion of its constituents; hence, an

atom or group regarded as a portion of a molecule; — used as nearly equivalent to *radical*, but in a more general sense.

4. The term *radical* is sometimes restricted to groups containing carbon, the term *residue* being applied to the others.

4. (Theory of Numbers) Any positive or negative number that differs from a given number by a multiple of a given modulus; thus, if 7 is the modulus, and 9 the given number, the numbers — 5, 2, 16, 23, etc., are residues.

Syn. — Rest; remainder; remnant; balance; residuum; remains; leavings; relics.

Re-sid'u-ous (rê-zîd'û-îs), *a.* [L. *residuus*.] Remaining; residual.

Re-sid'u-um (-ûm), *n.* [L. See *RESIDUE*.] That which is left after any process of separation or purification; that which remains after certain specified deductions are made; residue.

"I think so," is the whole *residuum*. . . after evaporating the prodigious pretensions of the zealot demagogue. T. Taylor.

Re-siege (rê-sîj'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *siege* a seat.] To seat again; to reinstate. [Obs.] Spenser.

Re-sign' (rê-sîn'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *sign*.] To affix one's signature to, a second time; to sign again.

Re-sign' (rê-sîn'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *RESIGNED* (-zînd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RESIGNING*.] [F. *résigner*, L. *resignare* to unseal, annul, assign, resign; pref. *re-* + *signare* to seal, stamp. See *SIGN*, and cf. *RESIGNATION*.] 1. To sign back; to return by a formal act; to yield to another; to surrender; — said especially of office or emolument. Hence, to give up; to yield; to submit; — said of the wishes or will, or of something valued; — also often used reflexively.

I here resign my government to thee. Shak.

Lament not, Eve, but patiently resign. Milton.

What more reasonable, than that we should in all things resign up ourselves to the will of God? Tillotson.

2. To relinquish; to abandon.

He soon resigned his former suit. Spenser.

3. To commit to the care of; to consign. [Obs.]

Gentlemen of quality have been sent beyond the seas, resigned and condescended to the conduct of such as they call governors. Evelyn.

Syn. — To abdicate; surrender; submit; leave; relinquish; forego; quit; forsake; abandon; renounce. — **RESIGN**, **RELINQUISH**. To resign is to give up, as if breaking a seal and yielding all it had secured; hence, it marks a formal and deliberate surrender. To relinquish is less formal, but always implies abandonment and that the thing given up has been long an object of pursuit, and, usually, that it has been prized and desired. We resign what we once held or considered as our own, as an office, employment, etc. We speak of relinquishing a claim, of relinquishing some advantage we had sought or enjoyed, of relinquishing some right, privilege, etc. "Men are weary with the toil which they bear, but can not find it in their hearts to relinquish it." Steele. See *ABDICATE*.

Re-sign', *n.* Resignation. [Obs.] Beau. & Ft.

Resig-na-tion (rêz'îg-nâ-shûn), *n.* [F. *résignation*. See *RESIGN*.] 1. The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim, possession, office, or the like; surrender; as, the resignation of a crown or commission.

2. The state of being resigned or submissive; quiet or patient submission; unresisting acquiescence; as, resignation to the will and providence of God.

Syn. — Patience; surrender; relinquishment; forsaking; abandonment; abdication; renunciation; submission; acquiescence; endurance. See *PATIENCE*.

Re-sig-ned (rê-zînd'), *a.* Submissive; yielding; not disposed to resist or murmur.

A firm, yet cautious mind; Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet resigned. Pope.

Re-sig-ned-ly (rê-zînd'î-lî), *adv.* With submission.

Resig-n-ee (rêz'î-nê), *n.* One to whom anything is resigned, or in whose favor a resignation is made.

Re-sig-n-er (rê-zî-nêr), *n.* One who resigns.

Re-sig-n-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of resigning.

Re-sile (rê-sîl'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *RESILED* (-zîld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RESILING*.] [L. *resilire* to leap or spring back; pref. *re-* + *salire* to leap, spring. See *SALIENT*.] To start back; to recoil; to recede from a purpose. J. Ellis.

Re-sil'i-ence (rê-zîl'î-ens), *n.* 1. The act of resiling; rebounding; recoiling.

Re-sil'i-en-ty (-ên-sî), *a.* [See *RESILIENCE*.] Ing, springing back, or rebounding; as, the resiliency of a ball or of sound.

2. (Mech. & Engin.) The mechanical work required to strain an elastic body, as a deflected beam, stretched spring, etc., to the elastic limit; also, the work performed by the body in recovering from such strain.

Re-sil'i-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *resiliens*, *p. pr.*] Leaping back; rebounding; recoiling.

Res'i-li-ent (rêz'î-lî-ên-t), *n.* Resilience. [R.]

Res'in (rêz'în), *n.* [F. *résine*, L. *resina*; cf. Gr. *ῥηίνη*. Cf. *ROSIN*.] Any one of a class of yellowish brown solid inflammable substances, of vegetable origin, which are nonconductors of electricity, have a vitreous fracture, and are soluble in ether, alcohol, and essential oils, but not in water; specif., pine resin (see *ROSIN*).

Resins exude from trees in combination with essential oils, gums, etc., and in a liquid or semiliquid state. They are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and are supposed to be formed by the oxidation of the essential oils. Copal, mastic, guaiacum, and colophony or pine resin, are some of them. When mixed with gum, they form the gum resins, like asphaltum and gamboge; mixed with essential oils, they form balsams, or oleoresins.

Highgate resin (Min.), a fossil resin resembling copal, occurring in blue clay at Highgate, near London. — **Resin-bush** (Bot.), a low composite shrub (*Eurypops spectabilis*), of South Africa, having smooth pinnately parted leaves and abounding in resin.

Res'in-a-coons (-zâ-shûs), *a.* Having the quality of resin; resinous.

Res'in-ate (rêz'în-ât), *n.* (Chem.) Any one of the salts of the resinic acids.

Re-sin'io (rē-zīn'īō), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, resin; as, the *resinic acids*.

Res'in-ifer-ous (rēz'īn-īf'ēr-ūs), *a.* [*Resin* + *-ferous*: cf. *F. résinifère*.] Yielding resin; as, a *resiniferous tree* or vessel.

Res'in-i-form (rēz'īn-ī-fōrm), *a.* [*Resin* + *-form*: cf. *F. résiniforme*.] Having the form of resin.

Res'in-o-leo-trio (rēz'īn-ō-lē-ō-trī-ō), *a.* (*Elec.*) Containing or exhibiting resinous electricity.

Res'in-oid (rēz'īn-ōid), *a.* Somewhat like resin.

Res'in-ous (-ūs), *a.* [*L. resinous*: cf. *F. résineux*. See *RESIN*.] Of or pertaining to resin; of the nature of resin; resembling or obtained from resin.

Resinous electricity (*Elec.*), electricity which is excited by rubbing bodies of the resinous kind. See *Negative electricity*, under *NEGATIVE*.

Res'in-ous-ly, *adv.* By means, or in the manner, of resin.

Res'in-ous-ness, *n.* The quality of being resinous.

Res'in-y (-y), *a.* Like resin; resinous.

Res'i-plis-ence (rēz'ī-plis'ens), *n.* [*L. resipiscencia*, from *resipiscere* to recover one's senses: cf. *F. résipiscence*.] Wisdom derived from severe experience; hence, repentance. [*R.*] *Bp. Montagu.*

Re-sist' (rē-zist'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *RESISTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RESISTING*.] [*F. résister*, *L. resistere*, *pref. re-* + *sistere* to stand, cause to stand, *v.* causative of *stare* to stand. See *STAND*.] 1. To stand against; to withstand; to obstruct.

Save He who reigns above, none can resist. *Milton.*

2. To strive against; to endeavor to counteract, defeat, or frustrate; to act in opposition to; to oppose.

God resisteth the proud. *James iv. 6.*

Contrary to his high will

Whom we resist. *Milton.*

3. To counteract, as a force, by inertia or reaction.

4. To be distasteful to. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn.—To withstand; oppose; hinder; obstruct; counteract; check; thwart; baffle; disappoint.

Re-sist', *v. i.* To make opposition. *Shak.*

Re-sist', *n.* (*Calico Printing*) A substance used to prevent a color or mordant from fixing on those parts to which it has been applied, either by acting mechanically in preventing the color, etc., from reaching the cloth, or chemically in changing the color so as to render it incapable of fixing itself in the fibers. The pastes prepared for this purpose are called *resist pastes*. *F. C. Calvert.*

Re-sist'ance (-ans), *n.* [*F. résistance*, *LL. resistētia*, fr. *resistere*, *-entis*, *p. pr.* See *RESIST*.] 1. The act of resisting; opposition, passive or active.

When King Demetrius saw that . . . no resistance was made against him, he sent away all his forces. *1 Macc. xi. 38.*

2. (*Physics*) The quality of not yielding to force or external pressure; that power of a body which acts in opposition to the impulse or pressure of another, or which prevents the effect of another power; as, the resistance of the air to a body passing through it; the resistance of a target to projectiles.

3. A means or method of resisting; that which resists.

Unfold to us some warlike resistance. *Shak.*

4. (*Elec.*) A certain hindrance or opposition to the passage of an electrical current or discharge offered by conducting bodies. It bears an inverse relation to the conductivity,—good conductors having a small resistance, while poor conductors or insulators have a very high resistance. The unit of resistance is the ohm.

Resistance box (*Elec.*), a rheostat consisting of a box or case containing a number of resistance coils of standard values so arranged that they can be combined in various ways to afford more or less resistance.—**Resistance coil** (*Elec.*), a coil of wire introduced into an electric circuit to increase the resistance.—**Solid of least resistance** (*Mech.*), a solid of such a form as to experience, in moving in a fluid, less resistance than any other solid having the same base, height, and volume.

Re-sist'ant (-ant), *a.* [*F. résistant*: cf. *L. resistens*. See *RESIST*.] Making resistance; resisting.—*n.* One who, or that which, resists. *Bp. Pearson.*

Re-sist'er (-ēr), *n.* One who resists.

Re-sist'ful (-ful), *a.* Making much resistance.

Re-sist'i-bil'i-ty (-i-bil'i-ty), *n.* 1. The quality of being resistible; resistableness.

2. The quality of being resistant; resistance.

The name "body" being the complex idea of extension and resistibility together in the same subject.

Re-sist'i-bile (rē-zist'ī-bil'), *a.* [*Of F. résistible*.] Capable of being resisted; as, a *resistible force*. *Sir M. Hale.*—**Re-sist'i-bile-ness**, *n.*—**Re-sist'i-bly**, *adv.*

Re-sist'ing, *a.* Making resistance; opposing; as, a *resisting medium*.—**Re-sist'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Re-sist'ive (-iv), *a.* Serving to resist. *B. Jonson.*

Re-sist'less, *a.* 1. Having no power to resist; making no opposition. [*Obs. or E.*] *Spenser.*

2. Incapable of being resisted; irresistible.

Masters' commands come with a power resistless To such as owe them absolute subjection. *Milton.*

—**Re-sist'less-ly**, *adv.*—**Re-sist'less-ness**, *n.*

Re-sol'u-bile (rēz'ōl-ū-bil'), *a.* [*L. resolvable*: cf. *F. résolvable*.] Admitting of being resolved; resolvable; soluble; as, bodies *resolvable by fire*. *Boyle.*—**Re-sol'u-bly**, *adv.*

Re-sol'u-ite (rēz'ōl-ūt), *a.* [*Of F. résolu*.] *The resolutus* (*p. p.* of *resolvere*) means, relaxed, enervated, effeminate. See *RESOLVE*, *v. t.* & *i.* 1. Having a decided purpose; determined; resolved; fixed in a determination; hence, bold; firm; steady.

Ready to fight; therefore be resolute. *Shak.*

2. Convinced; satisfied; sure. [*Obs.*]

3. Resolving, or explaining; as, the *Resolute Doctor Durand*. [*Obs.*]

Syn.—Determined; decided; fixed; steadfast; steady; constant; persevering; firm; bold; unshaken.

Re-sol'u-ite (rēz'ōl-ūt), *n.* 1. One who is resolute; hence, a desperado. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Redelivery; repayment. [*Obs.*] "Yearly *resolutions*, deductions, and payments." *Bp. Burnet.*

Re-sol'u-ite-ly, *adv.* In a resolute manner; with fixed purpose; boldly; firmly; steadily; with perseverance. Some . . . facts he examines, some he *resolutely* denies. *Swift.*

Re-sol'u-ite-ness, *n.* The quality of being resolute.

Re-sol'u-tion (-lū'shūn), *n.* [*F. résolution*, *L. resolutio* a loosening, solution. See *RESOLVE*.] 1. The act, operation, or process of resolving. Specifically: (a) The act of separating a compound into its elements or component parts. (b) The act of analyzing a complex notion, or solving a vexed question or difficult problem.

The unraveling and resolution of the difficulties that are met with in the execution of the design are the end of an action. *Dryden.*

2. The state of being relaxed; relaxation. [*Obs.*]

3. The state of being resolved, settled, or determined; firmness; steadiness; constancy; determination.

Be it with resolution then to fight. *Shak.*

4. That which is resolved or determined; a settled purpose; determination. Specifically: A formal expression of the opinion or will of an official body or a public assembly, adopted by vote; as, a legislative *resolution*; the *resolutions* of a public meeting.

5. The state of being resolved or firm in opinion or thought; conviction; assurance. [*Obs.*]

Little resolution and certainty there is as touching the islands of Mauritania. *Holland.*

6. (*Math.*) The act or process of solving; solution; as, the resolution of an equation or problem.

7. (*Med.*) A breaking up, disappearance, or termination, as of a fever, a tumor, or the like.

8. (*Mus.*) The passing of a dissonant into a consonant chord by the rising or falling of the note which makes the discord.

Joint resolution. See under *JOINT*, *a.*—**Resolution of a force or motion** (*Mech.*), the separation of a single force or motion into two or more which have different directions, and taken together are an equivalent for the single one;—the opposite of *composition of a force*.—**Resolution of a nebula** (*Astron.*), the exhibition of it to the eye by a telescope of such power as to show it to be composed of small stars.

Syn.—Decision; analysis; separation; disentanglement; dissolution; resolvedness; resoluteness; firmness; constancy; perseverance; steadfastness; fortitude; boldness; purpose; resolve. See *DECISION*.

Re-sol'u-tion-er (-ēr), *n.* One who makes a resolution; one who joins with others in a declaration or resolution; specifically, one of a party in the Scottish Church in the 17th century.

He was sequestered afterwards as a *Resolutioner*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Re-sol'u-tion-ist, *n.* One who makes a resolution.

Re-sol'u-tive (rēz'ōl-ūt-iv), *a.* [*Of F. résolutif*.] Serving to dissolve or relax. [*E.*] *Johnson.*

Re-sol'u-tive-ly (rēz'ōl-ūt-iv-ly), *adv.* Resolutely. [*R.*]

Re-sol'u-a-bil'i-ty (rēz'ōl-ū-a-bil'i-ty), *n.* The quality or condition of being resolvable; resolvableness.

Re-sol'u-a-bile (rēz'ōl-ū-a-bil'), *a.* [*See RESOLVE*, and cf. *RESOLUBLE*.] Admitting of being resolved; admitting separation into constituent parts, or reduction to first principles; admitting solution or explanation; as, *resolvable compounds*; *resolvable ideas* or difficulties.

Re-sol'u-a-bly, *adv.* The quality of being resolvable; resolvability.

Re-solve' (rēz'ōlv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *RESOLVED* (-zōlv'd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RESOLVING*.] [*L. resolvere*, *resolutum*, to untie, loosen, relax, enfeeble; *pref. re-* + *solvere* to loosen, dissolve; cf. *F. résoudre* to resolve. See *SOLVE*, and cf. *RESOLVE*, *v. i.* *RESOLVE*, *RESOLUTION*.] 1. To separate the component parts of; to reduce to the constituent elements;—said of compound substances; hence, sometimes, to melt, or dissolve.

That this too too solid flesh would melt, *Shak.*

Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!

Ye immortal souls, who once were men, *Dryden.*

And now resolved to elements again.

2. To reduce to simple or intelligible notions;—said of complex ideas or obscure questions; to make clear or certain; to free from doubt; to disentangle; to unravel; to explain; hence, to clear up, or dispel, as doubt; as, to *resolve a riddle*. "Resolve my doubt." *Shak.*

To the resolving whereof we must first know that the Jews were commanded to divorce an unbelieving Gentile. *Milton.*

3. To cause to perceive or understand; to acquaint; to inform; to convince; to assure; to make certain.

Sir, be resolved. I must and will come. *Beau. & Fl.*

Resolve me, Reason, which of these is worse,

Want with a full, or with an empty purse? *Pope.*

In health, good air, pleasure, riches, I am *resolved* it can not be equalled by any region. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

We must be *resolved* how the law can be pure and perspicuous, and yet throw a polluted skirt over these Eleusinian mysteries. *Milton.*

4. To determine or decide in purpose; to make ready in mind; to fix; to settle; as, he was *resolved* by an unexpected event.

5. To express, as an opinion or determination, by resolution and vote; to declare or decide by a formal vote;—followed by a clause; as, the house *resolved* (or, it was *resolved* by the house) that no money should be appropriated (or, to appropriate no money).

6. To change or convert by resolution or formal vote;—used only reflexively; as, the house *resolved* itself into a committee of the whole.

7. (*Math.*) To solve, as a problem, by enumerating the several things to be done, in order to obtain what is required; to find the answer to, or the result of. *Hutton.*

8. (*Med.*) To disperse or scatter; to discuss, as an inflammation or a tumor.

9. (*Mus.*) To let the tones (as of a discord) follow their several tendencies, resulting in a concord.

10. To relax; to lay at ease. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

To resolve a nebula. (*Astron.*) See *Resolution of a nebula*, under *RESOLUTION*.

Syn.—To solve; analyze; unravel; disentangle.

Re-solve' (rēz'ōlv'), *v. t.* [*The sense "to be convinced, to determine" comes from the idea of loosening, breaking up into parts, analyzing, hence, determining.*]

1. To be separated into its component parts or distinct principles; to undergo resolution.

2. To melt; to dissolve; to become fluid.

When the blood stagnates in any part, it first coagulates, then resolves, and turns alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To be settled in opinion; to be convinced. [*R.*]

Let men resolve of that as they please. *Locke.*

4. To form a purpose; to make a decision; especially, to determine after reflection; as, to *resolve* on a better course of life.

Syn.—To determine; decide; conclude; purpose.

Re-solve', *n.* 1. The act of resolving or making clear; resolution; solution. "To give a full *resolve* of that which is so much controverted." *Milton.*

2. That which has been resolved on or determined; decisive conclusion; fixed purpose; determination; also, legal or official determination; a legislative declaration; a resolution.

Nor is your firm *resolve* unknown. *Shak.*

Cesar's approach has summoned us together, And Rome attends her fate from our resolves. *Addison.*

Re-solved' (rēz'ōlv'd'), *p. p. & a.* Having a fixed purpose; determined; resolute;—usually placed after its noun; as, a man *resolved* to be rich.

That makes him a resolved enemy. *Ser. Taylor.*

I am resolved she shall not settle here. *Fielding.*

Re-solved-ly (rēz'ōlv'd-ly), *adv.* 1. So as to resolve or clear up difficulties; clearly. [*Obs.*]

Of that, and all the progress, more or less, *Re-solvedly* more leisure shall express. *Shak.*

2. Resolutely; decidedly; firmly.

Re-solved-ness, *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness; resolution. *Dr. H. More.*

Re-solv'ent (-ent), *a.* Having power to resolve; causing solution; solvent.

Re-solv'ent, *n.* [*L. resolvens*, *p. pr.* of *resolvere*: cf. *F. résolvant*.] See *RESOLVE*.] 1. That which has the power of resolving, or causing solution; a solvent.

2. (*Med.*) That which has power to disperse inflammatory or other tumors; a discutient; anything which aids the absorption of effused products. *Coze.*

3. (*Math.*) An equation upon whose solution the solution of a given problem depends.

Re-solv'er (rēz'ōlv'ēr), *n.* 1. That which decomposes, or dissolves.

2. That which clears up and removes difficulties, and makes the mind certain or determined. *Bp. Burnet.*

3. One who resolves, or forms a firm purpose.

Re-sol'u-ence (rēz'ōl-ū-ens), *n.* [*Of F. résonance*, *L. resonantia* an echo.] 1. The act of resounding; the quality or state of being resonant.

2. (*Acoustics*) A prolongation or increase of any sound, either by reflection, as in a cavern or apartment the walls of which are not distant enough to return a distinct echo, or by the production of vibrations in other bodies, as a sounding-board, or the bodies of musical instruments.

Pulmonary resonance (*Med.*), the sound heard on percussing over the lungs.—**Vocal resonance** (*Med.*), the sound transmitted to the ear when auscultation is made while the patient is speaking.

Re-sol'u-ency (-nan-sy), *n.* Resonance.

Re-sol'u-ent (-nant), *a.* [*L. resonans*, *p. pr.* of *resonare* to resound; cf. *F. résonnant*. See *RESONANCE*.] Returning, or capable of returning, sound; fitted to resound; resounding; echoing back.

Through every hour of the golden morning, the streets were resonant with female parties of young and old. *De Quincey.*

Re-sol'u-ent-ly, *adv.* In a resonant manner.

Re-sol'u-ior (-nū'tēr), *n.* (*Acoustics*) Anything which resounds; specifically, a vessel in the form of a cylinder open at one end, or a hollow ball of brass with two apertures, so contrived as to greatly intensify a musical tone by its resonance. It is used for the study and analysis of complex sounds.

Re-sorb' (rēz'ōrb'), *v. t.* [*L. resorbere*; *pref. re-* + *sorbere* to suck or drink in.] To swallow up.

Now lifted by the tide, and now *resorbed*. *Young.*

Re-sorb'ent (-ent), *a.* [*L. resorbens*, *p. pr.* of *resorbere*.] Swallowing up.

Res-or'cin (rēz'ōr'sin), *n.* [*Resin* + *-cin*. So called because in its higher homologue it resembles *orcin*.] (*Chem.*) A colorless crystalline substance of the phenol series, obtained by melting certain resins, as galbanum, assafetida, etc., with caustic potash. It is also produced artificially and used in making certain dyestuffs, as phthalin, fluorescein, and eosin.

Res-or'cy-lo (rēz'ōr-sī'lyō), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or producing, resorcin; as, *resorcylic acid*.

Re-sorp'tion (rēz'ōrp'shūn), *n.* The act of resorbing; also, the act of absorbing again; reabsorption.

Re-sort' (rēz'ōrt'), *n.* [*F. ressort*.] Active power or movement; spring. [*A Gallicism*.] [*Obs.*]

Some . . . know the resorts and falls of business that can not sink into the main of it. *Bacon.*

Re-sort', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *RESORTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RESORTING*.] [*OF. ressortir* to withdraw, take refuge, *F. ressortir* to be in the jurisdiction, *LL. ressortire*; *pref. re-* + *sortiri* to draw lots, obtain by lot, from *sort* lot. See *SORT*. The meaning is first to retreat (by lot), then to gain by appeal to a higher court (as a law term), to appeal, go for protection or refuge.] 1. To go; to repair; to betake one's self.

What men of name *resort* to him? *Shak.*

2. To fall back; to revert. [*Obs.*]

The inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother, or to any of her ancestors. *Sir M. Hale.*

8. To have recourse; to apply; to betake one's self for help, relief, or advantage.

The king thought it time to resort to other counsels. *Clarendon*.
Re-sort' (rē-zōrt'), n. [Cf. *F. ressort* jurisdiction. See *RECTOR*, v.] 1. The act of going to, or making application; a betaking one's self; the act of visiting or seeking; recourse; as, a place of popular resort; — often figuratively; as, to have resort to force.

Join with me to forbid him her resort. *Shak.*

2. A place to which one betakes himself habitually; a place of frequent assembly; a haunt.

Far from all resort of mirth. *Milton.*

3. That to which one resorts or looks for help; resource; refuge.

Last resort, ultimate means of relief; also, final tribunal; that from which there is no appeal.

Re-sort'er (rē-zōrt'), n. One who resorts; a frequenter.

Re-sound' (rē-zōnd'), n. Resound. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Re-sound' (rē-zōnd'), v. t. & i. To resound. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Re-sound' (rē-zōnd'), v. t. & i. [Pref. re- + sound.] To sound again or anew.

Re-sound' (rē-zōnd'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. *RESOUNDED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *RESOUNDING*.] [OE. *resounen*, OF. *resoner*, F. *résonner*, from *L. resonare*; pref. re- + *sonare* to sound, *sonus* sound. See *SOUND* to make a noise.] 1. To sound loudly; as, his voice resounded far.

2. To be filled with sound; to ring; as, the woods resound with song.

3. To be echoed; to be sent back, as sound. "Common fame . . . resounds back to them again." *South.*

4. To be mentioned much and loudly. *Milton.*

5. To echo or reverberate; to be resonant; as, the earth resounded with his praise.

Re-sound' (rē-zōnd'), v. t. 1. To throw back, or return, the sound of; to echo; to reverberate.

2. To praise or celebrate with the voice, or the sound of instruments; to extol with sounds; to spread the fame of.

The man for wisdom's various arts renowned,
Long exercised in woes, O muse, resound. *Pope.*

Syn. — To echo; *re-echo*; reverberate; sound.

Re-sound' (rē-zōnd'), n. Return of sound; echo. *Beaumont.*

Re-source' (rē-sōrs'), n. [F. *ressource*, fr. OF. *ressourdre*, *ressourdre*, to spring forth or up again; pref. re- + *ressourdre* to spring forth. See *SOURCE*.] 1. That to which one resorts or on which one depends for supply or support; means of overcoming a difficulty; resort; expedient.

Threatnings mixed with prayers, his last resource. *Dryden.*

2. pl. Pecuniary means; funds; money, or any property that can be converted into supplies; available means or capabilities of any kind.

Scotland by no means escaped the fate ordained for every country which is connected, but not incorporated, with another country of greater resources. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Expedient; resort; means; contrivance.

Re-source'ful (-fūl), a. Full of resources.

Re-source'less (-lēss), a. Destitute of resources. *Burke.*

Re-source'less-ness (-lēss-nēs), n. *Browning.*

Re-sow' (rē-sō'), v. t. To sow again. *Bacon.*

Re-sown' (rē-zōun'), v. To resound. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Re-speak' (rē-spēk'), v. t. 1. To speak or utter again.

2. To answer; to echo. [Obs. or Poetic] *Shak.*

Re-spect' (rē-spēkt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. *RESPECTED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *RESPECTING*.] [L. *respectare*, v. intens. from *respicere*, *respicere*, to look back, respect; pref. re- + *specere*, *specere*, to look, to view; cf. *F. respecter*. See *SPR*, and cf. *RESPECT*.] 1. To take notice of; to regard with special attention; to regard as worthy of special consideration; hence, to care for; to heed.

Thou respectest not spilling Edward's blood. *Shak.*

In orchards and gardens, we do not so much respect beauty as variety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs. *Bacon.*

2. To consider worthy of esteem; to regard with honor. "I do respect thee as my soul." *Shak.*

3. To look toward; to front upon or toward. [Obs.] *Palladius* adviseth the front of his house should so respect the south. *Sir T. Browne.*

4. To regard; to consider; to deem. [Obs.] *Shak.*

To whom my father gave this name of Gaspar,
And as his own respected him to death. *H. Jonson.*

5. To have regard to; to have reference to; to relate to; as, the treaty particularly respects our commerce.

As respects, as regards; with regard to; as to. *Macaulay.*

— To respect the person or persons, to favor a person, or persons, on corrupt grounds; to show partiality. "Ye shall not respect persons in judgment." *Deut. i. 17.*

Syn. — To regard; esteem; honor; revere; venerate.

Re-spect' (rē-spēkt'), n. [L. *respectus*; cf. *F. respect*. See *RESPECT*, v., and cf. *RESPECT*.] 1. The act of noticing with attention; the giving particular consideration to; hence, care; caution.

But he it well did ward with wise respect. *Spenser.*

2. Esteem; regard; consideration; honor.

Seen without awe, and served without respect. *Prior.*

The same men treat the Lord's Day with as little respect. *R. Nelson.*

3. pl. An expression of respect or deference; regards; as, to send one's respects to another.

4. Reputation; repute. [Obs.] *Shak.*

5. Relation; reference; regard.

They believed but one Supreme Deity, which, with respect to the various benefits men received from him, had several titles. *Tillotson.*

6. Particular; point regarded; point of view; as, in this respect; in any respect; in all respects.

Everything which is imperfect, as the world must be acknowledged in many respects. *Tillotson.*

In one respect I'll be thy assistant. *Shak.*

7. Consideration; motive; interest. [Obs.] "What ever secret respects were likely to move them." *Hooker.*

To the public good Private respects must yield. *Milton.*

In respect, in comparison. [Obs.] *Shak.* — In respect of. (a) In comparison with. [Obs.] *Shak.* (b) As to; in regard to. [Archaic] "Monsters in respect of their bodies." *Bp. Wilkins.* "In respect of these matters." *Jowett (Thucyd.).* — In, or With, respect to, in relation to; with regard to; as respects. *Tillotson.* — To have respect of persons, to regard persons with partiality or undue bias, especially on account of friendship, power, wealth, etc. "It is not good to have respect of persons in judgment." *Prov. xxiv. 23.*

Syn. — Deference; attention; regard; consideration; estimation. See *DEFERENCE*.

Re-spect'a-bil'i-ty (rē-spēkt'ā-bil'i-tē), n. The state or quality of being respectable; the estate or quality which deserves or commands respect.

Re-spect'a-ble (-ā-b'l), a. [F. *respectable*, LL. *respectabilis*.] 1. Worthy of respect; fitted to awaken esteem; deserving regard; hence, of good repute; not mean; as, a respectable citizen. "The respectable quarter of Sicca." *J. H. Newman.*

No government, any more than an individual, will long be respected, without being truly respectable. *Madison.*

2. Moderate in degree of excellence or in number; as, a respectable performance; a respectable audience.

Re-spect'a-ble-ness (-nēs), n. **Re-spect'a-bly**, adv.

Re-spect'ant (-ant), a. [F., p. pr. of *respecter*. See *RESPECT*.] (*Her.*) Placed so as to face one another; — said of animals.

Re-spect'er (-ēr), n. One who respects.

A respecter of persons, one who regards or judges with partiality.

Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons. *Acts x. 34.*

Re-spect'ful (-fūl), a. Marked or characterized by respect; as, respectful deportment.

With humble joy and with respectful fear. *Prior.*

Re-spect'ful-ly, adv. — **Re-spect'ful-ness**, n.

Re-spect'ing, prep. With regard or relation to; regarding; concerning; as, respecting his conduct there is but one opinion.

Re-spect'ion (rē-spēkt'shun), n. [Cf. LL. *respectio*.] The act of respecting; respect; regard. [Obs.]

Without difference or respectation of persons. *Tyndale.*

Re-spect'ive (rē-spēkt'iv), a. [Cf. *F. respectif*, LL. *respectivus*. See *RESPECT*.] 1. Noticing with attention; hence, careful; wary; considerate. [Obs.]

If you look upon the church of England with a respective eye, you can not . . . refuse this charge. *Abp. Sandys.*

2. Looking toward; having reference to; relative; not absolute; as, the respective connections of society.

3. Relating to particular persons or things, each to each; particular; own; as, they returned to their respective places of abode.

4. Fitted to awaken respect. [Obs.] *Shak.*

5. Rendering respect; respectful; regardful. [Obs.] *Shak.*

With respective shame, rose, took up by the hands. *Chapman.*

With thy equals familiar, yet respective. *Lord Burleigh.*

Re-spect'ive-ly, adv. 1. As relating to each; particularly; as each belongs to each; as each refers to each in order; as, let each man respectively perform his duty.

The impressions from the objects or the senses do mingle respectively every one with its kind. *Bacon.*

2. Relatively; not absolutely. [Obs.] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Partially; with respect to private views. [Obs.] *Shak.*

4. With respect; regardfully. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Re-spect'less (rē-spēkt'lēs), a. Having no respect; without regard; regardless.

Endure, respectless, their so moving cries. *Chapman.*

Re-spect'less-ness (-nēs), n. [R.] *Shelton.*

Re-spect'u-ous (rē-spēkt'ū-ās; 135), a. 1. Respectful; as, a respectful silence. [Obs.] *Boyle.*

2. Respectable. [Obs.] *Knolles.*

Re-spell' (rē-spēl'), v. t. To spell again.

Re-sperse' (rē-spērs'), v. t. [L. *respersus*, p. p. of *respergere*; pref. re- + *spargere* to strew, sprinkle.] To sprinkle; to scatter. [Obs.] *Jer. Taylor.*

Re-sper'sion (rē-spērs'shun), n. [L. *respersio*.] The act of sprinkling or scattering. [Obs.]

Re-spi-ra-bil'i-ty (rē-spīr'ā-bil'i-tē or rē-spī-rā-), n. [Cf. *F. respirabilité*.] The quality or state of being respirable; respirableness.

Re-spi-ra-ble (rē-spīr'ā-b'l or rē-spī-rā-b'l), a. [Cf. *F. respirable*.] Suitable for being breathed; adapted for respiration. — **Re-spi-ra-ble-ness**, n.

Re-spi-ra'tion (rē-spīr'ā-shun), n. [L. *respiratio*; cf. *F. respiration*. See *RESPIRE*.] 1. The act of respiring or breathing again, or catching one's breath.

2. Relief from toil or suffering; rest. [Obs.] *Shak.*

3. Interval; intermission. [Obs.] *Bp. Hall.*

4. (*Physiol.*) The act of respiring or breathing; the act of taking in and giving out air; the aggregate of those processes by which oxygen is introduced into the system, and carbon dioxide, or carbonic acid, removed.

Respiration in the higher animals is divided into: (a) *Internal respiration*, or the interchange of oxygen and carbonic acid between the cells of the body and the fluid bathing them, which in one sense is a process of nutrition. (b) *External respiration*, or the gaseous interchange taking place in the special respiratory organs, the lungs. This constitutes respiration proper. *Gamgee.*

In the respiration of plants oxygen is likewise absorbed and carbonic acid exhaled, but in the light this process is obscured by another process which goes on with more vigor, in which the plant inhales and absorbs carbonic acid and exhales free oxygen.

6. Particular; point regarded; point of view; as, in this respect; in any respect; in all respects.

Everything which is imperfect, as the world must be acknowledged in many respects. *Tillotson.*

In one respect I'll be thy assistant. *Shak.*

Re-spi-ra'tion-al (rē-spīr'ā-shun-āl), a. Of or pertaining to respiration; as, *respirational* difficulties.

Re-spi-ra'tive (rē-spīr'ā-tiv or rē-spī-rā-tiv), a. Of or pertaining to respiration; as, *respirative* organs.

Re-spi-ra'tor (rē-spīr'ā-tōr), n. [Cf. *F. respirateur*.] A device of gauze or wire, covering the mouth or nose, to prevent the inhalation of noxious substances, as dust or smoke. Being warmed by the breath, it tempers cold air passing through it, and may also be used for the inhalation of medicated vapors.

Re-spi-ra'tory (rē-spīr'ā-tōr-ē or rē-spī-rā-), a. (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to respiration; serving for respiration; as, the *respiratory* organs; *respiratory* nerves; the *respiratory* function; *respiratory* changes.

Respiratory foods (*Physiol.*) See 2d Note under *FOOD*, n. 1. — **Respiratory tree** (*Zool.*), the branched internal gill of certain holothurians.

Re-spi're (rē-spīr'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. *RESPIRED* (*spirid*); p. pr. & vb. n. *RESPIRING*.] [L. *respirare*, *respirare*; pref. re- + *spirare* to breathe; cf. *F. respirer*. See *SPMR*.] 1. To take breath again; hence, to take rest or refreshment. *Spenser.*

Here leave me to respire. *Milton.*

From the mountains where I now respire. *Byron.*

2. (*Physiol.*) To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs, and exhale it from them, successively, for the purpose of maintaining the vitality of the blood.

Re-spi're, v. t. 1. To breathe in and out; to inspire and expire, as air; to breathe.

A native of the land where I respire
The clear air for a while. *Byron.*

2. To breathe out; to exhale. [R.] *B. Jonson.*

Re-spi'te (rē-spīt'), n. [OF. *respi*, F. *répit*, from *L. respectus* respect, regard, delay, in LL. the deferring of a day. See *RESPECT*.] 1. A putting off of that which was appointed; a postponement or delay.

I crave but four days' respite. *Shak.*

2. Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest; pause; delay. "Without more respite." *Chaucer.*

Some pause and respite only I require. *Danham.*

3. (*Law*) (a) Temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender; reprieve. (b) The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury beyond the proper term.

Syn. — Pause; interval; stop; cessation; delay; postponement; stay; reprieve.

Re-spi'te, v. t. [imp. & p. p. *RESPIITED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *RESPIITING*.] [OF. *respi*, LL. *respiare*. See *RESPIRE*, n.] To give or grant a respite to. Specifically: (a) To delay or postpone; to put off. (b) To keep back from execution; to reprieve.

Forty days longer we do respite you. *Shak.*

(c) To relieve by a pause or interval of rest. "To respite his day labor with repast." *Milton.*

Re-spi'te-less (-lēss), a. Without respite. *Baxter.*

Re-splen'dence (rē-spēn'sdēns), n. [L. *resplendens*, *resplendens*; cf. *den-sus*, *dens*.] The quality or state of being resplendent; brilliant luster; vivid brightness; splendor.

So it thou in whom my glory I behold
In full resplendency, heir of all my might. *Milton.*

The resplendency of his own almighty goodness. *Dr. J. Scott.*

Re-splen'dent (-dēt), a. [L. *resplendens*, *resplendens*; p. pr. of *resplendere* to shine brightly; pref. re- + *splendere* to shine. See *SPLENDID*.] Shining with brilliant luster; very bright. — **Re-splen'dent-ly**, adv.

With royal arras and resplendent gold. *Spenser.*

Re-splen'dish-ant (-dīsh-ant), a. Resplendent; brilliant. [R. & Obs.] *Fabian.*

Re-splen'dish-ing (-dīsh-ing), a. Resplendent. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Re-splitt' (rē-spīl't), v. t. & i. To split again.

Re-spond' (rē-spōnd'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. *RESPONDED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *RESPONDING*.] [OF. *responde*, F. *répondre*, fr. *L. respondere*, *respondere*; pref. re- + *pondere* to promise. See *SPONSON*.] 1. To say something in return; to answer; to reply; as, to respond to a question or an argument.

2. To act in sympathy with, or in response to; to accord; to correspond; to suit.

A new affliction strings a new cord in the heart, which responds to some new note of complaint within the wide scale of human woe. *Buckminster.*

To every theme responds thy various lay. *Broomer.*

3. To render satisfaction; to be answerable; as, the defendant is held to respond in damages. [U. S.]

Syn. — To answer; reply; rejoin. See *REPLY*.

Re-spond', v. t. 1. To answer; to reply.

2. To suit or accord with; to correspond to. [R.] *Fairfax.*

For his great deeds respond his speeches great. *Fairfax.*

Respond', n. 1. An answer; a response. [R.] *Oxf. Gloss.*

2. (*Ecol.*) A short anthem sung at intervals during the reading of a chapter.

3. (*Arch.*) A half pier or pillar attached to a wall to support an arch.

Re-spond'en-ous (-ēns), n. The act of responding; **Re-spond-en-ous-ly** (-ēns-ly), the state of being respondent; an answering. *A. Chalmers.*

The angelical soft trembling voices made
To the instruments divine voices meet. *Spenser.*

Re-spond'ent (-ent), a. [L. *respondens*, p. pr. of *respondere*.] Disposed or expected to respond; answering; according; corresponding.

Wealth respondent to payment and contributions. *Bacon.*

Re-spond'ent, n. [Cf. *F. répondant*.] One who responds. It corresponds in general to defendant. Specifically: (a) (*Law*) One who answers in certain suits or proceedings, generally those which are not according to the course of the common law, as in equity and admiralty causes, in petitions for partition, and the like; — distinguished from *appellant*. (b) One who maintains a

thesis in reply, and whose province it is to refute objections, or overthrow arguments;—distinguished from *opponent*.

Re-spon-den-ti-a (rē-spōn-dēn-ti-ā), *n.* [NL. See *RESPONDENCE*.] (*Commercial Law*) A loan upon goods laden on board a ship. It differs from *bottomry*, which is a loan on the ship itself.

Re-spon-sal (rē-spōn-sal), *a.* Answerable. [Obs.]
Re-spon-sal, *n.* [Cf. LL. *responsalis*.] 1. One who is answerable or responsible. [Obs.]
2. Response. [Obs.]

Re-sponse (rē-spōns), *n.* [OF. *response*, *respons*, F. *réponse*, from L. *responsum*, from *respondere*. See *RESPOND*.] 1. The act of responding.

2. An answer or reply. Specifically: (a) Reply to an objection in formal disputation. *J. Watts*. (b) (*Ecc.*) The answer of the people or congregation to the priest or clergyman, in the litany and other parts of divine service. (c) (*R. C. Ch.*) A kind of anthem sung after the lessons of matins and some other parts of the office. (d) (*Mus.*) A repetition of the given subject in a fugue by another part on the fifth above or fourth below. *Busby*.

Re-sponse-less, *a.* Giving no response.
Re-spon-sal-bil-i-ty (rē-spōn-sal-bil-i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). [Cf. F. *responsabilité*.] 1. The state of being responsible, accountable, or answerable, as for a trust, debt, or obligation.

2. That for which anyone is responsible or accountable; as, the responsibilities of power.

3. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying.
Re-spon-sal-ble (rē-spōn-sal-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *responsable*. See *RESPOND*.] 1. Liable to respond; likely to be called upon to answer; accountable; answerable; amenable; as, a guardian is *responsible* to the court for his conduct in the office.

2. Able to respond or answer for one's conduct and obligations; trustworthy, financially or otherwise; as, to have a *responsible* man for surety.

3. Involving responsibility; involving a degree of accountability on the part of the person concerned; as, a *responsible* office.

Syn.—Accountable; answerable; amenable.

—**Re-spon-sal-ble-ness**, *n.* —**Re-spon-sal-bly**, *adv.*
Re-spon-sion (-shūn), *n.* [L. *responsio*. See *RESPOND*.] 1. The act of answering. [Obs.]

2. (*University of Oxford*) The first university examination—called also *little go*. See under *LITTLE*, *a.*

Re-spon-sive (-siv), *a.* [Cf. F. *responsif*.] 1. That responds; ready or inclined to respond.

2. Suited to something else; correspondent.

The vocal lay *responsive* to the strings. *Pope*.

3. Responsible. [Obs.] *Jer. Taylor*.

—**Re-spon-sive-ly**, *adv.* —**Re-spon-sive-ness**, *n.*

Re-spon-so-ri-al (rē-spōn-sō-ri-al), *a.* Responsory; antiphonal. *J. H. Newman*.

Re-spon-so-ry (rē-spōn-sō-rī), *a.* Containing or making answer; answering. *Johnson*.

Re-spon-so-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rīz). [LL. *responsorium*.] 1. (*Ecc.*) (a) The answer of the people to the priest in alternate speaking, in church service. (b) A versicle sung in answer to the priest, or as a refrain.

Which, if I should repeat again, would turn my answers into responses, and begot another liturgy. *Milton*.

2. (*Ecc.*) An antiphony; a response book.

Rest (rēst), *v. t.* [For *arrest*.] To arrest. [Obs.]

Rest, *n.* [AS. *rest*, *rest*; akin to D. *rust*, G. *rast*, OHG. *rasa*, Dan. & Sw. *rast* rest, repose, Icel. *rost* the distance between two resting places, a mile, Goth. *rasa* a mile, also to Goth. *razn* house, Icel. *rann*, and perhaps to G. *ruhe* rest, repose, AS. *rwu*, Gr. *ῥῆμα*. Cf. *RANSCA*.] 1. A state of quiet or repose; a cessation from motion or labor; tranquillity; as, rest from mental exertion; rest of body or mind. *Chaucer*.

Sleep give thee all his rest! *Shak.*
2. Hence, freedom from everything which wears or disturbs; peace; security.

And the land had rest fourscore years. *Judges* iii. 30.

3. Sleep; slumber; hence, poetically, death.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest. *Collins*.

4. That on which anything rests or leans for support; as, a rest in a lathe, for supporting the cutting tool or steadying the work.

He made narrow rests round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house. *1 Kings* vi. 6.

5. (*Anc. Armor*) A projection from the right side of the cuirass, serving to support the but of the lance.

Their visors closed, their lances in the rest. *Dryden*.

6. A place where one may rest, either temporarily, as in an inn, or permanently, as in an abode. "Halfway houses and travelers' rests." *J. H. Newman*.

In dust our final rest, and native home. *Milton*.

Ye are not as yet come to the rest and to the inheritance which the Lord your God giveth you. *Deut.* xii. 9.

7. (*Pros.*) A short pause in reading verse; a caesura.

8. The striking of a balance at regular intervals in a running account. "An account is said to be taken with annual or semiannual rests." *Abbott*.

9. A set or game at tennis. [Obs.]

10. (*Mus.*) Silence in music or in one of its parts; the name of the character that stands for such silence. They are named as notes are, whole, half, quarter, etc.



RESTS.

Rest house, an empty house for the accommodation of travelers; a caravansary. [*India*]—To set, or to set up, one's rest, to have a settled determination;—from

an old game of cards, when one so expressed his intention to stand or rest upon his hand. [Obs.] *Shak. Bacon*.

Syn.—Cessation; pause; intermission; stop; stay; repose; slumber; quiet; ease; quietness; stillness; tranquillity; peacefulness; peace. —**Rest**, *Rest*, *Rest*, *Rest*, a ceasing from labor or exertion; repose is a mode of resting which gives relief and refreshment after toil and labor. The words are commonly interchangeable.

Rest (rēst), *v. t.* [imp. & p. *RESTED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *RESTING*.] [AS. *restan*. See *REST*, *n.*] 1. To cease from action or motion, especially from action which has caused weariness; to desist from labor or exertion.

God . . . rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. *Gen.* ii. 2.

Six days thou shalt do thy work, and on the seventh day thou shalt rest. *Ex.* xxiii. 12.

2. To be free from whatever wears or disturbs; to be quiet or still.

There rest, if any rest can harbor there. *Milton*.

3. To lie; to repose; to recline; to lean; as, to rest on a couch.

4. To stand firm; to be fixed; to be supported; as, a column rests on its pedestal.

5. To sleep; to slumber; hence, poetically, to be dead.

Fancy . . . then retires
Into her private cell when Nature rests. *Milton*.

6. To lean in confidence; to trust; to rely; to repose without anxiety; as, to rest on a man's promise.

On him I rested, after long debate,
And not without considering, fixed my fate. *Dryden*.

7. To be satisfied; to acquiesce.

To rest in Heaven's determination. *Addison*.

To rest with, to be in the power of; to depend upon; as, it rests with him to decide.

Rest, *v. t.* 1. To lay or place at rest; to quiet.

Your piety has paid
All needful rites, to rest my wandering shade. *Dryden*.

2. To place, as on a support; to cause to lean.

Her weary head upon your bosom rest. *Waller*.

Rest, *n.* [F. *reste*, fr. *rester* to remain, L. *restare* to stay back, remain; pref. *re-* + *stare* to stand, stay. See *STAND*, and cf. *ARREST*, *RESTIVE*.] (With the definite article.) 1. That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; remainder; residue.

Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the present comfort of having done our duty, and, for the rest, it offers us the best security that Heaven can give. *Tillotson*.

2. Those not included in a proposition or description; the remainder; others. "Plato and the rest of the philosophers." *Bp. Stillingfleet*.

Armed like the rest, the Trojan prince appears. *Dryden*.

3. (*Com.*) A surplus held as a reserved fund by a bank to equalize its dividends, etc.; in the Bank of England, the balance of assets above liabilities. [Eng.]

Syn.—Remainder; overplus; surplus; remnant; residue; reserve; others.

Rest, *v. t.* [F. *rester*. See *REST* remainder.] To be left; to remain; to continue to be.

The affairs of men rest still uncertain. *Shak.*

Rest-ag-nant (rē-stāg-nant), *a.* [L. *restagnans*, p. pr. *restagnare*, motionless. [Obs.]

Rest-ag-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *restagnare* to overflow.] To stagnate; to cease to flow. [Obs.] *Wiseman*.

Rest-ag-na-tion (-nāshūn), *n.* [L. *restagnatio* an inundation.] Stagnation. [Obs.]

Rest-ant (rē-stant), *a.* [L. *restans*, p. pr. of *restare*; cf. F. *restant*. See *REST* remainder.] (*Bot.*) Persistent.

Re-state (rē-stāt), *v. t.* To state anew. *PalFREY*.

Rest-tau-rant (rēst-tā-ŕant; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *restaurer*. See *RESTORE*.] An eating house.

Rest-tau-rate (rēst-tā-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *restaurare*, p. p. of *restaurare*. See *RESTORE*.] To restore. [Obs.]

Rest-tau-ra-teur (rēst-tā-rā-tēr), *n.* [F.] The keeper of an eating house or a restaurant.

Rest-tau-ra-tion (rēst-tā-rāshūn), *n.* [LL. *restauratio*; cf. F. *restauration*.] Restoration. [Obs.] *Gower*.

Re-stem (rē-stēm), *v. t.* 1. To force back against the current; as, to *re-stem* their backward course. *Shak.*

2. To stem, or move against; as, to *re-stem* a current.

Rest-ful (rēst-fūl), *a.* 1. Being at rest; quiet. *Shak.*

2. Giving rest; freeing from toil, trouble, etc.

Tired with all these, for *restful* death I cry. *Shak.*

—**Rest-ful-ly**, *adv.* —**Rest-ful-ness**, *n.*

Rest-har-row (-hār-rō), *n.* (*Bot.*) A European leguminous plant (*Ononis arvensis*) with long, tough roots.

Rest-ive (-iv), *a.* Restive. [Obs.]

Rest-ive, *n.* A restive or stubborn horse. [Obs.]

Rest-ive-ness, *n.* Restiveness. [Obs.]

Rest-ive-form (rēst-iv-fōrm), *a.* [L. *restis* a rope + *-form*.] (*Anal.*) Formed like a rope;—applied especially to several ropelike bundles or masses of fibers on the dorsal side of the medulla oblongata.

Rest-ive-ly (rēst-iv-lī), *adv.* In a restive manner. [Obs.]

Rest-ive-tion (rēst-iv-tshūn), *n.* [L. *restitio*. See *RESTITUTION*.] Act of quenching or extinguishing. [Obs.]

Rest-ive-ness (rēst-iv-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being restive; sluggishness. [Obs.]

The snake by *restiveness* and lying still all winter. *Holland*.

Rest-ing, *a.* & *n.* from *REST*, *v. t.* & *i.*

Rest-ing spore (*Bot.*), a spore in certain orders of algae, which remains quiescent, retaining its vitality, for long periods of time. *C. E. Bessey*.

Rest-ing-ush (rēst-ŭsh), *v. t.* [L. *restinguere*, *restinguere*; pref. *re-* + *stinguere* to quench.] To quench or extinguish. [Obs.] *R. Field*.

Rest-ive-tute (rēst-iv-tūt), *v. t.* [L. *restitutus*, p. p. of *restituere*; pref. *re-* + *statuere* to put, place. See *STATUTE*.] To restore to a former state. [*R.*] *Dyer*.

Rest-ive-tute, *n.* That which is restored or offered in place of something; a substitute. [*R.*]

Rest-ive-tu-tion (rēst-iv-tūshūn), *n.* [F. *restitution*, L.

restitutio. See *RESTITUTION*, *v.*] 1. The act of restoring anything to its rightful owner, or of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification.

A restitution of ancient rights unto the crown. *Spenser*.

He *restitution* to the value makes. *Sandys*.

2. That which is offered or given in return for what has been lost, injured, or destroyed; compensation.

3. (*Physics*) The act of returning to, or recovering, a former state; as, the *restitution* of an elastic body.

4. (*Med.*) The movement of rotation which usually occurs in childbirth after the head has been delivered, and which causes the latter to point towards the side to which it was directed at the beginning of labor.

Syn.—Restoration; return; indemnification; reparation; compensation; amends; remuneration.

Rest-ive-tu-tor (rēst-iv-tū-tōr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *restituteur*.] One who makes restitution. [*R.*]

Rest-ive (rēst-iv), *a.* [OF. *restif*, F. *réfif*, fr. L. *re-stare* to stay back, withstand, resist. See *REST* remainder, and cf. *RESTIFF*.] 1. Unwilling to go on; obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn; drawing back.

Restive or *resty*, drawing back, instead of going forward, as some horses do. *E. Phillips* (1838).

The people remarked with awe and wonder that the beasts which were to drag him [Abraham Holmes] to the gallows became *restive*, and went back. *Macaulay*.

2. Inactive; sluggish. [Obs.] *Sir T. Browne*.

3. Impatient under coercion, chastisement, or opposition; refractory.

4. Uneasy; restless; averse to standing still; fidgeting about;—applied especially to horses. *Trench*.

—**Rest-ive-ly**, *adv.* —**Rest-ive-ness**, *n.*

Rest-less, *a.* [AS. *restleas*.] 1. Never resting; unquiet; uneasy; continually moving; as, a *restless* child. *Chaucer*. "Restless revolution day by day." *Milton*.

2. Not satisfied to be at rest or in peace; averse to repose or quiet; eager for change; discontented; as, *restless* schemers; *restless* ambition; *restless* subjects. "Restless at home, and ever prone to range." *Dryden*.

3. Deprived of rest or sleep.

Restless he passed the remnants of the night. *Dryden*.

4. Passed in unquietness; as, the patient has had a *restless* night.

5. Not affording rest; as, a *restless* chair. *Cowper*.

Rest-less-thrush. (*Zoöl.*) See *GRINDER*, 3.

Syn.—Unquiet; uneasy; disturbed; disquieted; sleepless; agitated; unsettled; roving; wandering.

—**Rest-less-ly**, *adv.* —**Rest-less-ness**, *n.*

Rest-ora-ble (rē-stōr-ā-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being restored; capable of being reclaimed; as, *restorable* land. *Swift*. —**Rest-ora-ble-ness**, *n.*

Rest-oral (-al), *n.* Restoration. [Obs.] *Barrow*.

Rest-ora-tion (rēst-ō-rāshūn), *n.* [OE. *restauratio*, F. *restauration*, fr. L. *restauratio*. See *RESTORE*.] 1. The act of restoring or bringing back to a former place, station, or condition; the fact of being restored; renewal; reestablishment; as, the *restoration* of friendship between enemies; the *restoration* of peace after war.

Behold the different climes agree,
Rejoicing in thy restoration. *Dryden*.

2. The state of being restored; recovery of health, strength, etc.; as, *restoration* from sickness.

3. That which is restored or renewed.

The *Restoration* (*Eng. Hist.*), the return of King Charles II. in 1660, and the reestablishment of monarchy.—*Universal restoration* (*Theol.*), the final recovery of all men from sin and alienation from God to a state of happiness; universal salvation.

Syn.—Recovery; replacement; renewal; renovation; redintegration; reinstatement; reestablishment; return; revival; restitution; reparation.

Rest-ora-tion-er (-ēr), *n.* A Restorationist.

Rest-ora-tion-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The belief or doctrines of the Restorationists.

Rest-ora-tion-ist, *n.* One who believes in a temporary future punishment and a final restoration of all to the favor and presence of God; a Universalist.

Rest-ora-tive (rē-stōr-ā-tiv), *a.* [Cf. F. *restauratif*.] Of or pertaining to restoration; having power to restore.

Destroys life's enemy,
Hunger, with sweet *restorative* delight. *Milton*.

Rest-ora-tive, *n.* Something which serves to restore; especially, a restorative medicine. *Arbuthnot*.

Rest-ora-tive-ly, *adv.* In a restorative manner.

Rest-ora-tor (rēst-ō-rā-tōr), *n.* A restaurateur.

Rest-ora-tory (rēst-ō-rā-tō-ry), *a.* Restorative. [*R.*]

Re-store (rē-stōr), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *store*.] To store again; as, the goods taken out were *re-stored*.

Re-store (rē-stōr), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *RESTORED* (rē-stōrd); p. pr. & vb. n. *RESTORING*.] [OE. *restoren*, OF. *restorer*, F. *restaurer*, fr. L. *restaurare*; pref. *re-* + an unused word; cf. Gr. *στρωφειν* an upright pale or stake, Skr. *sthāvara* fixed, firm. Cf. *RESTAURANT*, *FRONT*.] 1. To bring back to its former state; to bring back from a state of ruin, decay, disease, or the like; to repair; to renew; to recover. "To *re-store* and to build Jerusalem." *Dan.* ix. 25.

Our fortune *restored* after the severest afflictions. *Prior*.

And his hand was *restored* whole as the other. *Mark* iii. 5.

2. To give or bring back, as that which has been lost, or taken away; to bring back to the owner; to replace.

Now therefore *restore* the man his wife. *Gen.* xx. 7.

Loam of Eden, till one greater man
Restore us, and regain the blissful seat. *Milton*.

The father banished virtue shall *restore* *Dryden*.

3. To renew; to reestablish; as, to *restore* harmony among those who are at variance.

4. To give in place of, or as satisfaction for.

He shall *restore* five oxen for an ox, and four sheep for a sheep. *Ex.* xxii. 1.

5. To make good; to make amends for.

But if the while I think on thee, dear friend,
All losses are restored, and sorrows end. *Shak.*

6. (*Fine Arts*) (a) To bring back from a state of injury or decay, or from a changed condition; as, to restore a painting, statue, etc. (b) To form a picture or model of, as of something lost or mutilated; as, to restore a ruined building, city, or the like.

Syn.—To return; replace; refund; repay; reinstate; rebuild; reestablish; renew; repair; revive; recover; heal; cure.

Re-store' (rē-stōr'), *n.* Restoration. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Re-storement (-ment), *n.* Restoration. [*Obs.*]

Re-stor'er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, restores.

Re-strain' (rē-strān'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **RESTRAINED** (-strānd'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RESTRAINING**.] [*OE.* *re-strēin*, *F.* *restrindre*, *fr. L.* *restringere*, *restringere*;

pref. re- + *stringere* to draw, bind, or press together. See **STRAIN**, *v. t.*, and cf. **RESTRIC**.] 1. To draw back again; to hold back; to check; to hold back from acting, proceeding, or advancing, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle; to repress or suppress; to keep down; to curb.

Restrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature Gives way to in repose! *Shak.*

2. To draw back tightly, as a rein. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. To hinder from unlimited enjoyment; to abridge.

Though they two were committed, at least restrained of their liberty. *Clarendon.*

4. To limit; to confine; to restrict.

Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral, universal, also is to be restrained by a part of the predicate. *I. Watts.*

5. To withhold; to forbear.

Thou restrainest prayer before God. *Job xv. 4.*

Syn.—To check; hinder; stop; withhold; repress; curb; suppress; coerce; restrict; limit; confine.

Re-strain'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being restrained; controllable.

Re-strain-ed-ly, *adv.* With restraint. *Hammond.*

Re-strain'er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, restrains.

Re-strain'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of restraining.

Re-straint (rē-strānt'), *n.* [*OF.* *restrainte*, *fr. re-strainet*, *F.* *restraint*, *p. p.* of *restrindre*, *restrindre*. See **RESTRAIN**.] 1. The act or process of restraining, or of holding back or hindering from motion or action, in any manner; hindrance of the will, or of any action, physical or mental.

No man was altogether above the restraints of law, and no man altogether below its protection. *Macaulay.*

2. The state of being restrained.

3. That which restrains, as a law, a prohibition, or the like; limitation; restriction.

For one restraint, lords of the world besides. *Milton.*

Syn.—Repression; hindrance; check; stop; curb; coercion; confinement; limitation; restriction.

Re-strengthen (rē-strēn-th'n), *v. t.* To strengthen again; to fortify anew.

Re-strict' (rē-strīkt'), *a.* [*RESTRIC*, *p. p.* of *restringere*. See **RESTRAIN**.] Restrictive. [*Obs.*]

Re-strict', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **RESTRIC**, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RESTRINGING**.] To restrain within bounds; to limit; to confine; to restrict words to a particular meaning; to restrict a patient to a certain diet.

Syn.—To limit; bound; circumscribe; restrain; repress; curb; coerce.

Re-striction (rē-strīk-sh'n), *n.* [*F.* *restriction*, *L.* *restrictio*.] 1. The act of restricting, or state of being restricted; confinement within limits or bounds.

This is to have the same restriction with all other recreations, that it be made a diversion. *Gior. of Tongue.*

2. That which restricts; limitation; restraint; as, restrictions on trade.

Re-striction-ary (-ā-r'y), *a.* Restrictive. [*R.*]

Re-strict'ive (rē-strīkt'iv), *a.* [*Cf.* *F.* *restrictif*.] 1. Serving or tending to restrict; limiting; as, a restrictive particle; restrictive laws of trade.

2. Astringent or styptic in effect. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

Re-strict'ive-ly, *adv.* — **Re-strict'ive-ness**, *n.*

Re-string' (rē-strīn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **RESTRINGED** (-strīnd'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RESTRINGING** (-strīn'ing).] [*L.* *restringere*. See **RESTRAIN**.] To confine; to contract; to restringe. [*Obs.*]

Re-string'en-ey (-strīn'jen-ey), *n.* Quality or state of being restringent; astringency. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Petty.*

Re-string'ent (-jent), *a.* [*L.* *restringens*, *p. pr.* of *cf. F.* *restringent*.] Restraining; astringent; styptic. [*Obs.*] — *n.* A restringent medicine. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Re-strive (rē-strīv'), *v. t.* To strive anew.

Rest'y (rēst'y), *a.* Disposed to rest; indisposed to exertion; sluggish; also, restive. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Where the master is too resty or too rich to say his own prayers. *Milton.*

Re-sub-jec-tion, *n.* A second subjection.

Re-sub-lime (rē-sūb-līm'), *v. t.* To sublime again. *Newton.*

Re-sub-il-im-a-tion (rē-sūb'il-mā-sh'n), *n.*

Re-sua-d'e (rē-sūā-dē'), *n.* [*L.* *resuadere* to sweat again. See **SUDATION**.] Act of sweating again.

Re-sult' (rē-sūlt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **RESULTED**, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RESULTING**.] [*F.* *resultier*, *fr. L.* *resultare*, *resultatum*, to spring or leap back, *v. intens.* *fr. resultare*. See **RESULT**.] 1. To leap back; to rebound. [*Obs.*]

The huge round stone, resulting with a bound. *Pope.*

2. To come out, or have an issue; to terminate; to have consequences; — followed by *in*; as, this measure will result in good or in evil.

3. To proceed, spring, or rise, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, consultation, thought, or endeavor.

Pleasure and peace do naturally result from a holy and good life. *Tillotson.*

Resulting trust (*Law*), a trust raised by implication for

the benefit of a party granting an estate. The phrase is also applied to a trust raised by implication for the benefit of a party who advances the purchase money of an estate, etc. *Bouvier.* — **Resulting use** (*Law*), a use which, being limited by the deed, expires or can not vest, and thence returns to him who raised it. *Bouvier.*

Syn.—To proceed; spring; rise; arise; ensue; terminate.

Re-sult' (rē-sūlt'), *n.* 1. A flying back; resiliency. [*Obs.*]

Sound is produced between the string and the air by the return or the result of the string. *Bacon.*

2. That which results; the conclusion or end to which any course or condition of things leads, or which is obtained by any process or operation; consequence or effect; as, the result of a course of action; the result of a mathematical operation.

If our proposals once again were heard, We should compel them to a quick result. *Milton.*

3. The decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; a resolve; a decree.

Then of their session ended they bid cry With trumpet's regal sound the great result. *Milton.*

Syn.—Effect; consequence; conclusion; inference; issue; event. See **ERROR**.

Re-sult'ance (-ans), *n.* The act of resulting; that which results; a result.

Re-sult'ant (-ant), *a.* [*L.* *resultans*, *p. pr.* of *cf. F.* *resultant*.] Resulting or issuing from a combination; existing or following as a result or consequence.

Resultant force or motion (*Mech.*), a force which is the result of two or more forces acting conjointly, or a motion which is the result of two or more motions combined. See **COMPOSITION OF FORCES**, under **COMPOSITION**.

Re-sult'ant, *n.* That which results. Specifically: (a) (*Mech.*) A resultant force or motion. (b) (*Math.*) An eliminant.

The resultant of a homogeneous general functions of *n* variables is that function of their coefficients which, equal to zero, expresses in the simplest terms the condition of the possibility of their existence. *Sylvester.*

Re-sult'ate (-āt), *n.* [*L.* *resultatus*, *p. p.*] A result. [*Obs.*] "The resultate of their counsel." *Bacon.*

Re-sult'ful (-fūl), *a.* Having results or effects.

Re-sult'ive (-iv), *a.* Resultant. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Re-sult'less, *a.* Being without result; as, resultless investigations.

Re-sum'a-ble (rē-sūm'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or admitting of, being resumed.

|| **Re'sum'mé'** (rē-sūm'mē'), *n.* [*F.* See **RESUME**.] A summing up; a condensed statement; an abridgment or brief recapitulation.

The excellent little résumé thereof in Dr. Landborough's book. *C. Kinsley.*

Re-sum'e (rē-sūm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **RESUMED** (-sūmd'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RESUMING**.] [*L.* *resumere*, *resumptum*; *pref. re-* + *sumere* to take; *cf. F.* *résumer*. See **ASSUME**, **REDUCE**.] 1. To take back.

The sun, like this, from which our sight we have, Gazed on too long, resumes the light he gave. *Denham.*

Perhaps God will resume the blessing he has bestowed ere he attains the age of manhood. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To enter upon, or take up again.

Reason resumed her place, and Passion fled. *Dryden.*

3. To begin again; to recommence, as something which has been interrupted; as, to resume an argument or discourse.

Re-sum'mon (rē-sūm'mūn), *v. t.* To summon again.

Re-sum'mons (-mūnz), *n.* A second summons.

Re-sump-tion (rē-sūm'p-sh'n), *n.* [*Cf. F.* *resumption*, *L.* *resumptio* restoration, recovery, *fr. resumere*. See **RESUME**.] 1. The act of resuming; as, the resumption of a grant, of delegated powers, of an argument, of specie payments, etc.

2. (*Eng. Law*) The taking again into the king's hands of such lands or tenements as he had granted to any man on false suggestions or other error.

Re-sump'tive (-tīv), *a.* [*Cf. L.* *resumptivus* restorative.] Taking back; resuming, or tending toward resumption; as, resumptive measures.

Re-sūp'inate (rē-sūp'in-āt), *a.* [*L.* *resupinatus*, *p. p.* of *resupinare* to bend back. See **RESURINE**.] Inverted in position; appearing to be upside down or reversed, as the flowers of the orchids and the leaves of some plants.

Re-sūp'inate'd (-nē-tēd), *a.* Resupinate.

Re-sūp'ina-tion (-nē-sh'n), *n.* The state of lying on the back; the state of being resupinate, or reversed.

Our Vitruvius calleth this affection in the eye a resumption of the figure. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Re-sūp'ine (rē-sūp'in'), *a.* [*L.* *resupinus*; *pref. re-* + *supinare* bent backward, supine.] Lying on the back; supine; hence, careless. *Sir K. Digby.*

He spake, and, downward awayed, fell resupine, With his huge neck alant. *Cowper.*

Re-sūp'ply (rē-sūp'plī'), *v. t.* To supply again.

Re-sur-gence (rē-sūr'jens), *n.* The act of rising again; resurrection.

Re-sur-gent (-jent), *a.* [*L.* *resurgens*, *entis*, *p. pr.* of *resurgere*. See **RESURRECTION**.] Rising again, as from the dead. *Coleridge.*

Re-sur'gent, *n.* One who rises again, as from the dead. [*R.*] *Sydney Smith.*

Re-sur'rect' (rē-sūr-rēkt'), *v. t.* [*See RESURRECTION*.] 1. To take from the grave; to disinter. [*Slang*]

2. To reanimate; to restore to life; to bring to view (that which was forgotten or lost). [*Slang*]

Re-sur-rection (rē-sūr-rēk-sh'n), *n.* [*F.* *résurrection*, *L.* *resurrectio*, *fr. resurgere*, *resurrectum*, to rise again; *pref. re-* + *urgere* to rise. See **SOURCE**.] 1. A rising again; the resumption of vigor.

2. Especially, the rising again from the dead; the resumption of life by the dead; as, the resurrection of

Jesus Christ; the general resurrection of all the dead at the Day of Judgment.

Not after resurrection shall he stay Longer on earth. *Milton.*

3. State of being risen from the dead; future state.

In the resurrection they neither marry nor are given in marriage. *Matt. xxi. 30.*

4. The cause or exemplar of a rising from the dead.

I am the resurrection, and the life. *John xi. 25.*

Cross of the resurrection, a slender cross with a pennant floating from the junction of the bars. — **Resurrection plant** (*Bot.*), a name given to several species of *Scapiniella* (as *S. convoluta* and *S. lepidophylla*), flowerless plants which, when dry, close up so as to resemble a bird's nest, but revive and expand again when moistened. The name is sometimes also given to the rose of Jericho. See under **ROSE**.

Res'ur-rec-tion-ist (rē-sūr-rēkt'ish'n-ist), *n.* One who steals bodies from the grave, as for dissection. [*Slang*]

Res'ur-rec-tion-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To raise from the dead. [*R.*] *Southey.*

Res'ur-vey' (rē-sūr-vē'), *v. t.* To survey again or anew; to review.

Re-sur-vey (rē-sūr-vē'), *n.* A second or new survey.

Re-sus-ci-ta-ble (rē-sūs'it-tā-b'l), *a.* Capable of resuscitation; as, resuscitable plants. *Boyle.*

Re-sus-ci-tant (-tant), *n.* One who, or that which, resuscitates. Also used adjectively.

Re-sus-ci-tate (-tāt), *a.* [*L.* *resuscitatus*, *p. p.* of *resuscitare*; *pref. re-* + *suscitare* to raise, rouse. See **SUSCITE**.] Restored to life. [*R.*] *Bp. Gardiner.*

Re-sus-ci-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **RESUSCITATED** (-tāt'ed), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RESUSCITATING**.] To revive; to revive; especially, to recover or restore from apparent death; as, to resuscitate a drowned person; to resuscitate withered plants.

Re-sus-ci-tate, *v. i.* To come to life again; to revive.

These projects, however often slain, always resuscitate. *J. S. Mill.*

Re-sus-ci-tation (-tāt'ish'n), *n.* [*L.* *resuscitatio*.] The act of resuscitating, or state of being resuscitated.

The subject of resuscitation by his sorceries. *Sir W. Scott.*

Re-sus-ci-tative (-tāt'iv), *a.* Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying.

Re-sus-ci-tator (-tāt'ēr), *n.* [*L.*] One who, or that which, resuscitates.

Ret' (rēt'), *v. t.* See **ARET**. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ret', *v. t.* [*Akin to ret.*] To prepare for use, as flax, by separating the fibers from the woody part by a process of soaking, macerating, and other treatment. *Urr.*

Ret'a-ble (rē-tā-b'l), *n.* (*Eccles.*) A shelf behind the altar, for display of lights, vases of flowers, etc.

Ret'ail (rēt'ail), *n.* [*F.* *retail* piece cut off, shred, paring, or *OF.* *retail*, from *retailer*. See **RETAIL**, *n.*] The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels; — opposed to *wholesale*; sometimes, the sale of commodities at second hand.

Ret'ail, *a.* Done at retail; engaged in retailing commodities; as a retail trader; a retail grocer.

Ret'ail' (rēt'ail'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **RETAILED** (-tāid'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RETAILING**.] [*Cf. F.* *retailer* to cut again; *pref. re-* + *tailer* to cut. See **RETAIL**, *n.*, **TAILOR**, and cf. **DETAIL**.] 1. To sell in small quantities, as by the single yard, pound, gallon, etc.; to sell directly to the consumer; as, to retail cloth or groceries.

2. To sell at second hand. [*Obs.* or *R.*] *Pope.*

3. To distribute in small portions or at second hand; to tell again or to many (what has been told or done); to report; as, to retail slander. "To whom I will retail my conquest won." *Shak.*

He is wit's peddler, and retails his wares At wakes and wasails. *Shak.*

Ret'ail'er (rēt'ail'ēr), commonly **rēt'ail'ēr** (*U. S.*; 277), *n.* One who retails anything; as, a retailer of merchandise; a retailer of gossip.

Ret'ail'ment (rēt'ail'ment), *n.* The act of retailing.

Ret'ain' (rēt'ain'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **RETAINED** (-tāind'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RETAINING**.] [*F.* *retenir*, *L.* *retinere*; *pref. re-* + *tenere* to hold, keep. See **TEN-ABLE**, and of **REIN** of a bridle, **RETENTION**, **RETINUE**.] 1. To continue to hold; to keep in possession; not to lose, part with, or dismiss; to restrain from departure, escape, or the like. "Thy shape invisible retain." *Shak.*

Be obedient, and retain *Milton.*

Unalterably firm his love entire. *Blackstone.*

An executor may retain a debt due to him from the testator.

2. To keep in pay; to employ by a preliminary fee paid; to hire; to engage; as, to retain a counselor.

A Benedictine convent has now retained the most learned father of their order to write in its defense. *Addison.*

3. To restrain; to prevent. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Temple.*

Retain'ing wall (*Arch. & Engin.*), a wall built to keep any movable backing, or a bank of sand or earth, in its place; — called also *retain wall*.

Syn.—To keep; hold; restrain. See **KEEP**.

Re-tain', *v. i.* 1. To belong; to pertain. [*Obs.*]

A somewhat languid relish, retaining to bitterness. *Doyle.*

2. To keep; to continue; to remain. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Re-tain'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being retained.

Re-tain'al (-al), *n.* The act of retaining; retention.

Re-tain'er (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, retains.

2. One who is retained or kept in service; an attendant; an adherent; a hanger-on.

3. Hence, a servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery. *Conell.*

4. (*Law*) (a) The act of a client by which he engages a lawyer or counselor to manage his cause. (b) The act of withholding what one has in his hands by virtue of some right. (c) A fee

by the opposing party in the case; — called also *retaining fee*. *Bouvier. Blackstone.*

5. The act of keeping dependents, or the state of being in dependence. *Bacon.*

Re-tain-ment (rē-tān'ment), *n.* The act of retaining; retention. *Dr. H. More.*

Re-take' (rē-tāk'), *v. t.* 1. To take or receive again. 2. To take from a captor; to recapture; as, to *re-take* a ship or prisoners.

Re-taker (rē-tāk'ər), *n.* One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor. *Kent.*

Re-tal-i-ate (rē-tāl'i-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETALIATED (-ē'tād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETALIATING.] [*L. retaliatus, p. p. of retaliare to retaliate; pref. re- + a word akin to talio talion, retaliation. Cf. TALION.*] To return the like for; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind; to return evil for (evil). [Now seldom used except in a bad sense.]

One ambassador sent word to the duke's son that his visit should be *retaliated*. *Sir T. Herbert.*
It is unlucky to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon forgotten that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors. *Swift.*

Re-tal-i-ate, v. t. To return like for like; specifically, to return evil for evil; as, to *retaliate* upon an enemy.

Re-tal-i-a-tion (rē-tāl'i-ā'shūn), *n.* The act of retaliating, or of returning like for like; retribution; now, specifically, the return of evil for evil; *e. g.*, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.

God . . . takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full retaliation. *Calamy.*

Syn. — Requit; reprisal; retribution; punishment.

Re-tal-i-a-tive (-ā-tīv), *a.* Same as RETALIATORY.

Re-tal-i-a-to-ry (-tā-rī), *a.* Tending to, or involving, retaliation; retaliative; as, *retaliatory measures*.

Re-tard' (rē-tārd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETARDING.] [*L. retardare, retardatum; pref. re- + tardare to make slow, to delay, fr. tardus slow; cf. F. retarder. See TARDY.*] 1. To keep delaying; to continue to hinder; to prevent from progress; to render more slow in progress; to impede; to hinder; as, to *retard* the march of an army; to *retard* the motion of a ship; — opposed to *accelerate*.

2. To put off; to postpone; as, to *retard* the attacks of old age; to *retard* a rupture between nations.

Syn. — To impede; hinder; obstruct; detain; delay; procrastinate; postpone; defer.

Re-tard', v. i. To stay back. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Re-tard', n. Retardation; delay.

Retard, or Age, of the tide, the interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates and the appearance of the tide itself. It is found, in general, that any particular tide is not principally due to the moon's transit immediately preceding, but to a transit which has occurred some time before, and which is said to correspond to it. The *retard of the tide* is thus distinguished from the *lunital interval*. See under RETARDATION. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Retar-da-tion (rē-tār-dā'shūn; 277), *n.* [*L. retardatio; cf. F. retardation.*] 1. The act of retarding; hindrance; the act of delaying; as, the *retardation* of the motion of a ship; — opposed to *acceleration*.

The *retardations* of our fluent motion. *De Quincey.*

2. That which retards; an obstacle; an obstruction. *Hills, sloughs, and other terrestrial retardations.* *Sir W. Scott.*

3. (*Mus.*) The keeping back of an approaching consonant chord by prolonging one or more tones of a previous chord into the intermediate chord which follows; — differing from *suspension* by resolving upwards instead of downwards.

4. The extent to which anything is retarded; the amount of retarding or delay.

Retardation of the tide. (a) The lunital interval, or the hour angle of the moon at the time of high tide at any port; the interval between the transit of the moon and the time of high tide next following. (b) The age of the tide; the retard of the tide. See under RETARD, *n.*

Re-tard-a-tive (rē-tārd-ā-tīv), *a.* [*Cf. F. retardatif.*] Tending, or serving, to retard.

Re-tard'er (-ār), *n.* One who, or that which, retards.

Re-tard'ment (-ment), *n.* [*Cf. F. retardement.*] The act of retarding; retardation. *Cowley.*

Retch (rēch, rēch, 277), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETCHED (-ēcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETCHING.] [*AS. rēcan to clear the throat, hawk, fr. hracan throat; akin to G. rachen, and perhaps to E. rack neck.*] To make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting. [Written also *reach*.]

Beloved Julia, hear me still beseeching:
(Here he grew inarticulate with retching.) *Byron.*

Retch, v. t. & i. [*See RECK.*] To care for; to heed; to rock. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Retchless, a. Careless; reckless. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Retch/less-ly, adv. — **Retch/less-ness, n.** [*Obs.*]

Re-tic (rē-tic), *n.* [*L. a net.*] (*Anat.*) A net or network; a plexus; particularly, a network of blood vessels or nerves, or a plex resembling a network.

Re-tic/ous (rē-tic'ūs), *a.* [*L. rete a net.*] Resembling network; retiform.

Re-tic/um (-tēk'ahūn), *n.* [*L. retegere, relectum, to uncover; pref. re- + tegere to cover.*] Act of disclosing or uncovering something concealed. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Re-tell' (rē-tēl'), *v. t.* To tell again.

Ret'ene (rē'tēn), *n.* [*Gr. pētrōn pine resin.*] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline hydrocarbon, polymeric with benzene. It is extracted from pine tar, and is also found in certain fossil resins.

Re-tent' (rē-tēnt'), *n.* [*L. retentum, fr. retentus, p. p. See RETAIN.*] That which is retained. *Hickok.*

Re-tent'ion (rē-tēnt'shūn), *n.* [*L. retentio; cf. F. rétention. See RETAIN.*] 1. The act of retaining, or the state of being retained.

2. The power of retaining; retentiveness.

No woman's heart
So big, to hold so much; they lack retention. *Shak.*

3. That which contains something, as a tablet; a means of preserving impressions. [*E.*] *Shak.*

4. The act of withholding; restraint; reserve. *Shak.*

5. Place of custody or confinement.

6. (*Law*) The right of withholding a debt, or of retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming the right be duly paid; a lien. *Erskine. Craig.*

Retention cyst (*Med.*), a cyst produced by obstruction of a duct leading from a secreting organ and the consequent retention of the natural secretion.

Re-tent'ive (rē-tēnt'iv), *a.* [*Cf. F. rétentif.*] Having power to retain; as, a *retentive* memory.

Not airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shak.*

Re-tent'ive, n. That which retains or confines; a restraint. [*E.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Re-tent'ive-ly, adv. In a retentive manner.

Re-tent'ive-ness, n. The quality of being retentive.

Re-tent'iv-ity (rē-tēnt'iv-ī-tē), *n.* The power of retaining; retentive force; as, the *retentivity* of a magnet.

Re-tent'or (-tōr), *n.* [*L. a retainer.*] (*Zool.*) A muscle which serves to retain an organ or part in place, esp. when retracted. See *ILLUSTR.* OF PHYLACTOLEMATA.

Re-te-pore (rē-tē-pōr), *n.* [*L. rete a net + porus*]

(*Zool.*) Any one of several species of bryozoans of the genus *Retepora*. They form delicate calcareous corals, usually composed of thin fenestrated fronds.

Re-ter' (rē-tēks'), *v. t.* [*L. reterere, lit., to unweave; pref. re- + terere to weave.*] To annul, as orders. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hackel.*

Re-ter'ure (rē-tēks'tūr; 135), *n.* The act of weaving or forming again. *Cartley.*

Re-thor' (rē-thōr'), *n.* [*Cf. F. rhéteur. See RHETOR.*] A rhetorician; a careful writer. [*Obs.*]

If a *rethor* could fair erudite. *Chaucer.*

Re-tho-ryke (-ē-yk), *n.* Rhetoric. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-ti-a-ry (rē-ti-ā-rī), *n.* [*L. fr. rete a net.*] (*Rom. Antig.*) A gladiator armed with a net for entangling his adversary and a trident for despatching him.

Re-ti-a-ry (rē-ti-ā-rī), *n.* (See RETIARIUS.) 1. (*Zool.*) Any spider which spins webs to catch its prey.

2. A retiarium.

Re-ti-a-ry, a. [*Cf. LL. retiarius.*] 1. Netlike.

This work is in *retinary*, or hanging textures. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Constructing or using a web, or net, to catch prey; — said of certain spiders.

3. Armed with a net; hence, skillful to entangle.

Scholastic *retinary* versatility of logic. *Coleridge.*

Re-ti-cence (rē-ti-sens), *n.* [*L. reticentia; cf. F. réticence.*] 1. The quality or state of being reticent, or keeping silence; the state of holding one's tongue; refraining to speak of that which is suggested; uncommunicativeness.

Such fine reserve and noble reticence. *Tennyson.*

2. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a person really speaks of a thing while he makes a show as if he would say nothing on the subject.

Re-ti-cen-cy (-sen-sē), *n.* Reticence.

Re-ti-cen-t (-sent), *a.* [*L. reticens, p. pr. of reticere* to keep silence; *re- + tacere* to be silent. See TACIT.] Inclined to keep silent; reserved; uncommunicative.

Re-ti-cle (-k'l), *n.* [*See RETICULE.*] 1. A small net.

2. A reticula. See RETICULE, 2. [*E.*]

Re-ti-cu-lar (rē-tik'ū-lār), *a.* [*Cf. F. réticulaire.*]

1. Having the form of a net, or of network; formed with interstices; retiform; as, *reticular cartilage*; a *reticular* leaf.

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to a reticulum.

Re-ti-cu-lar-i-a (-lār-i-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. See RETICULAR.*] (*Zool.*) An extensive division of rhizopods in which the pseudopodia are more or less slender and coalesce at certain points, forming irregular meshes. It includes the shelled Foraminifera, together with some groups which lack a true shell.

Re-ti-cu-lar-i-an (-an), *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the

Reticularia. *a* Polytomella stripillata, with Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Lapena, with three Chambers. Much enlarged.

Re-ti-cu-lar-ly, adv. In a reticular manner.

Re-ti-cu-late (rē-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*L. reticulatus. See RETICULE.*]

1. Resembling network; having the form or appearance of a net; netted; as, a *reticulated* structure.

2. Having veins, fibers, or lines crossing like the threads or fibers of a network; as, a *reticulate* leaf; a *reticulated* surface; a *reticulated* wing of an insect.

Reticulated glass, ornamental ware made from glass in which one set of white or colored lines seems to meet and interlace with another set in a different plane. — *Reticulated micrometer*, a micrometer for an optical instrument, consisting of a reticule in the focus of an eyepiece.

Reticulated work (*Masonry*), work constructed with diamond-shaped stones, or square stones placed diagonally.

Re-ti-cu-la-tion (-lāt'shūn), *n.* The quality or state of being reticulated, or netlike; that which is reticulated; network; an organization resembling a net.

The particular net you occupy in the great reticulation. *Carlyle.*

Re-ti-cu-lar-ly, adv. In a reticular manner.

Re-ti-cu-lar-ly, n. [*L. reticulatus. See RETICULE.*]

1. Resembling network; having the form or appearance of a net; netted; as, a *reticulated* structure.

2. Having veins, fibers, or lines crossing like the threads or fibers of a network; as, a *reticulate* leaf; a *reticulated* surface; a *reticulated* wing of an insect.

Reticulated glass, ornamental ware made from glass in which one set of white or colored lines seems to meet and interlace with another set in a different plane. — *Reticulated micrometer*, a micrometer for an optical instrument, consisting of a reticule in the focus of an eyepiece.

Reticulated work (*Masonry*), work constructed with diamond-shaped stones, or square stones placed diagonally.

Re-ti-cu-la-tion (-lāt'shūn), *n.* The quality or state of being reticulated, or netlike; that which is reticulated; network; an organization resembling a net.

The particular net you occupy in the great reticulation. *Carlyle.*

Ret'i-cule (rē-tik'ū-lū), *n.* [*F. réticule, L. reticulum, dim. of rete a net. Cf. RETINA, RETICULA.*] 1. A little bag, originally of network; a woman's workbag, or a little bag to be carried in the hand. *De Quincey.*

2. A system of wires or lines in the focus of a telescope or other instrument; a reticle.

Re-ti-cu-lō-sa (rē-tik'ū-lō-sā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] (*Zool.*) Same as RETICULARIA.

Re-ti-cu-lō-se (rē-tik'ū-lō-sē), *a.* Forming a network; characterized by a reticulated structure.

Reti-cu-lō-sus (rē-tik'ū-lō-sūs), *a.* Forming a network; characterized by a reticulated structure.

Reti-cu-lō-sus (rē-tik'ū-lō-sūs), *a.* Forming a network; characterized by a reticulated structure.

Re-ti-cu-lum (-lūm), *n.; pl. RETICULA (-lā). [*L. dim. of rete a net.*] (*Anat.*) (a) The second stomach of ruminants, in which folds of the mucous membrane form hexagonal cells; — also called the *honeycomb stomach*.*

(b) The neuroglia.

Ret'i-form (rē-ti-fōrm), *a.* [*L. rete a net + form; cf. F. réticulé.*] Composed of crossing lines and interstices; reticular; netlike; as, the *retiform* coat of the eye.

Ret'i-na (rē-ti-nā), *n.* [*NL. from L. rete a net. Cf. RETICULA.*] (*Anat.*) The delicate membrane by which the back part of the globe of the eye is lined, and in which the fibers of the optic nerve terminate. See *Eye*.

The fibers of the optic nerve and the retinal blood vessels spread out upon the front surface of the retina, while the sensory layer (called *Jacob's membrane*), containing the rods and cones, is on the back side, next the choroid coat.

Ret'i-na-cu-lum (-nāk'ū-lūm), *n.; pl. RETINACULA (-lā). [*L. a holdfast, a band. See RETAIN.*] 1. (*Anat.*) (a) A connecting band; a frenum; as, the *retinacula* of the iliocecal and ileocolic valves. (b) One of the annular ligaments which hold the tendons close to the bones at the larger joints, as at the wrist and ankle.*

2. (*Zool.*) One of the retractor muscles of the proboscis of certain worms.

3. (*Bot.*) A small gland or process to which bodies are attached; as, the glandular *retinacula* to which the polinia of orchids are attached, or the hooks which support the seeds in many acaulescent plants.

Ret'i-nal (rē-ti-nāl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the retina.

Retinal purple (*Physiol. Chem.*), the visual purple.

Re-tin-a-lite (rē-tin-ā-lit), *n.* [*Gr. pētrōn resin + lite.*] (*Min.*) A translucent variety of serpentine, of a honey yellow or greenish yellow color, having a waxy resinlike luster.

Ret'in-as-phal't (rē-tin-ās-fāl't or -ās-fāl't), *n.* [*Gr. Ret'in-as-phal'tum* (rē-tin-ās-fāl'tūm), *fr. pētrōn resin + asphal'tos asphalt.*] (*Min.*) Bitumen.

Ret'i-nerv'd (rē-ti-nērv'd), *a.* [*L. rete a net + E. nerve.*] (*Bot.*) Having reticulated veins.

Ret'i-neum (rē-ti-nēum), *n.; pl. RETINAE (-ā). [*NL. See RETINA.*] (*Zool.*) That part of the eye of an invertebrate which corresponds in function with the retina of a vertebrate.*

Re-tin'io (rē-tin'īō), *a.* [*Gr. pētrōn resin.*] (*Min. Chem.*) Of or pertaining to resin; derived from resin; specifically, designating an acid found in certain fossil resins and hydrocarbons.

Ret'i-nite (rē-ti-nīt), *n.* [*Gr. pētrōn resin; cf. F. rétinite.*] (*Min.*) An inflammable mineral resin, usually of a yellowish brown color, found in roundish masses, sometimes with coal.

Ret'i-nit'is (rē-ti-nīt'is), *n.* [*NL. fr. NL. & E. retina + itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the retina.

Ret'i-noid (rē-ti-nōid), *a.* [*Gr. pētrōn resin + oid.*] Resinlike, or resiniform; resembling a resin without being such.

Ret'i-nol (-nōl), *n.* [*Gr. pētrōn resin + L. oleum oil.*] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon oil obtained by the distillation of resin, — used in printers' ink.

Ret'i-noph-o-ra (-nōf'ē-rā), *n.; pl. RETINOPHORAE (-rē). [*NL. fr. NL. & E. retina + Gr. phōrō to bear.*] (*Zool.*) One of a group of two to four united cells which occupy the axial part of the ocelli, or ommatidia, of the eyes of invertebrates, and contain the terminal nerve fibrillae. See *ILLUSTR.* UNDER OMMATIDIUM.*

Ret'i-noph-o-ral (-rāl), *a.* (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to retinophores.

Ret'i-nos-co-py (-nōs'kō-pē), *n.* [*Retina + -scopy.*] (*Physiol.*) The study of the retina of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope.

Ret'i-nus (rē-ti-nūs; 277), *n.* [*OE. reteneus, OF. reteneus, fr. retentis to retain, engage, hire. See RETAIN.*] The body of retainers who follow a prince or other distinguished person; a train of attendants; a suite.

Others of your insolent retinue. *Shak.*

What followers, what retinue canst thou gain? *Milton.*

To have at one's retinue, to keep or employ as a retainer; to retain. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-tin'u-la (rē-tin'ū-lā), *n.; pl. RETINULAE (-lā). [*NL. dim. of NL. & E. retina.*] (*Zool.*) One of the group of pigmented cells which surround the retinophora of invertebrates. See *ILLUSTR.* UNDER OMMATIDIUM.*

Re-tin'u-late (-lāt), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having, or characterized by, retinulae.

Ret'i-ped (rē-ti-pēd), *n.* [*L. rete a net + pes, pedis, a foot; cf. F. rétipède.*] (*Zool.*) A bird having small polygonal scales covering the tarsus.

Re-ti-r'a-cy (rē-ti-r-ā-sē), *n.* Retirement; — mostly used in a jocular or burlesque way. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

What one of our great men used to call dignified *retiracy*. *C. A. Bristol.*

Ret'i-rade' (rē-ti-rād'), *n.* [*F. cf. Sp. retirada retreat. See RETIRE.*] (*Fort.*) A kind of retrenchment, as in the body of a bastion, which may be disputed inch by inch after the defenses are dismantled. It usually consists of two faces which make a reentering angle.

Re-tir' (rē-tir'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETIRED (-tīrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETIRING.] [*F. retirer; pref. re- +*

Retire to draw. See **TIRADE**.] 1. To withdraw; to take away; — sometimes used reflexively.

He ... retired himself, his wife, and children into a forest.

As when the sun is present all the year.

And never doth retire his golden ray. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To withdraw from circulation, or from the market; to take up and pay; as, to retire bonds; to retire a note.

3. To cause to retire; specifically, to designate as no longer qualified for active service; to place on the retired list; as, to retire a military or naval officer.

Re-tire' (rē-tīr'), v. t. 1. To go back or return; to draw back or away; to keep aloof; to withdraw or retreat, as from observation; to go into privacy; as, to retire to his home; to retire from the world, or from notice.

To Una back he cast him to retire. *Spenser.*

The mild contrasts herself, and shrinketh in.

And to herself she gladly doth retire. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To retreat from action or danger; to withdraw for safety or pleasure; as, to retire from battle.

Set ye Uriah in the forefront of the hottest battle, and retire ye from him, that he may be smitten, and die. *2 Sam. xi. 15.*

3. To withdraw from a public station, or from business; as, having made a large fortune, he retired.

And from Britannia's public posts retire. *Addison.*

4. To recede; to fall or bend back; as, the shore of the sea retires in bays and gulfs.

5. To go to bed; as, he usually retires early.

Syn. — To withdraw; leave; depart; recede; recede; retreat; retrocede.

Re-tire', n. 1. The act of retiring, or the state of being retired; also, a place to which one retires. [*Obs.*]

The battle and the retire of the English succors. *Bacon.*

2. (Mil.) A call sounded on a bugle, announcing to skirmishers that they are to retire, or fall back.

Re-tired' (rē-tīrd'), a. 1. Private; secluded; quiet; as, a retired life; a person of retired habits.

A retired part of the peninsula. *Hawthorne.*

2. Withdrawn from active duty or business; as, a retired officer; a retired physician.

Retired flank (Port.), a flank bent inward toward the rear of the work. — **Retired list** (Mil. & Naval), a list of officers, who, by reason of advanced age or other disability, are relieved from active service, but still receive a specified amount of pay from the government.

— **Re-tired'ly**, adv. — **Re-tired'ness**, n.

Re-tire'ment (rē-tīr'mēt), n. [*Of F. retirement.*] 1. The act of retiring, or the state of being retired; withdrawal; seclusion; as, the retirement of an officer.

O, blest Retirement, friend of life's decline. *Goldsmith.*

Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books. *Thomson.*

2. A place of seclusion or privacy; a place to which one withdraws or retreats; a private abode. [*Archaic.*]

This coast full of princely retirements for the sumptuousness of their buildings and nobleness of the plantations. *Evelyn.*

Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus. *Addison.*

Syn. — Solitude; withdrawal; departure; retreat; seclusion; privacy. See **SOLITUDE**.

Re-tir'er (rē-tīr'ēr), n. One who retires.

Re-tir'ing, a. 1. Reserved; shy; not forward or obtrusive; as, retiring modesty; retiring manners.

2. Of or pertaining to retirement; causing retirement; suited to, or belonging to, retirement.

Retiring board (Mil.), a board of officers who consider and report upon the alleged incapacity of an officer for active service. — **Retiring pension**, a pension granted to a public officer on his retirement from office or service.

Ret'i-stone (rēt'i-stēn), n. (Chem.) A white crystalline hydrocarbon produced indirectly from retene.

Ret'i-tel'is (rēt'i-tēl'is), n. pl. [*N.L. fr. rete a net + tela a web.*] (Zool.) A group of spiders which spin irregular webs; — called also **Reteliar'is**.

Re-told' (rē-tōld'), imp. & p. p. of **RETELL**.

Re-tor'al-ion (rē-tōr'āl-iōn), n. Same as **RETORTION**.

Re-tort' (rē-tōrt'), v. t. [*imp. & p. p. RETORTED; p. pr. & vb. n. RETORTING.*] [*L. retortus, p. p. of retorque; pref. re- + torquere to turn, twist.* See **TORSION**, and of **RETORT**, n., 2.] 1. To bend or curve back; as, a retorted line.

With retorted head, pruned themselves as they floated.

2. To throw back; to reverberate; to reflect.

As when his virtues, shining upon others.

Heat them and they retort that heat again

To the first giver. *Shak.*

3. To return, as an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility; as, to retort the charge of vanity.

And with retorted scorn his back he turned. *Milton.*

Re-tort', v. t. To return an argument or a charge; to make a severe reply.

Re-tort', n. [*See RETORT, v. t.*] 1. The return of, or reply to, an argument, charge, censure, incivility, taunt, or witticism; a quick and witty or severe response.

This is called the retort courteous. *Shak.*

2. [*F. retorte (cf. Sp. retorta), fr. L. retortus, p. p. of retorque.* So named from its bent shape. See **RETORT, v. t.] (Chem. & the Arts) A vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat. It is made of different forms and materials for different uses, as a bulb of glass with a curved neck to enter a receiver for general chemical operations, or a cylinder or semicylinder of cast iron for the manufacture of gas in gas works.**

Retort.  **Tubulated Retort**. 

Tubulated retort (Chem.), a retort having a tubulure for

the introduction or removal of the substances which are to be acted upon.

Syn. — Repartee; answer. — **RETORT, REPARTEE**. A retort is a short and pointed reply, turning back on an assailant the arguments, censure, or derision he had thrown out. A repartee is usually a good-natured return to some witty or sportive remark.

Re-tort'er (rē-tōrt'ēr), n. One who retorts.

Re-tort-ion (rē-tōrt'īōn), n. [*Of F. retortion.* See **RETORT, v. t.] 1. Act of retorting or throwing back; reflection or turning back. [*Written also retortion.*]**

It was, however, necessary to possess some single term expressive of this intellectual retortion. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. (Law) Retaliation.

Re-tort'ive (rē-tōrt'iv), a. Containing retort.

Re-toss' (rē-tōs'), v. t. To toss back or again.

Re-touch' (rē-tūch'), v. t. [*Pref. re- + touch; cf. F. retoucher.*] 1. To touch again, or rework, in order to improve; to revise; as, to retouch a picture or an essay.

2. (Photog.) To correct or change, as a negative, by handwork.

Re-touch', n. (Fine Arts) A partial reworking, as of a painting, a sculptor's clay model, or the like.

Re-touch'er (rē-tūch'ēr), n. One who retouches.

Re-trace' (rē-trās'), v. t. [*Pref. re- + trace; cf. F. retracer.* Cf. **RETRACT.**] 1. To trace back, as a line.

Then if the line of Turnus you retrace.

He springs from Inachus of Argive race. *Dryden.*

2. To go back, in or over (a previous course); to go over again in a reverse direction; as, to retrace one's steps; to retrace one's proceedings.

3. To trace over again, or renew the outline of, as a drawing; to draw again.

Re-tract' (rē-trākt'), v. t. [*imp. & p. p. RETRACTED; p. pr. & vb. n. RETRACTING.*] [*F. retracter, L. retrahere, retractum, to handle again, reconsider, retract, fr. retrahere, retractum, to draw back.* See **RETREAT.**]

1. To draw back; to draw up or shorten; as, the cat can retract its claws; to retract a muscle.

2. To withdraw; to recall; to disavow; to recant; to take back; as, to retract an accusation or an assertion.

I would as freely have retracted this charge of idleness as I ever made it. *Bp. Stillington.*

3. To take back, as a grant or favor previously bestowed; to revoke. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — To recall; withdraw; rescind; revoke; unsay; disavow; recant; abjure; disown.

Re-tract', v. t. 1. To draw back; to draw up; as, muscles retract after amputation.

2. To take back what has been said; to withdraw a concession or a declaration.

She will, and she will not; she grants, denies, Consents, retracts, advances, and then flies. *Granville.*

Re-tract', n. (Far.) The pricking of a horse's foot in nailing on a shoe.

Re-tract'a-ble (rē-trākt'ā-b'l), a. [*Of F. retractable.*] Capable of being retracted; retractile.

Re-tract'ate (rē-trākt'āt), v. t. [*L. retractatus, p. p. of retractare.* See **RETRACT.**] To retract; to recant. [*Obs.*]

Re-trac-ta-tion (rē-trākt'ā-tiōn), n. [*Of F. retrac-ta-tion, L. retractio a revision, reconsideration.*] The act of retracting what has been said; recantation.

Re-tract'i-ble (rē-trākt'ī-b'l), a. Retractable.

Re-tract'ile (rē-trākt'ī-l), a. [*Of F. retractile.*] (Physiol.) Capable of retraction; capable of being drawn back or up; as, the claws of a cat are retractile.

Re-trac-tion (rē-trākt'ā-tiōn), n. [*Of F. retractio, L. retractio a drawing back, hesitation.*] 1. The act of retracting, or drawing back; the state of being retracted; as, the retraction of a cat's claws.

2. The act of withdrawing something advanced, stated, claimed, or done; declaration of change of opinion; recantation.

Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath wholly beguiled both church and state of the benefit of all my either retractions or concessions. *Eikon Basilike.*

3. (Physiol.) (a) The act of retracting or shortening; as, the retraction of a severed muscle; the retraction of a sinew. (b) The state or condition of a part when drawn back, or towards the center of the body.

Re-trac-tive (rē-trākt'iv), a. Serving to retract; of the nature of a retraction. — **Re-trac-tive-ly**, adv.

Re-trac't'ive (rē-trākt'iv), n. One who, or that which, retracts. Specifically: (a) In breech-loading firearms, a device for withdrawing a cartridge shell from the barrel. (b) (Surg.) An instrument for holding apart the edges of a wound during amputation. (c) (Surg.) A bandage to protect the soft parts from injury by the saw during amputation. (d) (Anat. & Zool.) A muscle serving to draw in any organ or part. See *Illustr.* under **PHYLACTOLEMATA**.

Re-trait' (rē-trāit'), n. Retreat. [*Obs.*]

Re-trait' (rē-trāit'), n. [*It. ritirato, fr. ritirare to draw back, draw, fr. L. retrahere.* See **RETRACT.**] A portrait; a likeness. [*Obs.*]

Whose fair retreat I in my shield do bear. *Spenser.*

Re-trans-form' (rē-trāns-fōrm'), v. t. To transform anew or back. — **Re-trans-for-ma-tion** (rē-trāns-fōrm'ā-tiōn), n.

Re-trans-late' (rē-trāns-lēt'), v. t. To translate anew; especially, to translate back into the original language.

Re-tras't' (rē-trāst'), n. [*L. (he) has withdrawn.* See **RETRACT.] (O. Eng. Law) The withdrawing, or open renunciation, of a suit in court by the plaintiff, by which he forever lost his right of action.**

Re-tread' (rē-trēd'), v. t. & t. To tread again.

Re-treat' (rē-trēt'), n. [*F. retraite, fr. retraire to withdraw, L. retrahere; pref. re- + trahere to draw.* See **TRACE**, and of **RETRACT, RETRACE.**] 1. The act of retiring or withdrawing one's self, especially from what is dangerous or disagreeable.

In a retreat he outruns any lackey. *Shak.*

2. The place to which anyone retires; a place of privacy or safety; a refuge; an asylum.

He built his son a house of pleasure, and spared no cost to make a delicious retreat. *L'Estrange.*

That pleasing shade they sought, a soft retreat

From sudden April showers, a shelter from the heat. *Dryden.*

3. (Mil. & Naval) (a) The retiring of an army or body of men from the face of an enemy, or from any ground occupied to a greater distance from the enemy, or from an advanced position. (b) The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy for the purpose of avoiding an engagement or escaping after defeat. (c) A signal given in the army or navy, by the beat of a drum or the sounding of trumpet or bugle, at sunset (when the roll is called), or for retiring from action.

Syn. — Retirement; departure; withdrawal; seclusion; solitude; privacy; asylum; shelter; refuge.

Re-treat' (rē-trēt'), v. t. [*imp. & p. p. RETREATED; p. pr. & vb. n. RETREATING.*] To make a retreat; to retire from any position or place; to withdraw; as, the defeated army retreated from the field.

The rapid currents drive

Towards the retreating sea his furious tide. *Milton.*

Re-treat'ful (rē-trēt'fūl), a. Furnishing or serving as a retreat. [*R.*] "Our retreatful flood." *Chapman.*

Re-treat'ment (rē-trēt'mēt), n. The act of retreating; specifically, the Hegira. [*R.*]

Re-trench' (rē-trēch'), v. t. [*imp. & p. p. RETRENCHED (rē-trēch't); p. pr. & vb. n. RETRENCHING.*] [*OF. retrencher, F. trancher; pref. re- + OF. tranchier, F. trancher, to cut.* See **TRENCH.**] 1. To cut off; to pare away.

Thy exuberant parts retrench. *Denham.*

2. To lessen; to abridge; to curtail; as, to retrench superfluities or expenses.

But this thy glory shall be soon retrenched. *Milton.*

3. To confine; to limit; to restrict.

These figures, ought they then to receive a retrenched interpretation? *A. Taylor.*

4. (Fort.) To furnish with a retrenchment; as, to retrench bastions.

Syn. — To lessen; diminish; curtail; abridge.

Re-trench', v. t. To cause or suffer retrenchment, specifically, to cut down living expenses; as, it is more reputable to retrench than to live embarrassed.

Re-trench'ment (rē-trēch'mēt), n. [*Of F. retrenchment.*] 1. The act or process of retrenching; as, the retrenchment of words in a writing.

The retrenchment of any expenses will convince you that I mean to replace your fortune as far as I can. *Walpole.*

2. (Fort.) A work constructed within another, to prolong the defense of the position when the enemy has gained possession of the outer work; or to protect the defenders till they can retreat or obtain terms for a capitulation.

Syn. — Lessening; curtailment; diminution; reduction; abridgment.

Re-trial' (rē-trī'al), n. A second trial, experiment, or test; a second judicial trial, as of an accused person.

Re-tribute (rē-trīb'ūt), v. t. [*L. retribuere, p. p. of retribuere to reimburse; pref. re- + tribuere to bestow, assign, pay.* See **TRIBUTE.**] To pay back; to give in return, as payment, reward, or punishment; to requite; as, to reimburse one for his kindness; to reimburse just punishment to a criminal. [*Obs. or R.*]

Re-trib-u-er (rē-trīb'ū-ēr), n. One who makes retribution.

Re-trib-u-tion (rē-trīb'ū-tiōn), n. [*L. retributio; cf. F. retribution.*] 1. The act of retributing; repayment.

In good offices and due retributions, we may not be pinching and niggardly. *Bp. Hall.*

2. That which is given in repayment or compensation; return suitable to the merits or deserts of, as an action; commonly, condign punishment for evil or wrong.

All who have their reward on earth, . . . Naught seeking but the praise of men, here find Fit retribution, empty as their deeds. *Milton.*

3. Specifically, reward and punishment, as distributed at the general judgment.

It is a strong argument for a state of retribution hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous. *Addison.*

Syn. — Repayment; requital; recompense; payment; retaliation.

Re-trib'u-tive (rē-trīb'ū-tiv), a. [*Of LL. retribuere.*]

Re-trib'u-tory (rē-trīb'ū-tōr-y), a. [*Of LL. retribuere.*] Of or pertaining to retribution; of the nature of retribution; involving retribution or repayment; as, retributive justice, retributory comforts.

Re-triv'e-a-ble (rē-trēv'ā-b'l), a. [*From RETRIEVE.*] That may be retrieved or recovered; admitting of retrieval. — **Re-triv'e-a-ble-ness**, n. — **Re-triv'e-a-ly**, adv.

Re-triv'e-al (rē-trēv'āl), n. The act of retrieving.

Re-triv'er (rē-trēv'ēr), v. t. [*imp. & p. p. RETRIEVED (rē-trēvd'); p. pr. & vb. n. RETRIEVING.*] [*OE. retreoven, OF. retrover to find again, recover (il. retrove he finds again), F. retrouver; pref. re- + OF. trover to find, F. trouver.* See **TAOYER.**] 1. To find again; to recover; to regain; to restore from loss or injury; as, to retrieve one's character; to retrieve independence.

With late repentance now they would retrieve

The bodies they forsook, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

2. To recall; to bring back.

To retrieve them from their cold, trivial conceits. *Berkeley.*

3. To remedy the evil consequences of; to repair, as a loss or damage.

Accept my sorrow, and retrieve my fall. *Prior.*
There is much to be done . . . and much to be retrieved. *Burke.*

Syn.—To recover; regain; recruit; repair; restore.
Re-trieve' (rê-trêv'), v. t. [*Sport.*] To discover and bring in game that has been killed or wounded; as, a dog naturally inclined to retrieve. *Walsh.*

Re-trieve', n. 1. A seeking again; a discovery. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*
2. The recovery of game once sprung; — an old sporting term. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Re-trieve-ment (-ment), n. Retrieval.
Re-trieve-er (-trêv'êr), n. 1. One who retrieves.
2. (*Zool.*) A dog, or a breed of dogs, chiefly employed to retrieve, or to find and recover game birds that have been killed or wounded.



Retriever.

Re-trim' (rê-trîm'), v. t. To trim again.

Re-tri-ment (rê-trî-ment), n. [*L. retrimentum.*] Refuse; drag. [*R.*]

Ret-ro. [*L. retro, adv., backward, back. Cf. Re-.*] A prefix or combining form signifying backward, back; as, *retroact*, to act backward; *retrospect*, a looking back.

Ret-ro-act' (rê-trô-âkt' or rê-trô-), v. i. [*Prof. retro-act.*] To act backward, or in return; to act in opposition; to be retrospective.

Ret-ro-ac-tion (-âk'shûn), n. [*Cf. F. rétroaction.*] 1. Action returned, or action backward.
2. Operation on something past or preceding.
Ret-ro-ac-tive (-âkt'iv), a. [*Cf. F. rétroactif.*] Fitted or designed to retroact; operating by returned action; affecting what is past; retrospective. *Beddoes.*

Retrospective law or statute (*Law*), one which operates to make criminal or punishable, or in any way expressly to affect, acts done prior to the passing of the law.

Ret-ro-act-ive-ly, adv. In a retrospective manner.
Ret-ro-cede (rê-trô-sêd or rê-trô-; 277), v. i. [*Prof. retro- + cede: cf. F. rétroceder.*] To cede or grant back; as, to *retrocede* a territory to a former proprietor.

Ret-ro-cede, v. i. [*L. retrocedere; retro backward, back + cedere to go. See Cede.*] To go back.

Ret-ro-ced-ent (-sêd'ent), a. [*L. retrocedens, p. pr.*] Disposed or likely to retrocede; — said of diseases which go from one part of the body to another, as the gout.

Ret-ro-ces-sion (-sêsh'ûn), n. [*Cf. F. rétrocession.* See *RETROCEDE.*] 1. The act of retroceding.

2. The state of being retroceded, or granted back.
3. (*Med.*) Metastasis of an eruption or a tumor from the surface to the interior of the body.

Ret-ro-choir (-kwîr), n. [*Prof. retro- + choir.*] (*Eccles. Arch.*) Any extension of a church behind the high altar, as a chapel; also, in an apsidal church, all the space beyond the line of the back or eastern face of the altar.

Ret-ro-coop-u-lant (-kôp'û-lant), a. [*See RETROCOVULATION.*] Copulating backward, or from behind.

Ret-ro-coop-u-la-tion (-lâ'shûn), n. [*Prof. retro- + copulation.*] Copulation from behind. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ret-ro-duc-tion (-dûk'shûn), n. [*L. retroducere, re-ductum, to lead or bring back; retro backward + ducere to lead.*] A leading or bringing back.

Ret-ro-flex (-flêks), a. [*Prof. retro- + L. flectere, to bend.*] Reflected; bent or turned abruptly backward.

Ret-ro-flex-ion (-flêk'shûn), n. The act of reflexing; the state of being retroflexed. *Cf. RETROFLEXION.*

Ret-ro-fract (-frâkt'), a. [*Prof. retro- + L. fractus.* See *RETROFRACT.*] p. p. of *frangere* to break. [*Bot.*] Refracted; as, a *retrofract* stem.

Ret-ro-gen-er-a-tive (-jên'êr-â-tiv), a. [*Prof. retro- + generative.*] Begetting young by retrocopulation.

Ret-ro-gra-dation (-grâ-dâ'shûn), n. [*F. rétrogradation or L. retrogradatio. See RETROGRADE.*] 1. The act of retrograding, or moving backward.

2. The state of being retrograde; declining.

Ret-ro-grade (rê-trô-grâd or rê-trô-; 277), a. [*L. retrogradus, from retrogradus, retrogressus, to retrograde; retro back + gradi to step: cf. F. rétrograde. See GRADE.*] 1. (*Astron.*) Apparently moving backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs, that is, from east to west, as a planet. *Hutton.*

And if he be in the west side in that condition, then is he *retrograde*. *Chaucer.*

2. Tending or moving backward; having a backward course; contrary; as, a *retrograde* motion; — opposed to *progressive*. "Progressive and not *retrograde*." *Bacon.*

It is most *retrograde* to our desire. *Shak.*

3. Declining from a better to a worse state; as, a *retrograde* people; *retrograde* ideas, morals, etc. *Bacon.*

Ret-ro-grade, v. i. [*Imp. & p. p. RETROGRADING.* (*-grâ-dêd*); p. pr. & vb. n. *RETROGRADING.*] 1. (*Retrogradare, retrogradi: cf. F. rétrograder.*) 1. To go in a retrograde direction; to move, or appear to move, backward, as a planet.

2. Hence, to decline from a better to a worse condition, as in morals or intelligence.

Ret-ro-gra-ding-ly (rê-trô-grâ-dîng-lî or rê-trô-), adv. By retrograding; so as to retrograde.

Ret-ro-gras- (-grâs), n. [*Cf. L. retrograsus.*] Retrogression. [*R.*] *H. Spencer.*

Ret-ro-gras-sion (-grêsh'ûn), n. [*Cf. F. rétrogression. See RETROGRADE, and cf. DIMENSION.*] 1. The act of retrograding, or going backward; retrogradation. 2. (*Biol.*) Backward development; a passing from a higher to a lower state of organization or structure, as when an animal, approaching maturity, becomes less highly organized than would be expected from its earlier stages or known relationship. Called also *retrograde development*, and *regressive metamorphism*.

Ret-ro-gras-sive (-grâs'îv), a. [*Cf. F. rétrogressif.*] 1. Tending to retrograde; going or moving backward; declining from a better to a worse state.

2. (*Biol.*) Passing from a higher to a lower condition; declining from a more perfect to a less perfect state of organization; regressive.

Ret-ro-gras-sive-ly, adv. In a retrogressive manner.

Ret-ro-min'-gen-cy (-mîn'jên-sî), n. The quality or state of being retromingent. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ret-ro-min'-gent (-jên-t), a. [*Prof. retro- + L. min-gens, p. pr. of mîngere to urinate.*] Organized so as to discharge the urine backward. — (*Zool.*) An animal that discharges its urine backward.

Ret-ro-pul-sive (-pûl'sîv), a. [*Prof. retro- + L. pel-lere, pulsare, to impel.*] Driving back; repelling.

Ret-rose' (rê-trô-sê), a. [*L. retrorsus, retrorsurus; retro back + vertere, versum, to turn. Cf. RETROVERT.*] Bent backward or downward. — **Ret-rose-ly**, adv.

Ret-ro-spect (rê-trô-spêkt or rê-trô-; 277), v. i. [*L. retrospectare; retro back + specere, spectrum, to look. See Srr, and cf. EXTRACT.*] To look backward; hence, to affect or concern what is past.

It may be useful to retrospect to an early period. *A. Hamilton.*
Ret-ro-spect, n. A looking back on things past; view or contemplation of the past. *Cowper.*

We may introduce a song without *retrospect* to the old comedy. *London.*

Ret-ro-spec-tion (-spêk'shûn), n. The act, or the faculty, of looking back on things past.

Ret-ro-spec-tive (-spêk'tiv), a. [*Cf. F. retrospectif.*] 1. Looking backward; contemplating things past; — opposed to *prospective*; as, a *retrospective* view.

The sage, with *retrospective* eye. *Pope.*

2. Having reference to what is past; affecting things past; retroactive; as, a *retrospective* law.

Inflicting death by a *retrospective* enactment. *Macaulay.*

Ret-ro-spec-tive-ly, adv. By way of retrospect.

Ret-ro-vac-u-a-tion (-vâk'û-â'shûn), n. (*Med.*) The inoculation of a cow with human vaccine virus.

Ret-ro-ver-sion (-vêr'shûn), n. [*Cf. F. rétroversion. See RETROVERT.*] A turning or bending backward; also, the state of being turned or bent backward; displacement backwards; as, *retroversion* of the uterus.

Ret-ro-ver-sion in the bending is gradual or curved; in *retroflexion* it is abrupt or angular.

Ret-ro-vert (rê-trô-vêrt or rê-trô-; 277), v. t. [*Imp. & p. p. RETROVERTED; p. pr. & vb. n. RETROVERTING.*] [*Prof. retro- + L. vertere, versum, to turn. Cf. RETROSE.*] To turn back.

Ret-ro-vert-ed, a. In a state of retroversion.

Ret-rude' (rê-trûd'), v. t. [*Imp. & p. p. RETRUDED; p. pr. & vb. n. RETRUDING.*] [*L. retrudere; re- + trudere to thrust.*] To thrust back. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Ret-ruse' (rê-trûs'), a. [*L. retrusus concealed, p. p. of retrudere.*] Abstruse. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Ret-rusion (-trûs'ûn), n. The act of retruding, or the state of being retruded.

In virtue of an endless remoteness or *retusion* of the constituent cause. *Coleridge.*

Ret-try' (rê-trî'), v. t. To try (esp. judicially) a second time; as, to *rettry* a case; to *rettry* an accused person.

Ret-te (rê), v. t. See *ARR.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ret-try (rê-trî-y), n. A place or establishment where flax is retted. See *RET.*

Ret-ting (-tîng), n. 1. The act or process of preparing flax for use by soaking, maceration, and kindred processes; — also called *rotting*. See *RET.*

2. A place where flax is retted; a rettery. *Ure.*

Re-tund' (rê-tûnd'), v. t. [*L. retundere, retumum; pref. re- + tundere to beat.*] To blunt; to turn, as an edge; figuratively, to cause to be obtuse or dull; as, to *retund* confidence. *Ray. Cudworth.*

Re-turn' (rê-tûrn'), v. t. & i. To turn again.

Re-turn' (-tûrnd'), v. i. [*Imp. & p. p. RETURNED (-tûrnd'); p. pr. & vb. n. RETURNING.*] [*OE. returnen, retourneren, F. retourner; pref. re- + tourner to turn. See TURN.*] 1. To turn back; to go or come again to the same place or condition. "Return to your father's house."

On their embattled ranks the waves *return*. *Milton.*

If they *return* out of bondage, it must be into a state of freedom. *Locke.*

Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou *return*. *Gen. iii. 19.*

2. To come back, or begin again, after an interval, regular or irregular; to appear again.

Seasons *return*; but not to me *return*. *Milton.*

3. To speak in answer; to reply; to respond.

He said, and thus the queen of heaven *returned*. *Pope.*

4. To revert; to pass back into possession.

And Jeroboam said in his heart, Now shall the kingdom *return* to the house of David. *1 Kings xli. 26.*

5. To go back in thought, narration, or argument. "But to *return* to my story." *Fielding.*

Re-turn', v. i. 1. To bring, carry, send, or turn, back; as, to *return* a borrowed book, or a hired horse.

Both fled at once, ne ever back *returned* eye. *Spenser.*

2. To repay; as, to *return* borrowed money.

3. To give in requital or recompense; to requite. The Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head. *1 Kings ii. 44.*

4. To give back in reply; as, to *return* an answer; to *return* thanks.

5. To return; to throw back; as, to *return* the lie.

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

6. To report, or bring back, make known.

And all the people answered together, . . . and Moses *returned* the words of the people unto the Lord. *Ex. xix. 8.*

7. To render, as an account, usually an official account; to a superior; to report officially by a list or statement; as, to *return* a list of stores, of killed or wounded; to *return* the result of an election.

8. Hence, to elect according to the official report of the election officers. [*Eng.*]

9. To bring or send back to a tribunal, or to an office, with a certificate of what has been done; as, to *return* a writ.

10. To convey into official custody, or to a general depository.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money, and *return* the same to the treasurer for his majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

11. (*Tennis*) To bat (the ball) back over the net.

12. (*Card Playing*) To lead in response to the lead of one's partner; as, to *return* a trump; to *return* a diamond for a club.

To *return* a lead (*Card Playing*), to lead the same suit led by one's partner.

Syn.—To restore; requite; repay; recompense; render; remit; report.

Re-turn' (rê-tûrn'), n. 1. The act of returning (intransitive), or coming back to the same place or condition; as, the *return* of one long absent; the *return* of health; the *return* of the seasons, or of an anniversary.

At the *return* of the year the king of Syria will come up against thee. *1 Kings xx. 22.*

His personal *return* was most required and necessary. *Shak.*

2. The act of returning (transitive), or sending back to the same place or condition; restitution; repayment; requital; retribution; as, the *return* of anything borrowed, as a book or money; a good *return* in tennis.

You made my liberty your late request: Is no *return* due from a grateful breast? *Dryden.*

3. That which is returned. Specifically: (a) A payment; a remittance; a requital.

I do expect *return* Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shak.*

(b) An answer; as, a *return* to one's question. (c) An account, or formal report, of an action performed, of a duty discharged, of facts or statistics, and the like; as, election *returns*; a *return* of the amount of goods produced or sold; especially, in the plural, a set of tabulated statistics prepared for general information. (d) The profit on, or advantage received from, labor, or an investment, undertaking, adventure, etc.

The fruit from many days of recreation is very little; but from these few hours we spend in prayer, the *return* is great. *Jen. Taylor.*

4. (*Arch.*) The continuation in a different direction, most often at a right angle, of a building, face of a building, or any member, as a molding or mold; — applied to the shorter in contradistinction to the longer; thus, a facade of sixty feet east and west has a *return* of twenty feet north and south.

5. (*Law*) (a) The rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution, to the proper officer or court. (b) The certificate of an officer stating what he has done in execution of a writ, precept, etc., indorsed on the document. (c) The sending back of a commission with the certificate of the commissioners. (d) A day in bank. See *Return day*, below. *Blackstone.*

6. (*Mil. & Naval*) An official account, report, or statement, rendered to the commander or other superior officer; as, the *return* of men fit for duty; the *return* of the number of the sick; the *return* of provisions, etc.

7. (*Fort. & Mining*) The turnings and windings of a trench or mine.

Return ball, a ball held by an elastic string so that it returns to the hand from which it is thrown, — used as a plaything. — **Return head**, a pipe fitting for connecting the contiguous ends of two nearly parallel pipes lying alongside or one above another. — **Return day** (*Law*), the day when the defendant is to appear in court, and the sheriff is to return the writ and his proceedings. — **Return flue**, in a steam boiler, a flue which conducts flame or gases of combustion in a direction contrary to their previous movement in another flue. — **Return pipe** (*Steam Heating*), a pipe by which water of condensation from a heater or radiator is conveyed back toward the boiler.

Re-turn'a-ble (rê-tûrn'â-b'l), a. 1. Capable of, or admitting of, being returned.

2. (*Law*) Legally required to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered; as, a writ or precept *returnable* at a certain day; a verdict *returnable* to the court.

Re-turn'or (-âr), n. One who returns.

Re-turn-less, a. Admitting no return. *Chapman.*

Re-tuse' (rê-tûs'), a. [*L. retusus, p. p. of F. retius. See RETUND.*] (*Bot. & Zool.*) Having the end rounded and slightly indented; as, a *retuse* leaf.

Re-tuse (rûl), n. & v. Rule. [*Obs.*]

Re-tune (rûm), n. Re-tune. [*Obs.*]

Re-un-ion (rê-un'yûn), n. [*Prof. re- + union: cf. F. réunion.*] 1. A second union; union formed anew after separation, occasion, or discord; as, a *reunion* of parts or particles of matter; a *reunion* of parties or sects.

2. An assembling of persons who have been separated, as of a family, or the members of a disbanded regiment; an assembly so composed.

Re-u-nite' (rê-tû-nîv'), v. t. & i. To unite again; to join after separation or variance. *Shak.*



Retuse Leaves.

Re-united-ly (rē-ū-nī-tēd-ly), *adv.* In a reunited manner.

Re-u-ni-tion (-nī-shū-tion), *n.* A second uniting. [*R.*]

Re-urge (rē-ūj), *v. t.* To urge again.

Re-vac-o-date (rē-vā-kā-dē), *v. t.* To vaccinate a second time or again. — **Re-vac-o-da-tion** (-nē-shūn), *n.*

Re-va-l-es-cence (rē-vā-lēs-sens), *n.* The act of growing well; the state of being revalent.

Would this prove that the patient's revalence had been independent of the medicines given him? *Coleridge.*

Re-va-l-es-cent (-sent), *a.* [*L. revalens, -entis*, p. pr. of *revalere*; pref. *re-* + *valere*, *v. incho. fr. valere* to be well.] Growing well; recovering strength.

Re-val'u-a-tion (rē-vā-lū-ā-shūn), *n.* A second or new valuation.

Re-vamp (rē-vāmp), *v. t.* To vamp again; hence, to patch up; to reconstruct.

Reve (rēv), *v. t.* To reveal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Reve, *n.* [See *REVEAL*.] An officer, steward, or governor. [Usually written *revee*.] [*Obs.*] *Piers Plouman.*

Re-veal (rē-vēl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. REVEALED* (-vēld); p. pr. & vb. n. *REVEALING*.] [*F. révéler, L. revelare, revelatum*, to unveil, reveal; pref. *re-* + *valere* to veil, fr. *velum* a veil. See *VEIL*.] 1. To make known (that which has been concealed or kept secret); to unveil; to disclose; to show.

Light was the wound, the prince's care unknown, She might not, would not, yet reveal her own. *Waller.*

2. Specifically, to communicate (that which could not be known or discovered without divine or supernatural instruction or agency).

Syn. — To communicate; disclose; divulge; unveil; uncover; open; discover; impart; show. See *COMMUNICATE*, *REVEAL*, *DISCLOSURE*. To reveal is literally to lift the veil, and thus make known what was previously concealed; to divulge is to scatter abroad among the people, or make publicly known. A mystery or hidden doctrine may be revealed; something long confined to the knowledge of a few is at length divulged. "Time, which reveals all things, is itself not to be discovered." *Locke.* "A tragic history of facts divulged." *Wordsworth.*

Re-veal, *n.* 1. A revealing; a disclosure. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Arch.*) The side of an opening for a window, doorway, or the like, between the door frame or window frame and the outer surface of the wall; or, where the opening is not filled with a door, etc., the whole thickness of the wall; the jamb. [Written also *revel*.]

Re-veal-a-bil-i-ty (rē-vēl-ā-bil-i-tē), *n.* The quality or state of being revealable; revealableness.

Re-veal-a-ble (rē-vēl-ā-bē), *a.* Capable of being revealed. — **Re-veal-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Re-veal-er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, reveals.

Re-veal-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of revealing. [*R.*]

Re-veal-er-ate (rē-vēl-ēr-āt), *v. t.* To vegetate anew.

Re-veal-er-ate (rē-vēl-ēr-āt), *n.* [*U. S. service commonly* *rē-vēl-ēr-āt*; 277; *n.* [*F. révéler, fr. révéler* to awake; pref. *re-* + *valere*, *v. incho. fr. valere* to wake, watch, *L. vigilare* to watch. The English form was prob. taken by mistake from the French imper. *réveille*, 2d pers. pl. See *VEIL*.] (*Mil.*) The beat of drum, or bugle blast, about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers to rise, and for the sentinels to forbear challenging. "Sound a reveille." *Dryden.*

For at dawning to assail ye Here no bugle sound reveille. *Sir W. Scott.*

Revel (rēvəl), *n.* (*Arch.*) See *REVEAL*. [*R.*]

Revel, *n.* [*OF. revell* rebellion, disorder, feast, sport. See *REVELL*.] A feast with loose and noisy jollity; riotous festivity or merrymaking; a carousal.

This day in mirth and revel to dispend. *Chaucer.*

Some men ruin . . . their bodies by incessant revels. *Rambler.*

Master of the revels, Revel master. Same as *Lord of mirth*, under *Lord*.

Revel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. REVEALED* (-vēld) or *REVEALED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *REVEALING* or *REVEELLING*.] [*OF. reveller* to revolt, rebel, make merry, fr. *L. rebellare*. See *REBEL*.] 1. To feast in a riotous manner; to carouse; to act the bacchanalian; to make merry. *Shak.*

2. To move playfully; to indulge without restraint. "Where joy most revels." *Shak.*

Re-vel (rē-vēl), *v. t.* [*L. revellere*; *re-* + *vellere* to pluck, pull.] To draw back; to retract. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Re-vel-ate (rē-vēl-āt), *v. t.* [*L. revelatus*, p. p. of *revelare* to reveal.] To reveal. [*Obs.*] *Fryth. Barnes.*

Re-vel-a-tion (-ā-shūn), *n.* [*F. révélation, L. revelatio*. See *REVEAL*.] 1. The act of revealing, disclosing, or discovering to others what was before unknown to them.

2. That which is revealed.

3. (*Theol.*) (a) The act of revealing divine truth. (b) That which is revealed by God to man; esp., the Bible.

By revelation he made known unto me the mystery, as I wrote afore in few words. *Eph. iii. 3.*

4. Specifically, the last book of the sacred canon, containing the prophecies of St. John; the Apocalypse.

Re-vel-a-tor (rē-vēl-āt-ōr), *n.* [*L.*] One who makes a revelation; a revealer. [*R.*]

Re-vel-er (rē-vēl-ēr), *n.* [*Written also* *reveller*.] One who reveals. "Moonshine revelers." *Shak.*

Re-vel-lant (rē-vēl-lent), *a.* [*L. revellens*, p. pr. of *revellere*. See *REVEL*.] Causing revulsion; revulsive. — *n.* (*Med.*) A revulsive medicine.

Re-vel-ment (rē-vēl-ment), *n.* The act of revealing.

Re-vel-ous (-lūs), *a.* [*OF. revoleus*.] Fond of festivity; given to merrymaking or reveling. [*Obs.*]

Companionable and revelous was she. *Chaucer.*

Re-vel-rous (rē-vēl-rōus), *n.* [See *ROUT*.] 1. Tumultuous festivity; revelry. [*Obs.*]

2. A rabble; a riotous assembly; a mob. [*Obs.*]

Re-vel-ry (-rē), *n.* [See *REVEL*, *v. t.* & *n.*] The act of engaging in a revel; noisy festivity; reveling.

And pomp and feast and revelry. *Milton.*

Re-ven-di-cate (rē-vēn-dī-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. REVENDICATED* (-kāt); p. pr. & vb. n. *REVENDICATING*.]

[*Of. F. revendiquer*. See *REVENGE*.] To reclaim; to demand the restoration of. [*R.*] *Vattel (Trans.).*

Re-ven-di-cation (rē-vēn-dī-kā-shūn), *n.* [*F. revendication*.] The act of revendicating. [*R.*] *Vattel (Trans.).*

Re-venge (rē-vēj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. REVENGED* (-vējd); p. pr. & vb. n. *REVENGING* (-vēj-ēng).] [*OF. revengier, F. revancher*; pref. *re-* + *OF. vengier* to avenge, revenge, *F. venger, L. vindicare*. See *VINDICATE*, *VENGEANCE*, and cf. *REVENICATE*.] 1. To inflict harm in return for, as an injury, insult, etc.; to exact satisfaction for, under a sense of injury; to avenge; — followed either by the wrong received, or by the person or thing wronged, as the object, or by the reciprocal pronoun as direct object, and a preposition before the wrong done or the wrongdoer.

To revenge the death of our fathers. *Ld. Berners.*

The gods are just, and will revenge our cause. *Dryden.*

Come, Antony, and young Octavius, come, Revenge yourselves alone on Cassius. *Shak.*

2. To inflict injury for, in a spiteful, wrong, or malignant spirit; to wreak vengeance for maliciously.

Syn. — To avenge; vindicate. See *AVENGE*.

Re-venge, *v. t.* To take vengeance; — with *upon*.

[*Obs.*] "A bird that will revenge upon you all." *Shak.*

Re-venge, *n.* 1. The act of revenging; vengeance; retaliation; a returning of evil for evil.

Certainly, in taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing it over he is superior. *Bacon.*

2. The disposition to revenge; a malignant wishing of evil to one who has done us an injury.

Revenge now goes To lay a complot to betray thy foes. *Shak.*

The indulgence of revenge tends to make men more savage and cruel. *Kames.*

Re-venge-a-ble (-ā-bē), *a.* Capable of being revenged; as, *revengeable* wrong.

Re-venge-a-ble (-ā-bē), *n.* Vengeance; revenge. [*Obs.*]

Re-venge-ful (-fūl), *a.* Full of, or prone to, revenge; vindictive; malicious; revenging; wreaking revenge.

If thy revengeful heart can not forgive. *Shak.*

Never brandish my revengeful steel. *Shak.*

Syn. — Vindictive; vengeful; resentful; malicious.

Re-venge-ful-ly, *adv.* — **Re-venge-ful-ness**, *n.*

Re-venge-less, *a.* Unrevenged. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Re-venge-ment (-ment), *n.* Revenge. [*Obs.*]

He'll breed revengement and a scourge for me. *Shak.*

Re-ven-ger (rē-vēn-jēr), *n.* One who revenges. *Shak.*

Re-ven-ger (-j-ēng), *a.* Executing revenge; revengeful. — **Re-ven-ger-ly**, *adv.*

Re-ven-ue (rē-vē-nū), *n.* [*F. revenu*, *OF. revenue*, fr. *revenir* to return, *L. revertire*; pref. *re-* + *venire* to come. See *COME*.] 1. That which returns, or comes back, from an investment; the annual rents, profits, interest, or issues of any species of property, real or personal; income.

Do not anticipate your revenues and live upon air till you know what you are worth. *Gray.*

2. Hence, return; reward; as, a *revenue* of praise.

3. The annual yield of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents, etc., which a nation, state, or municipality collects and receives into the treasury for public use.

Revenue cutter, an armed government vessel employed to enforce revenue laws, prevent smuggling, etc.

Re-ver-b (rē-vēr-b), *v. t.* To echo. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Re-ver-bant (rē-vēr-bānt), *a.* [*L. reverberans*, p. pr. of *F. reverberant*. See *REVERBERATE*.] Having the quality of reverberation; reverberating.

Re-ver-b-ate (-āt), *a.* [*L. reverberatus*, p. p. of *reverberare* to strike back, repel; pref. *re-* + *verberare* to lash, whip, beat, fr. *verber* a lash, whip, rod.] 1. Reverberant. [*Obs.*] "The reverberate hills." *Shak.*

2. Driven back, as sound; reflected. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Re-ver-b-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. REVERBERATED* (-vēr-bāt); p. pr. & vb. n. *REVERBERATING*.] 1. To return or send back; to repel or drive back; to echo, as sound; to reflect, as light or heat.

Who, like an arch, reverberates The voice again. *Shak.*

2. To send or force back; to repel from side to side; as, flame is *reverberated* in a furnace.

3. Hence, to fuse by reverberated heat. [*Obs.*] "Re-verberated into glass." *Sir T. Browne.*

Re-ver-b-ate, *v. t.* 1. To resound; to echo.

2. To be driven back; to be reflected or repelled, as rays of light; to be echoed, as sound.

Re-ver-b-a-tion (-ā-shūn), *n.* [*Of. F. réverbération*.] The act of reverberating; especially, the act of reflecting light or heat, or resounding sound; as, the reverberation of rays from a mirror; the reverberation of voices; the reverberation of heat or flame in a furnace.

Re-ver-b-a-tive (rē-vēr-b-ā-tīv), *a.* Of the nature of reverberation; tending to reverberate; reflective.

This reverberative influence is that which we have intended above, as the influence of the mass upon its centers. *I. Taylor.*

Re-ver-b-a-tor (-ā-tōr), *n.* One who, or that which, produces reverberation.

Re-ver-b-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rē), *a.* Producing reverberation; acting by reverberation; reverberative.

Reverberatory furnace. See the Note under *FURNACE*.

Re-ver-b-a-to-ry, *n.* A reverberatory furnace.

Re-ver-dure (rē-vēr-dūr; 135), *v. t.* To cover again with verdure.

Re-ver-s (rē-vēr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. REVERSED* (-vēr-d); p. pr. & vb. n. *REVERSING*.] [*L. reverti*; pref. *re-* + *verti* to turn, perh. akin to *E. wary* of, *F. réverser*.] To regard with reverence, or profound respect and affection, mingled with awe or fear; to venerate; to reverence; to honor in estimation.

Marcius Aurelius, whom he rather revered as his father than treated as his partner in the empire. *Addison.*

Syn. — To venerate; adore; reverence.

Re-ver-ence (rē-vēr-ens), *n.* [*F. révérence, L. reverentia*. See *REVERENT*.] 1. Profound respect and esteem mingled with fear and affection, as for a holy being or place; the disposition to reverse; veneration.

If thou be poor, farewell thy reverence. *Chaucer.*

Reverence, which is the synthesis of love and fear. *Coleridge.*

When discords, and quarrels, and factions, are carried openly and audaciously, it is a sign the reverence of government is lost. *Bacon.*

Formerly, as in Chaucer, reverence denoted "respect," "honor," without awe or fear.

2. The act of revering; a token of respect or veneration; an obeisance.

Make twenty reverences upon receiving . . . about tropicness. *Goldsmith.*

And each of them doth all his diligence To do unto the feast reverence. *Chaucer.*

3. That which deserves or exacts manifestations of reverence; reverend character; dignity; state.

I am forced to lay my reverence by. *Shak.*

4. A person entitled to be revered; — a title applied to priests or other ministers with the pronouns *his* or *your*; sometimes poetically to a father. *Shak.*

Save your reverence. Saving your reverence, an apologetical phrase for an unseemly expression made in the presence of a priest or clergyman. — *Sir* reverence, a contracted form of *Save your reverence*.

Such a one as a man may not speak of, without he say, "Sir reverence." *Shak.*

— To do reverence, to show reverence or honor; to perform an act of reverence.

Now lies he there, And none so poor to do him reverence. *Shak.*

Syn. — Awe; honor; veneration; adoration; dread. — *AWA*, *REVERENCE*, *DREAD*, *VEENERATION*. Reverence is a strong sentiment of respect and esteem, sometimes mingled alightly with fear; as, reverence for the divine law. Awe is a mixed feeling of sublimity and dread in view of something great or terrible, sublime or sacred; as, awe at the divine presence. It does not necessarily imply love. Dread is an anxious fear in view of an impending evil; as, dread of punishment. Veneration is reverence in its strongest manifestations. It is the highest emotion we can exercise toward human beings. Exalted and noble objects produce reverence; terrific and threatening objects awaken dread; a sense of the divine presence fills us with awe; a union of wisdom and virtue in one who is advanced in years inspires us with veneration.

Re-ver-ence, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. REVERENCED* (-ent); p. pr. & vb. n. *REVERENCING* (-en-ēng).] To regard or treat with reverence; to regard with respect and affection mingled with fear; to venerate.

Let . . . the wife see that she reverence her husband. *Eph. v. 33.*

Those that I reverence those I fear, the wise. *Shak.*

Re-ver-en-er (-en-ēr), *n.* One who regards with reverence. "Reverencers of crowned heads." *Swift.*

Re-ver-en-d (-end), *a.* [*F. révérend, L. reverendus*, fr. *revereri*. See *REVERE*.] Worthy of reverence; entitled to respect mingled with fear and affection; venerable.

A reverend sire among them came. *Milton.*

They must give good example and reverend deportment in the face of their children. *Jer. Taylor.*

This word is commonly given as a title of respect to ecclesiastics. A clergyman is styled the *reverend*; a dean, the *very reverend*; a bishop, the *right reverend*; an archbishop, the *most reverend*.

Re-ver-end-ly, *adv.* Reverently. [*Obs.*] *Foote.*

Re-ver-ent (-ent), *a.* [*L. reverens, -entis*, p. pr. of *revereri*. See *REVERE*.] 1. Disposed to reverse; impressed with reverence; submissive; humble; respectful; as, *reverent* disciples. "They . . . prostrate fell before him reverent." *Milton.*

2. Expressing reverence, veneration, devotion, or submission; as, *reverent* words; *reverent* behavior. *Joyce.*

Re-ver-en-tial (-ēn-shūl), *a.* [*Of. F. révérenciel*. See *REVERENCE*.] Proceeding from, or expressing, reverence; having a reverent quality; reverent; as, *reverential* fear or awe. "A reverential esteem of things sacred." *South.*

Re-ver-en-tial-ly, *adv.* In a reverential manner.

Re-ver-en-ty, *adv.* In a reverent manner; in respectful regard.

Re-ver-er (rē-vēr-ēr), *n.* One who reveres.

Re-ver-er (rē-vēr-ēr or *rē-vēr-ēr*; 277), *n.* [*Rev. reverer*; *re-* + *verer* to dream, rave, be light-headed. Cf. *RAVE*.] 1. A loose or irregular train of thought occurring in musing or meditation; deep musing; daydream. "Rapt in nameless reverie." *Tennyson.*

When ideas float in our mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding, it is that which the French call *réverie*; our language has scarce a name for it. *Locke.*

2. An extravagant conceit of the fancy; a vision. [*R.*]

There are infinite reveries and numerous extravagancies pass through both [wise and foolish minds]. *Addison.*

Re-ver-sal (rē-vēr-sāl), *a.* [See *REVERSE*.] Intended to reverse; implying reversal. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Burnet.*

Re-ver-sal, *n.* [From *REVERSE*.] 1. The act of reversing; the causing to move or face in an opposite direction, or to stand or lie in an inverted position; as, the reversal of a rotating wheel; the reversal of objects by a convex lens.

2. A change or overthrowing; as, the reversal of a judgment, which amounts to an official declaration that it is false; the reversal of an attainder, or of an outlawry, by which the sentence is rendered void. *Blackstone.*

Re-ver-se (rē-vēr-sē), *a.* [*OE. revers*, *OF. revers*, *L. reversus*, p. p. of *revertere*. See *REVERT*.] 1. Turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction; hence, opposite or contrary in kind; as, the reverse order or method. "A vice reverse unto this." *Gower.*

2. Turned upside down; greatly disturbed. [*Obs.*]

He found the seas diverse With many a windy storm reverse. *Gower.*

3. (*Bot. & Zool.*) Reversed; as, a reverse shell.

Reverse bearing (*Surv.*), the bearing of a back station as observed from the station next in advance. — *Reverse*

curve (*Railways*), a curve like the letter S, formed of two curves bending in opposite directions. **Reverse** (*Math.*), an operation the steps of which are taken in a contrary order to that in which the same or similar steps are taken in another operation considered as *direct*; an operation in which that is sought which in another operation is given, and that given which in the other is sought; as, finding the length of a pendulum from its time of vibration is the *reverse operation* to finding the time of vibration from the length.

Re-ver-se' (rē-vēr's), *n.* [Cf. *Reverser*. See **REVERSE**, *a.*] 1. That which appears or is presented when anything, as a lance, a line, a course of conduct, etc., is reversed or turned contrary to its natural direction.

He did so with the reverse of the lance. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. That which is directly opposite or contrary to something else; a contrary; an opposite. *Chaucer.*

And then mistook reverse of wrong for right. *Pope.*

To make everything the reverse of what they have seen, is quite as easy as to destroy. *Burke.*

3. The act of reversing; complete change; reversal; hence, total change in circumstances or character; especially, a change from better to worse; misfortune; a check or defeat; as, the enemy met with a *reverse*.

The strange reverse of fate you see; I pitied you, now you may pity me. *Dryden.*

By a reverse of fortune, Stephen becomes rich. *Laub.*

4. The back side; as, the reverse of a drum or trench; the reverse of a medal or coin, that is, the side opposite to the obverse. See **OBVERSE**.

5. A thrust in fencing made with a backward turn of the hand; a backhand stroke. *[Obs.] Shak.*

6. (*Surg.*) A turn or fold made in bandaging, by which the direction of the bandage is changed.

Re-ver-se', *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. **REVERSED** (-vēr'st'); p. pr. & vb. n. **REVERSING**.] [See **REVERSE**, *n.*, and cf. **REVERT**.] 1. To turn back; to cause to face in a contrary direction; to cause to depart.

And that old dame said many an idle verse, Out of her daughter's heart fond fancies to reverse. *Spenser.*

2. To cause to return; to recall. *[Obs.]*

And to his fresh remembrance did reverse The ugly view of his deformed crimes. *Spenser.*

3. To change totally; to alter to the opposite.

Reverse the doom of death. *Shak.*

She reversed the conduct of the celebrated vicar of Bray. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. To turn upside down; to invert.

A pyramid reversed may stand upon his point if balanced by admirable skill. *Sir W. Temple.*

5. Hence, to overthrow; to subvert.

These can divide, and these reverse, the state. *Pope.*

Custom . . . reverses even the distinctions of good and evil. *Rogers.*

6. (*Law*) To overthrow by a contrary decision; to make void; to undo or annul for error; as, to reverse a judgment, sentence, or decree.

Reverse arms (*Mil.*), a position of a soldier in which the piece passes between the right elbow and the body at an angle of 45°, and is held as in the illustration. — To reverse an engine or a machine, to cause it to perform its revolutions or action in the opposite direction.

Syn. — To overturn; overset; invert; overthrow; subvert; repeal; annul; revoke; undo.

Re-ver-se', *v. t.* 1. To return; to revert. *[Obs.] Spenser.*

2. To become or be reversed.

Re-ver-se' (-vēr'st'), *a.* 1. Turned side for side, or end for end; changed to the contrary; specifically (*Bot. & Zool.*), sinistral or, sinistral; as, a reversed, or sinistral, spiral or shell.

2. (*Law*) Annulled and the contrary substituted; as, a reversed judgment or decree.

Reversed positive or negative (*Photog.*), a picture corresponding with the original in light and shade, but reversed as to right and left. *Abney.*

Re-ver-se'd-ly (-vēr'sd-lī), *adv.* In a reversed way.

Re-ver-se'less, *a.* Irreversible. *[R.] A. Seward.*

Re-ver-se'ly, *adv.* In a reversed manner; on the other hand; on the opposite. *Bp. Pearson.*

Re-ver-se'r (-vēr'sēr), *n.* One who reverses.

Re-ver-si-bil'i-ty (-i-bil'i-tī), *n.* The quality of being reversible. *Tyndall.*

Re-ver-si-ble (rē-vēr'si-b'l), *a.* [Cf. *Reversible*.] 1. Capable of being reversed; as, a chair or seat having a reversible back; a reversible judgment or sentence.

2. Hence, having a pattern or a finished surface on both sides, so that either may be used; — said of fabrics.

Reversible lock, a lock that may be applied to a door opening in either direction, or hinged to either jamb. — **Reversible process**. See under **PROCESS**.

Re-ver-si-bly, *adv.* In a reversible manner.

Re-ver-sing, *a.* Serving to effect reversal, as of motion; capable of being reversed.

Reversing engine, a steam engine having a reversing gear by means of which it can be made to run in either direction at will. — **Reversing gear** (*Mach.*), gear for reversing the direction of rotation at will.

Re-ver-sion (rē-vēr'shun), *n.* [F. *réversion*, L. *reversio* a turning back. See **REVERT**.] 1. The act of returning, or coming back; return. *[Obs.]*

After his *reversion* home, [he] was spoiled, also, of all that he brought with him. *Fore.*

2. That which reverts or returns; residue. *[Obs.]*

The small *reversion* of this great navy which came home might be looked upon by religious eyes as relics. *Fuller.*



Reverse Arms.

3. (*Law*) The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, by operation of law, after the grant has terminated; hence, the residue of an estate left in the proprietor or owner thereof, to take effect in possession, by operation of law, after the termination of a limited or less estate carved out of it and conveyed by him. *Kent.*

4. Hence, a right to future possession or enjoyment; succession.

For even reversions are all begged before. *Dryden.*

5. (*Annuities*) A payment which is not to be received, or a benefit which does not begin, until the happening of some event, as the death of a living person. *Brande & C.*

6. (*Biol.*) A return towards some ancestral type or character; atavism.

Reversion of series (*Alg.*), the act of reverting a series. See **TO REVERT A SERIES**, under **REVERT**, *v. t.*

Re-ver-sion-a-ry (rē-vēr'shun-ā-rī), *a.* (*Law*) Of or pertaining to a reversion; involving a reversion; to be enjoyed in succession, or after the termination of a particular estate; as, a *reversionary* interest or right.

Re-ver-sion-a-ry, *n.* (*Law*) That which is to be received in reversion.

Re-ver-sion-er (-ēr), *n.* (*Law*) One who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements, after a particular estate granted is terminated. *Blackstone.*

Re-ver-sis (-sīs), *n.* [F.] A certain game at cards.

Re-ver't (rē-vēr't), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. **REVERTED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **REVERTING**.] [L. *reverti*, *reversum*; p. pr. & vb. n. *revertens*; to turn; cf. OF. *revertir*. See **VERS**, and cf. **REVERSE**.] 1. To turn back, or to the contrary; to reverse.

Till happy chance revert the cruel scene. *Prior.*

The tumbling stream . . . Reverted, plays in undulating flow. *Thomson.*

2. To throw back; to reflect; to reverbate.

3. (*Chem.*) To change back. See **REVERT**, *v. t.*

To revert a series (*Alg.*), to treat a series, as $y = a + bx + cx^2 + \text{etc.}$, where one variable y is expressed in powers of a second variable x , so as to find therefrom the second variable x , expressed in a series arranged in powers of y .

Re-ver't, *v. t.* 1. To return; to come back.

So that my arrows Would have reverted to my bow again. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) To return to the proprietor after the termination of a particular estate granted by him.

3. (*Biol.*) To return, wholly or in part, towards some preëxistent form; to take on the traits or characters of an ancestral type.

4. (*Chem.*) To change back, as from a soluble to an insoluble state or the reverse; thus, phosphoric acid in certain fertilizers *reverts*.

Re-ver't, *n.* One who, or that which, reverts.

An active promoter in making the East Saxons converts, or rather reverts, to the faith. *Fuller.*

Re-ver'ted, *a.* Turned back; reversed. Specifically: (*Her.*) Bent or curved twice, in opposite directions, or in the form of an S.

Re-ver't-ant (-ant), *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy which restores the natural order of the inverted irritative motions in the animal system. *[Obs.] E. Darwin.*

Re-ver't-er (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, reverts.

2. (*Law*) Reversion.

Re-ver'ti-ble (-i-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or admitting of, reverting or being reverted; as, a *revertible* estate.

Re-ver'ti-ty (-i-tī), *n.* Reverting, or tending to revert; returning. — **Re-ver'ti-ty**, *adv.*

The tide *revertive*, unattracted, leaves A yellow waste of idle sands behind. *Thomson.*

Re-ver-y (rē-vēr-y), *n.* Same as **REVERIE**.

Re-ver't (rē-vēr't), *v. t.* [OF. *revertir*, F. *revertir*, L. *reverti*, p. pr. & vb. n. *revertens*; to clothe, fr. *vestis* a garment. See **VEST**, and cf. **REVERT**.] 1. To clothe again; to cover, as with a robe; to robe.

Her, nathless, the enchantress Did thus *revert* and decked with due habiliments. *Spenser.*

2. To vest again with possession or office; as, to *revert* a magistrate with authority.

Re-ver't, *v. t.* To take effect or vest again, as a title; to revert to a former owner; as, the title or right *reverts* in A after alienation.

Re-ver't-a-ry (rē-vēr't-ā-rī), *n.* [LL. *revestiarius*; cf. F. *revestiaire*. See **REVERT**.] The apartment, in a church or temple, where the vestments, etc., are kept; — now contracted into *vestry*.

Re-ver't-ry (-trī), *n.* Same as **REVESTIARY**. *[Obs.]*

Re-ver'ture (rē-vēr'tūr; 135), *n.* Vesture. *[Obs.]*

Rich *reverture* of cloth of gold. *E. Hall.*

Re-ver't (rē-vēr't), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. **REVERTED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **REVERTING**.] [See **REVERTMENT**.] (*Mil. & Civil Engineering*) To face, as an embankment, with masonry, wood, or other material.

Re-ver't-ment (-ment), *n.* [F. *revêtement* the lining of a ditch, fr. *revêtir* to clothe, L. *revestire*. See **REVERT**, *v. t.*] (*Fort. & Engin.*) A facing of wood, stone, or any other material, to sustain an embankment when it receives a slope steeper than the natural slope; also, a retaining wall. [Written also *revêtement* (re-vēr'mēn').]

Re-vi-brate (rē-vī-brāt), *v. t.* To vibrate back or in return. — **Re-vi-brat-ion** (rē-vī-brā'shun), *n.*

Re-vi-ct (rē-vīkt), *v. t.* [L. *revictus*, p. p. of *revincere* to conquer; to reconquer. *[Obs.] Bp. Hall.*

Re-vi-ct-ion (rē-vīkt'shun), *n.* [From L. *revincere*, *revictum*, to live again; p. pr. & vb. n. *revincens* to live.] Return to life. *[Obs.]*

Re-vi-ct-u-al (rē-vīkt'u-āl), *v. t.* To victual again.

Re-vi-ct (rē-vīkt), *v. t.* 1. To vie with, or rival, in return.

2. (*Card Playing*) To meet a wager on, as on the taking of a trick, with a higher wager. *[Obs.] B. Jonson.*

Re-vi-ct, *v. t.* 1. To exceed an adversary's wager in card playing. *[Obs.]*

2. To make a retort; to bandy words. *[Obs.]*

Re-view' (rē-vū'), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. **REVIEWED** (-vūd'); p. pr. & vb. n. **REVIEWING**.] [Pref. *re-* + *view*. Cf. **REVIEW**, *n.*] 1. To view or see again; to look back on. *[R.] "I shall review Sicilia."* *Shak.*

2. To go over and examine critically or deliberately. Specifically: (a) To reconsider; to revise, as a manuscript before printing it, or a book for a new edition. (b) To go over with critical examination, in order to discover excellences or defects; hence, to write a critical notice of; as, to *review* a new novel. (c) To make a formal or official examination of the state of, as troops, and the like; as, to *review* a regiment. (d) (*Law*) To reëxamine judicially; as, a higher court may *review* the proceedings and judgments of a lower one.

3. To retrace; to go over again.

Shall I the long, laborious scene *review*? *Pope.*

Re-view', *v. t.* To look back; to make a review.

Re-view', *n.* [F. *revue*, fr. *revu*, p. p. of *revivre* to see again, L. *revivere*; pref. *re-* + *videre* to see. See **VIEW**, and cf. **REVIEW**.] 1. A second or repeated view; a reëxamination; a retrospective survey; a looking over again; as, a *review* of one's studies; a *review* of life.

2. An examination with a view to amendment or improvement; revision; as, an author's *review* of his works.

3. A critical examination of a publication, with remarks; a criticism; a critique.

4. A periodical containing critical essays upon matters of interest, as new productions in literature, art, etc.

5. An inspection, as of troops under arms or of a naval force, by a high officer, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of discipline, equipments, etc.

6. (*Law*) The judicial examination of the proceedings of a lower court by a higher.

7. A lesson studied or recited for a second time.

Bill of review (*Equity*), a bill, in the nature of proceedings in error, filed to procure an examination and alteration or reversal of a final decree which has been duly signed and enrolled. *Wharton*. — **Commission of review** (*Eng. Eccl. Law*), a commission formerly granted by the crown to review the sentence of the court of delegates.

Syn. — Reëxamination; reëxamine; retrospect; survey; reconsideration; revival; revise; revision.

Re-view'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reviewed.

Re-view'al (-āl), *n.* A review. *[R.] Southey.*

Re-view'er (-ēr), *n.* One who reviews or reëxamines; an inspector; one who examines publications critically, and publishes his opinion upon their merits; a *re-* sional critic of books.

Re-vig-or-ate (rē-vīg'ōr-āt), *a.* [LL. *revig* *sis*, p. p. of *revigore*; L. *re* + *vigo* vigor.] *Revig'or-ate* (*Revig'or-ate*), *v. t.* To give new vigor to; to *revig'or-ate* (-āt), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. **REVIGORATED** (-vīd'); p. pr. & vb. n. **REVIGORATING**.] [Pref. *re-* + OF. *vigil* to make vail, *vigilare*, F. *vigiler*; *vigil* (L. *ad* + *vil* vile. See **VILE**.) Address or abuse with opprobrious and contemptuous language; to reproach. "And did not she herself *revile* me there?" *Shak.*

Who, when he was *reviled*, *reviled* not again. 1 Pet. ii. 23.

Syn. — To reproach; vilify; upbraid; calumniate.

Re-vile', *n.* Reproach; reviling. *[Obs.]*

The gracious Judge, without *revile*, replied. *Milton.*

Re-vile'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of reviling; also, contemptuous language; reproach; abuse.

Re-vil'er (-vīl'ēr), *n.* One who reviles. 1 Cor. vi. 10.

Re-vil'ing, *n.* Reproach; abuse; vilification.

Neither be ye afraid of their *revilings*. Isa. li. 7.

Re-vil'ing, *a.* Uttering reproaches; containing reproaches. — **Re-vil'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Re-vince' (rē-vīn's), *v. t.* [See **REVIC**.] To overcome; to refute, as error. *[Obs.]*

Re-vin'di-cate (rē-vīn'dī-kāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *vin-dicare*. Cf. **REVENICATE**, **REVENGE**.] To vindicate again; to reclaim; to demand and take back. *Mitford.*

Re-vi-res-cence (rē-vī-rēs'sens), *n.* [L. *revirescere*, p. pr. of *revirescere* to grow green again.] A growing green or fresh again; renewal of youth or vigor. *[Obs.]*

Re-vi-s-a-ble (rē-vīz'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be revised.

Re-vi-s'al (-āl), *n.* [From **REVIEW**.] The act of revising, or reviewing and reëxamining for correction and improvement; revision; as, the *revisal* of a manuscript; the *revisal* of a proof sheet; the *revisal* of a treaty.

Re-vi-se' (rē-vīz'), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. **REVISED** (-vīd'); p. pr. & vb. n. **REVISION**.] [F. *reviser*, fr. L. *revidere*, *revisum*, to see again; p. pr. & vb. n. *revideo*, *revisum*, to see. See **REVIEW**, *VIEW*.] 1. To look at again for the detection of errors; to reëxamine; to review; to look over with care for correction; as, to *revise* a writing; to *revise* a translation.

2. (*Print.*) To compare (a proof) with a previous proof of the same matter, and mark again such errors as have not been corrected in the type.

3. To review, alter, and amend; as, to *revise* statutes; to *revise* an agreement; to *revise* a dictionary.

The *Revised Version* of the Bible, a version prepared in accordance with a resolution passed, in 1870, by both houses of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, England. Both English and American revisers were employed on the work. It was first published in a complete form in 1885, and is a revised form of the Authorized Version. See **AUTHORIZED VERSION**, under **AUTHORIZED**.

Re-vi-se', *n.* 1. A review; a revision.

2. (*Print.*) A second proof sheet; a proof sheet taken after the first or a subsequent correction.

Re-vi-sion (rē-vīsh'un), *n.* [F. *révision*, L. *revisio*.] 1. The act of revising; reëxamination for correction; review; as, the *revision* of a book or writing, or of a proof sheet; a *revision* of statutes.

2. That which is made by revising.

Syn. — Reëxamination; revival; revise; review.

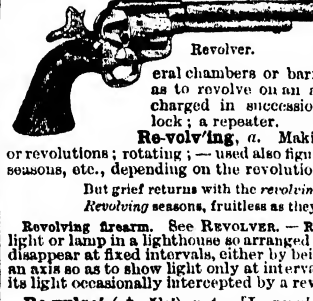
Re-vi-sion'al (-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to **REVISION** or **REVISIONARY**.

Re-vi-sion-a-ry (-ā-rī), *a.* vision; revisory.

Re-vi-sit (rē-vī'sīt), v. t. 1. To visit again. *Milton.*
 2. To revise. [*Obs.*]
Re-vi-sit-ation (rē-vī'sī-tā-shūn), n. The act of revisiting.
Re-vi-to-ry (rē-vī-tō-rī), a. Having the power or purpose to revise; revising.
Re-vi-tal-ize (rē-vī-tal-īz), v. t. To restore vitality to; to bring back to life.
Re-vi-v-a-ble (rē-vī-vā-b'l), a. That may be revived.
Re-vi-v-al (rē-vī-vāl), n. [From *Revivē*.] The act of reviving, or the state of being revived. Specifically: (a) Renewed attention to something, as to letters or literature. (b) Renewed performance of, or interest in, something, as the drama and literature. (c) Renewed interest in religion, after indifference and decline; a period of religious awakening; special religious interest. (d) Reanimation from a state of languor or depression; — applied to the health, spirits, and the like. (e) Renewed pursuit, or cultivation, or flourishing state of something, as of commerce, arts, agriculture. (f) Renewed prevalence of something, as a practice or a fashion. (g) *(Law)* Restoration of force, validity, or effect; renewal; as, the revival of a debt barred by limitation; the revival of a revoked will, etc. (h) *(Old Chem.)* Revivification, as of a metal. See *Revivification*, 2.
Re-vi-v-al-ism (rē-vī-vāl-izm), n. The spirit of religious revivals; the methods of revivalists.
Re-vi-v-al-ist, n. A clergyman or layman who promotes revivals of religion; an advocate for religious revivals; sometimes, specifically, a clergyman, without a particular charge, who goes about to promote revivals. Also used adjectively.
Re-vi-v-al-is-tic (rē-vī-vāl-ist'ik), a. Pertaining to revivals.
Re-vi-vē (rē-vī-vē), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *REVIVED* (-vīvd'); p. pr. & vb. n. *REVIVING*.] [*F. revivre, L. revivere; pref. re- + vivere to live. See VIVID.*]
 1. To return to life; to recover life or strength; to live anew; to become reanimated or reinvigorated. *Shak.*
 The Lord heard the voice of Elijah; and the soul of the child came into him again, and he revived. *1 Kings xvii. 22.*
 2. Hence, to recover from a state of oblivion, obscurity, neglect, or depression; as, classical learning revived in the fifteenth century.
 3. *(Old Chem.)* To recover its natural or metallic state, as a metal.
Re-vi-vē, v. t. [*Cf. F. raviver. See REVIVE, v. t.*]
 1. To restore, or bring again to life; to reanimate. Those bodies, by reason of whose mortality we died, shall be revived. *Sp. Pearson.*
 2. To raise from coma, languor, depression, or discouragement; to bring into action after a suspension. Those gracious words revive my drooping thoughts. *Shak.*
 Your coming, friends, revives me. *Milton.*
 3. Hence, to recover from a state of neglect or disuse; as, to revive letters or learning.
 4. To renew in the mind or memory; to bring to recollection; to recall attention to; to reawaken. "Revive the libels born to die." *Swift.*
 The mind has a power in many cases to revive perceptions which it has once had. *Locke.*
 5. *(Old Chem.)* To restore or reduce to its natural or metallic state; as, to revive a metal after calcination.
Re-vi-vē-ment (-ment), n. Revival. [*R.*]
Re-vi-vē-r (-ēr), n. One who, or that which, revives.
Re-vi-vi-f-icate (rē-vī-vī-fī-kāt), v. t. [*Pref. re- + vivificare; cf. L. revivificare, revivificatum. Cf. REVIVIFY.*]
 1. To revive; to recall or restore to life. [*R.*]
Re-vi-vi-f-ication (rē-vī-vī-fī-kā-shūn), n. [*Cf. F. révivification.*]
 1. Renewal of life; restoration of life; the act of recalling, or the state of being recalled, to life.
 2. *(Old Chem.)* The reduction of a metal from a state of combination to its metallic state.
Re-vi-vi-fy (rē-vī-vī-fī), v. t. [*Cf. F. révivifier, L. revivificare. See REVIVIFY.*]
 1. To cause to revive.
 Some association may revivify it enough to make it flash, after a long oblivion, into consciousness. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
Re-vi-vi-ty (rē-vī-vī-tī), a. & n. Returning or restoring to life or vigor; reanimating. *Milton.* — **Re-vi-vi-ty**, adv.
Re-vi-vi-ty (rē-vī-vī-tī), n. The act of re-vi-vi-fy-ing; or the state of being revived; renewal of life.
 In this age we have a sort of reviviscence, not I fear, of the power, but of a taste for the power, of the early times. *Coleridge.*
Re-vi-vi-cent (-sent), a. [*L. reviviscens, p. pr. of reviviscere to revive; pref. re- + viviscere, v. incho. fr. vivere to live.*] Able or disposed to revive; reviving. *E. Darwin.*
Re-vi-vor (rē-vī-vōr), n. *(Eng. Law)* Revival of a suit which is abated by the death or marriage of one of the parties, — done by a bill of revivor. *Blackstone.*
Re-vi-vor-ty (rē-vī-vōr-tī), n. The quality of being revivable; as, the revivability of a law.
Re-vi-vor-able (rē-vī-vōr-ā-b'l), a. [*L. revocabilis; cf. F. révocable. See REVOCABLE.*] Capable of being revoked; as, a revocable edict or grant; a revocable covenant.
Re-vi-vor-able-ness, n. — **Re-vi-vor-ā-bil-ity**, adv.
Re-vi-vor-ate (-kāt), v. t. [*L. revocatus, p. p. of revocare. See REVOCATE.*] To recall; to call back. [*Obs.*]
Re-vi-vor-ation (-kā-shūn), n. [*L. revocatio; cf. F. révocation.*]
 1. The act of calling back, or the state of being recalled; recall.
 One that saw the people bent for the revocation of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection. *Hooker.*
 2. The act by which one, having the right, annuls an act done, a power or authority given, or a license, gift, or benefit conferred; repeal; reversal; as, the revocation of an edict, a power, a will, or a license.
Re-vi-vor-ate-ry (rē-vī-vōr-āt-ē-rī), a. [*L. revocatorius; cf. F. révocatoire.*] Of or pertaining to revocation; tending to, or involving, a revocation; revoking; recalling.
Re-vor-er (rē-vōr-ēr), v. t. To refresh with a voice; to re-act, as an organ pipe, so as to restore its tone.
Re-vor-er (rē-vōr-ēr), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *REVORER*

(-vōr-ēr); p. pr. & vb. n. *REVORING*.] [*F. révoquer, L. revocare; pref. re- + vocare to call, fr. vox, vocis, voice. See VOICE, and cf. REVOCATE.*]
 1. To call or bring back; to recall. [*Obs.*]
 The faint spirit he did revoke again,
 To her frail mansion of mortality. *Spenser.*
 2. Hence, to annul, by recalling or taking back; to repeal; to rescind; to cancel; to reverse, as anything granted by a special act; as, to revoke a will, a license, a grant, a permission, a law, or the like. *Shak.*
 3. To hold back; to repress; to restrain. [*Obs.*]
 [She] still strove their sudden rages to revoke. *Spenser.*
 4. To draw back; to withdraw. [*Obs.*]
 5. To call back to mind; to recollect. [*Obs.*]
 A man, by revoking and recollecting within himself former passages, will be still apt to inculcate these and memoirs to his conscience. *South.*
Syn. — To abolish; recall; repeal; rescind; countermand; annul; abrogate; cancel; reverse. See *ABOLISH*.
Re-vor-er (rē-vōr-ēr), v. t. *(Card Playing)* To fall to follow suit when holding a card of the suit led, in violation of the rule of the game; to renege. *Hoyle.*
Re-vor-er, n. *(Card Playing)* The act of revoking.
 She [Sarah Battle] never made a revoke. *Lamb.*
Re-vor-er-ment (-ment), n. Revocation. [*R.*] *Shak.*
Re-vor-er (-vōr-ēr), n. One who revokes.
Re-vor-ing-ly, adv. By way of revocation.
Re-vor-ist (rē-vōr-ist or rē-vōr-ist; 277), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *REVORIST*; p. pr. & vb. n. *REVORISING*.] [*Cf. F. révoquer, L. revocare. See REVOCATE, n.*]
 1. To turn away; to abandon or reject something; specifically, to turn away, or shrink, with abhorrence.
 But this is got by casting pearl to hogs,
 That have for freedom in their senseless mood,
 And still revolt when truth would set them free. *Milton.*
 His clear intelligence revolted from the dominant sophisms of that time. *J. Morley.*
 2. Hence, to be faithless; to desert one party or leader for another; especially, to renounce allegiance or subjection; to rise against a government; to rebel.
 Our discontented countries do revolt. *Shak.*
 Plant those that have revolted in the van. *Shak.*
 3. To be disgusted, shocked, or grossly offended; hence, to feel nausea; — with at; as, the stomach revolts at such food; his nature revolts at cruelty.
Re-vor-ist, v. t. 1. To cause to turn back; to roll or drive back; to put to flight. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
 2. To do violence to; to cause to turn away or shrink with abhorrence; to shock; as, to revolt the feelings.
 This abominable medley is made rather to revolt young and ingenious minds. *Burke.*
 To derive delight from what inflicts pain on any sentient creature revolted his conscience and offended his reason. *J. Morley.*
Re-vor-ist, n. [*F. révolte, It. rivolta, fr. rivoltare, p. p. fr. L. revolvere, revolutus. See REVOLVE.*]
 1. The act of revolting; an uprising against legitimate authority; especially, a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to a government; rebellion; as, the revolt of a province of the Roman empire.
 Who first seduced them to that foul revolt? *Milton.*
 2. A revolt. [*Obs.*] "Ingrate revolts." *Shak.*
Syn. — Insurrection; sedition; rebellion; mutiny. See *INSURRECTION*.
Re-vor-ist (-ēr), n. One who revolts.
Re-vor-ing, a. Causing abhorrence mixed with disgust; exciting extreme repugnance; loathsome; as, revolting cruelty. — **Re-vor-ing-ly**, adv.
Re-vor-ist-ly (rē-vōr-ist-lī), a. [*L. revolutilis*] Capable of revolving; rotatory; revolving. [*Obs.*]
 Us, then, to whom the thrice three year
 Hath filled his revolvable orb since our arrival here,
 I blame not. *Chapman.*
Re-vor-ist-ly (rē-vōr-ist-lī), a. [*L. revolutus, p. p. of revolvere. See REVOLVE.*] (*Bot. & Zool.*) Rolled backward or downward.
 A revolute leaf is coiled downwards, with the lower surface inside the coil. A leaf with revolute margins has the edges rolled under, as in the *Andromeda polifolia*.
Re-vor-ist-ion (rē-vōr-ist-iōn), n. [*F. révolution, L. revolutio. See REVOLVE.*]
 1. The act of revolving, or turning round on an axis or a center; the motion of a body round a fixed point or line; rotation; as, the revolution of a wheel of a top, of the earth on its axis, etc.
 2. Return to a point before occupied, or to a point relatively the same; a rolling back; return; as, revolution in an ellipse or spiral.
 That fear
 Comes thundering back, with dreadful revolution,
 On my defenceless head. *Milton.*
 3. The space measured by the regular re-occurrence of a revolving body; the period made *Andromeda polifolia* by the regular recurrence of a measure of Revolute time, or by a succession of similar events. Marginal.
 "The short revolution of a day." *Dryden.*
 4. *(Astron.)* The motion of any body, as a planet or satellite, in a curved line or orbit, until it returns to the same point again, or to a point relatively the same; — designated as the annual, anomalistic, nodical, sidereal, or tropical revolution, according as the point of return or completion has a fixed relation to the year, the anomaly, the nodes, the stars, or the tropics; as, the revolution of the earth about the sun; the revolution of the moon about the earth.
 The term is sometimes applied in astronomy to the motion of a single body, as a planet, about its own axis, but this motion is usually called rotation.
 5. *(Geom.)* The motion of a point, line, or surface about a point or line as its center or axis, in such a manner that a moving point generates a curve, a moving line

a surface (called a surface of revolution), and a moving surface a solid (called a solid of revolution); as, the revolution of a right-angled triangle about one of its sides generates a cone; the revolution of a semicircle about the diameter generates a sphere.
 6. A total or radical change; as, a revolution in one's circumstances or way of living.
 The ability . . . of the great philosopher speedily produced a complete revolution throughout the department. *Maudslayi.*
 7. *(Politics)* A fundamental change in political organization, or in a government or constitution; the overthrow or renunciation of one government, and the substitution of another, by the governed.
 The violence of revolutions is generally proportioned to the degree of the maladministration which has produced them. *Maudslayi.*
 When used without qualifying terms, the word is often applied specifically, by way of eminence, to: (a) The English Revolution in 1689, when William of Orange and Mary became the reigning sovereigns, in place of James II. (b) The American Revolution, beginning in 1776, by which the English colonies, since known as the United States, secured their independence. (c) The revolution in France in 1789, commonly called the French Revolution, the subsequent revolutions in that country being designated by their dates, as the Revolution of 1830, of 1848, etc.
Re-vor-ist-ion-ary (rē-vōr-ist-iōn-ā-rī), a. [*Cf. F. révolutionnaire.*] Of or pertaining to a revolution in government; tending to, or promoting, revolution; as, a revolutionary war; revolutionary measures; revolutionary agitators.
Re-vor-ist-ion-ary, n. A revolutionist. [*R.*]
 Dumfries was a Tory town, and could not tolerate a revolutionary. *Prof. Wilson.*
Re-vor-ist-ion-er (-ēr), n. One who is engaged in effecting a revolution; a revolutionist. *Smollett.*
Re-vor-ist-ion-ism (-izm), n. The state of being in revolution; revolutionary doctrines or principles.
Re-vor-ist-ion-ist, n. One engaged in effecting a change of government; a favorer of revolution. *Burke.*
Re-vor-ist-ion-ize (-īz), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *REVOLUTIONIZED* (-īz); p. pr. & vb. n. *REVOLUTIONIZING* (-īz-ing).] To change completely, as by a revolution; as, to revolutionize a government. *Ames.*
 The gospel . . . has revolutionized his soul. *J. M. Mason.*
Re-vor-ist-ive (rē-vōr-ist-iv), a. Inclined to revolve things in the mind; meditative. [*Obs.*] *Fellham.*
Re-vor-ist-ive-ly (-vōr-ist-iv-lī), a. That may be revolved.
Re-vor-ist-ive-ly, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. *REVOLVED* (-vōld'); p. pr. & vb. n. *REVOLVING*.] [*L. revolvere, revolutum; pref. re- + volvere to roll, turn round. See VOLUBLE, and cf. REVOLT, REVOLUTION.*]
 1. To turn or roll round on, or as on, an axis, like a wheel; to rotate, — which is the more specific word in this sense.
 If the earth revolve thus, each house near the equator must move a thousand miles an hour. *I. Watts.*
 2. To move in a curved path round a center; as, the planets revolve round the sun.
 3. To pass in cycles; as, the centuries revolve. *Lytle.*
 4. To return; to pass. [*R.*]
Re-vor-ist-ive, v. t. 1. To cause to turn, as on an axis.
 Then in the east her turn she shines,
 Revolved on heaven's great axis. *Milton.*
 2. Hence, to turn over and over in the mind; to reflect repeatedly upon; to consider all aspects of.
 This having heard, straight I again revolved
 The law and prophets. *Milton.*
Re-vor-ist-ment (-ment), n. Act of revolving. [*R.*]
Re-vor-ist-ment (-vōld-ment), n. The act or state of revolving; revolution. [*Archaic*]
 Its own revolvency upholds the world. *Cowper.*
Re-vor-ist (-ēr), n. One who, or that which, revolves; specifically, a firearm (commonly a pistol) with several chambers or barrels so arranged as to revolve on an axis, and be discharged in succession by the same lock; a repeater.
Re-vor-ist-ing, a. Making a revolution or revolutions; rotating; — used also figuratively of time, seasons, etc., depending on the revolution of the earth.
 But grief returns with the revolving year. *Shelley.*
 Revolving seasons, fruitless as they pass. *Cowper.*
Revolving firearm. See *REVOLVER*. — **Revolving light**, a light or lamp in a lighthouse so arranged as to appear and disappear at fixed intervals, either by being turned about an axis so as to show light only at intervals, or by having its light occasionally intercepted by a revolving screen.
Re-vor-ist (rē-vōr-ist), v. t. [*L. revulsus, p. p. of revellere.*] To pull back with force. [*R.*] *Cowper.*
Re-vor-ist-ion (rē-vōr-ist-iōn), n. [*F. révulsion, L. revulsio, fr. revellere, revulsus, to pluck or pull away; pref. re- + vellere to pull. Cf. CONVULSE.*]
 1. A strong pulling or drawing back; withdrawal. "Revulsions and pullbacks." *Sir T. Browne.*
 2. A sudden reaction; a sudden and complete change; — applied to the feelings.
 A sudden and violent revulsion of feeling, both in the Parliament and the country, followed. *Maudslayi.*
 3. *(Med.)* The act of turning or diverting any disease from one part of the body to another. It resembles derivation, but is usually applied to a more active form of counter irritation.
Re-vor-ist-ive (-iv), a. [*Cf. F. révulsif.*] Causing, or tending to, revulsion.
Re-vor-ist-ive, n. That which causes revulsion; specifically *(Med.)*, a revulsive remedy or agent.
Row (rō), n. [See *Row* a series.] A row. [*Obs.*]
Chaucer. "A row of sundry colored stones." *Chapman.*
Re-wake (rē-wāk), v. t. & i. To wake again.



Reward' (rē-wārd'), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. **REWARDED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **REWARDING**.] [*OF. rewarder*, another form of *regarder*, of German origin. The original sense is, to look at, regard, hence, to regard as worthy, give a reward to. See **WARD**, **REGARD**.] To give in return, whether good or evil; — commonly in a good sense; to requite; to recompense; to repay; to compensate.

After the deed that is done, one doom shall reward.
Mercy or no mercy as truth will accord. *Piers Plouman.*

Thou hast rewarded me good, whereas I have rewarded thee evil. *1 Sam. xxiv. 17.*

I will render vengeance to mine enemies, and will reward them that hate me. *Deut. xxxii. 41.*

God rewards those that have made use of the single talent. *Hammond.*

Reward' (rē-wārd'), n. [See **REWARD**, v., and cf. **REGARD**, n.] 1. Regard; respect; consideration. [*Obs.*]

Take reward of thine own value. *Chaucer.*

2. That which is given in return for good or evil done or received; esp., that which is offered or given in return for some service or attainment, as for excellence in studies, for the return of something lost, etc.; recompense; requital.

Thou returnest
From flight, seditious angel, to receive
Thy merited reward. *Milton.*

Rewards and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done well or ill. *Hooker.*

3. Hence, the fruit of one's labor or works.

The dead know not anything, neither have they any more a reward. *Ecc. ix. 5.*

4. (Law) Compensation or remuneration for services; a sum of money paid or taken for doing, or forbearing to do, some act. *Burrill.*

Syn. — Recompense; compensation; remuneration; pay; requital; retribution; punishment.

Reward/a-ble (-ā-b'l), a. Worthy of reward. — **Reward/a-ble-ness**, n. — **Reward/a-bly**, adv.

Reward'er (-ēr), n. One who rewards.

Reward'ful (-fūl), a. Yielding reward. [*R.*]

Reward'less, a. Having, or affording, no reward.

Rew'el (rē), v. t. & i. To rue. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rew'el bone (rē-w'el bōn), n. [Perh. from *F. rouelle*, dim. of *roue* a wheel, *L. rota*.] An obsolete phrase of disputed meaning, — perhaps, smooth or polished bone.

His saddle was of *rewel* bone. *Chaucer.*

Rew'et (rē-w'et), n. [See **ROVER**.] A gunlock. [*R.*] *Chaucer.*

Rew'ful (rē-w'fūl), a. Rueful. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-win (rē-wīn'), v. t. To win again, or win back.

The Palatine was not worth the *rewinning*. *Fuller.*

Rewie (rē-wī), n. & v. Rule. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rewine (rē-wīn), n. Realm. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plouman.*

Re-word (rē-wōrd'), v. t. 1. To repeat in the same words; to reecho. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To alter the wording of; to restate in other words; as, to reword an idea or a passage.

Re-write (rē-wī't), v. t. To write again. *Young.*

Rewith (rē-wīth), n. Ruth. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rox (rōks), n.; pl. **Roxes** (rō'jēz). [*L.*] A king.

To play *rox*, to play the king; to domineer. [*Obs.*]

Reyn (rān), n. Rain or rein. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Reynard (rē-nārd or rē-nārd; 277), n. An appellation applied after the manner of a proper name to the fox. Same as **RENAUD**.

Reyse (rēz), v. t. To raise. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Reyse, v. i. [*CF. G. reisen* to travel.] To go on a military expedition. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rha-bar-barate (rā-bār-bā-rāt), a. [From *NL. rhabdobarum*, an old name of rhubarb. See **RHABBAR**.] Impregnated or flavored with rhubarb. *Flayler.*

Rha-bar-barin (-rīn), or **Rha-bar-barine** (-rīn), n. (Chem.) Chrysophanic acid.

Rhab'dite (rāb'dīt), n. [Gr. *ῥαβδος* a rod.] 1. Zoöl. A minute smooth rodlike or fusiform structure found in the tissues of many Turbellaria.

2. Zoöl. One of the hard parts forming the ovipositor of insects.

Rhab'do-coe'la (rāb-dō-sē-lā), n. pl. [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *ῥαβδος* a rod + *κοιλία* hollow.] Zoöl. A suborder of Turbellaria including those that have a simple cylindrical, or sacklike, stomach, without an intestine.

Rhab'do-coe'lous (-lūs), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Rhabdocoela.

Rhab'do'id'al (rāb-dō'id'al), a. See **SAGITTAL**.

Rhab'do-lith (rāb-dō-līth), n. [Gr. *ῥαβδος* a rod + *λίθος* a stone.] A minute calcareous rodlike structure found both at the surface and on the bottom of the ocean; — supposed by some to be a calcareous alga.

Rhab'do-log-y (rāb-dō-lō-jī), n. Same as **RHABDOLOGY**.

Rhab'dom (rāb-dōm), n. [Gr. *ῥαβδος* a bundle of rods, fr. *ῥαβδος* a rod.] Zoöl. One of numerous minute rodlike structures formed of two or more cells situated behind the retina in the compound eyes of insects, etc. See *Illustr.* under **OMMATIDIUM**.

Rhab'do-man'cy (rāb-dō-mān'sī), n. Same as **RHABDOMANCY**.

Rhab'do-mere (-mēr), n. [*Rhabdom* + *-mere*.] (Zoöl.) One of the several parts composing a rhabdom.

Rhab'doph'o-ra (rāb-dōf'ō-rā), n. pl. [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *ῥαβδος* a rod + *φορέω* to bear.] Zoöl. An extinct division of Hydroids which includes the graptolites.

Rhab'do-plen'ra (rāb-dō-plēn'rā), n. [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *ῥαβδος* a rod + *πλήρης* the side.] Zoöl. A genus of marine Bryozoa in which the tubular cells have a central

chitinous axis and the tentacles are borne on a bilobed lophophore. It is the type of the order Pterobranchia, or Podostomata.

Rhab'do-sphere (rāb-dō-sfēr), n. [Gr. *ῥαβδος* a rod + *σφαῖρα* sphere.] A minute sphere composed of rhabdoliths.

Rha-chi-al'gi-a (rē-kī-āl-jī-ā), n. [*NL.*] See **RACHIALGIA**.

Rha-chid'i-an (rā-kīd'ī-an), a. Of or pertaining to the rachis; as, the *rachidian* teeth of a mollusk.

Rhach'i-glos'sa (rāk'ī-glos'sā), n. pl. [*NL.* See **RACHIS**, and *Glossa*.] (Zoöl.) A division of marine gastropoda having a retractile proboscis and three longitudinal rows of teeth on the radula. It includes many of the large ornamental shells, as the miters, muricea, olives, purpuras, volutes, and wheels. See *Illustr.* in Appendix.

Rha-chi'l'a (rā-kī'lā), n. [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *ῥαχίς* the spine.] (Bot.) A branch of inflorescence; the zigzag axis on which the florets are arranged in the spikelets of grasses.

Rha-chi-o-dont (rē-kī-ō-dōnt), a. [Gr. *ῥαχίς*, -os, the spine + *δόντος*, -οντος, a tooth.] (Zoöl.) Having gular teeth formed by a peculiar modification of the inferior spines of some of the vertebrae, as certain South African snakes (*Dasyatis*) which swallow birds' eggs and use these gular teeth to crush them.

Rha-chis (rē-kī-s), n.; pl. *E. RHACHIDES* (-ēz), *L. RHACHIDES* (rē-kī-dēz). [See **RACHIS**.] [Written also *rachis*.] 1. (Anat.) The spine.

2. (Bot.) (a) The continued stem or midrib of a pinnately compound leaf, as in a rose leaf or a fern. (b) The principal axis in a raceme, spike, panicle, or corymb.

3. (Zoöl.) (a) The shaft of a feather. The rachis of the after-shaft, or plumule, is called the *hyperbachis*. (b) The central cord in the stem of a crinoid. (c) The median part of the radula of a mollusk. (d) A central cord of the ovary of nematodes.

Rha-chi'tis (rā-kī'tis), n. [*NL.*] See **RACHITIS**.

Rhad'a-man'thine (rād'ā-mān'thīn), a. Of or pertaining to Rhadamanthus; suiting Rhadamanthus; rigorously just; as, a *Rhadamanthine* judgment.

Rhad'a-man'thus (-thūs), n. [*L.*, fr. Gr. *Ῥαδάμανθος*.] (Greek Mythol.) One of the three judges of the infernal regions; figuratively, a strictly just judge.

Rhe'ti-an (rē-shī-an or -shān), a. & n. Rhetian.

Rhe'tic (-tīk), a. [*L. Rhaeticus* Rhetian.] (Geol.) Pertaining to, or of the same horizon as, certain Mesozoic strata of the Rhetian Alps. These strata are regarded as closing the Triassic period. See the *Chart of Geology*.

Rhe'ti-zite (rē-tī-zīt), n. [So called from *L. Rhaetia*, Raetia, the Rhetian Alps, where it is found.] (Min.) A variety of the mineral cyanite.

Rham'a-dan' (rām'ā-dān'), n. See **RAMADAN**.

Rham-na'ceous (rām-nā'shūs), a. (Bot.) Of or pertaining to a natural order of shrubs and trees (*Rhamnaceae*, or *Rhamnaceae*) of which the buckthorn (*Rhamnus*) is the type. It includes also the New Jersey tea, the supple-jack, and one of the plants called lotus (*Zizyphus*).

Rham'nus (rām'nūs), n. [*NL.*, from Gr. *ῥάμνος* a kind of prickly shrub; cf. *L. rhamnus*.] (Bot.) A genus of shrubs and small trees; buckthorn. The California *Rhamnus Purshiana* and the European *R. cathartica* are used in medicine. The latter is used for hedges.

Rham-pho-rhyn'chus (rām-fō-rīn'chūs), n. [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *ῥάμφος* a beak + *ῥύγχος* snout.] (Paleont.) A genus of pterodactyls in which the elongated tail supported a leathery expansion at the tip.

Rham-pho-the'ca (-thē'kā), n.; pl. *RHAMPHOTHECÆ* (-ēz). [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *ῥάμφος* a beak + *θήκη* a case.] (Zoöl.) The horny covering of the bill of birds.

Rha'phe (rē-phē), n. [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *ῥάφω* seam, fr. *ῥάπτω* to sew.] (Bot.) The continuation of the seed stalk along the side of an anatropous ovule or seed, forming a ridge or seam. [Written also *raphē*.] *Gray.*

Rhaph'i-des (rāf'ī-dēz), n. pl. [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *ῥαφίς*, *ῥαφίδος*, a needle, *F. raphides*.] (Bot.) Minute transparent, often needle-shaped, crystals found in the tissues of plants. [Written also *raphides*.]

Rha-pont'i-cine (rā-pōn'tī-sīn), n. [*L. rhapsonticum* rhubarb. See **RHUBARB**.] (Chem.) Chrysophanic acid.

Rhaph'o-de (rāf'ō-dē), n. [Gr. *ῥαφίδος*. See **RHAPHODY**.] (Gr. Antiq.) A rhapsodist. [*R.*] *Grote.*

Rhaph'o-der (-shēr), n. A rhapsodist. [*Obs.*]

Rhaph'o-dic (rāf'ō-dīk), a. [Gr. *ῥαφιδικός* of *F. rhapsodique*.] Of or pertaining to rhapsody; consisting of rhapsody; hence, confused; unconnected. — **Rhaph'o-dic-al-ly**, adv.

Rhaph'o-dist (rāf'ō-dīst), n. [From **RHAPHODY**.] 1. Anciently, one who recited or composed a rhapsody; especially, one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other epic poets.

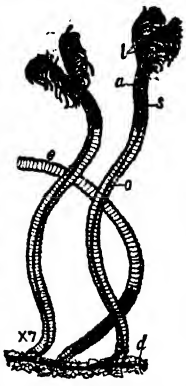
2. Hence, one who recites or sings poems for a livelihood; one who makes and repeats verses extempore.

The same populace sit for hours listening to rhapsodists who recite Ariosto. *Carlyle.*

3. One who writes or speaks disconnectedly and with great excitement or affectation of feeling. *Watts.*

Rhaph'o-dize (-dīz), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. **RHAPHODIZED** (-dīzd); p. pr. & vb. n. **RHAPHODIZING**.] To utter as a rhapsody, or in the manner of a rhapsody. *Sterne.*

Rhaph'o-dize, v. i. To utter rhapsodies. *Jefferson.*



Rhabdopleura.

Part of a Colony with three Zooids. 1. Lophophore and Tentacles; 2. Stomach; 3. Intestine; 4. Central Cord; 5. Contracted Zooid; 6. Main Stem.

Rhap'so-do-man'cy (rāp'sō-dō-mān'sī), n. [*Rhapsody* + *-mancy*.] Divination by means of verses.

Rhap'so-dy (rāp'sō-dī), n.; pl. **RHAPSODIES** (-dīz). [*F. rhapsodie*, *L. rhapsodia*, Gr. *ῥαψωδία*, fr. *ῥαψωδία* a rhapsodist; *ῥάπτω* to sew, stitch together, unite + *ὄδῃ* a song. See **ODE**.] 1. A recitation or song of a rhapsodist; a portion of an epic poem adapted for recitation, or usually recited, at one time; hence, a division of the Iliad or the Odyssey; — called also a *book*.

2. A disconnected series of sentences or statements composed under excitement, and without dependence or natural connection; rambling composition. "A rhapsody of words." *Shak.* "A rhapsody of tales." *Locke.*

3. (Mus.) A composition irregular in form, like an improvisation; as, Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsodies."

Rhat'a-ny (rāt'ā-nī), n. [Sp. *ratania*, *rataña*, *Rhat'an-ny*.] Peruv. *ratania*. The powerfully astringent root of a half-shrubby Peruvian plant (*Krameria triandra*). It is used in medicine and to color port wine. [Written also *ratan-y*.]

Ravanilla rhatany, the root of *Krameria Ixina*, a native of New Granada.

Rhe'a (rē'ā), n. (Bot.) The ramie or grass-cloth plant. See *Grass-cloth plant*, under **GRASS**.

Rhe'a, n. [*L.*, a proper name.] (Zoöl.) Any one of three species of large South American ostrichlike birds of the genera *Rhea* and *Pterocnemia*. Called also the *American ostrich*.

Rhe'a, n. (Zoöl.) The common rhea, or mandou (*Rhea Americana*), ranges from Brazil to Patagonia.

Rhe'a, n. (Zoöl.) *Pterocnemia Darwinii*, of Patagonia, is smaller, and has the legs feathered below the knee.

Rhe'a (rē'ā), n. pl. [*NL.*] (Zoöl.) A suborder of struthious birds including the rheas.

Rhe'e'boe (rē'bōē), n. [*D. reebok* roebuck.] (Zoöl.) The Rhea (*Rhea Americana*). *peele.* [Written also *reebok*.]

Rhe'ic (rē'īk), a. [*NL. Rheum* rhubarb, Gr. *ῥῆον*. See **RHUBARB**.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (commonly called *chrysophanic acid*) found in rhubarb (*Rheum*). [*Obsol.*]

Rhe'in (rē'in), n. (Chem.) Chrysophanic acid.

Rhein'ber-ry (rīn'bēr-rī), n. [*G. rheinbeere*.] (Bot.) One of the berries or drupes of the European buckthorn; also, the buckthorn itself.

Rhe-mat'ic (rē-māt'īk), a. [Gr. *ῥυματικός* of or for a verb, fr. *ῥίμα*, *ῥίματος*, a sentence. See **RHEUMATISM**.] (Gram.) Having a verb for its base; derived from a verb; as, *rheumatic* adjectives. *Fitzed. Hall.*

Rhe-mat'ic, n. The doctrine of propositions or sentences. *Cutleridge.*

Rhe'mish (rē'mīsh), a. Of or pertaining to Rheims, or Reims, in France.

Rhemish Testament, the English version of the New Testament used by Roman Catholics. See **DOUAY BIBLE**.

Rhen'ish (rēn'īsh), a. [*L. Rhenus* the Rhine.] Of or pertaining to the river Rhine; as, *Rhenish* wine. — *n.* Rhine wine.

Rhe'o-chord (rē'ō-kōrd), n. [Gr. *ῥέω* to flow + *χορδή* chord.] (Elec.) A metallic wire used for regulating the resistance of a circuit, or varying the strength of an electric current, by inserting a greater or less length of it in the circuit.

Rhe-om'e-ter (rē-ōm'ē-tēr), n. [Gr. *ῥέω* to flow + *μέτρος* meter.] [Written also *reometer*.] 1. (Physics) An instrument for measuring currents, especially the force or intensity of electrical currents; a galvanometer.

2. (Physiol.) An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood current in the arteries.

Rhe'o-met'ric (rē-ō-mēt'īk), a. Of or pertaining to a rheometer or rheometry. *Lardner.*

Rhe-om'e-try (rē-ōm'ē-trī), n. 1. The measurement of the force or intensity of currents.

2. (Math.) The calculus; fluxions. [*R.*]

Rhe'o-mot'or (rē-ō-mōt'ōr), n. [Gr. *ῥέω* to flow + *ἐκ* motor.] (Elec.) Any apparatus by which an electrical current is originated. [*R.*]

Rhe'o-phore (rē-ō-fōr), n. [Gr. *ῥέω* to flow + *φορέω* to carry.] (Elec.) (a) A connecting wire of an electric or voltaic apparatus, traversed by a current. (b) One of the poles of a voltaic battery; an electrode.

Rhe'o-scope (-skōp), n. [Gr. *ῥέω* to flow + *σκοπεῖν* to look.] (Physics) An instrument for detecting the presence or movement of currents, as of electricity.

Rhe'o-stat (-stāt), n. [Gr. *ῥέω* + *στατός* standing still.] (Elec.) A contrivance for adjusting or regulating the strength of electrical currents, operating usually by the intercalation of resistances which can be varied at will. *Wheatstone.*

Rhe'o-stat'ic (-stāt'īk), a. [*Rheo* + *-static*.] (Elec.) Of or pertaining to a rheostat.

Rhe'o-tome (-tōm), n. [Gr. *ῥέω* to flow + *τομή* to cut.] (Elec.) An instrument which periodically or otherwise interrupts an electric current. *Wheatstone.*

Rhe'o-trope (rē-ō-trōp), n. [Gr. *ῥέω* to flow + *τροπή* to turn.] (Elec.) An instrument for reversing the direction of an electric current. [Written also *reotrope*.]

Rhe'sus (-shūs), n. [*L. Rhesus*, a proper name, Gr. *Ῥῆσος*.] (Zoöl.) A monkey; the blunder.



Rhea. Female and Young.



Rhesus. Female and Young.

Rhe-ti-an (rē'hī-an or -shan), *a.* [L. *Rhaetia*, *Raetia*: *sc. F. rhaetia*.] Pertaining to the ancient Rhaeti, or Rhaetians, or to Rhaetia, their country; as, the *Rhetian Alps*, now the country of Tyrol and the Grisons.

Rhe-tio (rē'tīo), *a.* (*Min.*) Same as *Rhaetia*.
Rhe-ti-zite (rē'ti-zīte), *n.* (*Min.*) Same as *Rhaetizite*.
Rhe-tor (rē'tōr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ῥήτωρ*.] A rhetorician. [*Obs.*] Hammond.

Rhe-tor-ic (rē'tōr-ik), *n.* [F. *rhétorique*, L. *rhētorica*, Gr. *ῥητορικὴ*, *sc. τέχνη*, fr. *ῥητορικός* rhetorical, oratorical, fr. *ῥήτωρ* orator, rhetorician; perhaps akin to *E. word*; cf. *εἰπεῖν* to say.] 1. The art of composition; especially, elegant composition in prose.

2. Oratory; the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force.

3. Hence, artificial eloquence; fine language or declamation without conviction or earnest feeling.

4. Fig.: The power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms.

Sweet, silent rhetoric of persuading eyes. Daniel.

Rhe-tor-i-cal (rē'tōr-ik-al), *a.* [L. *rhētoricus*, Gr. *ῥητορικὸς*. See *Rhetoric*.] Of or pertaining to rhetoric; according to, or exhibiting, rhetoric; oratorical; as, the rhetorical art; a rhetorical treatise; a rhetorical flourish.

They permit him to leave their poetical taste ungratified, provided that he gratifies their rhetorical sense. M. Arnold.

Rhe-tor-i-cal-ly, *adv.* — **Rhe-tor-i-cal-ness**, *n.*

Rhe-tor-i-cate (-ī-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *rhētoricare*. See *Rhetoric*.] To play the orator. [*Obs.*] South.

Rhe-tor-i-ca-tion (-kāt-shūn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rhétorication*.] Rhetorical amplification. [*Obs.*] Waterland.

Rhe-tor-i-cian (rē'tōr-ik-shūn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rhétoricien*.] 1. One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric.

The understanding is that by which a man becomes a mere logician and a mere rhetorician. F. W. Robertson.

2. A teacher of rhetoric.

The ancient sophists and rhetoricians, which ever had young auditors, lived till they were an hundred years old. Bacon.

3. An orator; specifically, an artificial orator without genuine eloquence; a declaimer. Macaulay.

Rhe-tor-i-cian, *a.* Suitable to a master of rhetoric. "With rhetorical pride." Blackmore.

Rhe-tor-ize (rē'tōr-iz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *RHETO- RIZED* (-rīz); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RHETOIZING* (-rīz-ing).] To play the orator.

Rhe-tor-ize, *v. t.* To represent by a figure of rhetoric, or by personification. Milton.

Rhe-um (rē'ūm), *n.* [NL., from L. *Rha* the river Volga, on the banks of which it grows. See *Rhubarb*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. See *Rhubarb*.

Rheum (rjūm), *n.* [OF. *reume*, *reume*, F. *rhume* a cold, L. *rhēuma* rheum, from Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, *rēv* to flow, akin to *E. stream*. See *Stream*, *n.*, and cf. *Hemorrhoids*.] (*Med.*) A serous or mucous discharge, especially one from the eyes or nose.

I have a rheum in mine eyes too. Shak.

Salt rheum. (*Med.*) See *SALT RHEUM*, in the Vocab.

Rheu-mat-ic (rēu-māt-ik), *a.* [Gr. *ῥευματικός* subject to a discharge or flux: cf. L. *rheumaticus*, F. *rhumatique*. See *Rheum*, *RHEUMATISM*.] 1. Derived from, or having the character of, rheum; rheumatic. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to rheumatism; as, *rheumatic pains* or affections; affected with rheumatism; as, a *rheumatic old man*; causing rheumatism; as, a *rheumatic day*.

That rheumatic diseases do abound. Shak.

Rheu-mat-ic, *n.* One affected with rheumatism.

Rheu-ma-tism (rēu-māt-iz-izm), *n.* [L. *rheumatismus* rheum, Gr. *ῥευματισμός*, fr. *ῥευματίζεσθαι* to have or suffer from a flux, fr. *ῥεῦμα* rheum; cf. F. *rhumatisme*. See 2d *RHEUM*.] (*Med.*) A general disease characterized by painful, often multiple, local inflammations, usually affecting the joints and the muscles, but also extending sometimes to the deeper organs, as the heart.

Inflammatory rheumatism (*Med.*), acute rheumatism attended with fever, and attacking usually the larger joints, which become swollen, hot, and very painful. — *Rheumatism root*. (*Bot.*) See *WINTERLEAF*.

Rheu-ma-tis-mal (-tīz-mal), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to rheumatism.

Rheu-ma-tis-moid (-moid), *a.* [*Rheumatism* + *-oid*.] (*Med.*) Of or resembling rheum or rheumatism.

Rheum-ic (rjūm-ik), *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to, or characterized by, rheum.

Rheumic diathesis. See *DARTROUS DIATHESIS*, under *DARTROUS*.

Rheu-mi-des (rēu-mī-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See *RHEUM*.] (*Med.*) The class of skin diseases developed by the dartroous diathesis. See under *DARTROUS*.

Rheum-y (rjūm-y), *a.* Of or pertaining to rheum; abounding in, or causing, rheum; affected with rheum.

His head and rheumy eyes distill in showers. Dryden.

And tempt the rheumy and unpurged air. Shak.

To add into his sickness. Shak.

Rhi-go-lane (rīgō-lān), *n.* [Gr. *ῥίγος* cold + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) A mixture of volatile hydrocarbons intermediate between gasoline and cymogene. It is obtained in the purification of crude petroleum, and is used as a refrigerant.

Rhime (rim), *n.* See *RHYME*. [*Obs.*]

Rhi-nal (rī-nal), *a.* [Gr. *ῥίς*, *ῥίς*, the nose.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the nose or olfactory organs.

Rhi-nas-ter (rī-nāstēr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥίς*, *ῥίς*, nose + *αστήρ* star.] (*Zool.*) The boreal.

Rhine (rīn), *n.* [AB. *ryne*. See *RUN*.] A water course; a ditch. [Written also *rean*.] [*Prov. Eng.*] Macaulay.

Rhi-nos-ce-phal-ic (rī-nōs-sē-fal-ik), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the rhinoceros.

Rhi-nos-ceph-a-lon (-sē-fā-lōn), *n.* *pl.* RHINEN-CEPHALA (-iā). [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥίς*, *ῥίς*, the nose + *ἑφάλο* the brain.] (*Anat.*) The division of the brain

in front of the proencephalon, consisting of the two olfactory lobes from which the olfactory nerves arise.

The term is sometimes used for one of the olfactory lobes, the plural being used for the two taken together.

Rhine-stone (rīn-sṭōn), *n.* [Cf. G. *rhienstein* Rhine quartz.] A colorless stone of high luster, made of paste. It is much used as an inexpensive ornament.

Rhi-ni-tis (rī-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥίς*, *ῥίς*, the nose + *-itis*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the nose; esp., inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils.

Rhi-no (rī-nō), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Gold and silver, or money. [*Can't*] W. Wagstaffe.

As long as the rhino lasted. Marryat.

Rhi-no-. A combining form from Greek *ῥίς*, *ῥίς*, the nose, as in *rhinolith*, *rhinology*.

Rhi-no-cef-i-al (rī-nō-sē-fī-al), *a.* (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling the rhinoceros, or his horn. Tatter.

Rhi-no-cer-os (rī-nō-sēr-ōs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ῥινόκερως*, *ῥίς*, *ῥίς*, the nose + *κέρας* a horn: cf. F. *rhinocéros*. See *HORN*.] (*Zool.*) Any pachyderm belonging to the genera *Rhinoceros*, *Aelodus*, and several allied genera of the family *Rhinocerotidae*, of which several living, and many extinct, species are known. They are large and powerful, and usually have either one or two stout conical median horns on the snout.

The Indian, or white, and the Javan rhinoceroses (*Rhinoceros* *Indicus* and *R. Sondaicus*) have incisor and canine teeth, but only one horn, and the very thick skin forms shieldlike folds.

The two or three African species belong to *Aelodus*, and have two horns, but lack the dorsal folds, and the incisor and canine teeth.

The two Malay, or East Indian, two-horned species belong to *Ceratolophus*, in which incisor and canine teeth are present. See *BORLE*, and *KEITLOA*.

Rhinoceros auk (*Zool.*), an auk of the North Pacific (*Cerorhinus monoceratus*) which has a deciduous horn on top of the bill. — *Rhinoceros beetle* (*Zool.*), a very large beetle of the genus *Dynastes*, having a horn on the head.

Rhinoceros bird. (*Zool.*) (a) A large hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*), native of the East Indies. It has a large hollow hornlike process on the bill. Called also *rhinoceros hornbill*. (b) An African bee-eater (*Buphaga africana*). It alights on the back of the rhinoceros in search of parasitic insects.

Rhi-no-cer-ote (-rōt), *n.* A rhinoceros. [*Obs.*] B. Johnson.

Rhi-no-cer-ot-ic (-rōt-ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the rhinoceros. [*R.*]

Rhi-no-lite (rī-nō-līt), *n.*

Rhi-no-lith (-lith), *n.* [*Rhino* + *-lith*, (*lith*).] (*Med.*) A concretion formed within the cavities of the nose.

Rhi-no-log-i-cal (-lōj-ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to rhinology.

Rhi-no-log-ist (-lōj-ik-sit), *n.* One skilled in rhinology.

Rhi-no-l-ogy (-lōj-ik-ē), *n.* [*Rhino* + *-logy*.] The science which treats of the nose, and of its diseases.

Rhi-no-l-ophid (-lōf-id), *n.* [*Rhino* + Gr. *λόφος* crest.] (*Zool.*) Any species of the genus *Rhinolophus*, or family *Rhinolophidae*, having a horseshoe-shaped nasal crest; a horseshoe bat.

Rhi-no-l-ophine (-fīn), *a.* (*Zool.*) Like or pertaining to the rhinolophids, or horseshoe bats.

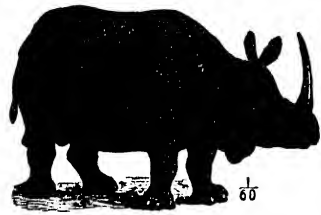
Rhi-no-phore (rī-nō-fōr), *n.* [*Rhino* + Gr. *φορέω* to bear.] (*Zool.*) One of the two tentacle-like organs on the back of the head or neck of a nudibranch or tectibranch mollusk. They are usually retractile, and often transversely furrowed or plicate, and are regarded as olfactory organs. Called also *dorsal tentacles*. See *Illustr.* under *Pygobranchia*, and *Opiobranchia*.

Rhi-no-plas-tic (rī-nō-plāst-ik), *a.* [*Rhino* + *-plastic*: cf. F. *rhinoplastique*.] (*Surg.*) Of or pertaining to rhinoplasty; as, a *rhinoplastic operation*.

Rhi-no-plas-ty (rī-nō-plāst-ē), *n.* [*Rhino* + *-plasty*: cf. F. *rhinoplastie*.] (*Surg.*) The process of forming an artificial nose, as by bringing down a piece of integument from the forehead, and causing it to adhere to the anterior part of the remains of the nose.

Rhi-no-pome (-pōm), *n.* [*Rhino* + Gr. *πῶμα* a lid.] (*Zool.*) Any old-world bat of the genus *Rhinopoma*. The rhinopomes have a long tail extending beyond the web, and inhabit caves and tombs.

Indian Rhinoceros.



Indian Rhinoceros.

Rhinoceros Bird.



Rhinoceros Bird (*Buceros rhinoceros*).

Rhinolophid (*Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum*).



Rhinolophid (*Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum*).

Rhinopome (*Rhinopoma microphyllum*).



Egyptian Rhinopome (*Rhinopoma microphyllum*).

Rhi-no-scle-ro-ma (rī-nō-sklē-rō-mā), *n.* [*Rhino* + *-scleroma*.] (*Med.*) A rare disease of the skin, characterized by the development of very hard, more or less flattened, prominences, appearing first upon the nose and subsequently upon the neighboring parts, esp. the lips, palate, and throat. J. V. Shoemaker.

Rhi-no-scope (rī-nō-skōp), *n.* [*Rhino* + *-scope*.] A small mirror for use in rhinoscopy.

Rhi-no-sco-py (-skōp-ē), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to rhinoscopy.

Rhi-nos-co-py (rī-nōs-kōp-ē), *n.* [*Rhino* + *-scopy*.] (*Physiol.*) The examination or study of the soft palate, posterior nares, etc., by means of a laryngoscopic mirror introduced into the pharynx.

Rhi-no-the-ca (rī-nō-thē-kā), *n.* *pl.* RHINOTHECÆ (-ē). [NL., from Gr. *ῥίς*, *ῥίς*, the nose + *θήκη* case.] (*Zool.*) The sheath of the upper mandible of a bird.

Rhi-pi-dō-gloss-a (rī-pi-dō-glōs-sā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥίς* a fan + *γλῶσσα* a tongue.] (*Zool.*) A division of gastropod mollusks having a large number of long, divergent, hooklike, lingual teeth in each transverse row. It includes the scutibranchs. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Rhi-pip-ter (rī-pīptēr), *n.* [Gr. *ῥίς* a fan + *πτερόν* wing.] (*Zool.*) One of the *Rhipiptera*, a group of insects having wings which fold like a fan, a strepsipter.

Rhi-pip-ter-a (-an), *n.* (*Zool.*) Same as *Rhipiptera*.

Rhi-zan-thous (rī-zān-thūs), *a.* [Gr. *ρίζα* root + *ἄνθος* flower.] (*Bot.*) Producing flowers from a rootstock, or apparently from a root.

Rhi-zine (rī-zīn), *n.* [Gr. *ρίζα* root.] (*Bot.*) A rootlike filament or hair growing from the stems of mosses or on lichens; a rhizoid.

Rhi-zo-car-pous (rī-zō-kārp-ūs), *a.* [Gr. *ρίζα* root + *καρπός* fruit.] (*Bot.*) Having perennial rootstocks or bulbs, but annual flowering stems; — said of all perennial herbs.

Rhi-zo-ceph-a-la (-sē-fā-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ρίζα* root + *κεφαλή* head.] (*Zool.*) A division of Pectostraca including sac-like parasites of Crustacea. They adhere by rootlike extensions of the head. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Rhi-zo-dont (rī-zō-dōnt or rī-zōn), *n.* [Gr. *ρίζα* root + *δόντις*, *δόντις*, a tooth.] (*Zool.*) A reptile whose teeth are rooted in sockets, as the crocodile.

Rhi-zo-gen (-jēn), *a.* [Gr. *ρίζα* root + *-γεν*: cf. F. *rhizogène*.] (*Bot.*) Producing roots.

Rhi-zo-gen, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of a proposed class of flowering plants growing on the roots of other plants and destitute of green foliage.

Rhi-zoid (rī-zōid), *n.* [Gr. *ρίζα* root + *-oid*.] (*Bot.*) A rootlike appendage.

Rhi-zo-ma (rī-zō-mā), *n.* *pl.* RHIZOMATA (-tā). [NL.] Same as *Rhizoma*.

Rhi-zo-ma-tous (-tūs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the nature or habit of a rhizome or rootstock.

Rhi-some (rī-zōm or rī-zōm), *n.* [Gr. *ρίζωμα* the mass of roots (of a tree), a stem, race, fr. *ρίζω* to make to root, pass., to take root, fr. *ρίζα* a root: cf. F. *rhizome*.] (*Bot.*) A rootstock. See *KOORSTOCK*.

Rhi-zoph-a-ga (rī-zōfā-gā), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zool.*) A division of marasupials. The wombat is the type.

Rhi-zoph-a-gous (-gūs), *a.* [Gr. *ρίζωφάγος*; *ρίζα* a root + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Feeding on roots; root-eating.

Rhi-zoph-o-ra (-ō-rā), *n.* [NL. See *Rhizomorpha*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees including the mangrove. See *MANGROVE*.

Rhi-zoph-o-rous (-rūs), *a.* [Gr. *ρίζα* a root + *φέρω* to bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing roots.

Rhi-zo-pod (rī-zō-pōd or rī-zōn; 277), *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the Rhizopoda.

The rhizopods belonging to the Radiolaria and Foraminifera are made of great geological importance, especially in the Cretaceous and Tertiary periods. Chalk is mostly made from the shells of Foraminifera.

The nummulites are the principal ingredient of a limestone which is of great extent in Europe and Asia, and is the material of which some of the pyramids of Egypt are made. The shells are abundant in deep-sea mud, and are mostly minute, seldom larger than a small grain of sand, except in the case of the nummulites, which are sometimes an inch in diameter.

Rhi-zop-o-da (rī-zōpō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ρίζα* a root + *-poda*.] (*Zool.*) An extensive class of Protozoa, including those which have pseudopodia, by means of which they move about and take their food. The principal groups are Lobosia (or Amœbæ), Heliosia, Radiolaria, and Foraminifera (or Reticularia). See *PHOTOTROPHIC*.

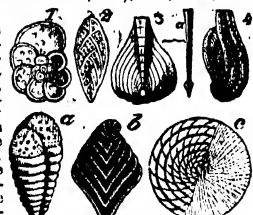
Rhi-zop-o-dous (-dūs), *a.* (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to the rhizopods.

Rhi-zo-stom-a-ta (rī-zō-sṭōm-ā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ρίζα* a root + *στόμα*, *-στόμα*, a mouth.] (*Zool.*) A Gr. *ρίζα* a root + *στόμα*, *-στόμα*, a mouth. It includes a suborder of Medusæ which includes very large species without marginal tentacles, but having large mouth lobes closely united at the edges. See *Illustr.* in Appendix.

Rhi-zo-stome (rī-zō-sṭōm or rī-zōn), *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the Rhizostomata.



Rhipipter (*Stylops Speneci*). Much enlarged.



Rhizopods.

1 *Rotaria globulosa*; 2 *Granostraca nummulites*; 3 *Foraminifera annularis*; 4 *Trifarina angulosa*; 5 *Chrysalidina gradata*; 6 *Flabellina rugosa*; 7 *Nummulites nummulites*.

Rhizo-tax-is (rĭzō-tăks'is), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *ρίζα* a root + *τάξις* arrangement.] (Bot.) The arrangement of the roots of plants.

Rhob (rōb), n. See 1st Ros.

Rho-dam-mo-ni-um (rō-dām-mō-ni-ūm), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, rhodium and ammonia; — said of certain complex compounds.

Rho-da-nate (rō-dā-nāt), n. (Chem.) A salt of rhodium acid; a sulphocyanate. [Obsol.]

Rho-dan-ic (rō-dān'ik), a. [Gr. *ῥόδον* the rose.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (commonly called *sulphocyanic acid*) which forms a red color with ferric salts. [Obsol.]

Rho-de-o-re-tin (rō-dē-ō-rē'tin), n. [Gr. *ῥόδον* the rose + *ῥητίνη* resin.] (Chem.) Same as CONVULVULIN.

Rho-di-an (rō-dī-an), n. [L. *Rhodus*; cf. F. *rhodien*.] Of or pertaining to Rhodes, an island of the Mediterranean. — n. A native or inhabitant of Rhodes.

Rho-dic (rō-dīk), a. (Chem.) Of or pertaining to rhodium; containing rhodium.

Rho-di-um (rō-dī-ūm), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥόδον* the rose. So called from the rose-red color of certain of its solutions. See RHODODENDRON.] (Chem.) A rare element of the light platinum group. It is found in platinum ores, and obtained free as a white inert metal which it is very difficult to fuse. Symbol Rh. Atomic weight 104.1. Specific gravity 12.

Rho-dio-nic (rō-dī-ō-nīk), a. [Gr. *ῥοδιόν* to be rose-red.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, a colorless crystalline substance (called *rhodionic acid*, and *carboxylic acid*) obtained from potassium carbonate and from certain quinones. It forms brilliant red, yellow, and purple salts.

Rho-do-chro-site (rō-dō-kro'sīt), n. [Gr. *ῥόδον* the rose + *χρῶσις* a coloring.] (Min.) Manganese carbonate, a rose-red mineral sometimes occurring crystallized, but generally massive with rhombohedral cleavage like calcite; — called also *diogenite*.

Rho-doc-rī-nite (rō-dōk-rī-nīt), n. [Gr. *ῥόδον* rose + *κρίνον* lily.] (Paleon.) A rose eucrinite.

Rho-den-dron (rō-dēn-drōn), n. [L., fr. Gr. *ῥοδόενδρον*, literally, rose tree; *ῥόδον* rose + *δένδρον* tree. See ROSA.] (Bot.) A genus of shrubs or small trees, often having handsome evergreen leaves, and remarkable for the beauty of their flowers; rosebay.

Rho-d-o-mon-tade' (rō-d'ō-mōn-tād'), n. See RHODOMONTADE.

Rho-d-o-mon-tad'er (rō-d'ō-mōn-tād'er), n. See RHODOMONTADOR.

Rho-don-ite (rō-dōn'it), n. [Gr. *ῥόδον* the rose.] (Min.) Manganese spar, or silicate of manganese, a mineral occurring crystallized and in rose-red masses. It is often used as an ornamental stone.

Rho-do-phane (rō-dō-fān), n. [Gr. *ῥόδον* the rose + *φαίνω* to show.] (Physiol.) The red pigment contained in the inner segments of the cones of the retina in animals. See CHROMOPHANE.

Rho-dop-sin (rō-dōp'sin), n. [Gr. *ῥόδον* rose + *ωψ* eye.] (Physiol.) The visual purple. See under VISTAL.

Rho-do-sperm (rō-dō-spēr'm), n. [Gr. *ῥόδον* the rose + *σπέρμα* a seed.] (Bot.) Any seaweed with red spores.

Rh As the name of a subclass, *Rhodospirae*, or *Rhodospiraceae*, is synonymous with *Flavidae* (which see).

Rhomb (rōmb or rōm; 277), n. [L. *rhombus*, Gr. *ῥόμβος* rhomb, a spinning top, magic wheel, fr. *ῥάμβω* to turn or whirl round, perhaps akin to E. *verench*; cf. F. *rhombe*. Cf. RHOMBUS, RHUMBE.] (Geom.) An equilateral parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel. The angles may be unequal, two being obtuse and two acute, as in the cut, or the angles may be equal, in which case it is usually called a square.



Rhomb.

2. (Geom.) A rhomboidron.

Fresnel's rhomb (Opt.), a rhomb or oblique parallelopiped of crown or St. Gobain glass so cut that a ray of light entering one of its faces at right angles shall emerge at right angles at the opposite face, after undergoing within the rhomb, at other faces, two reflections. It is used to produce a ray circularly polarized from a plane polarized ray, or the reverse.

Rhombic (rōm'bīk), a. 1. Shaped like a rhomb.

2. (Crystallog.) Same as ORTHORHOMBIC.

Rhomb-ga-noid (rōm-bō-gā'noid or -gā'noid), n. [Rhomb + ganoid.] (Zool.) A ganoid fish having rhombic enameled scales; one of the Rhomboganoidei.

Rhomb-ga-nol'de-i (-gā-nōl'dē-i), n. pl. [NL.] (Zool.) Same as GINOLYMOI.

Rhomb-gene (rōm'bō-jēn), n. [Rhomb + root of Gr. *γενέσθαι* to be born.] (Zool.) A dicyemid which produces infusorial embryos; — opposed to *nemato-gene*. See DICTEMATA. [Written also *rhombogen*.]

Rhomb-he-dral (-hē'dral), a. (Geom. & Crystallog.) Related to the rhombhedron; presenting the form of a rhombhedron, or a form derivable from a rhombhedron; relating to a system of forms including the rhombhedron and scalenohedron.

Rhomb-hedral iron ore. (Min.) See HEMATITE. — **Rhomb-hedral system** (Crystallog.), a division of the hexagonal system embracing the rhombhedron, scalenohedron, etc.

Rhomb-hed'ric (-hēd'rīk), a. (Geom. & Crystallog.) Rhombhedral.

Rhomb-hed'ron (-hēd'rōn), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥόμβος* rhomb + *ῥῶνα* seat, base.] (Geom. & Crystallog.) A solid contained by six rhomboids; a parallelopiped.

Rhomboid (rōm'boid), n. [Gr. *ῥομβοειδής* rhomboidal; *ῥομβος* rhomb + *εἶδος* shape; cf. F. *rhomboides*.] (Geom.) An oblique-



Rhomboid.

angled parallelogram like a rhomb, but having only the opposite sides equal, the length and width being different.

Rhomb'oid (rōm'boid), a. Same as RHOMBOIDAL.

Rhomboid'al (rōm-boid'al), a. [Cf. F. *rhomboidal*.] Having, or approaching, the shape of a rhomboid.

Rhomboid'ess (-ēz), n. A rhomboid. [R.] *Woodward*.

Rhomboid-o-vate (rōm'boid-ō'vāt), a. Between rhomboid and ovate, or oval, in shape.

Rhomb' spar (rōm'b' spar' or rōm'). (Min.) A variety of dolomite.

Rhomb'us (rōm'būs), n. [L.] Same as RHOMB.

Rhomb'chal (rōm'kal), a. (Med.) Rhonchial.

Rhomb'ch'al (-kī'al), a. (Med.) Of or pertaining to a rhonchus; produced by rhonchi.

Rhomb'ch'al fremitus. [L. *fremitus* a dull roaring or murmuring.] (Med.) A vibration of the chest wall that may be felt by the hand laid upon its surface. It is caused in the production of rhonchi in the bronchial tubes.

Rhomb'ch'o-nant (rōm-kī'sō-nant), a. [L. *rhonchus* a snoring + *sonans*, p. pr. of *sonare* to sound.] Making a snorting noise; snorting. [R.]

Rhomb'ch'us (rōm'kūs), n.; p. RHONCHI (-kī). [L., a snoring, a croaking.] (Med.) An adventitious whistling or snoring sound heard on auscultation of the chest when the air channels are partially obstructed. By some writers the term *rhonchus* is used as equivalent to *râle* in its widest sense. See RÂLE.

Rhomb'pal'io (rō-pāl'io), a. [Gr. *ῥομβακός* club-shaped; fr. *ῥάβδος* a club; cf. F. *rhopalique*.] (Pros.) Applied to a line or verse in which each successive word has one more syllable than the preceding.

Rhomb'pal'ium (rō-pāl'ī-ūm), n.; pl. RHOPALIA (-ā). [NL.] (Zool.) One of the marginal sensory bodies of medusae belonging to the Discophora.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

Rhomb'pal'io-ra (rō-pāl'io-rā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. *ῥομβάιον* a club + *ῥῆμα* a verb.] A division of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies.

be the same, as also the sounds of the final consonants, if there be any.

For rhyme with reason may dispense. And sound has right to govern sense. *Prior*.

3. Verses, usually two, having this correspondence with each other; a couplet; a poem containing rhymes.

4. A word answering in sound to another word.

Female rhyme. See under FEMALE. — **Male rhyme.** See under MALE. — **Rhyme or reason, sound or sense.** — **Rhyme royal** (Pros.), a stanza of seven decasyllabic verses, of which the first and third, the second, fourth, and fifth, and the sixth and seventh rhyme.

Rhyme (rim), v. i. [Imp. & p. p. RHYMED (rimd); p. pr. & vb. n. RHYMING.] [OE. *rimen*, *rymen*, AS. *riman* to count; cf. F. *rimier* to rhyme. See RHYME, n.]

1. To make rhymes, or verses. "Thou shalt no longer rhyme." *Chaucer*.

There marched the bard and blockhead, side by side, Who rhymed for hire, and patronized for pride. *Pope*.

2. To accord in rhyme or sound.

And, if they rhymed and rattled, all was well. *Dryden*.

Rhyme, v. t. 1. To put into rhyme. *Str T. Milton*.

2. To influence by rhyme.

Hearken to a verser, who may chance Rhyme thee to good. *Herbert*.

Rhyme'less, a. Destitute of rhyme. *Sp. Hall*.

Rhym'er (rim'ēr), n. One who makes rhymes; a versifier; — generally in contempt; a poor poet; a poetaster.

This would make them soon perceive what despicable creatures our common rhymers and playwits be. *Milton*.

Rhym'er-y (-y), n. The art or habit of making rhymes; rhyming; — in contempt.

Rhyme'ster (rim'stēr), n. A rhymist; a maker of poor poetry. *Sp. Hall*.

Rhym'ist, n. A rhymist; a rhymester. *Johnson*.

Rhyn'cho-bel'le-a (rĭn'kōb-dē'lē-ā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout + *βέλεα* a leech.] (Zool.) A sub-order of leeches including those that have a protractile proboscis, without jaws. Clepsine is the type.



One of the Rhyncho-bellulae (*Clepsine complanata*). a. Acetabulum; b. Esophagus; c. Proboscis; d. Stomach; e. Intestine.

Rhyn'cho-ceph'a-la (-kē-sēf'ē-lā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout + *κεφαλή* head.] (Zool.) An order of reptiles having biconcave vertebrae, immovable quadrate bones, and many other peculiar osteological characters. Hatteria is the only living genus, but numerous fossil genera are known, some of which are among the earliest of reptiles. See HATTERIA. Called also *Rhynchocephalia*.

Rhyn'cho-ceph'a-la (-kē-sēf'ē-lā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout + *κεφαλή* head.] (Zool.) Same as HATTERIA.

Rhyn'cho-ceph'ous (-lē), a.

Rhyn'cho-lite (rĭn'kō-līt), n. [Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout, beak + *-lites*; cf. F. *rhyncholithe*.] (Paleon.) A fossil cephalopod beak.

Rhyn'cho-nel'la (-nē'lā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout.] (Zool.) A genus of brachiopods of which some species are still living, while many are found fossil.

Rhyn'cho-ph'o-ra (rĭn'kōf'ō-rā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout + *φῆρα* to carry.] (Zool.) A group of Coleoptera having a snoutlike head; the snout beetles, curculionids, or weevils.

Rhyn'cho-ph'o-re (rĭn'kōf'ō-rē), n. (Zool.) One of the Rhynchophora.

Rhyn'cho'ta (rĭn'kō'tā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout.] (Zool.) Same as HEMIPTERA. [Written also *Rhynchota*.]

Rhy'o-lite (rĭā-līt), n. [Gr. *ῥή* to flow + *-lites*.] (Min.) A quartzose trachyte, an igneous rock often showing a fluid structure. — **Rhy'o-lit'ic** (-līt'ik), a.

Rhy'pa-rog'ra-phy (rĭpā-rōg'rā-fy), n. [Gr. *ῥυπαρόγραφος* painting foul or mean objects; *ῥυπαρός* filthy, dirty + *γραφῆναι* to write, paint.] In ancient art, the painting of genre or still-life pictures.

Rhy'sim'e-ter (rĭsīm'ē-tēr), n. [Gr. *ῥῆσις* flow + *-μετρον*.] An instrument acting on the principle of Pitot's tube, for measuring the velocity of fluid current, the speed of a ship, etc.

Rhythm (rĭth'm or rĭth'm; 277), n. [F. *rythme*, *rythme*, L. *rythmus*, fr. Gr. *ῥυθμός* measured motion; measure, proportion, fr. *ῥέω* to flow. See STRAM.]

1. In the widest sense, a dividing into short portions by a regular succession of motions, impulses, sounds, accents, etc., producing an agreeable effect, as in music, poetry, the dance, or the like.

2. (Mus.) Movement in musical time, with periodical recurrence of accent; the measured beat or pulse which marks the character and expression of the music; symmetry of movement and accent. *Moore* (Encyc.).

3. A division of lines into short portions by a regular succession of *arces* and *theses*, or percussions and remissions of voice on words or syllables.

4. The harmonious flow of vocal sounds.



Rhynchophora (*Strophophora granularis*). x 6

Rhythm (*rith'm* or *rith'*), *n.* One who writes in rhythm, esp. in poetic rhythm or meter. [L.]
One now scarce counted a *rhythm*, formerly admitted for a poet. Fuller.

Rhythm (*mīk*), *a.* [Gr. *ῥυθμικός*: cf. L. *rhythmicus*, *F. rhythmique*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, rhythm.

I worked my rhythmic thought. Mrs. Browning.

Rhythmical (*acēt*). See **ACCENT**, *n.*, 6 (c).

Rhythmical, *adv.* In a rhythmic manner.

Rhythm (*mīk*), *n.* The department of musical science which treats of the length of sounds.

Rhythm (*mīng*), *a.* Writing rhythm; verse making. "The rhythmic monk." Fuller.

Rhythm (*mīl's* or *rith'm'*), *a.* Being without rhythm. Coleridge.

Rhythm (*mōm'ter*) (*rith-mōm't-ēr* or *rith-*), *n.* [Rhythm + *-meter*.] An instrument for marking time in musical movements. See **METRONOME**.

Rhythm (*mūs*) (*rith'mūs*), *n.* [L.] Rhythm.

Rhythm (*lā*) (*rith'lā*), *n.* [Zool.] See **RYTHMA**.

Ribal (*rē'al*), *n.* A Spanish coin. See **REAL**. [Obs.]

Ribal (*rē'al*), *a.* Royal. [Obs.]

Ribal (*rē'al*), *n.* [From **ROYAL**.] A gold coin formerly current in England, of the value of ten shillings sterling in the reign of Henry VI., and of fifteen shillings in the reign of Elizabeth. [Spelt also *ryal*.] Brande & C.

Riant (*rē'ant*), *a.* [F. *riant*, *p. pr.* of *rire* to laugh, *L. ridere*.] Laughing; laughable; exciting gaiety; gay; merry; delightful to the view, as a landscape.

In such cases the sublimity must be drawn from the other sources, with a strict caution, however, against anything light and riant. Burke.

Rib (*rīb*), *n.* [AS. *rib*, *ribb*; akin to D. *rib*, G. *rippe*, OHG. *rippa*, *rippi*, Dan. *ribe*, Icel. *riř*, Russ. *rebro*.]

1. (Anat.) One of the curved bones attached to the vertebral column and supporting the lateral walls of the thorax.

In man there are twelve ribs on each side, of which the upper seven are directly connected with the sternum by cartilages, and are called *sternal*, or *true*, ribs. The remaining five pairs are called *asternal*, or *false*, ribs, and of these each of the three upper pairs is attached to the cartilage of the rib above, while the two lower pairs are free at the ventral ends, and are called *floating ribs*. See **THORAX**.

2. That which resembles a rib in form or use. Specifically: (a) (*Shipbuilding*) One of the timbers, or bars of iron or steel, that branch outward and upward from the keel, to support the skin or planking, and give shape and strength to the vessel. (b) (*Mach. & Structures*) A ridge, fin, or wing, as on a plate, cylinder, beam, etc., to strengthen or stiffen it. (c) One of the rods on which the cover of an umbrella is extended. (d) A prominent line or ridge, as in cloth. (e) A longitudinal strip of metal uniting the barrels of a double-barreled gun.

3. (Bot.) (a) The chief nerve, or one of the chief nerves, of a leaf. (b) Any longitudinal ridge in a plant.

4. (Arch.) (a) In Gothic vaulting, one of the primary members of the vault. These are strong arches, meeting and crossing one another, dividing the whole space into triangles, which are then filled by vaulted construction of lighter material. Hence, an imitation of one of these in wood, plaster, or the like. (b) A projecting mold, or group of moldings, forming with others a pattern, as on a ceiling, ornamental door, or the like.

5. (Mining) (a) Solid coal on the side of a gallery; solid ore in a vein. (b) An elongated pillar of ore or coal left as a support. Raymond.

6. A wife;—in allusion to Eve, as made out of Adam's rib. [Familiar & Sportive]

How many have we known whose heads have been broken with their own rib. Bp. Hall.

Chuck rib, a cut of beef immediately in front of the middle rib. See **CHUCK**.—Fore rib, a cut of beef immediately in front of the sirloin.—Middle rib, a cut of beef between the chuck rib and the fore ribs.—Rib grass. (Bot.) Same as **RIBWORT**.

Rib, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* **RIBBED** (*rīb'd*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RIBBING**.] 1. To furnish with ribs; to form with rising lines and channels; as, to rib cloth.

2. To inclose, as with ribs, and protect; to shut in.

It [rib] were too gross

To rib her cerecloth in the obscure grave. Shak.

To rib land, to leave strips of undisturbed ground between the furrows in plowing.

Ribald (*rīb'ald*), *n.* [OE. *ribald*, *ribaud*, F. *ribaud*, OF. *ribald*, *ribault*, *ribaut*, LL. *ribaldus*, of German origin; cf. OHG. *hripa* prostitute. For the ending *-ald* cf. E. **HERALD**.] A low, vulgar, brutal, foul-mouthed wretch; a lewd fellow. Spenser. Pope.

Ribald was almost a class name in the feudal system. . . . He was his patron's parasite, buldog, and tool. . . . It is not to be wondered at that the word rapidly became a synonym for everything ruffianly and brutal. Karle.

Ribald, *a.* Low; base; mean; filthy; obscene.

Waked by the lark, hath roared the ribald crows. Shak.

Ribald, *a.* Like a ribald. Bp. Hall.

Ribald (*rīb'ald*), *n.* Of a ribald quality. [R.]

Ribaldry (*rīb'ald-ry*), *n.* [OE. *ribaldrie*, *ribaudrie*, OF. *ribaldrie*, *ribauderie*.] The talk of a ribald; low, vulgar language; indecency; obscenity; lewdness;—now chiefly applied to indecent language, but formerly, as by Chaucer, also to indecent acts or conduct.

The ribaldry of his conversation moved astonishment even in that age. Macaulay.

Rib (*an*), *n.* See **RIBBON**. [Obs.] Piers Plowman.

Rib (*and*), *n.* See **RIBBON**.

Riband (*jasper*), *a.* variety of jasper having stripes of different colors, as red and green.

Riband, *n.* (Naut.) See **RIB-BAND**.

Riband, *n.* Ribbed. B. Jonson.

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *n.* A ribald. [Obs.] P. Plowman.

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *n.* [F.] 1. An engine of war used in the Middle Ages, consisting of a protected elevated staging on wheels, and armed in front with pikes. It was (after the 14th century) furnished with small cannon.

2. A huge bow fixed on the wall of a fortified town for casting javalins.

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Filthy; obscene; rib-

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Rib (*and*) (*rīb'ad*), *a.* Ribaldry. [Obs.]

the food of the inhabitants. In America it grows chiefly on low, moist land, which can be overflowed.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under **ANT**.

Richesse (rîch'ss or rî-shêss'), n. [F. See *RICHESSE*.] Wealth; riches. See the Note under *RICHESSE*. [Obs.] Some men desireth for to have riches. Chaucer. The richness of all heavenly grace. Spenser.

Richly (rîch'ly), adv. In a rich manner.

Richness, n. The quality or state of being rich (in any sense of the adjective).

Richweed (rîch'wêd'), n. (Bot.) An herb (*Pilea pumila*) of the Nettle family, having a smooth, juicy, pellucid stem; — called also *clearedweed*.

Richinoleic acid (rîch'în-ô-lê'îk'), a. [Ricinoic acid + *oleic*.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an isomeric modification of ricinoic acid obtained as a white crystalline solid.

Richinoleic acid (rîch'în-ô-lê'îk'), n. (Chem.) The glycerin salt of ricinoic acid, obtained as a white crystalline waxy substance by treating castor oil with nitric acid.

Richinoleic acid (rîch'în-ô-lê'îk'), a. [L. *ricinus* castor-oil plant.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or derived from, castor oil; formerly designating an acid now called *ricinoic acid*.

Richinoleic acid (rîch'în-ô-lê'îk'), n. [L. *ricinus* castor-oil plant.] (Chem.) A bitter white crystalline alkaloid extracted from the seeds of the castor-oil plant.

Richinoleic acid (rîch'în-ô-lê'îk'), n. (Chem.) A salt of ricinoic acid; — formerly called *palmitic*.

Richinoleic acid (rîch'în-ô-lê'îk'), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, a fatty acid analogous to oleic acid, obtained from castor oil as an oily substance, $C_{24}H_{48}O_6$, with a harsh taste. Formerly written *ricinolic*.

Richinoleic acid (rîch'în-ô-lê'îk'), n. [L. *ricinus* castor-oil plant + *oleum* oil.] (Chem.) The glycerin salt of ricinoic acid, occurring as a characteristic constituent of castor oil; — formerly called *palmitic*.

Richinoleic acid (rîch'în-ô-lê'îk'), a. (Chem.) Ricinoic.

Richinoleic acid (rîch'în-ô-lê'îk'), n. [L. the castor-oil plant.] (Bot.) A genus of plants of the Spurge family, containing but one species (*R. communis*), the castor-oil plant. The fruit is three-lobed, and contains three large seeds from which castor oil is expressed. See *PALMA CHRISTI*.

Rick (rîk'), n. [OE. *reck*, *rek*, AS. *hrêc* a heap; akin to *hryccerick*, Icel. *hrakr*.] A stack or pile, as of grain, straw, or hay, in the open air, usually protected from wet with thatching.

Golden clusters of beehive ricks, rising at intervals beyond the hedgerows. G. Eliot.

Rick, v. t. To heap up in ricks, as hay, etc.

Ricker (rîk'êr'), n. A stout pole for use in making a rick, or for a spar to a boat.

Rick-et-ash (rîk'-êsh'), a. Rickety. [Obs.] Fuller. Rick-ets (êts), n. pl. [Of uncertain origin; but cf. AS. *wrigian* to bend, D. *wrikken* to shake, E. *wriggle*.] (Med.) A disease which affects children, and which is characterized by a bulky head, crooked spine and limbs, depressed ribs, enlarged and spongy articular epiphyses, tumid abdomen, and short stature, together with clear and often premature mental faculties. The essential cause of the disease appears to be the nondeposition of earthy salts in the osteoid tissues. Children afflicted with this malady stand and walk unsteadily. Called also *rachitis*.

Rick-et-y (rîk'-y), a. 1. Affected with rickets.

2. Feeble in the joints; imperfect; weak; shaky.

Rick-track (rîk'-trâk'), n. A kind of openwork edging made of serpentine braid.

Rick-stand (rîk'-stând'), n. A flooring or framework on which a rick is made.

Ricochet (rîk'-ô-shê' or rîk'-ô-shêv'; 277), n. [F.] A rebound or skipping, as of a ball along the ground when a gun is fired at a low angle of elevation, or of a flat stone thrown along the surface of water.

Ricochet firing (Milt.), the firing of guns or howitzers, usually with small charges, at an elevation of only a few degrees, so as to cause the balls or shells to bound or skip along the ground.

Ricochet (rîk'-ô-shêv'; 277), v. t. [Imp. & p. p. *RICOCHETED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *RICOCHETING*.] To operate upon by ricochet firing. See *RICOCHET*, n. [R.]

Ricochet (rîk'-ô-shêv'; 277), v. t. To skip with a rebound or rebounds, as a flat stone on the surface of water, or a cannon ball on the ground. See *RICOCHET*, n.

Rictal (rîk'tâl'), a. (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the rictus; as, *rictal* bristles.

Rictus (rîk'tûs; 135), n. [L. *ringi*, rictus, to open wide the mouth, to gape.] A gaping. [Obs.]

Rictus (rîk'tûs), n. [L. the aperture of the mouth.] The gape of the mouth, as of birds; — often restricted to the corners of the mouth.

Rid (rîd), imp. & p. p. of *RIDE*, v. t. [Archæol.] He rid to the end of the village, where he alighted. Thackeray.

Rid, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. *RID* or *RIDDED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *RIDDING*.] [OE. *ridde*, *ridde*, AS. *hredde* to deliver, liberate; akin to D. & LG. *redde*, G. *retten*, Dan. *redde*, Sw. *ridda*, and perhaps to Skr. *grath* to loosen.] 1. To save; to rescue; to deliver; — with out of. [Obs.] Deliver the poor and needy; rid them out of the hand of the wicked. Ps. lxxiii. 4.

2. To free; to clear; to disencumber; — followed by of. "Rid all the sea of pirates." Shak.

3. To drive away; to remove by effort or violence; to make away with; to destroy. [Obs.] I will rid evil beasts out of the land. Lev. xxvi. 8. Death's men, you have rid this sweet young prince! Shak.

4. To get over; to dispose of; to dispatch; to finish. [R.] "Willingness rids way." Shak.

5. To be rid of, to be free or delivered from. — To get rid of, to get delivered from; to free one's self from.

Rid-a-ble (rîd'â-b'l'), a. Suitable for riding; as, a *rid-a-ble* horse; a *rid-a-ble* road.

Riddance (rîd'dans), n. 1. The act of ridding or freeing; deliverance; a cleaning up or out. Thou shalt not make clean riddance of the corners of thy field. Lev. xxiii. 22.

2. The state of being rid or free; freedom; escape. "Riddance from all adversity." Hooker.

Riddan (rîd'n), p. p. of *RIDE*.

Ridder (rîd'êr'), n. One who, or that which, rids.

Riddle (rîd'ld'), n. [OE. *ridul*, AS. *hriddar* a skin to G. *reiter*, L. *crilurum*, and to Gr. *spisus* to distinguish, separate, and G. *reini* clean. See *CRISIS*, *CRISTIAN*.] 1. A sieve with coarse meshes, usually of wire, for separating coarser materials from finer, as chaff from grain, cinders from ashes, or gravel from sand.

2. A board having a row of pins, set zigzag, between which wire is drawn to straighten it.

Riddle, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. *RIDDED* (rîd'd); p. pr. & vb. n. *RIDDLING* (rîd'ling).] 1. To separate, as grain from the chaff, with a riddle; to pass through a riddle; as, to riddle wheat; to riddle coal or gravel.

2. To perforate so as to make like a riddle; to make many holes in; as, a house riddled with shot.

Riddle, n. [For *riddle*, a being misunderstood as the plural ending; OE. *ridels*, *redels*, AS. *rêðels*; akin to D. *raedel*, G. *râthel*; fr. AS. *rêðan* to counsel or advise, also, to guess. V116. Cf. *READ*.] Something proposed to be solved by guessing or conjecture; a puzzling question; an ambiguous proposition, an enigma; hence, anything ambiguous or puzzling.

To wring from me, and tell to them, my secret, That solved the riddle which I had proposed. Milton. 'T was a strange riddle of a lady. Hudibras.

Riddle, v. t. To explain; to solve; to unriddle. Riddle me this, and guess him if you can. Dryden.

Riddle, v. t. To speak ambiguously or enigmatically. "Lysander riddles very prettily." Shak.

Ridder (rîd'êr'), n. One who riddles (grain, sand, etc.).

Ridder, n. One who speaks in, or propounds, riddles.

Riddling (rîd'ling), a. Speaking in a riddle or riddles; containing a riddle. "Riddling triplets." Tennyson. — *Riddling-ly*, adv.

Ride (rîd), v. t. [Imp. *RODE* (rôd) (*RID* (rîd), archaic); p. p. *RIDDEN* (rîd'den) (*RID*, archaic); p. pr. & vb. n. *RIDING* (rîd'ing).] [AS. *ridan*; akin to LG. *riden*, D. *riden*, G. *reiten*, OHG. *ritan*, Icel. *ríða*, Sw. *rida*, Dan. *ride*; cf. L. *raeda* a carriage, which is from a Celtic word. Cf. *ROAD*.] 1. To be carried on the back of an animal, as a horse.

To-morrow, when ye ride by the way. Chaucer. Let your master ride on before, and do you gallop after him. Swift.

2. To be borne in a carriage; as, to ride in a coach, in a car, and the like. See *SYNONYM*, below.

The richest inhabitants exhibited their wealth, not by riding in gilded carriages, but by walking the streets with trains of servants. Macaulay.

3. To be borne on or in a fluid; to float; to lie. Men once walked where ships at anchor ride. Dryden.

4. To be supported in motion; to rest. On which heaven rides. Shak. On which foolish honesty My practices ride easy! Shak.

5. To manage a horse, as an equestrian. He rode, he fenced, he moved with graceful ease. Dryden.

6. To support a rider, as a horse; to move under the saddle; as, a horse rides easy or hard, slow or fast.

To ride easy (Naut.), to lie at anchor without violent pitching or straining at the cables. To ride hard (Naut.), to pitch violently. — To ride out. (a) To go upon a military expedition. [Obs.] Chaucer. (b) To ride in the open air. [Colloq.] — To ride to hounds, to ride behind, and near to, the hounds in hunting.

Syn. — *Drive*. — *RIDE*, *DRIVE*. *Ride* originally meant (and is so used throughout the English Bible) to be carried on horseback or in a vehicle of any kind. At present in England, *drive* is the word applied in most cases to progress in a carriage; as, a drive around the park, etc.; while *ride* is appropriated to progress on a horse. Johnson seems to sanction this distinction by giving "to travel on horseback" as the leading sense of *ride*; though he adds "to travel in a vehicle" as a secondary sense. This latter use of the word still occurs to some extent; as, the queen rides to Parliament in her coach of state; to ride in an omnibus.

"Will you ride over or drive?" said Lord Willoughby to his guest, after breakfast that morning. W. Black.

Ride, v. t. 1. To sit on, so as to be carried; as, to ride a horse; to ride a bicycle.

[They] rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air in whirlwind. Milton.

2. To manage insolently at will; to domineer over. The nobility could no longer endure to be ridden by bakers, cobblers, and brewers.

3. To convey, as by riding; to make or do by riding. The only men that safe can ride Mine errands on the Scottish side. Sir W. Scott.

4. (Surg.) To overlap (each other); — said of bones or fractured fragments.

To ride a hobby, to have some favorite occupation or subject of talk. — To ride and tie, to take turn with another in labor and rest; — from the expedient adopted by two persons with one horse, one of whom rides the animal a certain distance, and then ties him for the use of the other, who is coming up on foot. Fielding. — To ride down. (a) To ride over; to trample down in riding; to overthrow by riding against; as, to ride down an enemy. (b) (Naut.) To bear down, as on a halyard when hoisting a sail. — To ride out (Naut.), to keep safe ahead during (a storm) while riding at anchor or when hove to on the open sea; as, to ride out the gale.

Ride, n. 1. The act of riding; an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.

2. A saddle horse. [Prov. Eng.] Wright.

3. A road or avenue out in a wood, or through grounds, to be used as a place for riding; a riding.

Ri-deau' (rî-dê'), n. [F.] A small mound of earth; ground slightly elevated; a small ridge.

Rid'en (rîd'n), obs. imp. pl. & p. p. of *RIDE*. Chaucer. Riddan (rîd'ant), a. [L. *ridens*, p. pr. of *ridere* to laugh.] Laughing. [R.] Thackeray.

Rider (rîd'êr'), n. 1. One who, or that which, rides.

2. Formerly, an agent who went out with samples of goods to obtain orders; a commercial traveler. [Eng.]

3. One who breaks or manages a horse. Shak.

4. An addition or amendment to a manuscript or other document, which is attached to a separate piece of paper, in legislative practice, an additional clause annexed to a bill while in course of passage; something extra or burdensome that is imposed.

After the third reading, a foolish man stood up to propose a rider. Macaulay.

This [question] was a rider which Mab found difficult to answer. A. S. Hardy.

5. (Math.) A problem of more than usual difficulty added to another on an examination paper.

6. [D. rider.] A Dutch gold coin having the figure of a man on horseback stamped upon it.

His moldy money! half a dozen riders. J. Fletcher.

7. (Mining) Rock material in a vein of ore, dividing it.

8. (Shipbuilding) An interior rib occasionally fixed in a ship's hold, reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen her frame. Totten.

9. (Naut.) The second tier of casks in a vessel's hold.

10. A small forked weight which straddles the beam of a balance, along which it can be moved in the manner of the weight on a steelyard.

11. A robber. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Drummond.

Rider's bone (Med.), a bony deposit in the muscles of the upper and inner part of the thigh, due to the pressure and irritation caused by the saddle in riding.

Rider-less, a. Having no rider; as, a *riderless* horse. H. Kingsley.

Ridge (rîj), n. [OE. *rigge* the back, AS. *hrygg*; akin to D. *rug*, G. *rücken*, OHG. *rucki*, *hrucki*, Icel. *hrygg*, Sw. *rygg*, Dan. *ryg*. V16. Cf. *RIG* a ridge.] 1. The back, or top of the back; a crest. Hudibras.

2. A range of hills or mountains, or the upper part of such a range; any extended elevation between valleys. "The frozen ridges of the Alps." Shak.

Part rise in crystal wall, or ridge direct. Milton.

3. A raised line or strip, as of ground thrown up by a plow or left between furrows or ditches, or as on the surface of metal, cloth, or bone, etc.

4. (Arch.) The intersection of two surfaces forming a salient angle, especially the angle at the top between the opposite slopes or sides of a roof or a vault.

5. (Fort.) The highest portion of the glacis proceeding from the salient angle of the covered way. Stoecker.

Ridge, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. *RIDGED* (rîj'd); p. pr. & vb. n. *RIDGING*.] 1. To form a ridge or ridges; to furnish with a ridge or ridges; to make into a ridge or ridges.

Bristles ranged like those that ridge the back Of chafed wild boars. Milton.

2. To form into ridges with the plow, as land.

3. To wrinkle. "With a forehead ridged." Cowper.

Ridge-band (rîj'bând'), n. The part of a harness which passes over the saddle, and supports the shafts of a cart; — called also *ridgerope*, and *ridger*. Halliwell.

Ridge-bone (rîj'bôn'), n. The backbone. [Obs.] Blood . . . lying clustered about the ridgebone. Holland.

Ridgelet (rîj'êl'), n. (Zool.) Same as *RIDGELING*.

Ridgelet (rîj'êl'), n. A little ridge.

Ridge-ling (rîj'ling), n. [Prov. E. *riggill*, *riggot*, an animal half castrated, a sheep having only one testicle; cf. Prov. G. *rigel*, *rig*, a barrow hog, *rigler* a cock half castrated.] (Zool.) A half-castrated male animal.

Ridge-pole (rîj'pôl'), n. See *RIDGEPOLE*.

Ridge-pole (rîj'pôl'), n. (Arch.) The timber forming the ridge of a roof, into which the rafters are secured.

Ridge-rope (rîj'rôp'), n. (Naut.) See *Life line* (a), under *LINE*.

Ridg'ing-ly (rîj'ing'ly), adv. So as to form ridges.

Ridg'y (rîj'y), a. Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge. "Lifted on a ridgy wave." Pope.

Rid'g'ole (rîd'g'ôl'), n. Ridicule. [Obs.] *Rid'g'ole* (rîd'g'ôl'), n. [F. *ridicule*, L. *ridiculum* a jest, fr. *ridere*. See *RIDICULOUS*.] 1. An object of sport or laughter; a laughingstock; a laughing matter. [Marlborough] was so miserably ignorant, that his deficiencies made him the *ridicule* of his contemporaries. Huckle.

To the people . . . but a trifle, to the king but a *ridicule*. Fozz.

2. Remarks concerning a subject or a person designed to excite laughter with a degree of contempt; wit of that species which provokes contemptuous laughter; disparagement by making a person an object of laughter; banter; a term lighter than *derision*.

We have in great measure restricted the meaning of *ridicule*, which would properly extend over the whole region of the ridiculous, — the laughable, — and we have narrowed it so that in common usage it mostly corresponds to "derision," which does indeed involve personal and offensive feelings. Hare.

Safe from the bar, the pulpit, and the throne, Yet touched and shamed by *ridicule* alone. Pope.

3. Quality of being ridiculous; ridiculousness. [Obs.] To see the *ridicule* of this practice. Addison.

Syn. — *Derision*; *banter*; *rallery*; *burlesque*; *mockery*; *irony*; *satire*; *arcsam*; *gibe*; *jeer*; *snear*. — *RIDICULOUS*, *DERISION*. Both words imply disapprobation; but *ridiculous* usually signifies good-natured, fun-loving opposition without manifest malice, while *derision* is commonly bitter and scornful, and sometimes malignant.

Rid'g'oule, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. *RIDICULIZED* (rîd'ik'ul-îd); p. pr. & vb. n. *RIDICULIZING*.] To laugh at mockingly or disparagingly; to awaken ridicule toward or respecting. I've known the young, who *ridiculed* his rage. Goldsmith.

Syn. — To deride; *banter*; *rally*; *burlesque*; *mock*; *satirize*; *lampoon*. See *DERIDE*.

Rid'cule (rîd'kûl), a. [F.] Ridiculous. [Obs.]

This action . . . became so *ridiculous*. Aubrey.

Rid'cu-lous (rîd'kûl-ûs), n. One who ridicules.

Rid'cu-lous-ly (rîd'kûl-ûs-lî), v. t. To make ridiculous; to ridicule. [Obs.] Chapman.

Rid'cu-lous-ty (rîd'kûl-ûs-tî), n. The quality or state of being ridiculous; ridiculousness; also, something ridiculous. [Archaic] Bailey.

Rid'cu-lous-ly (rîd'kûl-ûs-lî), a. [L. *ridiculosus*, *ridiculus*, fr. *ridere* to laugh. Cf. *RISIBL.*] 1. Fitted to excite ridicule; absurd and laughable; unworthy of serious consideration; as, a *ridiculous* dress or behavior.

Agriola, discerning that those little targets and unwieldy gaives ill pointed would soon become *ridiculous* against the thrust and close, commanded three Batavian cohorts . . . to draw up and come to handy strokes. Milton.

2. Involving or expressing ridicule. [R.]

[It] provokes me to *ridiculous* smiling. Shak.

Syn.—Ludicrous; laughable; risible; droll; comical; absurd; preposterous. See *LUDICROUS*.

—Rid'cu-lous-ly, adv. **—Rid'cu-lous-ness**, n.

Rid'ing (rîd'ing), n. [Fr. *riding*, *l'el. p.riding* the third part, fr. *p.ride* third, akin to *E. third*. See *THIRD*.] One of the three jurisdictions into which the county of York, in England, is divided;—formerly under the government of a reeve. They are called the *North*, the *East*, and the *West*, *Riding*. Blackstone.

Rid'ing, a. 1. Employed to travel; traveling; as, a *riding* clerk. "One riding aprior." Ayliffe.

2. Used for riding on; as, a *riding* horse.

3. Used for riding, or when riding; devoted to riding; as, a *riding* whip; a *riding* habit; a *riding* day.

Riding clerk. (a) A clerk who traveled for a commercial house. [Obs. Eng.] (b) One of the "six clerks" formerly attached to the English Court of Chancery. **—Riding** hood. (a) A hood formerly worn by women when riding. (b) A kind of cloak with a hood. **—Riding** master, an instructor in horsemanship. **—Riding** rhyme (Pros.), the meter of five accents, with couplet rhyme;—probably so called from the mounted pilgrims described in the *Canterbury Tales*. **—Riding** school, a school or place where the art of riding is taught.

Rid'ing, n. 1. The act or state of one who rides.

2. A festival procession. [Obs.]

When there any *riding* was in Cheap. Chaucer.

3. Same as *RIDE*, n., 3. Sir P. Sidney.

4. A district in charge of an excise officer. [Eng.]

|| **Rid'ot'to** (rîd'ô-tô), n. [It. fr. LL. *reductus* a retreat. See *REDOUBT*.] A favorite Italian public entertainment, consisting of music and dancing;—held generally on fast eves. Brande & C.

There are to be *ridottos* at guinea tickets. Walpole.

Rid'ot'to, v. t. To hold *ridottos*. [R.] J. G. Cooper.

Rie (ri), n. See *RYE*. [Obs.]

Rie grass. (Bot.) (a) A kind of wild barley (*Hordeum pratense*). Dr. Prior. (b) Ray grass. Dr. Prior.

Rief (rîf), n. [See *REAVE*.] Robbery. [Obs. or Scot.]

Riet'bock (rîet'bôk), n. [D. *riet* reed + *bok* buck. (Zool.) The reedbuck, a South African antelope (*Cervicapra arundinacea*);—so called from its frequenting dry places covered with high grass or reeds. Its color is yellowish brown. Called also *inghalla*, and *rietbok*.

Rife (rîf), a. [AS. *rif* abundant, or *leel* *rif* munificent; akin to OD. *rif*, *ryve*, abundant.] 1. Prevailing; prevalent; abounding.

Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs were *rife* and mortal. Arbuthnot.

Even now the tumult of loud mirth was *rife*, and perfect in my listening ear. Milton.

2. Having power; active; nimble. [Obs.]

What! I am *rife* a little yet. J. Webster.

—Rife-ly, adv. **—Rife-ness**, n.

Rif'le (rîf'le), n. [Cf. G. *rieffen*, *riefeln*, to groove. Cf. *RIFLE* a gun.] (Mining) A trough or sluice having cleats, grooves, or steps across the bottom for holding quicksilver and catching particles of gold when auriferous earth is washed; also, one of the cleats, grooves, or steps in such a trough. Also called *ripple*.

Rif'fler (rîf'fler), n. [See *RIFLE*.] A curved file used in carving wood and marble.

Rif'fler (rîf'fler), n. [OE. *rif* and *raf* every particle, OF. *rif* *el raf*, Cf. *RAFF*, and 1st *RIFLE*.] Sweepings; refuse; the lowest order of society. Beau. & Fl.

Rif'le (rîf'le), v. t. [Imp. & p. p. *RIFLED* (rîf'led); p. pr. & vb. n. *RIFLING* (rîf'ing).] [F. *rifler* to rifle, sweep away; of uncertain origin. Cf. *RAFF*.] 1. To seize and bear away by force; to match away; to carry off.

Till time shall *rifle* every youthful grace. Pope.

2. To strip; to rob; to pillage. Piers Plowman.

Stand, sir, and throw us that you have about ye: If not, we'll make you sit and *rifle* you. Shak.

3. To raffle. [Obs.] J. Webster.

Rif'le, v. t. 1. To raffle. [Obs.] Chapman.

2. To commit robbery. [R.] Bp. Hall.



Rietbok. (Xs)

Rif'le, n. [Akin to Dan. *rife*, or *riffel*, the rifle of a gun, a chamber (cf. *riffl*, *rifflbåse*, a rifle gun, *rife* to rifle a gun, G. *riefeln*, *riefen*, to chamber, groove), and *E. rive*. See *RIVA*, and cf. *RIFLE*, *RIVEL*.] 1. A gun,

the inside of whose barrel is grooved with spiral channels, thus giving the ball a rotary motion and insuring greater accuracy of fire. As a military firearm it has superseded the musket.

2. pl. (*Mil.*) A body of soldiers armed with rifles.

3. A strip of wood covered with emery or a similar material, used for sharpening scythes.

Rise pit (*Mil.*), a trench for sheltering sharpshooters.

Rifle (rîf'le), v. t. 1. To groove; to channel; especially, to groove internally with spiral channels; as, to *rifle* a gun barrel or a cannon.

2. To whet with a rifle. See *RIFLE*, n., 3.

Rifle-bird (rîf'berd), n. (Zool.) Any one of several species of beautiful birds of Australia and New Guinea, of the genera *Ptiloris* and *Craspedophora*, allied to the paradise birds.

|| The largest and best known species is *Ptiloris paradiac* of Australia. Its general color is rich velvety brown, glossed with lilac; the under parts are variegated with rich olive green, and the head, throat, and two middle tail feathers are brilliant metallic green.

Rifle-man (rîf'man), n.; pl. **RIFLEMEN** (rîf'men). (*Mil.*) A soldier armed with a rifle.

Rif'ler (rîf'ler), n. One who rifles; a robber.

Rif'ling (rîf'ing), n. (a)

The act or process of making the grooves in a rifled cannon or gun barrel. (b) The system of grooves in a rifled gun barrel or cannon.

Shunt rifling, rifling for cannon, in which one side of the groove is made deeper than the other, to facilitate loading with shot having projections which enter by the deeper part of the groove.

Rift (rîft), obs. p. p. of *RIVE*. Spenser.

Rift, n. [Written also *refl*.] [Dan. *rîft*, fr. *rive* to rend. See *RIVE*.] 1. An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft; a fissure. Spenser.

2. A shallow place in a stream; a ford.

Rift, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. *RIFTED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *RIFTING*.] To cleave; to rive; to split; as, to *rift* an oak or a rock; to *rift* the clouds. Longfellow.

To dwell these *rifted* rocks between. Wordsworth.

Rift, v. i. 1. To burst open; to split. Shak.

Timber . . . not apt to *rift* with ordnance. Bacon.

2. To belch. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Rift'er (rîf'er), n. A rafter. [Obs.] Holland.

Rig (rig), n. [See *RIMOR*.] A ridge. [Prov. or Scot.]

Rig, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. *RIGGED* (rigd); p. pr. & vb. n. *RIGGING* (g-ing).] [Norweg. *rigga* to bind, particularly, to wrap round, rig; cf. AS. *rihtan* to cover.] 1. To furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit with tackling.

2. To dress; to equip; to clothe, especially in an odd or fanciful manner;—commonly followed by *out*.

Jack was *rigged* out in his gold and silver lace. L'Estrange.

To *rig* a purchase, to adapt apparatus so as to get a purchase for moving a weight, as with a lever, tackle, capstan, etc. To *rig* a ship (*Naut.*), to fit the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., to their respective masts and yards.

Rig, n. 1. (*Naut.*) The peculiar fitting in shape, number, and arrangement of sails and masts, by which different types of vessels are distinguished; as, schooner *rig*, ship *rig*, etc. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

2. Dress; esp., odd or fanciful clothing. [Colloq.]

Rig, n. [Cf. *WAGGLE*.] 1. A romp; a wanton; one given to unbecoming conduct. [Obs.] Fuller.

2. A sportive or unbecoming trick; a frolic.

3. A blast of wind. [Prov. Eng.] Wright.

That uncertain season before the *rigs* of Michaelmas were yet well composed. Burke.

To *run* a *rig*, to play a trick; to engage in a frolic; to do something strange and unbecoming.

He little dreamt when he set out Of running such a *rig*. Cooper.

Rig, v. t. To play the wanton; to act in an unbecoming manner; to play tricks. "Rigging and rifling all ways." Chapman.

Rig, v. t. To make free with; hence, to steal; to pilfer. [Obs. or Prov.] Tassier.

To *rig* the market (*Stock Exchange*), to raise or lower market prices, as by some fraud or trick. [Cund]

Rig-a-doon (rîg'â-dûn), n. [F. *rigodon*, *rigaudon*.] A gay, lively dance for one couple,—said to have been borrowed from Provence in France. W. Irving.

Those dancing dogs in *rigadons* excel. Wolcott.

Rig'a fir (rîg'a fîr or rîf'). [So called from *Riga*, a city in Russia.] (Bot.) A species of pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), and its wood, which affords a valuable timber;—called also *Scotch pine*, and *red* or *yellow deal*. It grows in all parts of Europe, in the Caucasus, and in Siberia.

Rig'a-tion (rîg'â-shûn), n. [L. *rigatio*, fr. *rigare* to water.] See *IRRIGATION*. [Obs.]

Rig'el (rîg'el), n. [Ar. *rîf*, properly, foot.] (*Astron.*) A fixed star of the first magnitude in the left foot of the constellation Orion. [Written also *Regel*.]

Rig'es-cent (rî-jês'sent), a. [L. *rigescens*, p. pr. fr. *rigescere* to grow stiff.] Growing stiff or numb.

Rig'ger (rîg'ger), n. 1. One who rigs or dresses; one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship.

2. A cylindrical pulley or drum in machinery. [R.]

Rig'ging (g-ing), n. Dress; tackle; especially (*Naut.*), the ropes, chains, etc., that support the masts and spars of a vessel, and serve as purchases for adjusting the sails, etc. See *Illustr.* of SHIP and of SAILS.

Running rigging (*Naut.*), all those ropes used in bracing the yards, making and shortening sail, etc., such as braces,

sheets, halyards, clew lines, and the like. — **Standing rigging** (*Naut.*), the shrouds and stays.

Rig'gish (rîg'gish), a. Like a rig or wanton. [Obs.]

"Rig'gish and unmanly." Bp. Hall.

Rig'gle (rîg'gl), v. t. See *WAGGLE*.

Rig'gle, n. The European lance fish. [Prov. Eng.]

Right (rig), a. [OE. *right*, *riht*, AS. *riht*; akin to D. *reht*, OS. & OHG. *reht*, G. *recht*, Dan. *ret*, Sw. *rätt*, Icel. *rétt*, Goth. *rahts*, L. *rectus*, p. p. of *regere* to guide, rule; cf. Skr. *ṛjā* straight, right. √115. Cf. *ADROIT*, *ALERT*, *CONRECT*, *DEUS*, *REGULAR*, *RECTON*, *RECTO*, *RECTUM*, *RECENT*, *REASON*, *REALM*, *RIEN*, *ROYAL*, *RULE*.]

1. Straight; direct; not crooked; as, a *right* line. "Right as any line."

2. Upright; erect from a base; having an upright axis; not oblique; as, *right* ascension; a *right* pyramid or cone.

3. Conformed to the constitution of man and the will of God, or to justice and equity; not deviating from the true and just; according with truth and duty; just; true. That which is conformable to the Supreme Rule is absolutely *right*, and is called *right* simply without relation to a special end. Whately.

4. Fit; suitable; proper; correct; becoming; as, the *right* man in the *right* place; the *right* way from London to Oxford.

5. Characterized by reality or genuineness; real; actual; not spurious. "His *right* wife." Chaucer.

In this battle . . . the Britons never more plainly manifested themselves to be *right* barbarians. Milton.

6. According with truth; passing a true judgment; conforming to fact or intent; not mistaken or wrong; not erroneous; correct; as, this is the *right* fall.

You are *right*, Justice, and you weigh this well. Shak.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is . . . *right*, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." Locke.

7. Most favorable or convenient; fortunate.

The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side. Spectator.

8. Of or pertaining to that side of the body in man on which the muscular action is usually stronger than on the other side;—opposed to *left* when used in reference to a part of the body; as, the *right* side, hand, arm. Also applied to the corresponding side of the lower animals.

Became the sovereign's favorite, his *right* hand. Longfellow.

|| In designating the banks of a river, *right* and *left* are used always with reference to the position of one who is facing in the direction of the current's flow.

9. Well placed, disposed, or adjusted; orderly; well regulated; correctly done.

10. Designed to be placed or worn outward; as, the *right* side of a piece of cloth.

At *right* angles, so as to form a right angle or right angles, as when one line crosses another perpendicularly.

— *Right* and *left*, in both or all directions. [Colloq.]—

— *Right* and *left* coupling (*Pipe fitting*), a coupling the opposite ends of which are tapped for a right-handed screw and a left-handed screw, respectively. — *Right* angle. (a)

The angle formed by one line meeting another perpendicularly, as the angles *ABD*, *DBC*. (b) (*Spherics*) A spherical angle included between the axes of two great circles whose planes are perpendicular to each other.

— *Right* ascension. See under *ASCENSION*.

— *Right* Center (*Politics*), those members belonging to the Center in a legislative assembly who have sympathies with the Right on political questions. See *CENTER*, n., 5. — *Right* cone, *Right* cylinder, *Right* prism, *Right* pyramid (*Geom.*) A cone, cylinder, prism, or pyramid, the axis of which is perpendicular to the base. — *Right* line. See under *LINE*.

— *Right* sailing (*Naut.*), sailing on one of the four cardinal points, so as to alter a ship's latitude or its longitude, but not both. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.* — *Right* sphere (*Astron. & Geog.*), a sphere in such a position that the equator cuts the horizon at right angles; in spherical projections, the position of the sphere in which the primitive plane coincides with the plane of the equator.

|| *Right* is used elliptically for *it is right*, *what you say is right*, *true*. "Right," cries his lordship. Pope.

Syn.—Straight; direct; perpendicular; upright; lawful; rightful; true; correct; just; equitable; proper; fit; suitable; becoming.

Right, adv. 1. In a right manner.

2. In a right or straight line; directly; hence, straightway; immediately; next; as, he stood *right* before me; it went *right* to the mark; he came *right* out; he followed *right* after the guide.

Unto Dian's temple geth she *right*. Chaucer.

Let thine eyes look *right* on. Prov. iv. 25.

Right across its track there lay, Down in the water, a long reef of gold. Tennyson.

3. Exactly; just. [Obs. or Colloq.]

Came he *right* now to sing a raven's note? Shak.

4. According to the law or will of God; conforming to the standard of truth and justice; righteously; as, to live *right*; to judge *right*.

5. According to any rule of art; correctly.

You with strict discipline instructed *right*. Roscommon.

6. According to fact or truth; actually; truly; really; correctly; exactly; as, to tell a story *right*. "Right at mine own cost." Chaucer.

Right as it were a steed of Lumbardye. Chaucer.

His wounds so smarted that he slept *right* naught. Fairfax.

7. In a great degree; very; wholly; unqualifiedly; extremely; highly; as, *right* humble; *right* noble; *right* valiant. "He was not *right* fat." Chaucer.

For which I should be *right* sorry. Tyndale.

|| Return those duties back as are *right* fit. Shak.

|| In this sense now chiefly prefixed to titles; as, *right* honorable; *right* reverend.

Right honorable, a title given in England to peers and

peers, to the eldest sons and all daughters of such peers as have rank above viscounts, and to all peers; also, to certain civic officers, as the lord mayor of London, of York, and of Dublin.

Right is used in composition with other adverbs, as *upright*, *downright*, *forthright*, etc.

Right along, without cessation; continuously; as, to work *right along* for several hours. [Colloq. U. S.]—**Right away**, or **Right off**, at once; straightway; without delay. [Colloq. U. S.]—**We will . . . shut ourselves up in the office and do the work right off.** [Webster.]

Right (rit), n. [AS. *riht*. See **RIGHT**, a.] 1. That which is right or correct. Specifically: (a) The straight course; adherence to duty; obedience to lawful authority, divine or human; freedom from guilt, — the opposite of moral *wrong*. (b) A true statement; freedom from error or falsehood; adherence to truth or fact.

Seldom your opinions err;

Your eyes are always in the right. Prior.

(c) A just judgment or action; that which is true or proper; justice; uprightness; integrity.

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,

And well deserved, had fortune done him right. Dryden.

2. That to which one has a just claim. Specifically: (a) That which one has a natural claim to exact.

There are no rights whatever, without corresponding duties. Coleridge.

(b) That which one has a legal or social claim to do or to exact; legal power; authority; as, a sheriff has a *right* to arrest a criminal. (c) That which justly belongs to one; that which one has a claim to possess or own; the interest or share which anyone has in a piece of property; title; claim; interest; ownership.

Born free, he sought his right. Dryden.

Hadst thou not right to all created things? Milton.

Men have no right to what is not reasonable. Burke.

(d) Privilege or immunity granted by authority.

3. The right side; the side opposite to the left.

Led her to the Souldan's right. Spenser.

4. In some legislative bodies of Europe (as in France), those members collectively who are conservatives or monarchists. See **CENTER**, 5.

5. The outward or most finished surface, as of a piece of cloth, a carpet, etc.

At all rights, at all points; in all respects. [Obs.] Chaucer. — Bill of rights, a list of rights; a paper containing a declaration of rights, or the declaration itself. See under **BILL**. — By right, By rights, or By good rights, rightly; properly; correctly.

He should himself use it by right. Chaucer.

I should have been a woman by right. Shak.

— **Divine right**, or **Divine right of kings**, a name given to the patriarchal theory of government, especially to the doctrine that no misconduct and no dispossession can forfeit the right of a monarch or his heirs to the throne, and to the obedience of the people. — **To rights**. (a) In a direct line; straight. [R.] Woodward. (b) At once; directly. [Obs. or Colloq.] Swift. — **To set to rights**, to put to rights, to put in good order; to adjust; to regulate, as what is out of order. — **Writ of right** (*law*), a writ which lay to recover lands in fee simple, unlawfully withheld from the true owner. Blackstone.

Right, v. t. [imp. & p. p. **RIGHTED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **RIGHTING**.] [AS. *rihtan*. See **RIGHT**, a.] 1. To bring or restore to the proper or natural position; to set upright; to make right or straight (that which has been wrong or crooked); to correct.

2. To do justice to; to relieve from wrong; to restore rights to; to assert or regain the rights of; as, to *right* the oppressed; to *right* one's self; also, to vindicate.

So just is God, to right the innocent. Shak.

All experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. Jefferson.

To right a vessel (*Naut.*), to restore her to an upright position after careening. — **To right the helm** (*Naut.*), to place it in line with the keel.

Right, v. i. 1. To recover the proper or natural condition or position; to become upright.

2. (Naut.) Hence, to regain an upright position, as a ship or boat, after careening.

Right-a-bout (*rit'a-bout*), n. [Right, adv. + about, adv.] A turning directly about by the right, so as to face in the opposite direction; also, the quarter directly opposite; as, to turn to the *right-about*.

To send to the right-about, to cause to turn toward the opposite point or quarter; — hence, of troops, to cause to turn and retreat. [Colloq.] Sir W. Scott.

Right-an-gled (*riht'angld*), a. Containing a right angle or right angles; as, a *right-angled* triangle.

Right'en (*-n*), v. t. To do justice to. [Obs.]

Relieve (marginal reading, *righten*) the oppressed. Isa. i. 17.

Righteous (*riht'chus*; 277), a. [OE. *rightreys*, *right-wise*, AS. *rihtwis*; *riht* right + *wis* wise, having wisdom, prudent. See **RIGHT**, a., **WISE**, a.] Doing, or according with, that which is right; yielding to all their due; just; equitable; especially, free from wrong, guilt, or sin; holy; as, a *righteous* man or act; a *righteous* retribution.

Fearless in his righteous cause. Milton.

Syn. — Upright; just; godly; holy; uncorrupt; virtuous; honest; equitable; rightful.

Righteoused (*riht'chud*), a. Made righteous. [Obs.]

Righteous-ly (*-chus-ly*), adv. [AS. *rihtwislíce*.] In a righteous manner; as, to judge *righteously*.

Righteousness, n. [AS. *rihtwines*.] 1. The quality or state of being righteous; holiness; purity; uprightness; rectitude.

Righteousness, as used in Scripture and theology, in which it chiefly occurs, is nearly equivalent to *holiness*, comprehending holy principles and affections of heart, and conformity of life to the divine law.

2. A righteous act, or righteous quality.

All our righteousnesses are as filthy rags. Isa. lxiv. 6.

3. The acts or conduct of one who is righteous.

Blessed are they that keep judgment, and be that doeth right-ness at all times.

4. (Theol.) The state of being right with God; justification; the work of Christ, which is the ground of justification.

There are two kinds of Christian *righteousness*; the one without us, which we have by imputation; the other in us, which consisteth of faith, hope, and charity, and other Christian virtues. Hooker.

Only for the righteousness of Christ imputed to us, and received by faith alone. Westminster Catechism.

Syn. — Uprightness; holiness; godliness; equity; justice; rightfulness; integrity; honesty; faithfulness.

Right'er (*rit'er*), n. One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong. Shelton.

Rightful (*-ful*), a. 1. Righteous; upright; just; good; — said of persons. [Obs.] Chaucer.

2. Consonant to justice; just; as, a *rightful* cause.

3. Having the right or just claim according to established laws; being or holding by right; as, the *rightful* heir to a throne or an estate; a *rightful* king.

4. Belonging, held, or possessed by right, or by just claim; as, a *rightful* inheritance; *rightful* authority.

Syn. — Just; lawful; true; honest; equitable; proper.

Rightful-ly, adv. According to right or justice.

Rightful-ness, n. 1. The quality or state of being rightful; accordance with right and justice.

2. Moral rectitude; righteousness. [Obs.] Wyclif.

We fall of perfect rightfulness. Sir P. Sidney.

Right-hand (*rit'hænd*), a. 1. Situated or being on the right; nearer the right hand than the left; as, the *right-hand* side, room, or road.

2. Chiefly relied on; almost indispensable.

Mr. Alexander Truncheon, who is their *right-hand* man in the troop. Addison.

Right-hand rope, a rope which is laid up and twisted with the sun, that is, in the same direction as plain-laid rope. See **ILLUSTRATION OF CORDAGE**.

Right-handed, a. 1. Using the right hand habitually, or more easily than the left.

2. Having the same direction or course as the movement of the hands of a watch seen in front; — said of the motion of a revolving object looked at from a given direction.

3. (Zool.) Having the whorls rising from left to right; dextral; — said of spiral shells. See **ILLUSTRATION OF SCALARIA**.

Right-handed screw, a screw, the threads of which, like those of a common wood screw, wind spirally in such a direction that the screw advances away from the observer when turned with a right-handed movement in a fixed nut.

Right-hand-ed-ness, n. The state or quality of being right-handed; hence, skill; dexterity.

Right-heart-ed (*rit'hært'ed*), a. Having a right heart or disposition. — **Right-heart-ed-ness**, n.

Right-less, a. Destitute of right. Sylvester.

Right-lined (*-lind*), a. Formed by right lines; rectilinear; as, a *right-lined* angle.

Rightly, adv. [AS. *rihtlice*.] 1. Straightly; directly; in front. [Obs.] Shak.

2. According to justice; according to the divine will or moral rectitude; uprightly; as, duty *rightly* performed.

3. Properly; fitly; suitably; appropriately.

Ever *rightly* called, Mother of all mankind. Milton.

4. According to truth or fact; correctly; not erroneously; exactly. "I can not *rightly* say." Shak.

Thou didst not *rightly* see. Dryden.

Right-mind-ed (*-mind'ed*), a. Having a right or honest mind. — **Right-mind-ed-ness**, n.

Right-ness, n. [AS. *rihtnes*.] 1. Straightness; as, the *rightness* of a line.

2. The quality or state of being right; right relation.

The craving for *rightness* with God. J. C. Shairp.

Right-run-ning (*rit'rûn'ing*), a. Straight; direct.

Rightward (*-wêrd*), adv. Toward the right.

Rightward and leftward rise the rocks. Southey.

Right whale (*hwâl*). (Zool.) (a) The bowhead, Arctic, or Greenland whale (*Balaena mysticetus*), from

whose mouth the best whalebone is obtained. (b) Any other whale that produces valuable whalebone, as the Atlantic, or Biscay, right whale (*Balaena cæretacea*), and the Pacific right whale (*B. Sieboldii*); a bone whale.

Pygmy right whale (Zool.), a small New Zealand whale (*Neobalaena marginata*) which is only about sixteen feet long. It produces short, but very elastic and tough, whalebone.

Right-wise (*rit'wiz*), a. Righteous. [Obs.] Wyclif.

Right-wise, v. t. To make righteous. [Obs.]

Right-wise-ly, adv. Righteously. [Obs.]

Right-wise-ness, n. Righteousness. [Obs.]

In doom and eke in *right-wise-ness*. Chaucer.

Rig'id (*ri'id*), a. [L. *rigidus*, fr. *rigere* to be stiff or numb; cf. *R. frigide*. Cf. **RIGOR**.] 1. Firm; stiff; unyielding; not pliant; not flexible.

Upright beams innumerable Of *rigid* spears. Milton.

2. Hence, not lax or indulgent; severe; inflexible; strict; as, a *rigid* father or master; *rigid* discipline; *rigid* criticism; a *rigid* sentence.

The more *rigid* order of principles in religion and government. Hawthorne.

Syn. — Stiff; unpliant; inflexible; unyielding; strict; exact; severe; austere; stern; rigorous; unmitigated.

Rig'id-ty (*ri'id-ti*), n. [L. *rigiditas*; cf. *F. rigidité*. See **RIGID**.] 1. The quality or state of being rigid; want of pliability; the quality of resisting change of form; the amount of resistance with which a body opposes change of form; — opposed to *flexibility*, *ductility*, *malleability*, and *softness*.

2. Stiffness of appearance or manner; want of ease or elegance. Sw H. Wotton.

3. Severity; rigor. [Obs. or R.] Bp. Burnet.

Syn. — Stiffness; rigidity; inflexibility.

Rig'id-ly (*ri'id-ly*), adv. In a rigid manner; stiffly.

Rig'id-ness, n. The quality or state of being rigid.

Rig'id-u-ous (*ri'id-u-âs*), a. Dim. from *rigid*. [Bot.] Somewhat rigid or stiff; as, a *rigidulous* bristle.

Rig'let (*ri'let*), n. [Print. See **REALTOR**.]

Rig'ma-rolé (*rig'ma-rôl*), n. [For *ragman roll*. See **RAGMAN'S ROLL**.] A succession of confused or nonsensical statements; foolish talk; nonsense. [Colloq.]

Often one's dear friend talks something which one scruples to call *rigmarole*. De Quincy.

Rig'ma-rolé, a. Consisting of *rigmarole*; frivolous; nonsensical; foolish.

Rig'ol (*ri'gôl*), n. [OE. also *ringol*. Cf. **RING**.] A circle; hence, a diadem. [Obs.] Shak.

Rig'oll (*ri'gôl*), n. [Corrupted fr. *regal*.] A musical instrument formerly in use, consisting of several sticks bound together, but separated by beads, and played with a stick with a ball at its end. Moore (*Encyc. of Music*).

Rig'or (*ri'gôr*; E. *rig'ôr*), n. [L. See **RIGOR**, below.] 1. Rigidity; stiffness.

2. (Med.) A sense of chilliness, with contraction of the skin; a convulsive shuddering or tremor, as in the chill preceding a fever.

Rigor caloris (*kâ-lôr'is*) [L., rigor of heat] (*Physiol.*), a form of rigor mortis induced by heat, as when the muscle of a mammal is heated to about 50° C. — **Rigor mortis** (*môr'tis*) [L., rigor of death], death stiffening; the rigidity of the muscles that occurs at death and lasts till decomposition sets in. It is due to the formation of myosin by the coagulation of the contents of the individual muscle fibers.

Rig'or (*ri'gôr*), n. [OE. *rigour*, OF. *rigour*, F. *rigueur*, from L. *rigor*, fr. *rigere* to be stiff. See **RIGOR**.] [Written also *rigour*.] 1. The becoming stiff or rigid; the state of being rigid; rigidity; stiffness; hardness.

The rest his look Bound with Gorgonian *rigor* not to move. Milton.

2. (Med.) See **RIGOR**, 2.

3. Severity of climate or season; inclemency; as, the *rigor* of the storm; the *rigors* of winter.

4. Stiffness of opinion or temper; rugged sternness; hardness; relentless severity; hard-heartedness; cruelty.

All his *rigor* is turned to grief and pity. Denham.

If I shall be condemn'd Upon surmises, . . . I tell you 'Tis *rigor* and not law. Shak.

5. Exactness without allowance, deviation, or indulgence; strictness; as, the *rigor* of criticism; to execute a law with *rigor*; to enforce moral duties with *rigor*; — opposed to *lenity*.

6. Severity of life; austerity; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence, or mortification.

The prince lived in this convent with all the *rigor* and austerity of a capuchin. Addison.

7. Violence; force; fury. [Obs.]

Whose raging *rigor* neither steel nor brass could stay. Spenser.

Syn. — Stiffness; rigidity; inflexibility; severity; austerity; sternness; harshness; strictness; exactness.

Rig'or-ism (*-iz'm*), n. 1. Rigidity in principle or practice; strictness; — opposed to *lenity*.

2. Severity, as of style, or the like. Jefferson.

Rig'or-ist, n. [Cf. *R. rigoriste*.] One who is rigorous; — sometimes applied to an extreme Jesuit.

Rig'or-ous (*-ûs*), a. [F. *rigoureux*, LL. *rigorosos*. See **RIGOR**.] 1. Manifesting, exercising, or favoring rigor; allowing no abatement or mitigation; scrupulously accurate; exact; strict; severe; relentless; as, a *rigorous* officer of justice; a *rigorous* execution of law; a *rigorous* definition or demonstration.

He shall be thrown down the Tarpaulin Rock With *rigorous* hands. Shak.

We do not connect the scattered phenomena into their *rigorous* unity. De Quincy.

2. Severe; intense; inclement; as, a *rigorous* winter.

3. Violent. [Obs.] "Rigorous uproar." Spenser.

Syn. — Rigid; inflexible; unyielding; stiff; severe; austere; stern; harsh; strict; exact.

— **Rig'or-ous-ly**, adv. — **Rig'or-ous-ness**, n.

Rig's-da-ler (*ri'gz-dâ-lër*), n. [Dan. See **RIX-DOLLAR**.] A Danish coin worth about fifty-four cents. It was the former unit of value in Denmark.

Rik's-da-ler (*riks-dâ-lër*), n. [Sw. See **RIX-DOLLAR**.] A Swedish coin worth about twenty-seven cents. It was formerly the unit of value in Sweden.

Rig'-Vê-da (*ri'g-vê-dâ*), See **VEDA**.

Rile (*ri*), v. t. [imp. & p. p. **RILED** (*riid*); p. pr. & vb. n. **RILING**.] [See **ROLL**.] 1. To render turbid or muddy; to stir up; to roll.

2. To stir up in feelings; to make angry; to vex.

In both senses provincial in England and colloquial in the United States.

Ril-ê-vo (*rê-lyê-vô*), n. [It. See **RELIEF**.] (*Sculp. & Arch.*) Same as **RELIEF**, n., 5.

Rill (*ri*), n. [Cf. *L.G. rille* a small channel or brook, a furrow, a chamber, OE. *rigol* a small brook, F. *rigole* a trench or furrow for water, W. *rhill* a row, *rhigol* a little ditch. v. 11.] 1. A very small brook; a streamlet.

2. (Astron.) See **RILLE**.

Rill, v. t. To run in a small stream. [R.] Prior.

Rille (*ri*), n. [G. *rille* a furrow.] (*Astron.*) One of certain narrow, crooked valleys seen, by aid of the telescope, on the surface of the moon.

Ril'et (*ri'et*), n. A little rill. Burton.

Ril'y (*ri'y*), a. Rolly. [Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.]

Rim (rīm), *n.* [AS. *rima*, *reoma*, edge; cf. W. *rhīm*, *rhimp*, a rim, edge, boundary, termination, *Armon. rīm*, Cf. *Rimp*.] 1. The border, edge, or margin of a thing, usually of something circular or curving; as, the rim of a kettle or basin.

2. The lower part of the abdomen. [Obs.] *Shak.*
Arch rim (*Phonetic*), the line between the gums and the palate. — *Rim* are carriages. (*Mt.*) See under *CARRIAGE*. — *Rim* lock. See under *LOCK*.

Rim, *v. t.* [imp. & p. *RIMMED* (rīmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *RIMMING*.] To furnish with a rim; to border.
|| *Ri'ma* (rīmā), *n.*; *pl.* *RIMM* (rīm). [*L.*] (*Anat.*) A narrow and elongated aperture; a cleft; a fissure.
|| *Ri'mau da'han* (rēmōu dā'hān). [From the native Oriental name.] (*Zool.*) The clouded tiger cat (*Felis marmorata*) of Southern Asia and the East Indies.

Rim'base (rīm'bās'), *n.* (*Mt.*) A short cylinder connecting a trumion with the body of a cannon. See *ILLUSTR.* of CANNON.

Rime (rīm), *n.* [*L.* *rima*.] A rent or long aperture; a chink; a fissure; a crack. *Sir T. Browne.*

Rime, *n.* [AS. *hrīm*; akin to D. *rīm*, Icel. *hrīm*, Dan. *rīm*, Sw. *rīm*; cf. D. *rīp*, G. *reif*, OHG. *rīfo*, *hrīfo*.] White frost; hoarfrost; congealed dew or vapor. The trees were now covered with rime. *De Quincey.*

Rime, *v. t.* [imp. & p. *RIMED* (rīmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *RIMING*.] To freeze or congeal into hoarfrost.

Rime, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A step or round of a ladder; a rung.

Rime, *n.* Rhyme. See *RYME*. *Coleridge. Lander.*
[*Y*] This spelling, which is etymologically preferable, is coming into use again.

Rime, *v. t. & i.* To rhyme. See *RYME*.

Rim'er (rīm'ēr), *n.* A rhymer; a versifier.

Rim'er, *n.* A tool for shaping the rim of a ladder.

Rim'ey (rīm'y), *v. t.* [Of. *OF.* *rimoier*. See *RYME*.] To compose in rhyme; to versify. [Obs.]

[Lays] rimmed in their first Breton tongue. *Chaucer.*

Rim'mer (rīm'mēr), *n.* An implement for cutting, trimming, or ornamenting the rim of anything, as the edges of pies, etc.; also, a remmer. *Knight.*

Ri-mose' (rī-mōs'), *a.* [*L.* *rimosus*, fr. *rima* a chink; cf. *F. rimosus*.] 1. Full of rimes, fissures, or chinks.

2. (*Nat. Hist.*) Having long and nearly parallel clefts or chinks, like those in the bark of trees.

Ri-mose'ly, *adv.* In a rimose manner.

Ri-mose'i-ty (rī-mōs'ē-tē), *n.* State of being rimose.

Rim'ous (rīm'ūs), *a.* Rimose.

Rim'ple (rīm'plē), *n.* [AS. *hrimpele*, or *rimpel*. See *RUMPLE*.] A fold or wrinkle. See *RUMPLE*.

Rim'ple, *v. t. & i.* [imp. & p. *RIMPLED* (p'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *RIMPLING* (p'ling).] To rumple; to wrinkle.

Rim'y (rīm'y), *a.* Abounding with rime; frosty.

Rind (rīnd), *n.* [AS. *rīnd*, bark, crust of bread; akin to OHG. *rīnda*, G. *rīnde*, and probably to E. *rand*, rim; cf. Skr. *ram* to end, rest.] The external covering or coat, as of flesh, fruit, trees, etc.; skin; hide; bark; peel; shell.

Thou canst not touch the freedom of my mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal rind
Thou hast immured. *Milton.*

Sweetest nut hath sourest rind. *Shak.*

Rind, *v. t.* To remove the rind of; to bark. [*R.*]

Rin'der-pest (rīnd'ēr-pēst), *n.* [G., fr. *rīnd*, pl. *rīnder*, cattle + *pest* pest, plague.] A highly contagious distemper or murrain, affecting neat cattle, and less commonly sheep and goats; — called also *cattle plague*, *Russian cattle plague*, and *steppe murrain*.

Rin'dle (rīnd'lē), *n.* [AS. *rīnele*. √11. See *RUN*.] A small water course or gutter.

Rin'dless (rīnd'lēs), *a.* Destitute of a rind.

Rin'dy (-y), *a.* Having a rind or skin. *Ash.*

Rine (rīn), *n.* See *RIND*. [Obs.] *Spenser.*

Rined (rīnd), *a.* Having a rind. [Obs.] *Milton.*

Rin'for-san'ao (rīn'fōr-sān'āō), *a.* [It., fr. *rinforzare* to reinforce, strengthen.] (*Mus.*) Increasing; strengthening; — a direction indicating a sudden increase of force (abbreviated *rf.*, *rfz.*). Cf. *FORZANDO*, and *SPORZANDO*.

Ring (rīng), *v. t.* [imp. *RANG* (rīng) or *RUNG* (rūng); *p. pr.* *RUNGE*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *RINGING*.] [AS. *hringan*; akin to Icel. *hringja*, Sw. *ringa*, Dan. *ring*, OD. *ringhen*, *ringelen*. √19.] 1. To cause to sound, especially by striking, as a metallic body; as, to ring a bell.

2. To make (a sound), as by ringing a bell; to sound. The shard-borne beetle, with his drowsy hum,
Hath rung night's yawning peal. *Shak.*

3. To repeat often, loudly, or earnestly.

To ring a peal, to ring a set of changes on a chime of bells. — To ring the changes upon. See under *CHANGE*. — To ring in or out, to usher, attend on, or celebrate, by the ringing of bells; as, to ring out the old year and ring in the new. *Tennyson.* — To ring the bells backward, to sound the chimes, reversing the common order; — formerly done as a signal of alarm or danger. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ring, *v. t.* 1. To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic one.

Now rings tromps loud and elation.
Why ring you out the bells? *Chaucer.*

2. To practice making music with bells. *Holder.*

3. To sound loud; to resound; to be filled with a ringing or reverberating sound.

With sweeter notes each rising temple rung.
The hall with harp and carol rang. *Tennyson.*

4. To continue to sound or vibrate; to resound. My ears still ring with noise. *Dryden.*

5. To be filled with report or talk; as, the whole town rings with his fame. *Burke.*

Ring, *n.* 1. A sound; especially, the sound of vibrating metals; as, the ring of a bell.

2. Any loud sound; the sound of numerous voices; a sound continued, repeated, or reverberated. The ring of acclamations fresh in his ears. *Bacon.*

3. A chime, or set of bells harmonically tuned. As great and tunable a ring of bells as any in the world. *Fletcher.*

Ring (rīng), *n.* [AS. *hring*, *hrinc*; akin to Fries. *hring*, D. & G. *ring*, OHG. *ring*, *hring*, Icel. *hringr*, Dan. & Sw. *ring*; cf. Russ. *krug*.] Cf. *HARANGUE*, *RANK* a row, *RINK*.] 1. A circle, or a circular line, or anything in the form of a circular line or hoop.

2. Specifically, a circular ornament of gold or other precious material worn on the finger, or attached to the ear, the nose, or some other part of the person; as, a wedding ring.

Upon his thumb he had of gold a ring. *Chaucer.*
The dearest ring in Venice will I give you. *Shak.*

3. A circular area in which races are run or other sports are performed; an arena.

Place me, O, place me in the dusty ring.
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory. *F. Smith.*

4. An inclosed space in which pugilists fight; hence, figuratively, prize fighting. "The road was an institution, the ring was an institution." *Thackeray.*

5. A circular group of persons.

And hears the Muses in a ring
Aye round about Jove's altar sing. *Milton.*

6. (*Geom.*) (a) The plane figure included between the circumferences of two concentric circles. (b) The solid generated by the revolution of a circle, or other figure, about an exterior straight line (as an axis) lying in the same plane as the circle or other figure.

7. (*Astron. & Navigation*) An instrument, formerly used for taking the sun's altitude, consisting of a brass ring suspended by a swivel, with a hole at one side through which a solar ray entering indicated the altitude on the graduated inner surface opposite.

8. (*Bot.*) An elastic band partly or wholly encircling the spore cases of ferns. See *ILLUSTR.* of *SPORANGIUM*.

9. A clique; an exclusive combination of persons for a selfish purpose, as to control the market, distribute offices, obtain contracts, etc.

The ruling ring at Constantinople. *E. A. Freeman.*

Ring armor, armor composed of rings of metal. See *RING MAIL*, below, and *CHAIN MAIL*, under *CHAIN*. — *Ring blackbird* (*Zool.*), the ring ouzel. — *Ring canal* (*Zool.*), the circular water tube which surrounds the esophagus of echinodermata. — *Ring dottle*, or *Ringed dottle*. (*Zool.*) See *DOTTEREL*, and *ILLUSTR.* of *PRESBITTER*. — *Ring dropper*, a sharper who pretends to have found a ring (dropped by himself), and tries to induce another to buy it as valuable, it being worthless. — *Ring fence*. See under *FENCE*. — *Ring finger*, the third finger of the left hand, or the one next the little finger, on which the ring is placed in marriage. — *Ring formula* (*Chem.*), a graphic formula in the shape of a closed ring, as in the case of benzene, pyridine, etc. See *ILLUSTR.* under *BENZENE*. — *Ring mail*, a kind of mail made of small steel rings sewed upon a garment of leather or of cloth. — *Ring micrometer*. (*Astron.*) See *Circular micrometer*, under *MICROMETER*. — *Saturn's ring*. See *SATURN*. — *Ring ouzel* (*Zool.*) See *OUZEL*. — *Ring parrot* (*Zool.*), any one of several species of Old World parakeets having a red ring around the neck, especially *Palaeornis torquatus*, common in India, and *P. Alexandri* of Java. — *Ring plover*. (*Zool.*) (a) The ringed dottle. (b) Any one of several small American plovers having a dark ring around the neck, as the semipalmated plover (*Spizella semipalmata*). — *Ring snake* (*Zool.*), a small harmless American snake (*Diadophis punctatus*) having a white ring around the neck. The back is ash-colored, or sage green, the belly of an orange red. — *Ring stopper*. (*Naut.*) See under *STOPPER*. — *Ring thrush* (*Zool.*), the ring ouzel. — The prize ring, the ring in which prize fighters contend; prize fighters, collectively. — The ring. (a) The body of sporting men who bet on horse races. [*Eng.*] (b) The prize ring.

Ring, *v. t.* [imp. & p. *RINGED* (rīngd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *RINGING*.] 1. To surround with a ring, or as with a ring; to encircle. "Ring these fingers." *Shak.*

2. (*Hort.*) To make a ring around by cutting away the bark; to girdle; as, to ring branches or roots.

3. To fit with a ring or with rings, as the fingers, or a swine's snout.

Ring, *v. t.* (*Falconry*) To rise in the air spirally.

Ring'bill (-bīl'), *n.* (*Zool.*) The ring-necked scap duck; — called also *ring-billed blackhead*. See *SCAP*.

Ring'bird (-bērd'), *n.* (*Zool.*) The reed bunting. It has a collar of white feathers. Called also *ring bunting*.

Ring'bolt (-bōlt'), *n.* An eyebolt having a ring through the eye.

Ring'bone (-bōn'), *n.* (*Far.*) A morbid growth or deposit of bony matter between or on the small pastern and the great pastern bones. *J. H. Walsh.*

Ring'dove (-dōv'), *n.* (*Zool.*) A European wild pigeon (*Columba palumbus*) having a white crescent on each side of the neck, whence the name. Called also *wood pigeon*, and *cushat*.

Ringed (rīngd), *a.* 1. Encircled or marked with, or as with, a ring or rings.

2. Wearing a wedding ring; hence, lawfully wedded. "A ringed wife." *Tennyson.*

Ringed seal (*Zool.*), a North Pacific seal (*Phoca fetida*) having ringlike spots on the body.

Ringed snake (*Zool.*), a harmless European snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*) common in England. — **Ringed worm** (*Zool.*), an annelid.

Rin'gent (rīn'jēnt'), *a.* [*L.* *ringens*, -entis, *p. pr.* of *ringi* to open wide the mouth; cf. *F. ringent*.] (*Zool.*) Having the lips widely separated and gaping like an open mouth; as, a *ringent* bilabiate corolla.

Ring'er (rīng'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, rings; especially, one who rings chimes on bells.

2. (*Mining*) A crowbar. *Simmonds.*

Ring'er (rīng'ēr), *n.* (*Horse Racing*) A horse that is not entitled to take part in a race, but is fraudulently got into it.

Ring'head (rīng'hēd'), *n.* (*Cloth Manuf.*) An instrument used for stretching woolen cloth.

Ring'ing, *a. & n.* from *RING*, *v.*

Ring'ing engine, a simple form of pile driver in which the monkey is lifted by men pulling on ropes.

Ring'ing-ly, *adv.* In a ringing manner.

Ring'leader (-lēd'ēr), *n.* 1. The leader of a circle of dancers; hence, the leader of a number of persons acting together; the leader of a herd of animals.

A primacy of order, such an one as the ringleader hath in a dance. *Burrow.*

2. Opprobriously, a leader of a body of men engaged in the violation of law or in an illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, or the like.

The ringleaders were apprehended, tried, fined, and imprisoned. *Macaulay.*

Rin'gle-stone (rīng'lē-stōn'; 110), *n.* (*Zool.*) The ringed dottle, or ring plover. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ring'let (rīng'lēt), *n.* [*Ring* + *-let*.] 1. A small ring; a small circle; specifically, a fairy ring.

By moonshine do the green sour ringlets make,
Whereof the ewe not bites. *Shak.*

2. A curl; especially, a curl of hair.

[Her golden tresses] in wanton ringlets waved. *Milton.*

Ring'man (-man), *n.*; *pl.* *RINGMEN* (-mēn). The ring finger. [Obs.] *Ascham.*

Ring'master (-mās'tēr), *n.* One in charge of the performances (as of horses) within the ring in a circus.

Ring'neck (-nēk'), *n.* 1. (*Zool.*) Any one of several species of small plovers of the genus *Agialitis*, having a ring around the neck. The ring is black in summer, but becomes brown or gray in winter. The semipalmated plover (*Z. semipalmata*) and the piping plover (*Z. melodia*) are common North American species. Called also *ring plover*, and *ring-necked Ringneck* (*Agialitis semipalmata*), plover.

2. (*Zool.*) The ring-necked duck.

Ring'-necked (-nēkt'), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having a well defined ring of color around the neck.

Ring-necked duck (*Zool.*), an American scap duck (*Aythya collaris*). The head, neck, and breast of the adult male are black, and a narrow, but conspicuous, red ring encircles the neck. This ring is absent in the female. Called also *ring-neck*, *ring-necked black-head*, *ringbill*, *tufted duck*, and *black jack*.

Ring'sail (rīng'sāl'), *n.* (*Naut.*) See *RINGSAIL*.

Ring'straked (-strākt'), *a.* Ring-straked.

Cattle ringstraked, speckled, and spotted. *Gen. xxx. 38.*

Ring'-streaked (rīng'strākt'), *a.* Having circular streaks or lines on the body; as, *ring-streaked* goats.

Ring'tail (-tāl'), *n.* 1. (*Zool.*) A bird having a distinct band of color across the tail, as the hen harrier.

2. (*Naut.*) A light sail set abaft and beyond the leech of a boom-and-gaff sail; — called also *ringtail*.

Ringtail boom (*Naut.*), a spar which is rigged on a boom for setting a ringtail.

Ring'-tailed (-tēld'), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having the tail crossed by conspicuous bands of color.

Ring-tailed cat (*Zool.*), the racoonlike. — **Ring-tailed eagle** (*Zool.*), a young golden eagle.

Ring'toss (-tōs'; 115), *n.* A game in which the object is to toss a ring so that it will catch upon an upright stick.

Ring'worm (-wūrm'), *n.* (*Med.*) A contagious affection of the skin due to the presence of a vegetable parasite, and forming ring-shaped discolored patches covered with vesicles or powdery scales. It occurs either on the body, the face, or the scalp. Different varieties are distinguished as *Tinea circinata*, *Tinea tonsurans*, etc., but all are caused by the same parasite (a species of *Trichophyton*).

Rink (rīnk), *n.* [*Scot. renk*, *rink*, *rynk*, a course, a race; probably fr. AS. *hring* a ring. See *RING*.] 1. The smooth and level extent of ice marked off for the game of curling.

2. An artificial sheet of ice, generally under cover, used for skating; also, a floor prepared for skating on with roller skates, or a building with such a floor.

Rink'er (-ēr), *n.* One who skates at a rink. [*Colloq.*]

Rink'ing, *n.* Skating in a rink. [*Colloq.*]

Rinse (rīns), *v. t.* [imp. & p. *RINSED* (rīnsd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *RINSING*.] [*OE.*, fr. *OF.* *rincer*, *rinser*, *reiner*, *swāner*; *F. rinser*; of uncertain origin.] 1. To wash lightly; to cleanse with a second or repeated application of water after washing.

2. To cleanse by the introduction of water; — applied especially to hollow vessels; as, to *rinse* a bottle. "Like a glass did break 't the rinsing." *Shak.*

Rinse, *n.* The act of rinsing.

Rinse'er (rīns'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, rinses.

2. (*Mining*) A crowbar. *Simmonds.*

Ring'er (rīng'ēr), *n.* (*Horse Racing*) A horse that is not entitled to take part in a race, but is fraudulently got into it.

Ring'head (rīng'hēd'), *n.* (*Cloth Manuf.*) An instrument used for stretching woolen cloth.

Ring'ing, *a. & n.* from *RING*, *v.*

Ring'ing engine, a simple form of pile driver in which the monkey is lifted by men pulling on ropes.

Ring'ing-ly, *adv.* In a ringing manner.

Ring'leader (-lēd'ēr), *n.* 1. The leader of a circle of dancers; hence, the leader of a number of persons acting together; the leader of a herd of animals.

A primacy of order, such an one as the ringleader hath in a dance. *Burrow.*

2. Opprobriously, a leader of a body of men engaged in the violation of law or in an illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, or the like.

The ringleaders were apprehended, tried, fined, and imprisoned. *Macaulay.*

Rin'gle-stone (rīng'lē-stōn'; 110), *n.* (*Zool.*) The ringed dottle, or ring plover. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ring'let (rīng'lēt), *n.* [*Ring* + *-let*.] 1. A small ring; a small circle; specifically, a fairy ring.

By moonshine do the green sour ringlets make,
Whereof the ewe not bites. *Shak.*

2. A curl; especially, a curl of hair.

[Her golden tresses] in wanton ringlets waved. *Milton.*

Ring'man (-man), *n.*; *pl.* *RINGMEN* (-mēn). The ring finger. [Obs.] *Ascham.*

Ring'master (-mās'tēr), *n.* One in charge of the performances (as of horses) within the ring in a circus.

Ring'neck (-nēk'), *n.* 1. (*Zool.*) Any one of several species of small plovers of the genus *Agialitis*, having a ring around the neck. The ring is black in summer, but becomes brown or gray in winter. The semipalmated plover (*Z. semipalmata*) and the piping plover (*Z. melodia*) are common North American species. Called also *ring plover*, and *ring-necked Ringneck* (*Agialitis semipalmata*), plover.

2. (*Zool.*) The ring-necked duck.

Ri'ot (ri'it), *n.* [OF. *riote*, of uncertain origin; cf. OD. *revot*, *revot*.] 1. Wanton or unrestrained behavior; uproar; tumult.

His headstrong riot hath no curb. *Shak.*
2. Excessive and expensive feasting; wild and loose festivity; revelry.

Venus loveth riot and dispense. *Chaucer.*
The lamb that riot dooms to bleed to-day. *Pope.*
3. (Law) The tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by an unlawful assembly of three or more persons in the execution of some private object.

To run riot, to act wantonly or without restraint.
Ri'ot (ri'it), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *RIOTED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *RIOTING*.] [OF. *rioler*; cf. OD. *revotten*.] 1. To engage in riot; to act in an unrestrained or wanton manner; to indulge in excess of luxury, feasting, or the like; to revel; to run riot; to go to excess.

Now he exacts of all, wastes in delight,
Riotes in pleasure, and neglects the law. *Daniel.*
No pulse that riots, and no blood that glows. *Pope.*

2. (Law) To disturb the peace; to raise an uproar or sedition. See *Riot*, *n.*, 3.

Ri'ot, *v. t.* To spend or pass in riot.
[He] had rioted his life out. *Tennyson.*

Ri'ot-er (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who riots; a reveler; a rioter.

2. (Law) One who engages in a riot. See *Riot*, *n.*, 3.
Ri'ot-ise (-is), *n.* Excess; tumult; revelry. [Obs.]
His life he led in lawless riotise. *Spenser.*

Ri'ot-our (-ōor), *n.* A rioter. [Obs.]
Ri'ot-ous (ri'it-ūs), *a.* [OF. *rioteux*.] 1. Involving, or engaging in, riot; wanton; unrestrained; luxurious.

The younger son . . . took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance with riotous living. *Luke* xv. 13.

2. Partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly or its acts; seditious; tumultuous.

— **Ri'ot-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ri'ot-ous-ness**, *n.*
— **Ri'ot-ry** (-rī), *n.* The act or practice of rioting; riot.

"Electioneering riotry." *Walpole.*
Rip (rip), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hrip* a box or basket; perhaps akin to E. *corp*. Cf. *Riparian*.] A wicker fish basket.

Rip, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *RIPPED* (rip't); p. pr. & vb. n. *RIPPING*.] [Cf. AS. *rippan*, also *Sw. repa* to ripple *flax*, D. *repen*, G. *reflen*, *reflen*, and E. *rag*, *raggle*. Cf. *Rav*, *Rippled* of *flax*.] 1. To divide or separate the parts of, by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open or off; to tear off or out by violence; as, to *rip* a garment by cutting the stitches; to *rip* off the skin of a beast; to *rip* up a floor; — commonly used with *up*, *open*, *off*.
2. To get by, or as by, cutting or tearing.

He'll rip the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville.*
3. To tear up for search or disclosure, or for alteration; to search to the bottom; to discover; to disclose; — usually with *up*.

They ripped up all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

For brethren to debate and *rip* up their falling out in the ear of a common enemy . . . is neither wise nor comely. *Milton.*

4. To saw (wood) lengthwise of the grain or fiber.

Ripping chisel (*Carp.*), a crooked chisel for cleaning out mortises. *Archit.* — **Ripping iron**. (*Shipbuilding*) Same as *RAVING*. **Ripping saw**. (*Carp.*) See *RIPSAW*. To *rip* out, to *rip* out; to utter hastily and violently; as, to *rip* out an oath. [*Colloq.*] See *To rip* out, under *RIP*, *v. t.*

Rip, *n.* 1. A rent made by ripping, esp. by a seam giving way; a tear; a place torn; laceration.

2. (Perh. a corruption of the first syllable of *reprobate*.) A term applied to a mean, worthless thing or person, as to a scamp, a debauchee, or a prostitute, or a worn-out horse. [*Slang*].

3. A body of water made rough by the meeting of opposing tides or currents.

Ri'pa-ri-an (ri'pā-ri-an), *a.* [L. *riparius*, fr. *ripa* a bank. See *RIVER*, and cf. *ARRIVE*.] Of or pertaining to the bank of a river; as, *riparian* rights.

Ri'pa-ri-ous (-ūs), *a.* [L. *riparius*.] Growing along the banks of rivers; riparian.

Ripe (rip), *n.* [L. *ripa*.] The bank of a river. [Obs.]

Ripe (rip), *a.* [Comp. *RIPER* (-ēr); superl. *RIPEST*.] [AS. *ripe*; akin to OS. *ripi*, D. *riip*, G. *reif*, OHG. *reif*; cf. AS. *rip* harvest, *ripan* to reap. Cf. *RAP*.] 1. Ready for reaping or gathering; having attained perfection; mature; — said of fruits, seeds, etc.; as, *ripe* grain.

So mayst thou live, till like *ripe* fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap. *Milton.*

2. Advanced to the state of fitness for use; mellow; as, *ripe* cheese; *ripe* wine.

3. Having attained its full development; mature; perfected; consummate. "*Ripe* courage." *Chaucer.*

He was a scholar, and a *ripe* and good one. *Shak.*

4. Matured or suppurated; ready to discharge; — said of sores, tumors, etc.

5. Ready for action or effect; prepared.

While things were just *ripe* for a war. *Addison.*
I am not *ripe* to pass sentence on the gravest public bodies. *Burke.*

6. Like ripened fruit in ruddiness and plumpness.

Those happy smilets,
That played on her *ripe* lip. *Shak.*

7. Intoxicated. [Obs.] "*Reeling* *ripe*." *Shak.*

Syn. — Mature; complete; finished. See *MATURE*.

Ripe, *v. t.* [AS. *ripan*.] To ripen; to grow ripe. [Obs.]

Ripe, *v. t.* To mature; to ripen. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Ripe-ly, *adv.* Maturely; at the fit time. *Shak.*

Ripen (rip'n), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *RIPENED* (-ind); p. pr. & vb. n. *RIPENING*.] 1. To grow ripe; to become mature, as grain, fruit, flowers, and the like; as, grapes *ripen* in the sun.

2. To approach or come to perfection.

Ripen, *v. t.* 1. To cause to mature; to make ripe; as, the warm days *ripened* the corn.

2. To mature; to fit or prepare; to bring to perfection; as, to *ripen* the judgment.

When faith and love, which parted from these never,
Had ripened thy just soul to dwell with God. *Milton.*

Ripe-ness (rip'nēs), *n.* [AS. *riiness*.] The state or quality of being ripe; maturity; completeness; perfection; as, the *ripeness* of grain; *ripeness* of manhood; *ripeness* of judgment.

Time, which made them their fame outlive,
To Cowley scarce did *ripeness* give. *Denham.*

Ri-plid-o-lite (ri-plid'ō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *ρίπιδος*, *fan* + *λίτ*.] (Min.) A translucent mineral of a green color and micaceous structure, belonging to the chlorite group; a hydrous silicate of alumina, magnesia, and iron; — called also *clinoclino*.

Ri-pl-e-nist (rē-pē-ā'nist), *n.* (Mus.) A player in the ripieno portion of an orchestra. See *RIPIZZO*.

Ri-pl-e-no (-ā'nō), *a.* [It.] (Mus.) Filling up; supplementary; supernumerary; — a term applied to those instruments which only swell the mass or *tutti* of an orchestra, but are not obligato.

Rip-ler (rip'yēr), *n.* [Cf. *RIP* a basket, or *RIPARI*.] **Rip-ler** (-pēr), *n.* [O. E. *Law*.] One who brings fish from the seacoast to markets in inland towns. [Obs.]

But what's the action we are for now?
Robbing a *ripper* of his fish. *Beau. & Fl.*

Ri-post' (rē-pōst'), *n.* [F. *riposte*.] 1. In fencing, a return thrust after a parry.

2. A quick and sharp retort; a repartee. *J. Morley.*

Rip-ter (rip'tēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, rips; a ripping tool.

2. A tool for trimming the edges of roofing slates.

3. Anything huge, extreme, startling, etc. [*Slang*].

Rip-ple (-pl), *n.* [From *RIP*, *v.*] An implement, with teeth like those of a comb, for removing the seeds and seed vessels from flax, broom corn, etc.

Ripple, *v. t.* 1. To remove the seeds from (the stalks of flax, etc.), by means of a ripple.

2. Hence, to scratch or tear.

Ripple, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *RIPPLED* (-pl'd); p. pr. & vb. n. *RIPPLING* (-pling).] [Cf. *RIMPLE*, *RUMPLE*.] 1. To become fretted or dimpled on the surface, as water when agitated or running over a rough bottom; to be covered with small waves or undulations, as a field of grain.

2. To make a sound as of water running gently over a rough bottom, or the breaking of ripples on the shore.

Ripple, *v. t.* To fret or dimple, as the surface of running water; to cover with small waves or undulations; as, the breeze *rippled* the lake.

Ripple, *n.* 1. The fretting or dimpling of the surface, as of running water; little curling waves.

2. A little wave or undulation; a sound such as is made by little waves; as, a *ripple* of laughter.

Ripple grass. (*Bot.*) See *RIBWORT*. — **Ripple mark**. (a) The mark produced on sand or mud by a gentle undulatory movement of water. (b) (*Geol.*) A mark on the surface of a rock resembling that left by a receding wave on a seabeach.

Rip-ple-marked (-märkt'), *a.* Having ripple marks.

Rip-plet (-plēt), *n.* A small ripple.

Rip-pling-ly (-pling-lī), *adv.* In a rippling manner.

Rip-ply (-plī), *a.* Having ripples; as, *rippy* water; hence, resembling the sound of rippling water; as, *rippy* laughter; a *rippy* cove. [*Slang*].

Rip-rap (-rāp), *n.* [Cf. *RAP*.] (*Maonry*) A foundation or sustaining wall of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

Rip-rap, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *RIPRAPED* (-rāpt'); p. pr. & vb. n. *RIPRAPING*.] To form a riprap in or upon.

Rip-saw (-sā), *n.* [See *RIP*, *v. t.*, 4.] (*Carp.*) A hand-saw with coarse teeth which have but a slight set, used for cutting wood in the direction of the fiber; — called also *ripping* saw.

Rip-tow-el (-tou-ēl), *n.* [AS. *rip* harvest + a word of uncertain etymology.] (*Fend. Law*) A groutly given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn. [Obs.]

Ris (ris or rīs), *n.* [AS. *hris*; akin to D. *rij*, G. *rete*, OHG. *hris*.] A bough or branch; a twig. [Obs.]

As white as is the blossom upon the *ris*. *Chaucer.*

Rise (riz), *v. t.* [imp. *ROSE* (rōz); p. p. *RISEN* (riz'n); p. pr. & vb. n. *RISING*.] [AS. *risan*; akin to OS. *risan*, D. *rijzen*, OHG. *risan* to rise, fall, Icel. *risa*, Goth. *urrisan*, G. *reise* journey. Cf. *ARISE*, *RAISE*, *REAR*, *v.*]

1. To move from a lower position to a higher; to ascend; to mount up. Specifically: —

(a) To go upward by walking, climbing, flying, or any other voluntary motion; as, a bird *rises* in the air; a fish *rises* to the bait.

(b) To ascend or float in a fluid, as gases or vapors in air, cork in water, and the like.

(c) To move upward under the influence of a projecting force; as, a bullet *rises* in the air.

(d) To grow upward; to attain a certain height; as, this elm *rises* to the height of seventy feet.

(e) To reach a higher level by increase of quantity or bulk; to swell; as, a river *rises* in its bed; the mercury *rises* in the thermometer.

(f) To become erect; to assume an upright position; as, to *rise* from a chair or from a fall.

(g) To leave one's bed; to arise; as, to *rise* early.

He that would thrive, must *rise* by five. *Old Proverb.*

(h) To tower up; to be heaved up; as, the Alps *rise* far above the sea.

(i) To slope upward; as, a path, a line,* or a surface *rises* in this direction. "*A rising* ground." *Dryden.*

(j) To retire; to give up a siege.

He, *rising* with small honor from Gunza, . . . was gone. *Kneller.*

(k) To swell or puff up in the process of fermentation; to become light, as dough, and the like.

2. To have the aspect or the effect of rising. Specifically: —

(a) To appear above the horizon, as the sun, moon,

stars, and the like. "He maketh his sun to *rise* on the evil and on the good." *Matt.* v. 45.

(b) To become apparent; to emerge into sight; to come forth; to appear; as, an eruption *rises* on the skin; the land *rises* to view to one sailing toward the shore.

(c) To become perceptible to other senses than sight; as, a noise *rose* on the air; odor *rises* from the flower.

(d) To have a beginning; to proceed; to originate; as, rivers *rise* in lakes or springs.

A scepter shall *rise* out of Israel. *Numb.* xxiv. 17.
Honor and shame from no condition *rise*. *Pope.*

3. To increase in size, force, or value; to proceed toward a climax. Specifically: —

(a) To increase in power or fury; — said of wind or a storm, and hence, of passion. "High winds . . . began to *rise*, high passions — anger, hate." *Milton.*

(b) To become of higher value; to increase in price.

Bullion is *risen* to six shillings . . . the ounce. *Locke.*

(c) To become larger; to swell; — said of a boil, tumor, and the like.

(d) To increase in intensity; — said of heat.

(e) To become louder, or higher in pitch, as the voice.

(f) To increase in amount; to enlarge; as, his expenses *rose* beyond his expectations.

4. In various figurative senses. Specifically: —

(a) To become excited, opposed, or hostile; to go to war; to take up arms; to rebel.

At our heels all hell should *rise*
With blackest insurrection. *Milton.*

No more shall nation against nation *rise*. *Pope.*

(b) To attain to a better social position; to be promoted; to excel; to succeed.

Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall. *Shak.*

(c) To become more and more dignified or forcible; to increase in interest or power; — said of style, thought, or discourse; as, to *rise* in force of expression; to *rise* in eloquence; a story *rises* in interest.

(d) To come to mind; to be suggested; to occur.

A thought *rose* in me, which often perplexes men of contemplative natures. *Spectator.*

(e) To come; to offer itself.

There chanced to the prince's hand to *rise*
An ancient book. *Spenser.*

5. To ascend from the grave; to come to life.

But now is Christ *risen* from the dead. *1 Cor.* xv. 20.

6. To terminate an official sitting; to adjourn; as, the committee *rose* after agreeing to the report.

It was near nine . . . before the House *rose*. *Macaulay.*

7. To ascend on a musical scale; to take a higher pitch; as, to *rise* a tone or semitone.

8. (*Print.*) To be lifted, or to admit of being lifted, from the imposing stone without dropping any of the type; — said of a form.

Syn. — To arise; mount; ascend; climb; scale. — **RISE**, **APPRECIATE**. Some in America use the word *appreciate* for "rise in value;" as, stocks *appreciate*, money *appreciates*, etc. This use is not unknown in England, but it is less common there. It is undesirable, because *rise* sufficiently expresses the idea, and *appreciate* has its own distinctive meaning, which ought not to be confused with one so entirely different.

Rise (ris or rīs; 277), *n.* 1. The act of rising, or the state of being risen.

2. The distance through which anything rises; as, the *rise* of the thermometer was ten degrees; the *rise* of the river was six feet; the *rise* of an arch or of a step.

3. Land which is somewhat higher than the rest; as, the house stood on a *rise* of land. [*Colloq.*]

4. Spring; source; origin; as, the *rise* of a stream.

All wickedness taketh its *rise* from the heart. *R. Nelson.*

5. Appearance above the horizon; as, the *rise* of the sun or of a planet.

6. Increase; advance; augmentation, as of price, value, rank, property, fame, and the like.

The *rise* or fall that may happen in his constant revenue by a Spanish war. *Sir W. Temple.*

7. Increase of sound; a swelling of the voice.

The ordinary *rise* and fall of the voice. *Bacon.*

8. Elevation or ascent of the voice; upward change of key; as, a *rise* of a tone or semitone.

9. The spring of a fish to seize food (as a fly) near the surface of the water.

Ris'en (riz'n), *1. p. p. & a.* from *RISE*. "Her *risen* Son and Lord." *Keble.*

2. *Obs. imp. pl.* of *RISE*.

Ris'er (riz'ēr), *n.* 1. One who rises; as, an early *riser*.

2. (*Arch.*) (a) The upright piece of a step, from tread to tread. Hence: (b) Any small upright face, as of a seat, platform, veranda, or the like.

3. (*Mining*) A shaft excavated from below upward.

4. (*Founding*) A feed head. See under *FEED*, *n.*

Ris'h (rīsh), *n.* A rush (the plant). [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Ris-i-bil-i-ty (riz-i-bil-i-tī), *n.* [Cf. F. *risibilité*.] The quality of being risible; as, *risibility* is peculiar to the human species.

A strong and obvious disposition to *risibility*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ris'i-bile (riz-i-bil'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *risibilis*, fr. *ridere*, *to laugh*. Cf. *RIDICULOUS*.] 1. Having the faculty or power of laughing; disposed to laugh.

Laughing is our business. . . . It has been made the definition of man that he is *risible*. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Exciting laughter; worthy to be laughed at; amusing. "*Risible* absurdities." *Johnson.*

I hope you find nothing *risible* in my complaisance. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Used in, or expressing, laughter; as, *risible* muscles.

Risible is sometimes used as a noun, in the plural, for the feeling of amusement and for the muscles and other organs used in laughing, collectively; as, *unable* to control one's *risibles*.

Syn. — Ludicrous; laughable; amusing; ridiculous.

—**RISIBLE**, LUDICROUS, RIDICULOUS. *Risible* differs from *ludicrous* as species from genus; *ludicrous* expressing that which is playful and sportive; *risible*, that which may excite laughter. *Risible* differs from *ridiculous*, as the latter implies something contemptuous, and *risible* does not.

—**Ris'ible-ness** (rîz'î-b'l-nēs), n. — **Ris'ibly**, adv. **Ris'ing** (rîz'ing), a. 1. Attaining a higher place; taking, or moving in, an upward direction; appearing above the horizon; ascending; as, the rising moon. 2. Increasing in wealth, power, or distinction; as, a rising state; a rising character.

Among the rising theologians of Germany. *Harc.* 3. Growing; advancing to adult years and to the state of active life; as, the rising generation.

Ris'ing, prep. More than; exceeding; upwards of; as, a horse rising six years of age. [*Collog. & Low, U.S.*] **Ris'ing**, n. 1. The act of one who, or that which, rises (in any sense).

2. That which rises; a tumor; a boil. *Lev. xlii. 10.* **Rising main** (*Waterworks*), the pipe through which water from an engine is delivered to an elevated reservoir.

Risk (rîsk), n. [*F. risque*; cf. *It. risico, rischio, rischio*, Pg. *risco*, Sp. *riesgo*, and also Sp. *risco* a steep rock; all probably fr. L. *resicare* to cut off; pref. *re-* + *secare* to cut; — the word having been probably first used among sailors. See *SMOOTH*.] 1. Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to loss, injury, or destruction. The imminent and constant risk of assassination, a risk which has shaken very strong nerves. *Macaulay.*

2. (Com.) Hazard of loss; liability to loss in property. To run a risk, to incur hazard; to encounter danger.

Syn. — Danger; hazard; peril; jeopardy; exposure. See *DANGER*.

Risk, v. t. [*imp. & p. p. RISKED* (rîskt); p. pr. & vb. n. *RISKING*.] [*cf. F. risquer. See RISK, n.*] 1. To expose to risk, hazard, or peril; to venture; as, to risk goods on board of a ship; to risk one's person in battle; to risk one's fame by a publication.

2. To incur the risk or danger of; as, to risk a battle. **Syn.** — To hazard; peril; endanger; jeopard.

Risk'er (-ër), n. One who risks or hazards. *Hudibras.* **Risk'ful** (-ful), a. Risky. [*R.*] **Risky** (-y), a. Attended with risk or danger; hazardous. "A risky matter." *W. Collins.*

Generalizations are always risky. *Lowell.*

Ri-so'ri-al (rî-sô'rî-âl), a. [*L. ridere, risum, to laugh.*] Pertaining to, or producing, laughter; as, the risorial muscles.

Ri-so'to (rî-sô'tô), n. [*It.*] A kind of pottage.

Risso (rîs), obs. imp. of *Rise*. *B. Johnson.*

Risso'id (rîsô'id), n. [*NL. Rissoa*, the typical genus (fr. A. Risso, an Italian naturalist) + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of very numerous species of small spiral gastropods of the genus *Rissoa*, or family *Rissoideæ*, found both in fresh and salt water.

Ri'ssole (rî'sôl), n. [*F. fr. rissole* to fry meat till it is brown.] (*Cookery*) A small ball of rich minced meat or fish, covered with pastry and fried.

Ris't (rîst), obs. 3d pers. a *Cingula aculeata*, with Animal expanded. b *Cingula arenaria*. *Chaucer.*

Rit (rît), obs. 3d pers. sing. pres. of *RIDE*, contracted from *rideth*. *Chaucer.*

Rit-tar-dan-do (rî'tîr-dân'dô), a. [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Retarding; — a direction for slower time; rallentando.

Rite (rît), n. [*L. ritus*; cf. *Skr. rîti* a stream, a running, way, manner, rî to flow; cf. *F. rit, rite*. Cf. *RIVULET*.] The act of performing divine or solemn service, as established by law, precept, or custom; a formal act of religion or other solemn duty; a solemn observance; a ceremony; as, the *rites* of freemasonry.

He looked with indifference on *rites*, names, and forms of ecclesiastical polity. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Form; ceremony; observance; ordinance.

Ri'te-nu'to (rî'tê-nu'tô), a. [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Held back; holding back; ritardando.

Rit'or-nel-lo (rî'tô-rnêl'lo), n. [*It. ritornello*.]

Rit'or-nel-lo (rî'tô-rnêl'lo), n. [*It.*] dim. of *ritorno* return, fr. *ritornare* to return: cf. *F. ritournelle*.] (*Mus.*)

(a) A short return or repetition; a concluding symphony to an air, often consisting of the burden of the song. (b) A short intermediate symphony, or instrumental passage, in the course of a vocal piece; an interlude.

Ri'trat'to (rî'trât'tô), n. [*It.*] A picture. *Sterne.*

Ri'tu-al (rî'tu-âl; 135), a. [*L. ritualis, fr. ritus* a rite: cf. *F. rituel*.] Of or pertaining to rites or a ritual; as, ritual service or sacrifices; the ritual law.

Ri'tu-al, n. [*cf. F. rituel*.] 1. A prescribed form of performing divine service in a particular church or communion; as, the Jewish *ritual*.

2. Hence, the code of ceremonies observed by an organization; as, the *ritual* of the Freemasons.

3. A book containing the rites to be observed.

Ri'tu-al-ism (-îz'm), n. [*cf. F. ritualisme*.] 1. A system founded upon a ritual or prescribed form of religious worship; adherence to, or observance of, a ritual.

2. Specifically: (a) The principles and practices of those in the Church of England, who, in the development of the Oxford movement, so-called, have insisted upon a return to the use in church services of the symbolic ornaments (altar cloths, eucharistic vestments, candles, etc.) that were sanctioned in the second year of Edward VI., and never, as they maintain, forbidden by competent authority, although generally disused. *Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* (b) Also, the principles and practices

of those in the Protestant Episcopal Church who sympathize with this party in the Church of England.

Ri'tu-al-ist (rî'tu-âl-îst), n. [*cf. F. ritualiste*.] One skilled in, or attached to, a ritual; one who advocates or practices ritualism.

Ri'tu-al-ist (-îst), n. A pertaining to, or in accordance with, a ritual; adhering to ritualism.

Ri'tu-al-ly, adv. By rites, or by a particular rite.

Riv'age (rîv'âj; 48), n. [*F. fr. L. ripa* bank, shore.] 1. A bank, shore, or coast. [*Archæol.*] *Spenser.*

From the green *rivage* many a fall Of diamond rîlets musical. *Tennyson.*

2. (*O. Eng. Law*) A duty paid to the crown for the passage of vessels on certain rivers.

Ri'val (rî'vâl), n. [*F. rival* (cf. *It. rivale*), *L. rivales* two neighbors having the same brook in common, rivals, fr. *rivalis* belonging to a brook, fr. *rius* a brook. Cf. *RIVULET, RITE*.] 1. A person having a common right or privilege with another; a partner. [*Obs.*]

If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus, The rivals of my watch, bid them make haste. *Shak.*

2. One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess; a competitor; as, rivals in love; rivals for a crown.

Syn. — Rivals, in the primary sense of the word, are those who dwell on the banks of the same stream. But since, as all experience shows, there is no such fruitful source of contention as a water right, it would continually happen that these occupants of the opposite banks would be at strife with one another in regard of the periods during which they severally had a right to the use of the stream. . . . And thus '*rivals*' . . . came to be used of any who were on any grounds in more or less unfriendly competition with one another. *Trench.*

Syn. — Competitor; emulator; antagonist.

Ri'val, a. Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority; as, rival lovers; rival claims or pretensions.

The strenuous conflicts and alternate victories of two rival confederacies of statesmen. *Macaulay.*

Ri'val, v. t. [*imp. & p. p. RIVALED* (rî'vâld) or *RIVALED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *RIVALING* or *RIVALLING*.] 1. To stand in competition with; to strive to gain some object in opposition to; as, to rival one in love.

2. To strive to equal or excel; to emulate.

To rival thunder in its rapid course. *Dryden.*

Ri'val, v. i. To be in rivalry. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ri'val-ess, n. A female rival. [*Obs.*] *Richardson.*

Ri'val-ty (rî'vâl-tî), n. [*L. rivalitas*: cf. *F. rivalité*.] 1. Rivalry; competition. [*Obs.*]

2. Equality, as of right or rank. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ri'val-ry (rî'vâl-rî), n.; pl. *RIVALRIES* (-rîz). The act of rivaling, or the state of being a rival; a competition. "Keen contention and eager rivalries." *Jeffrey.*

Syn. — Emulation; competition. See *EMULATION*.

Ri'val-ship, n. Rivalry. [*R.*] *B. Johnson.*

Rive (rîv), v. t. [*imp. RIVED* (rîvd); p. p. *RIVED* or *RIVEN* (rîv'n); p. pr. & vb. n. *RIVING*.] [*Ice.* *rîfa*, akin to Sw. *rîfa* to pull asunder, burst, tear, Dan. *rive* to take, pluck, tear. Cf. *REEF* of land, *RIPLE* a gun, *RIFT, RIVEL*.] To rend asunder by force; to split; to cleave; as, to rive timber for rails or shingles.

I shall rive him through the sides twain. *Chaucer.*

The scolding winds have rived the knotty oaks. *Shak.*

Brutus hath rived my heart. *Shak.*

Rive, v. i. To be split or rent asunder.

Freestone rives, splits, and breaks in any direction. *Woodward.*

Rive, n. A place torn; a rent; a rift. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ri'ved (rîv'd), v. t. [*imp. & p. p. RIVELED* (-l'd); p. pr. & vb. n. *RIVELING*.] [*AS. gerifed, gerifod, gerifod, wrinkled, gerifian, gerifian, to wrinkle. See RIPLE* a gun, *RIVE*.] To contract into wrinkles; to shrivel; to shrink; as, riveled fruit; riveled flowers. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

"Riveled parchments." *Walpole.*

Ri'vel, n. A wrinkle; a ripple. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Ri'ven (-n), p. p. & a. from *RIVE*.

River (rîv'ër), n. One who rives or splits.

River (rîv'ër), n. [*F. rivière* a river, *LL. riparia* river, bank of a river, fr. *L. riparius* belonging to a bank or shore, fr. *ripa* a bank or shore; of uncertain origin. Cf. *ARRIVE, RIPARIAN*.] 1. A large stream of water flowing in a bed or channel and emptying into the ocean, a sea, a lake, or another stream; a stream larger than a rivulet or brook.

Transparent and sparkling rivers, from which it is delightful to drink as they flow. *Macaulay.*

2. Fig.: A large stream; copious flow; abundance; as, rivers of blood; rivers of oil.

River chub (*Zoöl.*), the hornyhead and allied species of fresh-water fishes. — **River crab** (*Zoöl.*), any species of fresh-water crabs of the genus *Thelphusa*, as *T. depressa* of Southern Europe, — **River dragon**, a crocodile, — supplied by Milton to the king of Egypt. — **River driver**, a lumberman who drives or conducts logs down rivers. *Bartlett.* — **River duck** (*Zoöl.*), any species of duck belonging to *Anas*, *Spatula*, and allied genera, in which the hind toe is destitute of a membranous lobe, as in the mallard and pintail; — opposed to *sea duck*. — **River god**, a deity supposed to preside over a river, as its tutelary divinity. — **River herring** (*Zoöl.*), an alewife. — **River hog** (*Zoöl.*) (a) Any species of African wild hogs of the genus *Potamochoerus*. They frequent wet places along the rivers. (b) The hippopotamus. — **River horse** (*Zoöl.*), the hippopotamus. — **River jack** (*Zoöl.*), an African puff adder (*Crotalus nasiceus*) having a spine on the nose. — **River limpet** (*Zoöl.*), a fresh-water, air-breathing mollusk of the genus *Ancylus*, having a limpet-shaped shell. — **River pirate** (*Zoöl.*), the pike. — **River small** (*Zoöl.*), any species of

fresh-water gastropods of *Paludina*, *Melantho*, and allied genera. — **River snail, under *FOUL*. — **River tortoise** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous fresh-water tortoises inhabiting rivers, especially those of the genus *Trionyx* and allied genera. See *TAXONIX*.**

Riv'er (rîv'ër), v. i. To hawk by the side of a river; to fly hawks at river fowl. [*Obs.*] *Halliwel.*

Riv'ered (-ërd), a. Supplied with rivers; as, a well-riv'ered country.

Riv'er-ët (-ët), n. A rivulet. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Riv'er-hood (-hûd), n. The quality or state of being a river. "Useful riverhood." *H. Miller.*

Riv'er-ling (-lîng), n. A rivulet. [*R.*] *Sylvester.*

Riv'er-side (-sîd'), n. The side or bank of a river.

Riv'er-y (-y), a. Having many rivers; as, a river country. *Drayton.*

Riv'et (rîv'ët), n. [*F. fr. river* to rivet; perh. fr. *Ice.* *rîfa* to fasten together. Cf. *REEP* part of a sail.] A metallic pin with a head, used for uniting two plates or pieces of material together, by passing it through them and then beating or pressing down the point so that it shall spread out and form a second head; a pin or bolt headed or clinched at both ends.

With busy hammers closing rivets up. *Shak.*

Rivet joint, or **Riveted joint**, a joint between two or more pieces secured by rivets.

Riv'et, v. t. [*imp. & p. p. RIVETED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *RIVETING*.] 1. To fasten with a rivet, or with rivets; as, to rivet two pieces of iron.

2. To spread out the end or point of, as of a metallic pin, rod, or bolt, by beating or pressing, so as to form a sort of head.

3. Hence, to fasten firmly; to make firm, strong, or immovable; as, to rivet friendship or affection.

Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye powers! *Compre.*

Thus his confidence was riveted and confirmed. *Sir W. Scott.*

Riv'et-ër (-ër), n. One who rivets.

Riv'et-ing, n. 1. The act of joining with rivets; the act of spreading out and clinching the end, as of a rivet, by beating or pressing.

2. The whole set of rivets, collectively. *Tomlinson.*

Butt riveting, riveting in which the ends or edges of plates form a butt joint, and are fastened together by being riveted to a narrow strip which covers the joint. — **Chain riveting**, riveting in which the rivets, in two or more rows along the seam, are set one behind the other. — **Crossed riveting**, riveting in which the rivets in one row are set opposite the spaces between the rivets in the next row. — **Double riveting**, in lap riveting, two rows of rivets along the seam; in butt riveting, four rows, two on each side of the joint. — **Lap riveting**, riveting in which the ends or edges of plates overlap and are riveted together.

Ri-vo'se' (rî-vô's'), a. [*From L. rivus* a brook, channel.] Marked with sinuate and irregular furrows.

Riv'u-let (rîv'û-let), n. [*Earlier rivolet, It. rivioletto*, a dim. fr. *riuolo, L. rivulus*, dim. of *rius* a brook. Cf. *RIVAL, RITE*.] A small stream or brook; a streamlet.

By fountain or by shady rivulet He sought them. *Milton.*

Rix-a'tion (rîks-â'shûn), n. [*L. rixari*, p. p. *rixatus* to brawl, fr. *rix* a quarrel.] A brawl or quarrel. [*Obs.*]

Rix-a'trix (-trîks), n. [*L.*] (*Old Eng. Law*) A scolding or quarrelsome woman; a scold. *Burritt.*

Rix'da'ler (rîks-dâ'lër), n. A Dutch silver coin, worth about \$1.00.

Rix'-dô-lar (rîks-dô'lër), n. [*Sw. riksdaler*, or Dan. *rigsdaler*, or D. *rijksdaler*, or G. *reichshaler*, literally, dollar of the empire or realm, fr. words akin to *E. rich*, and *dollar*. See *RICH, DOLLAR*.] A name given to several different silver coins of Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Norway, etc., varying in value from about 30 cents to \$1.10; also, a British coin worth about 36 cents, used in Ceylon and at the Cape of Good Hope. See *RIGSDALER, RIKSDALER*, and *RIXDALAR*.

Syn. — Most of these pieces are now no longer coined, but some remain in circulation.

Riz'zar (rîz-zër), v. t. [*Etymol. uncertain.*] To dry in the sun; as, rizzared haddock. [*Scot.*]

Roach (rôch), n. (*Zoöl.*) A cockroach.

Roach, n. [*OE. roche*; cf. *AS. reuhha*, D. *rog*, *roch*, G. *roche*, *L.G. ruche*, Dan. *rokke* ray, Sw. *rocka*, and *E. ray* a fish.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) (a) A European fresh-water fish of the Carp family (*Leuciscus rutilus*). It is silver-white, with a greenish back. (b) An American chub (*Semotilus bullaris*); the fallfish. (c) The redfin, or shiner.

2. (*Naut.*) A convex curve or arch cut in the edge of a sail to prevent chafing, or to secure a better fit.

As sound as a roach [*roach* perhaps being a corruption of *F. roche* a rock], perfectly sound.

Roach-backed (-bâkt'), a. Having a back like that of a roach; — said of a horse whose back has a convex instead of a concave curve. *Youatt.*

Road (rôd), n. [*AS. rād* a riding, that on which one rides or travels, a road, fr. *ridan* to ride. See *RIDE*, and cf. *RAID*.] 1. A journey, or stage of a journey. [*Obs.*]

With easy roads he came to Leicester. *Shak.*

2. An inroad; incursion of an enemy; an invasion; a raid. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

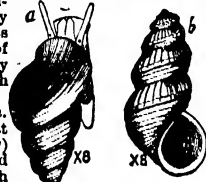
The king of Scotland . . . turned his enterprise into a road, and wasted Northumberland with fire and sword. *Bacon.*

3. A place where one may ride; an open way or public passage for vehicles, persons, and animals; a track for travel, forming a means of communication between one city, town, or place, and another.

The most villainous house in all the London road. *Shak.*

Syn. — The word is generally applied to highways, and as a generic term it includes *highway*, *street*, and *lane*.

4. [Possibly akin to *Ice.* *reið* the rigging of a ship, *E. ready*.] A place where ships may ride at anchor at



Rissoids.



European Roach (*Leuciscus rutilus*).



River Hog (*Potamochoerus penicillatus*).

some distance from the shore; a roadstead; — often in the plural; as, Hampton Roads. *Shak.*

Now strike your sails, ye jolly mariners,
For we be come unto a quiet road. *Spenser.*

On, or Upon, the road, traveling or passing over a road; coming or going; on the way.

My hat and wig will soon be here,
They are upon the road. *Cowper.*

— Road agent, a highwayman, especially on the stage routes of the unsettled western parts of the United States; — a humorous euphemism. [*Western U. S.*]

The highway robber — road agent he is quaintly called. *The Century.*

— Road book, a guidebook in respect to roads and distances. — Road metal, the broken stone used in macadamizing roads. — Road roller, a heavy roller, or combination of rollers, for making earth, macadam, or concrete roads smooth and compact. — often driven by steam. — Road runner (*Zoöl.*), the chaparral cock. — Road steamer, a locomotive engine adapted to running on common roads. — To go on the road, to engage in the business of a commercial traveler. [*Colloq.*] — To take the road, to begin or engage in traveling. — To take to the road, to engage in robbery upon the highways.

Syn. — Way; highway; street; lane; pathway; route; passage; course. See WAY.

Road/bed' (rôd'béd'), n. In railroads, the bed or foundation on which the superstructure (ties, rails, etc.) rests; in common roads, the whole material laid in place and ready for travel.

Road/less, a. Destitute of roads.

Road/mak'er (rôd'mâk'ér), n. One who makes roads.

Road/side' (-sîd'), n. Land adjoining a road or highway; the part of a road or highway that borders the traveled part. Also used adjectively.

Road/stead' (-stêd'), n. [*Road*, 4 + *stead* a place.] An anchorage off shore. Same as ROAD, 4.

Moored in the neighboring roadstead. *Longfellow.*

Road/ster (-stêr), n. 1. (*Naut.*) A clumsy vessel that works its way from one anchorage to another by means of the tides. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

2. A horse that is accustomed to traveling on the high road, or is suitable for use on ordinary roads.

A sound, swift, well-fed hunter and roadster. *Thackeray.*

3. A bicycle or tricycle adapted for common roads rather than for the racing track.

4. One who drives much; a coach driver. [*Eng.*]

5. A hunter who keeps to the roads instead of following the hounds across country. [*Eng. Slang*]

Road/way' (-wâ'), n. A road; especially, the part traveled by carriages. *Shak.*

Road (rôd), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. ROAMED (rômd); p. pr. & vb. n. ROAMING.] [*OE. roamen, rāmen; cf. AS. āreman to raise, rise, D. rāmen to hit, plan, aim, OH. rōmōn to strive after, OHG. rāmen. But the word was probably influenced by Rome; cf. OF. romier a pilgrim, originally, a pilgrim going to Rome, It. romero, Sp. romero. Cf. RAMBLE.*] To go from place to place without any certain purpose or direction; to rove; to wander.

He roameth to the carpenter's house. *Chaucer.*

Daphne roaming through a thorny wood. *Shak.*

Syn. — To wander; rove; range; stroll; ramble.

Road, v. t. To range or wander over.

And now wild beasts come forth the woods to roam. *Milton.*

Road, n. The act of roaming; a wandering; a ramble; as, he began his roam o'er hill and dale. *Milton.*

Road/or (-ôr), n. One who roams; a wanderer.

Road (rôd), a. [*F. roan; cf. Sp. roano, ruano, It. rovano, roano.*] 1. Having a bay, chestnut, brown, or black color, with gray or white thickly interspersed; — said of a horse.

Give my roan horse a drench. *Shak.*

2. Made of the leather called roan; as, roan binding.

Road antelope (*Zoöl.*), a very large South African antelope (*Hippotragus equinus*). It has long sharp horns and a stiff bright brown mane. Called also *mahny*, *equine antelope*, and *bastard gemsbok*.

Road, n. 1. The color of a roan horse; a roan color.

2. A roan horse.

3. A kind of leather used for slippers, bookbinding, etc., made from sheepskin, tanned with sumac and colored to imitate ungrained morocco. *DeColange.*

Road tree. (*Bot.*) See ROWAN TREE.

Roar (rôr), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. ROARED (rôrd); p. pr. & vb. n. ROARING.] [*OE. voren, rāren, AS. rārjan; akin to G. röhren, OHG. rāren.*] 1. To cry with a full, loud, continued sound. Specifically: (a) To bellow, or utter a deep, loud cry, as a lion or other beast.

Roaring bulls he would him make to tame. *Spenser.*

(b) To cry loudly, as in pain, distress, or anger.

Role on the barren sands, the suffering chief
Roared out for anguish, and indulged his grief. *Dryden.*

He scorned to roar under the impressions of a finite anger. *South.*

2. To make a loud, confused sound, as winds, waves, passing vehicles, a crowd of persons when shouting together, or the like.

The brazen throat of war had ceased to roar. *Milton.*

3. To be boisterous; to be disorderly.

It was a mad, roaring time, full of extravagance. *Bp. Burnet.*

4. To laugh out loudly and continuously; as, the hearers roared at his jokes.

5. To make a loud noise in breathing, as horses having a certain disease. See ROARING, 2.

Roaring boy, a roaring, noisy fellow: — a name given, at the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, to the riotous fellows who raised disturbances in the street. "Two roaring boys of Rome, that made all split." *Ben. & Pl.* — Roaring forties (*Naut.*), a sailor's name for the stormy tract of ocean between 40° and 50° north latitude.

Roar, v. t. To cry aloud; to proclaim loudly.

This last action will roar thy infamy. *Ford.*

Roar (rôr), n. The sound of roaring. Specifically: (a) The deep, loud cry of a wild beast; as, the roar of a lion. (b) The cry of one in pain, distress, anger, or the like. (c) A loud, continuous, and confused sound; as, the roar of a cannon, of the wind, or the waves; the roar of ocean.

Arm! arm! it is, it is the cannon's opening roar! *Byron.*

(d) A boisterous outcry or shouting, as in mirth.

Pit, boxes, and galleries were in a constant roar of laughter. *Macaulay.*

Roar/er (-ôr), n. 1. One who, or that which, roars. Specifically: (a) A riotous fellow; a roaring boy.

A lady to turn roarer, and break glasses. *Massinger.*

(b) (*Far.*) A horse subject to roaring. See ROARING, 2.

Roar/ing, n. 1. A loud, deep, prolonged sound, as of a large beast, or of a person in distress, anger, mirth, etc., or of a noisy congregation.

2. (*Far.*) An affection of the windpipe of a horse, causing a loud, peculiar noise in breathing under exertion; the making of the noise so caused. See ROAR, v. t., 5.

Roar/ing-ly, adv. In a roaring manner.

Roast (rôst), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. ROASTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ROASTING.] [*OE. rosten, OF. rostir, F. rôtir, of German origin; cf. OHG. rāsten, G. rāsten, fr. OHG. rāt, rāsta, gridiron, G. rāt; cf. AS. hysstan to roast.*]

1. To cook by exposure to radiant heat before a fire; as, to roast meat on a spit, or in an oven open toward the fire and having reflecting surfaces within; also, to cook in a close oven.

2. To cook by surrounding with hot embers, ashes, sand, etc.; as, to roast a potato in ashes.

In eggs boiled and roasted there is scarce difference to be discerned. *Bacon.*

3. To dry and parch by exposure to heat; as, to roast coffee; to roast chestnuts, or peanuts.

4. Hence, to heat to excess; to heat violently; to burn. "Roasted in wrath and fire." *Shak.*

5. (*Metal.*) To dissipate by heat the volatile parts of, as ores.

6. To banter severely. [*Colloq.*] *Atterbury.*

Roast, v. t. 1. To cook meat, fish, etc., by heat, as before the fire or in an oven.

He could roast, and seethe, and broil, and fry. *Chaucer.*

2. To undergo the process of being roasted.

Roast, n. That which is roasted; a piece of meat which has been roasted, or is suitable for being roasted.

A fat swan loved her best of any roast. *Chaucer.*

To rule the roast, to be at the head of affairs. "The new-made duke that rules the roast." *Shak.*

Roast, a. [*For roasted.*] Roasted; as, roast beef.

Roast/er (-ôr), n. 1. One who roasts meat.

2. A contrivance for roasting.

3. A pig, or other article of food fit for roasting.

Roast/ing, a. & n., from ROAST, v.

Roasting ear, an ear of Indian corn at that stage of development when it is fit to be eaten roasted. — Roasting jack, a machine for turning a spit on which meat is roasted.

Rob (rôb), n. [*F.*; cf. Sp. rob, It. rob, robbo, Pg. robe, arrobe, Ar. rubb, rob, Per. rub.] The inappetent juice of ripe fruit, obtained by evaporation of the juice over a fire till it acquires the consistence of a sirup. It is sometimes mixed with honey or sugar. [*Written also rhob, and rohob.*]

Rob, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. ROBBED (rôbd); p. pr. & vb. n. ROBBING.] [*OE. rober, of German origin; cf. OHG. roubōn, G. rauben, and OHG. roub robbing, booty, G. raub.*] 1. To take (something) away from by force; to strip by stealing; to plunder; to pillage; to steal from.

Who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maybe dish? *Milton.*

If that he robbed, not wanting what is stolen,
Let him not know it, and he's not robbed at all. *Shak.*

To be executed for robbing a church. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) To take the property of (any one) from his person, or in his presence, feloniously, and against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear.

3. To deprive of, or withhold from, unjustly or injuriously; to defraud; as, to rob one of his rest, or of his good name; a tree robs the plants near it of sunlight.

I never robbed the soldiers of their pay. *Shak.*

Rob, v. i. To take that which belongs to another, without right or permission, esp. by violence.

I am accused to rob in that thief's company. *Shak.*

Rob/and' (rôb'and'), n. (*Naut.*) See ROBEFAND.

Rob/ber (rôb'bêr), n. One who robs; in law, one who feloniously takes goods or money from the person of another by violence or by putting him in fear.

Some roving robber calling to his fellows. *Milton.*

Syn. — Thief; depredator; despoiler; plunderer; pillager; rifier; brigand; freebooter; pirate. See THIEF.

Robber crab. (*Zoöl.*) (a) A purse crab. (b) Any hermit crab. — Robber fly. (*Zoöl.*) Same as HORNET fly, under HORNET. — Robber gull (*Zoöl.*), a jaeger gull.

Rob/ber-y' (-y), n.; pl. ROBBERIES' (-iz). [*OF. roberie.*] 1. The act or practice of robbing; theft.

Thieves for their robbery have authority
When Judges steal themselves. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*) The crime of robbing. See ROB, v. t., 2.

Robbery, in a strict sense, differs from theft, as it is effected by force or intimidation, whereas theft is committed by stealth, or privately.

Syn. — Theft; depredation; spoliation; despoliation; despoilment; plunder; pillage; rapine; larceny; freebooting; piracy.

Rob/bin' (-bîn), n. (*Com.*) A kind of package in which pepper and other dry commodities are sometimes exported from the East Indies. The robbin of rice in Malabar weighs about 84 pounds. *Simmonds.*

Rob/bin, n. (*Naut.*) See ROBEFAND.

Robe (rôb), n. [*F.*, fr. LL. *cauba* a gown, dress, garment; originally, booty, plunder. See ROB, v. t., and cf. RUSSIAN.] 1. An outer garment; a dress of a rich, flowing, and elegant style or make; hence, a dress of state, rank, office, or the like.

Through tattered clothes small vices do appear;
Robes and furred gowns hide all. *Shak.*

2. A skin of an animal, especially, a skin of the bison, dressed with the fur on, and used as a wrap. [*U. S.*]

Master of the robes, an officer of the English royal household (when the sovereign is a king) whose duty is supposed to consist in caring for the royal robes. — Mistress of the robes, a lady who enjoys the highest rank of the ladies in the service of the English sovereign (when a queen), and is supposed to have the care of her robes.

Robe (rôb), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. ROBED (rôbd); p. pr. & vb. n. ROBBING.] To invest with a robe or robes; to dress; to array; as, fields robed with green.

The sage Chaldeans robed in white appeared. *Pope.*

Such was his power over the expression of his countenance, that he could in an instant shake off the sternness of winter, and robe it in the brightest smiles of spring. *Wirt.*

Robe-de-cham/bre (rôb'de-shâm'br'), n. [*F.*, lit., a chamber gown.] A dressing gown, or morning gown.

Rob/berds-man (rôb'bêrds-mân), n.; pl. MEN' (-mên).

Rob/ber's-man (rôb'bêr's-mân), n.; pl. MEN' (-mên). (*Old Statutes of Eng.*) A bold, stout robber, or night thief; — said to be so called from Robin Hood.

Rob/ert (rôb'ért), n. (*Bot.*) See Herb Robert, under HERB.

Rob/in (rôb'în), n. [Properly a pet name for Robert, originally meaning, I am e-

bright; F., from OHG. *Ruod-perht*; *ruod* (in comp.; akin to AS. *hræd* glory, fame, Goth. *hrôþeigs* victorious) + *berah* bright. See BRIGHT, Has a clown.] (*Zoöl.*) (a) A small European singing bird (*Erythacus rubecula*), having a reddish breast; — called also robin red-breast, robinet, and ruddock.

(b) An American singing bird (*Merula migratoria*), having the breast chestnut, or dull red. The upper parts are olive-gray, the head and tail blackish. Called also robin red-breast, and migratory thrush.

(c) Any one of several species of Australian warblers of the genera *Petroica*, *Malandra*, and allied genera; as, the scarlet-breasted robin (*Petroica multicolor*).

(d) Any one of several Asiatic birds; as, the Indian robins. See Indian robin, below.

Beach robin (*Zoöl.*), the robin snipe, or knot. See KNOT.

Blue-throated robin. (*Zoöl.*) See BLUE-THROAT.

Canada robin (*Zoöl.*), the cedar bird. — Golden robin (*Zoöl.*), the Baltimore oriole. — Ground robin (*Zoöl.*), the chickadee.

Indian robin (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of Asiatic naxicoline birds of the genera *Thamnodon* and *Pratincola*. They are mostly black, usually with some white on the wings. — Maple robin (*Zoöl.*), an Asiatic singing bird (*Coppylus gularis*), having the back, head, neck, and breast black glossed with blue, the wings black, and the belly white. — Ragged robin. (*Bot.*) See under RAGGED.

Robin accenter (*Zoöl.*), a small Asiatic singing bird (*Accenter rubicollis*), somewhat resembling the European robin.

Robin red-breast. (*Zoöl.*) (a) The European robin. (b) The American robin. (c) The American bluebird. — Robin snipe. (*Zoöl.*) (a) The red-breasted snipe, or dowitcher.

(b) The red-breasted sandpiper, or knot. — Robin's plantain. (*Bot.*) See under PLANTAIN. — See robin. (*Zoöl.*) (a) Any one of several species of American gurnards of the genus *Prionotus*. They are excellent food fishes. Called also *winged*. The name is also applied to a European gurnard. (b) The red-breasted murrelet, or sheldrake. [*Local, U. S.*]

(c) Water robin (*Zoöl.*), a rodent (*Kuticilla fuliginosa*), native of India.

Rob't-net' (-nê't), n. 1. (*Zoöl.*) (a) The chaffinch; — called also roberd. (b) The European robin.

2. A military engine formerly used for throwing darts and stones.

Rob'ing (rôb'ing), n. The act of putting on a robe.

Robing room, a room where official robes are put on, as by judges, etc.

Rob'in Good/fel/low (rôb'în gôd'fêl'it). A celebrated fairy; Puck. See PUCK.

Rob-in'ia' (rôb'în-i-â), n. [*NL.* So called after Jean Robin, a French herbalist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous trees including the common locust of North America (*Robinia Pseudacacia*).

Rob'o-rant (rôb'b-rant), a. [*L. roborans*, p. pr. See ROBORATE.] Strengthening. — n. (*Med.*) A strengthening medicine; a tonic.

Rob'o-rate' (-rât), v. t. [*L. roboratus*, p. p. of *roborare* to strengthen, fr. *robur*, *roboris*, strength.] To give strength or support to; to confirm. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Rob'o-ra'tion' (-râ'shün), n. [*LL. roboratio.*] The act of strengthening. [*Obs.*] *Coles.*

Rob'o-re-an' (rôb'b-rê-an), a. [*L. roboreus.*] Made of oak. [*Obs.*]

Rob'o-re-us' (rôb'b-rê-us), a. [*L. robustus* oakish, hard, strong, fr. *robur* strength, a very hard kind of oak; cf. Skr. *rabhas* violence. cf. *F. robuste.*] 1. Evincing strength; indicating vigorous health; strong; sinewy; muscular; vigorous; sound; as, a robust body; robust youth; robust health.



European Robin (*Erythacus rubecula*).



American Robin (*Merula migratoria*).

2. Violent; rough; rude.

While romp-loving miss
Is hauled about in gaily roused. *Thomson.*

3. Requiring strength or vigor; as, robust employment.

Syn.—Strong; lusty; sinewy; sturdy; muscular; hale; hearty; vigorous; forceful; sound. — **ROBUST.** *Strobus.* Robust means, literally, made of oak, and hence implies great compactness and toughness of muscle, connected with a thick-set frame and great powers of endurance. Strong denotes the power of exerting great physical force. The robust man can bear heat or cold, excess or privation, and toil on through every kind of hardship; the strong man can lift a great weight, can give a heavy blow, and a hard gripe. Robust, tough sinews bred to toil. *Cowper.*

Then 'gan the villain wax so fierce and strong,
That nothing may sustain his furious force. *Spenser.*

Ro-bus'tious (rô-bûs'thîs; 106). *a.* [Cf. *L. robustus* of oak.] Robust. [Obs. or Humorous.] *W. Irving.*

In Scotland they had handled the bishops in a more robustious manner. *Milton.*

Ro-bus'tious-ly, *adv.* — **Ro-bus'tious-ness**, *n.*

Ro-bust'ly (rô-bûst'ly), *adv.* In a robust manner.

Robust'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being robust.

Rock (rôk), *n.* [Ar. & Per. *rokh* or *rukh*. Cf. *Rock* a castle.] A monstrous bird of Arabian mythology.

[Written also *rock*, and *rukh*.] *Brande & C.*

Rock-amb-hole (rôk'am-bôl), *n.* [F.] [Written also *rokambole*.] (*Bot.*) A name of *Allium scorodoprasum* and *A. asacatonium*, two kinds of garlic, the latter of which is also called *shallot*.

Rock-cel'lio (rôk-sel'liô), *n.* [F. *rocellique*, fr. *rocelle* archil, It. & NL *rocella*, fr. *it. rocca* a rock, because archil grows on rocks.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a diacid salt of the oxalic series found in archil (*Roellia tinctoria*, etc.), and other lichens, and extracted as a white crystalline substance, $C_7H_5O_6$.

Rock-cel'lin (-lin), *n.* (*Chem.*) A red dye-stuff, used as a substitute for cochineal, archil, etc. It consists of the sodium salt of a complex azo derivative of naphthol.

Roche (rôsh), *n.* [See *Rock*.] *Rock*. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Roche al'um (rôsh'al'um), (*Chem.*) A kind of alum occurring in small fragments, — so called from *Rocca*, in Syria, whence alum is said to have been obtained; — also called *rock alum*.

Roche'lime (rôsh'lim'), *n.* [F. *roche* rock + *E. lime*.] Lime in the lump after it is burned; quicklime. [*Eng.*]

Ro-chelle' (rô-shêl'), *n.* A seaport town in France.

Roche'le powders. Same as *SALIDIT POWDERS*. — **Roche'le salt** (*Chem.*), the double tartrate of sodium and potassium, a white crystalline substance. It has a cooling, saline, slightly bitter taste and is employed as a mild purgative. It was discovered by Seignette, an apothecary of Rochelle, and is called also *Seignette's salt*.

Roche' mou'ton'née (rôsh' mû'tôn'nê'), [F., sheep-shaped rock.] (*Geol.*) See *SHEEPBACK*.

Roche't (rôsh'et; 277), *n.* [F., dim. fr. OHG. *roch* coat, G. *rock*.] 1. (*Ecc.*) A linen garment resembling the surplice, but with narrower sleeves, also without sleeves, worn by bishops, and by some other ecclesiastical dignitaries, in certain religious ceremonies.

They see no difference between an idler with a hat and national cockade, and an idler in a cowl or in a *rochet*. *Burke.*

2. A frock or outer garment worn in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Roche't, *n.* [Probably corrupted fr. *F. rouge* the red garnet, from *rouge* red. Cf. *Rouge*.] (*Zool.*) The red garnet, or garnet. See *GARNET*.

Roche'ling oak (rôsh'ling ôk' or rôsh'-), [Probably from *F. roche* a rock.] A tank in which alum is crystallized from a solution.

Rock (rôk), *n.* See *Roc*.

Rock, *n.* [OE. *roche*; akin to D. *rok*, *rokken*, G. *rocken*, OHG. *rocho*, Dan. *rok*, Sw. *rock*, Icel. *rokk*. Cf. *Rock* a firework.] A distaff used in spinning; the staff or frame about which flax is arranged, and from which the thread is drawn in spinning. *Chapman.*

Sad Clotho held the *rock*, the whiles the thread
By grisly Lachesis was spun with pain,
That cruel Atropos oftentimes undid. *Spenser.*

Rock, *n.* [OF. *roke*, *F. roche*; cf. *Armor. roc'h*, and *AS. rocc*.] 1. A large concreted mass of stony material; a large fixed stone or crag. See *STONE*.

Come one, come all! this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. (*Geol.*) Any natural deposit forming a part of the earth's crust, whether consolidated or not, including sand, earth, clay, etc., when in natural beds.

3. That which resembles a rock in firmness; a defense; a support; a refuge.

The Lord is my rock, and my fortress. *2 Sam. xxii. 2.*

4. Fig.: Anything which causes a disaster or wreck resembling the wreck of a vessel upon a rock.

5. (*Zool.*) The striped bass. See under *BASS*.

This word is frequently used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *rock-bound*, *rock-built*, *rock-ribbed*, *rock-roofed*, and the like.

Rock alum. [Probably so called by confusion with *F. roche* a rock.] Same as *ROCHE ALUM*. — **Rock basalt** (*Zool.*), a basalt (*Balanus balanoides*) very abundant on rocks washed by tides. — **Rock bass** (*Zool.*). (a) The striped bass. See under *BASS*. (b) The goggle-eye. (c) The cabrilla. Other species are also locally called *rock bass*. — **Rock builder** (*Zool.*), any species of animal whose remains contribute to the formation of rocks, especially the corals and Foraminifera. — **Rock butter** (*Min.*), native alum mixed with clay and oxide of iron, usually in soft masses of a yellowish white color, occurring in cavities and fissures in argillaceous slate. — **Rock candy**, a form of candy consisting of crystals of pure sugar which are very hard, whence the name. — **Rock cavy** (*Zool.*). See *MOCO*. — **Rock cod** (*Zool.*). (a) A small, often reddish or brown, variety of the cod found about rocks and

ledges. (b) A California rockfish. — **Rock cook** (*Zool.*). (a) A European wrasse (*Centrolabrus exoletus*). (b) A rockling. — **Rock cork** (*Min.*), a variety of asbestos the fibers of which are loosely interlaced. It resembles cork in its texture. — **Rock crab** (*Zool.*), any one of several species of large crabs of the genus *Cancer*, as the two species of the New England coast (*C. irroratus* and *C. borealis*). See *ILLUSTR.* under *CANCER*. — **Rock cross** (*Bot.*), a name of several plants of the cross kind found on rocks, as *Arabis selva*, *A. lyngbyi*, etc. — **Rock crystal** (*Min.*), a limpid quartz. See *QUARTZ*, and under *CRYSTAL*. — **Rock dove** (*Zool.*), the rock pigeon; — called also *rock doo*. — **Rock drill**, an implement for drilling holes in rock; esp., a machine impelled by steam or compressed air, for drilling holes for blasting, etc. — **Rock duck** (*Zool.*), the harlequin duck. — **Rock eel** (*Zool.*). See *GUNNEL*.



Rock Eel (*Muraenoides gunnellus*).

Rock goat (*Zool.*), a wild goat, or ibex. — **Rock hopper** (*Zool.*), a penguin of the genus *Chelidon*. See *KANGAROO*, and *PENGUIN*. — **Rock kangaroo** (*Zool.*). See *KANGAROO*, and *PETROGAL*. — **Rock lobster** (*Zool.*), any one of several species of large spinose lobsters of the genera *Penulus* and *Palinurus*. They have no large claws. Called also *spiny lobster*, and *sea crayfish*. — **Rock meal** (*Min.*), a light powdery variety of calcite occurring as an efflorescence.

— **Rock milk**. (*Min.*) See *Agaric mineral*, under *AGARIC*. — **Rock moss**, a kind of lichen; the cudbear. See *CUDBEAR*.

— **Rock oil**. See *PETROLIUM*. — **Rock parakeet** (*Zool.*), a small Australian parakeet (*Euphemia pterophila*), which nests in holes among the rocks of high cliffs. Its general color is yellowish olive green; a frontal band and the outer edge of the wing quills are deep blue, and the central tail feathers bluish green. — **Rock pigeon** (*Zool.*), the wild pigeon (*Columba livia*) of Europe and Asia, from which the domestic pigeon was derived. See *ILLUSTR.* under *PIGION*. — **Rock pipit** (*Zool.*). See the Note under *PIPIR*. — **Rock plover** (*Zool.*). (a) The black-bellied, or whistling, plover. (b) The rock snipe. — **Rock ptarmigan** (*Zool.*), an arctic American ptarmigan (*Lagopus rupestris*), which in winter is white, and in summer is black.

In summer the males are grayish brown, coarsely vermiculated with black, and have black patches on the back. — **Rock rabbit** (*Zool.*), the hyrax. See *CONY*, and *DAMAN*. — **Rock ruby** (*Min.*), a fine reddish variety of garnet. — **Rock salt** (*Min.*), chloride of sodium (common salt) occurring in rocklike masses in mines; mineral salt; salt dug from the earth. In the United States this name is sometimes given to salt in large crystals, formed by evaporation from sea water in large basins or cavities.

— **Rock seal** (*Zool.*), the harbor seal. See *SEAL*. — **Rock shell** (*Zool.*), any species of *Murex*, *Purpura*, and allied genera. — **Rock snake** (*Zool.*), any one of several large pythons; as, the royal rock snake (*Python regalis*) of Africa, and the rock snake of India (*P. molitor*). The Australian rock snakes mostly belong to the allied genus *Moritia*. — **Rock snipe** (*Zool.*), the purple sandpiper (*Tringa maritima*); — called also *rock bird*, *rock plover*, *winter snipe*. — **Rock soap** (*Min.*), a kind of clay having a smooth, greasy feel, and adhering to the tongue. — **Rock sparrow** (*Zool.*). (a) Any one of several species of Old World sparrows of the genus *Petroica*, as *P. autilia*, of Europe. (b) A North American sparrow (*Picusa ruficeps*). — **Rock tar**, petroleum. — **Rock thrush** (*Zool.*), any Old World thrush of the genus *Monticola*, or *Petrocorax*; as, the European rock thrush (*M. saxatilis*), and the blue rock thrush of India (*M. cyaneus*), in which the male is blue throughout. — **Rock tripe** (*Bot.*), a kind of lichen (*Umbilicaria Dilletii*) growing on rocks in the northern parts of America, and forming broad, flat, coriaceous, dark fuscous or blackish expansions. It has been used as food in cases of extremity. — **Rock trout** (*Zool.*), any one of several species of marine food fishes of the genus *Hexagrammus*, family *Chiridae*, native of the North Pacific coast; — called also *sea trout*, *barents*, *bedion*, and *starling*. — **Rock warbler** (*Zool.*), a small Australian singing bird (*Ornithia rubricata*) which frequents rocky ravines and water courses; — called also *catraqui* bird. — **Rock wren** (*Zool.*), any one of several species of wrens of the genus *Salpinctes*, native of the arid plains of Lower California and Mexico.

Rock (rôk), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *ROCKED* (rôkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *ROCKING*.] [*AS. roccian*; akin to Dan. *rokke* to move, to shake; cf. Icel. *rykkja* to pull, move, G. *rücken* to move, push, pull.] 1. To cause to sway backward and forward, as a body resting on a support beneath; as, to rock a cradle or chair; to cause to vibrate; to cause to reel or totter.

A rising earthquake rocked the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To move as in a cradle; hence, to put to sleep by rocking; to still; to quiet. "Sleep rock thy brain." *Shak.*

Rock differs from *shake*, as denoting a slower, less violent, and more uniform motion, or larger movements. It differs from *swing*, which expresses a vibratory motion of something suspended.

Rock, *v. i.* 1. To move or be moved backward and forward; to be violently agitated; to reel; to totter.

Supplants their footsteps. *J. Phillips.*

2. To roll or sway backward and forward upon a support; as, to rock in a rocking-chair.

Rock-a-way (rôk'a-wâ), *n.* [Probably from *Rock-a-way* beach, where it was used.] Formerly, a light, low, four-wheeled carriage, with standing top, open at the sides, but having waterproof curtains which could be let down when occasion required; now, a somewhat similar, but heavier, carriage, inclosed, except in front, and having a door at each side.

Rock-e-lay (-lê), *Rock-lay* (*-lê*), *n.* See *ROCKLAY*. [*Scot.*]

Rock'er (-êr), *n.* (*Zool.*) The rock pigeon.

Rock'er, *n.* 1. One who rocks; specifically, one who rocks a cradle.

It was I, sir, said the rocker, who had the honor, some thirty years since, to attend on your highness in your infancy. *Fuller.*



Rockaway.

2. One of the curving pieces of wood or metal on which a cradle, chair, etc., rocks.

3. Any implement or machine working with a rocking motion, as a trough mounted on rockers for separating gold dust from gravel, etc., by agitation in water.

4. A play horse on rockers; a rocking-horse.

5. A chair mounted on rockers; a rocking-chair.

6. A skate with a curved blade, somewhat resembling in shape the rocker of a cradle.

7. (*Arch.*) Same as *ROCK SHAFT*.

Rock'er arm (*Mach.*), an arm borne by a rock shaft.

Rock'ered (rôk'êrd), *a.* (*Naut.*) Shaped like a rocker; curved; as, a *rockered* keel.

Rock'er-y (-êr-y), *n.* (*Gardening*) A mound formed of fragments of rock, earth, etc., and set with plants.

Rock'et (-êt), *n.* [*F. roquette* (cf. Sp. *ruqueta*, It. *ruchetta*), fr. L. *eruca*.] (*Bot.*) (a) A cruciferous plant (*Eruca sativa*) sometimes eaten in Europe as a salad. (b) Damewort. (c) Rocket larkspur. See below.

Dyer's rocket. (*Bot.*) See *Dyer's broom*, under *BROOM*.

Rocket larkspur (*Bot.*), an annual plant with showy flowers in long racemes (*Delphinium Ajacis*). — **Sea rocket** (*Bot.*), either of two fleshy cruciferous plants (*Cakile maritima* and *C. americana*) found on the seashore of Europe and America. — **Yellow rocket** (*Bot.*), a common cruciferous weed with yellow flowers (*Barbarea vulgaris*).

Rock'et (-êt), *n.* [*It. rochetta*, fr. *rocca* a distaff, of German origin. Named from the resemblance in shape to a distaff. See *ROCK* a distaff.]

1. An artificial firework consisting of a cylindrical case of paper or metal filled with a composition of combustible ingredients, as niter, charcoal, and sulphur, and fastened to a guiding stick. The rocket is projected through the air by the force arising from the expansion of the gases liberated by combustion of the composition. Rockets are used as projectiles for various purposes, for signals, and also for pyrotechnic display.

2. A blunt lance head used in the joust.

Congreve rocket, a powerful form of rocket for use in war, invented by Sir William Congreve.

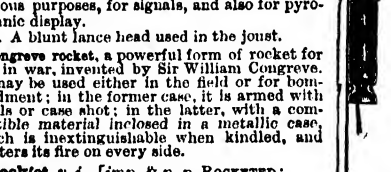
It may be used either in the field or for bombardment; in the former case, it is armed with shells or case shot; in the latter, with a combustible material inclosed in a metallic case, which is inextinguishable when kindled, and scatters its fire on every side.

Rock'et, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *ROCKETED*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *ROCKETING*.] (*Sporting*) To rise straight up; — said of birds; usually in the present participle or as an adjective. [*Eng.*]

An old cock pheasant came rocketing over me. *H. R. Haggard.*

Rock'et-er (-êr), *n.* (*Sporting*) A bird, especially a pheasant, which, being flushed, rises straight in the air like a rocket. [*Eng.*]

Rock'fish (rôk'fish'), *n.* (*Zool.*) (a) Any one of several California scorpionoid food fishes of the genus



California Rockfish (*Sebastes chthys*).

Sebastes chthys, as the red rockfish (*S. ruber*). They are among the most important of California market fishes. Called also *rock cod*, and *garrupa*. (b) The striped bass. See *BASS*. (c) Any one of several species of Florida and Bermuda groupers of the genus *Epinephelus*. (d) An American fresh-water darter; the log perch.

The term is locally applied to various other fishes.

Rock'ness (-Y-nê), *n.* [From *Rocky*.] The state or quality of being rocky.

Rock'ing, *a.* Having a swaying, rolling, or back-and-forth movement; used for rocking.

Rocking shaft. (*Mach.*) See *ROCK SHAFT*.

Rock'ing-chair (-chîr'), *n.* A chair mounted on rockers, in which one may rock.

Rock'ing-horse (-hôrs'), *n.* The figure of a horse, mounted upon rockers, for children to ride.

Rock'ing-stone (-stôn'), *n.* A stone, often of great size and weight, resting upon another stone, and so exactly poised that it can be rocked, or slightly moved, with but little force.

Rock'less, *a.* Being without rocks. *Dryden.*

Rock'ling (-lîng), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any species of small marine fishes of the genera *Onos* and *Rhinomemus* (formerly *Motella*), allied to the cod. They have three or four barbels.

Rock'rose (-rôz'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to any species of the genus *Helianthemum*, low shrubs or herbs with yellow flowers, especially the European *H. vulgare* and the American frostweed, *H. canadense*.

Creton rockrose, a related shrub (*Cistus creticus*), one of the plants yielding the fragrant gum called *ladanum*.

Rock' shaft (shâft'), (*Mach.*) A shaft that oscillates on its journals, instead of revolving, — usually carrying levers by means of which it receives and communicates reciprocating motion, as in the valve gear of some steam engines; — called also *rocker*, *rocking shaft*, and *way shaft*.

Rock' staff (stâf'), (*Mach.*) [*Cf. Rock*, *v. t.*] An oscillating bar in a machine, as the lever of the bellows of a forge.

Rock'sucker (-sûk'r'), *n.* (*Zool.*) A lamprey.

Rock'weed (-wêd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any coarse seaweed growing on sea-washed rocks, especially *Fucus*.

Rock'wood' (rŏk'wŏd'), n. (Min.) Ligniform asbestos; also, fossil wood.

Rock'work' (-wŏrk'), n. 1. (Arch.) Stonework in which the surface is left broken and rough.

2. (Gardening) A rockery.

Rocky (-y), a. 1. Full of, or abounding in, rocks; consisting of rocks; as, a rocky mountain; a rocky shore.

2. Like a rock; as, the rocky orb of a shield. *Milton.*

3. Fig.: Not easily impressed or affected; hard; unfeeling; obdurate; as, a rocky bosom. *Shak.*

Rocky Mountain locust (Zŏl.), the Western locust, or grasshopper. See GRASSHOPPER. — **Rocky Mountain sheep** (Zŏl.) See BIGHORN.

Ro'coa (rŏ'kŏ), n. [Cf. F. *rocou*, *roucou*, Pg. & Braz. *urucu*.] The orange-colored pulp covering the seeds of the tropical plant *Bixa Orellana*, from which annatto is prepared. See ANNATTO.

Ro-co'o (rŏ'kŏ'ŏ), n. [F.; of uncertain etymology.] A florid style of ornamentation which prevailed in Europe in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Ro-co'o, a. Of or pertaining to the style called ro-co-co; like rococo; florid; fantastic.

Rod (rŏd), n. [The same word as *rood*. See *Rood*.] 1. A straight and slender stick; a wand; hence, any slender bar, as of wood or metal (applied to various purposes). Specifically: (a) An instrument of punishment or correction; figuratively, chastisement.

He that spareth his rod hateth his son. *Prov. xiii. 24.*

(b) A kind of scepter, or badge of office; hence, figuratively, power; authority; tyranny; oppression. "The rod, and bird of peace." *Shak.* (c) A support for a fishing line; a fish pole. *Gay.* (d) (*Mach. & Structures*) A member used in tension, as for sustaining a suspended weight, or in tension and compression, as for transmitting reciprocating motion, etc.; a connecting bar. (e) An instrument for measuring.

2. A measure of length containing sixteen and a half feet; — called also *perch*, and *pole*.

Black rod. See in the Vocabulary. — **Rods and cones** (*Anat.*), the elongated cells or elements of the sensory layer of the retina, some of which are cylindrical, others somewhat conical.

Rod'dy (-dŏ), a. Full of rods or twigs.

Rod'dy, a. Ruddy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rode (rŏd), n. [See *Rud*.] Redness; complexion. [*Obs.*] "His rode was red." *Chaucer.*

Rode, imp. of *RIDE*.

Rode, n. See *Rood*, the cross. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rodent (rŏ'dent), a. [L. *rodens*, -entis, p. pr. of *rodere* to gnaw. See *RASE*, v. t., and cf. *ROSTRUM*.]

1. Gnawing; biting; corroding; (*Med.*) applied to a destructive variety of cancer or ulcer.

2. (Zŏl.) (a) Gnawing. (b) Of or pertaining to the Rodentia.

Rodent, n. (Zŏl.) One of the Rodentia.

Rodentia (rŏ-dŏn'ti-ŏ), n. pl. [NL. See *RODENT*, a.]

(Zŏl.) An order of mammals having two (rarely four) large incisor teeth in each jaw, distant from the molar teeth. The rats, squirrels, rabbits, marmots, and beavers belong to this order.

Rodent the incisor teeth are long, curved, and strongly enameled on the outside, so as to keep a cutting edge. They have a persistent pulp and grow continuously.

Rode-o (rŏ-dŏ'ŏ), n. [Sp., a going round.] A round-up. See *ROUND-UP*.

Rodge (rŏj), n. (Zŏl.) The gadwall. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rod'g-mel (rŏd'g-mŏl), n. Gr. *rodov* rose + *mel* honey. Juice of roses mixed with honey. *Simmonds.*

Rod'ment (-mŏnt), n. [F. *rodomont*, It. *rodomonte*, fr. *Rodomonte*, *Rodamonte*, a boasting hero in the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto, and the "Orlando Innamorato" of Bojardo; properly, one who rolls away mountains; Prov. It. *rodare* to roll away (fr. L. *rola* a wheel) + *monte* a mountain, L. *mons*. See *ROTARY*, *MOUNT*, n.] A vain or blustering boaster; a braggart; a braggadocio. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Rod'mont, a. Braggart; vainly boasting.

Rod'mon-tade' (-mŏn-tād'), n. [F., fr. It. *rodomontata*. See *RODOMONT*, n.] Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

I could show that the *rodomontales* of Almanzor are neither so irrational nor impossible. *Dryden.*

Rod'mon-tade', v. i. To boast; to brag; to bluster; to rant.

Rod'mon-tad'ist (-tād'ist), n. One who boasts.

Rod'mon-tad'o (-tād'ŏ), n. Rodomontade.

Rod'mon-ta'dor (-dŏr), n. A rodomontadist.

Rods'man (rŏd'smān), n.; pl. *RODSMEN* (-mŏn). One who carries and holds a leveling staff, or rod, in a surveying party. *G. W. Cable.*

Rod'y (rŏdŏ), a. Ruddy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Roe (rŏ), n. [OE. *ro*, AS. *rāh*; akin to D. *ree*, G. *rah*, Icel. *rā*, Dan. *rna*, Sw. *rā*.] (a) A roebuck. See *ROEBUCK*. (b) The female of any species of deer.

Roe, n. [For *roan*, OE. *roame*, akin to G. *roan*, OHG. *rogan*, Icel. *hrogn*, Dan. *rogn*, Sw. *rom*; of uncertain origin; cf. Gr. *ropēn* pebble, Skr. *garkarā* gravel.] 1. (Zŏl.) The ova or spawn of fishes and amphibians, especially when still inclosed in the ovarian membranes. Sometimes applied, loosely, to the sperm and to the testes of the male.

2. A mottled appearance of light and shade in wood, especially in mahogany.

Roebuck (rŏ'bŭk'), n. [1st *roe* + *buck*.] (Zŏl.) A small European and Asiatic deer (*Capreolus caprea*) having erect, cylindrical, branched antlers, forked at the summit. This, the smallest European deer, is very nimble

and graceful. It always prefers a mountainous country, or high grounds.

Road (rŏd), a. (Zŏl.) Filled with roe.

Roe'deer' (rŏ'dŏr'), n. (Zŏl.) The roebuck.

Roe'stone' (rŏ'stŏn'), n. (Min.) Same as *ROSLITE*.

Ro-ga'tion (rŏ-gā'shŏn), n. [L. *rogatio*, fr. *rogare*, *rogatus*, to ask, beg, supplicate; cf. F. *rogation*. Cf. *ABROGATE*, *ARROGANT*, *PHOROGUE*.] Roebuck (*Capreolus caprea*). Male and Fawn.

1. (Rom. Antig.) The demand, by the consuls or tribunes, of a law to be passed by the people; a proposed law or decree.

2. (Ecccl.) Litany; supplication.

He perfecteth the *rogations* or litanies before in use. *Hooker.*

Rogation days (Ecccl.), the three days which immediately precede Ascension Day; — so called as being days on which the people, walking in procession, sang litanies of special supplication. — **Rogation flower** (Bot.), a European species of milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*); — so called from its former use for garlands in Rogation week. *Dr. Prior.* — **Rogation week**, the second week before Whitsunday, in which the Rogation days occur.

Rog's-to-ry (rŏg'tŏ-tŏ-y), a. [See *ROGATION*.] Seeking information; authorized to examine witnesses or ascertain facts; as, a rogatory commission. *Woolsey.*

Rogue (rŏg), n. [F. *rogue* proud, haughty, supercilious; cf. Icel. *krŏkr* a rook, croaker (cf. *Rook* a bird), or *Armor. rok*, *rog*, proud, arrogant.] 1. (*Eng. Law*) A vagrant; an idle, sturdy beggar; a vagabond; a tramp.

2. The phrase *rogue and vagabond* is applied to a large class of wandering, disorderly, or dissolute persons. They were formerly punished by being whipped and having the gristle of the right ear bored with a hot iron.

3. One who is pleasantly mischievous or frolicsome; hence, often used as a term of endearment.

Ah, you sweet little rogue, you! *Shak.*

4. An elephant that has separated from a herd and roams alone, in which state it is very savage.

5. (*Hort.*) A worthless plant occurring among seedlings of some choice variety.

Rogue's gallery, a collection of portraits of rogues or criminals, for the use of the police authorities. — **Rogue's march**, derisive music performed in driving away a person under popular indignation or official sentence, as when a soldier is drummed out of a regiment. — **Rogue's yarn**, a yarn of a different twist and color from the rest, inserted into the cordage of the British navy, to identify it if stolen, or for the purpose of tracing the maker in case of defect. Different makers are required to use yarns of different colors.

Rogue, v. i. To wander; to play the vagabond; to play knavish tricks. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Rogue, v. t. 1. To give the name or designation of rogue to; to decry. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

2. (*Hort.*) To destroy (plants that do not come up to a required standard).

Rogue'y (-ŏ-y), n. 1. The life of a vagrant. [*Obs.*]

2. The practices of a rogue; knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; dishonest practices.

For debt and roguesy to quit the town. *Dryden.*

3. Arch tricks; mischievousness.

Rogue'ship (rŏg'hŏp'), n. The quality or state of being a rogue. [*Jocose*] "Your rogueship." *Dryden.*

Roguish (rŏg'ish), a. 1. Vagrant. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Allows itself to anything. *Shak.*

2. Resembling, or characteristic of, a rogue; knavish.

3. Pleasantly mischievous; wagish; arch.

The most bewitching leer with her eyes, the most *roguish* cast. *Dryden.*

Rogu'ish-ly, adv. — **Rogu'ish-ness**, n.

Rogu'ish (rŏg'ish), a. Roguish. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

Rohob (rŏ'hŏb), n. An insipidated juice. See *ROB*.

Roi'al (roi'al), a. Royal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Roll (rŏl), v. t. [Imp. & p. p. *ROLLED* (rŏld); p. pr. & vb. n. *ROLLING*.] Cf. OE. *rolien* to wander; possibly fr. OE. *roeler* to roll, equiv. to F. *rouler*. See *ROLL*, v., and cf. *ROLL*.] 1. To render turbulent by stirring up the dregs or sediment of; as, to roll wine, cider, etc., in casks or bottles; to roll a spring.

2. To disturb, as the temper; to ruffle the temper of; to rouse the passion of resentment in; to perplex.

That his friends should believe it, was what *rolled* him. *Judge Jeffreys* exceedingly. *North.*

3. Provincial in England and colloquial in the United States. A commoner, but less approved, form is *rite*.

Roll, v. i. 1. To wander; to roam. [*Obs.*]

2. To romp. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

Roll'y (-y), a. Turbid; as, *roll'y* water.

Roll (rŏl), v. t. See *ROYNE*. [*Obs.*]

Roll, n. [F. *rogne*. See *ROYNISH*.] A scab; a scurf, or scurfy spot. [*Obs.*]

Roll'ish, a. See *ROYNISH*. [*Obs.*]

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), int. See *ROYNISH*.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. See *ROYNISH*.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

I have a *rolling* challenge sent amongst The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks. *Shak.*

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* boor, a clown, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic. See *RUSTRIC*.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

Roll'ish (rŏl'ish), v. t. [Probably fr. F. *roule* bo

2. Rude, boisterous play or frolic; rough sport.

While romp-loving miss
Is hauled about in gallantry robust. *Thomson.*

Romp/ing (rɒmp/ɪŋ), *a.* Inclined to romp; indulging in romps.

A little romping girl from boarding school. *W. Irving.*

Romp/ing-ly, *adv.* In a romping manner.

Romp/ish, *a.* Given to rude play; inclined to romp.

Romp/ish-ly, *adv.* — **Romp/ish-ness**, *n.*
Romp/er (rɒmp/ə), *a.* [F. *rompeur*, p. p. of *rompre* to break, *L. rompere*. See *RURRUK*.] (*Her.*) Broken, as an ordinary; cut off, or broken at the top, as a chevron, a bend, or the like.

Ron-ca-dor (rɒŋ-kə-dɔr), *n.* [Sp., a snorer, fr. *roncar* to snore. So called in allusion to the grunting noise made by them on being taken from the water.] (*Zool.*)

Any one of several species of California squaloid food fishes, especially *Roncador Steuasi*, which is an excellent market fish, and the red roncador (*Corvina*, or *Johnnia*, *saturata*).

Ron-chill (rɒŋ-kɪl), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *ronquillo* slightly hoarse.] (*Zool.*) An American marine food fish (*Bathy-master signatus*) of the North Pacific coast, allied to the tilefish. [Written also *ronquit*.]

Ron-co (rɒŋ-kə), *n.* [Sp. *ronco* hoarse.] (*Zool.*) See *CROAKER*, *n.* 2 (*a*). [*Texas*.]

Ron-dache (rɒŋ-dash), *n.* [F.] (*Anc. Armor.*)

A circular shield carried by foot soldiers.

Ronde (rɒnd), *n.* [F.] (*Print.*) A kind of script in which the heavy strokes are nearly upright, giving the characters when taken together a round look.

Ron-deau (rɒn-dɔ or rɒn-də; 277), *n.* [F. See *ROUNDEL*.] [Written also *rondeau*.] 1. A species of lyric poetry so composed as to contain a refrain or repetition which recurs according to a fixed law, and a limited number of rhymes recurring also by rule.

When the *rondeau* was called the *rondelet* it was mostly written in fourteen octosyllabic lines of two rhymes, as in the *rondelets* of Charles d'Orleans. . . In the 17th century the approved form of the *rondeau* was a structure of thirteen verses with a refrain. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. (*Mus.*) See *RONDO*, 1.

Ron-del (rɒn-dɛl), *n.* [Cf. *RONDEAU*, *ROUNDEL*.] 1. (*Fort.*) A small round tower erected at the foot of a bastion. [*Obs.*]

2. [F.] (*a*) Same as *RONDEAU*. (*b*) Specifically, a particular form of rondeau containing fourteen lines in two rhymes, the refrain being a repetition of the first and second lines as the seventh and eighth, and again as the thirteenth and fourteenth. *E. W. Gosse.*

Ron-de-le-ti-a (rɒn-dɛ-lɛ-ti-ə), *n.* [NL. So named after William Rondelet, a French naturalist.] (*Bot.*) A tropical genus of rubaceous shrubs which often have brilliant flowers.

Ron-die (rɒn-dɪ), *n.* [Cf. *RONDEL*.] 1. A rondeau. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. A round mass, plate, or disk; especially (*Metal.*), the crust or scale which forms upon the surface of molten metal in the crucible.

Ron-do (rɒn-də), *n.* [It. *rondo*, fr. F. *rondeau*. See *RONDEAU*.] 1. (*Mus.*) A composition, vocal or instrumental, commonly of a lively, cheerful character, in which the first strain recurs after each of the other strains. "The *Rondo*-form was the earliest and most frequent definite mold for musical construction." *Grove.*

2. (*Poetry*) See *RONDEAU*, 1.

Ron-dure (rɒn-dʊr), *n.* [Cf. F. *rondeur* roundness.]

1. A round; a circle. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Roundness; plumpness. [*R.*]

High-killed for the chase, and what was shown
Of maiden *rondeur*, like the rose half-blown. *Lowell.*

Rong (rɒŋ), *obs. imp. & p. p.* of *RING*. *Chaucer.*

Rong, *n.* Rung (of a ladder). [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rong/ear (rɒŋ-zhɛr), *n.* [F., fr. *ronger* to gnaw.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for removing small rough portions of bone.

Ron/ion (rɒn-iʊn), *n.* [F. *rogne* scab, mange.] A

Ron/yon (rɒn-iʊn), *n.* [F. *rogne* scab, mange.] A

Ron/yon (rɒn-iʊn), *n.* [F. *rogne* scab, mange.] A

"Aron't thee, witch!" the rump-fed *ronyon* cries. *Shak.*

Ron/ye (rɒn-i), *obs. imp. pl.*, and **Ron/nen** (-nen),

obs. p. p. of *RINNE*, to run. *Chaucer.*

Roon (rɒn), *n.* [See *RUNT*.] A runt. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Rood (rɒd), *n.* [AS. *rōd* a cross; akin to OS. *rōda*,

D. *roede* rod, G. *ruhe*, rule, OHG. *rūta*. Cf. *Rop* a measure.] 1. A representation in sculpture or in painting of the cross with Christ hanging on it.

Generally, the Trinity is represented, the Father as an elderly man, bearded, with a nimbus around his head, and holding the cross on which the Son is represented as crucified, the Holy Spirit descending in the form of a dove near the Son's head. Figures of the Virgin Mary and of St. John are often placed near the principal figures.

Savior, in thine image seen
Bleeding on that precious rood. *Wordsworth.*

2. A measure of five and a half yards in length; a rod; a perch; a pole. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. The fourth part of an acre, or forty square rods.

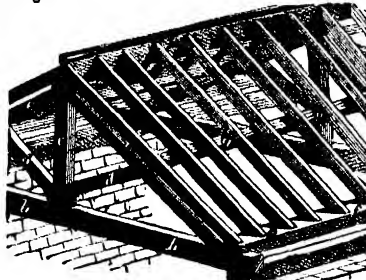
By the rood, by the cross; — a phrase formerly used in swearing. "No, by the rood, not so." *Shak.* — **Rood beam** (*Arch.*) a beam across the chancel of a church, supporting the roof. — **Rood loft** (*Arch.*), a loft or gallery, in a church, on which the rood and its appendages were set up to view. [*Guelt.* — **Rood screen** (*Arch.*), a screen, between the choir and the body of the church, over which the rood was placed. *Fairholt.* — **Rood tower** (*Arch.*), a tower at the intersection of the nave and transept of a church; when crowned with a spire it was called also *rood steeple*. *Wesley.* — **Rood tree**, the cross. [*Obs.*] "Died upon the rood tree." *Chaucer.*

Rood-de-bok (rɒd-dɛ-bɒk), *n.* [D. *rood* red + *bok* book.] (*Zool.*) The pallas.

Rood/y (rɒd-i), *a.* Rank in growth. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rood (rɒd), *n.* [OE. *raf*, AS. *hrōf* top, roof; akin to

D. *roof* cabin, Icel. *hrōf* a shed under which ships are built or kept; cf. OS. *hrōst* roof, Goth. *hrōst*. Cf. *ROOF*.] 1. (*Arch.*) The cover of any building, including the roofing (see *ROOFING*) and all the materials and construction necessary to carry and maintain the same upon the walls or other uprights. In the case of a building with vaulted ceilings protected by an outer roof, some writers call the vault the *roof*, and the outer protection the *roof mask*. It is better, however, to consider the vault as the ceiling only, in cases where it has farther covering.



Timbers in a Roof.

aa Wall Plate; bb Tiebeam; c King Post; d d Struts; ee Principal Rafter; ff Pole Plate; gg Purlin; hh Ridge-pole; i i Common Rafter.

2. That which resembles, or corresponds to, the covering or the ceiling of a house; as, the *roof* of a cavern; the *roof* of the mouth.

The flowery roof

Showered roses, which the morn repaired. *Milton.*

3. (*Mining*) The surface or bed of rock immediately overlying a bed of coal or a flat vein.

Bell roof, French roof, etc. (*Arch.*) See under *BELL*, *FRENCH*, etc. — **Flat roof**, (*Arch.*) (a) A roof actually horizontal and level, as in some Oriental buildings. (b) A roof nearly horizontal, constructed of such material as allows the water to run off freely from a very slight inclination. — **Roof plate**, (*Arch.*) See *PLATE*, *n.* 10.

Roof (rɒf), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *ROOFED* (rɒft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *ROOFING*.] 1. To cover with a roof.

I have not seen the remains of any Roman buildings that have not been *roofed* with vaults or arches. *Addison.*

2. To inclose in a house; figuratively, to shelter.

Here had we now our country's honor *roofed*. *Shak.*

Roof'er (-ɛr), *n.* One who puts on roofs.

Roof/ing, *n.* 1. The act of covering with a roof.

2. The materials of which a roof is composed; materials for a roof. *Guelt.*

3. Hence, the roof itself; figuratively, shelter. "Fit roofing gave." *Southey.*

4. (*Mining*) The wedging, as of a horse or car, against the top of an underground passage. *Raymond.*

Roof/less, *a.* 1. Having no roof; as, a *roofless* house.

2. Having no house or home; shelterless; homeless.

Roof/let (-lɛt), *n.* A small roof, covering, or shelter.

Roof/tree (-trɛ), *n.* The beam in the angle of a roof; hence, the roof itself.

Now for me the woods may wither, now for me the *roof-tree* fall. *Tennyson.*

Roof/y (-i), *a.* Having roofs. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Roof (rɒk), *n.* Mist; fog. See *ROKE*. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Roof, *v. t.* To squat; to ruck. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Roof, *n.* [F. *roc* (cf. Sp. *roque*), fr. Per. & Ar. *rokk*, or *rukk*, the rook or castle at chess, also the bird *roc* (in this sense perhaps a different word); cf. Hind. *rath* a war chariot, the castle at chess, Skr. *ratha* a car, a war car. Cf. *ROLL*.] (*Chess*) One of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; a castle.

Roof, *n.* [AS. *hrōc*; akin to

OHG. *hruoh*, *ruoh*, *ruoho*, Icel. *hrōkr*, Sw. *rōka*, Dan. *røge*; cf. Goth. *hrukjan* to crouch.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) A European bird (*Corvus frugilegus*) resembling the crow, but smaller. It is black, with purple and violet reflections. The base of the beak and the region around it are covered with a rough, scabrous skin, which in old birds is whitish. It is gregarious in its habits. The name is also applied to related Asiatic species.

The *rook* . . . should be treated as the farmer's friend. *Pennant.*

2. A trickish, rapacious fellow; a cheat; a sharper.

Roof, *v. & i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *ROOKED* (rɒkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *ROOKING*.] To cheat; to defraud by cheating. "A band of *rooking* officials." *Milton.*

Roof'er/y (-ɛr-i), *n.* pl. *ROOKERIES* (-iz). 1. The breeding place of a colony of rooks; also, the birds themselves.

2. A breeding place of other gregarious birds, as of herons, penguins, etc.

3. The breeding ground of seals, esp. of the fur seals.

4. A dilapidated building with many rooms and occupants; a cluster of dilapidated or mean buildings.

5. A brothel. [*Low*.]

Roof/y (-i), *a.* [See *ROKY*.] Misty; gloomy. [*Obs.*]

Light thickens, and the crow

Makes wing to the *rooky* wood. *Shak.*

Some make this Shakespearean word mean "abounding in rooks."

Roos (rɒm), *n.* [OE. *roum*, *rum*, space, AS. *rūm*; akin to OS. *OFries.* & Icel. *rūm*, D. *rūm*, G. *raum*, OHG. *rūm*, Sw. & Dan. *rum*, Goth. *rūms*, and to AS. *rūm*, adj., spacious, D. *rūm*, Icel. *rūmr*, Goth. *rūms*;

and prob. to L. *rus* country (cf. *RURAL*), Zend *raeanah* wide, free, open, *rauan* a plain.] 1. Unobstructed space; space which may be occupied by or devoted to any object; compass; extent of place, great or small; as, there is not *room* for a house; the table takes up too much *room*. Lord, it is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is *room*. *Luke xiv. 28.*

There was no *room* for them in the inn. *Luke ix. 7.*

2. A particular portion of space appropriated for occupancy; a place to sit, stand, or lie; a seat. If he have but twelve pence in his purse, he will give it for the best *room* in a playhouse. *Overbury.*

When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest *room*. *Luke xiv. 8.*

3. Especially, space in a building or ship inclosed or set apart by a partition; an apartment or chamber. I found the prince in the next *room*. *Shak.*

4. Place or position in society; office; rank; post; station; also, a place or station once belonging to, or occupied by, another, and vacated. [*Obs.*]

When he heard that Archelaus did reign in Judea in the *room* of his father Herod. *Matt. ii. 22.*

Neither that I look for a higher room in heaven. *Tyndale.*

Let Bianca take her sister's *room*. *Shak.*

5. Possibility of admission; ability to admit; opportunity to act; fit occasion; as, to leave *room* for hope.

There was no prince in the empire who had *room* for such an alliance. *Addison.*

Room and space (*Shipbuilding*), the distance from one side of a rib to the corresponding side of the next rib; *space* being the distance between two ribs, in the clear, and *room* the width of a rib. — **To give room**, to withdraw; to leave or provide space unoccupied for others to pass or to be seated. — **To make room**, to open a space, way, or passage; to remove obstructions; to give room.

Make room, and let him stand before our face. *Shak.*

Syn. — *Space*; compass; scope; latitude.

Room (rɒm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *ROOMED* (rɒmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *ROOMING*.] To occupy a room or rooms; to lodge; as, they arranged to *room* together.

Room, *a.* [AS. *rūm*.] Spacious; roomy. [*Obs.*]

No *roomier* harbour in the place. *Chaucer.*

Room/age (rɒm-iʃ), *n.* [From *Room*. Cf. *RUMMAGE*.] Space; place; room. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

Room'er (-ɛr), *n.* A lodger. [*Colloq.*]

Room'er (-ɛr), *adv.* [See *Room*, *a.*] At a greater distance; farther off. [*Obs.*] *Sir J. Harrington.*

Room'ful (-fʊl), *a.* Abounding with room or rooms; roomy. "A *roomful* house." [*R.*] *Donne.*

Room'ful, *n.*; pl. *ROOMFULS* (-fʊlz). As much or many as a room will hold; as, a *roomful* of men. *Swift.*

Room'i-ly (-i-li), *adv.* Spaciously.

Room'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being roomy; spaciousness; as, the *roominess* of a hall.

Room/less, *a.* Being without room or rooms. *Udall.*

Room/mate (-māt), *n.* One of two or more occupying the same room or rooms; one who shares the occupancy of a room or rooms; a chum.

Room/some (-sʊm), *a.* Roomy. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Roomth (rɒmθ), *n.* Room; space. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Roomth'y (-i), *a.* Roomy; spacious. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Room'y (rɒm-i), *a.* Having ample room; spacious; large; as, a *roomy* mansion; a *roomy* deck. *Dryden.*

Roos (rɒm), *a. & n.* Vermilion red; red. [*R.*]

Her face was like the lily *roos*. *J. R. Drake.*

Roop (rɒp), *n.* See *ROUP*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Roos'back (rɒs-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or

Roos'back (-bæk), *n.* A defamatory forgery

joints, leafless and without buds, and having for its offices to fix the plant in the earth, to supply it with moisture and soluble matters, and sometimes to serve as a reservoir of nutriment for future growth. A true root, however, may never reach the ground, but may be attached to a wall, etc., as in the ivy, or may hang loosely in the air, as in some epiphytic orchids.

2. An edible or esculent root, especially of such plants as produce a single root, as the beet, carrot, etc.; as, the *root crop*.

3. That which resembles a root in position or function, esp. as a source of nourishment or support; that from which anything proceeds; as if by growth or development; as, the *root of a tooth*, a nail, a cancer, and the like. Specifically: (a) An ancestor or progenitor; and hence, an early race; a stem.

They were the roots out of which sprang two distinct people. *Locke*.

(b) A primitive form of speech; one of the earliest terms employed in language; a word from which other words are formed; a radix, or radical. (c) The cause or occasion by which anything is brought about; the source. "She herself . . . is root of bounty." *Chaucer*.

The love of money is a root of all kinds of evil. *1 Tim. vi. 10 (Rev. Ver.)*.

(d) (*Math.*) That factor of a quantity which when multiplied into itself will produce that quantity; thus, 3 is a root of 9, because 3 multiplied into itself produces 9; 3 is the cube root of 27. (e) (*Mus.*) The fundamental tone of any chord; the tone from whose harmonics, or overtones, a chord is composed. *Busby*. (f) The lowest place, position, or part. "Deep to the roots of hell." *Milton*. "The roots of the mountains." *Southey*.

4. (*Astr.*) The time from which to reckon in making calculations.

When a root is a birth known (known). *Chaucer*.

Aerial roots. (*Bot.*) (a) Small roots emitted from the stem of a plant in the open air, which, attaching themselves to the bark of trees, etc., serve to support the plant. (b) Large roots growing from the stem, etc., which descend and establish themselves in the soil. See *Illustr. of MANOCHORD*. — Multiple primary root (*Bot.*), a name given to the numerous roots emitted from the radicle in many plants, as the squash. — Primary root (*Bot.*), the central, first-formed, main root, from which the rootlets are given off. — Root and branch, every part; wholly; completely; as, to destroy an error root and branch. — Root-and-branch men, radical reformers; — a designation applied to the English Independents (1641). See Citation under *RADICAL*, n. 2. — Root of the radicle (*Zool.*), one of the Rhizopodia. — Root hair (*Bot.*), one of the slender, hairlike fibers found on the surface of fresh roots. They are prolongations of the superficial cells of the root into minute tubes. *Gray*. — Root leaf (*Bot.*), a radical leaf. See *RADICAL*, a. 3(b). — Root louse (*Zool.*), any plant louse, or aphid, which lives on the roots of plants, as the Phylloxera of the grapevine. See *PHYLLOXERA*. — Root of an equation (*Alg.*), that value which, substituted for the unknown quantity in an equation, satisfies the equation. — Root of a nail (*Anat.*), the part of a nail which is covered by the skin. — Root of a tooth (*Anat.*), the part of a tooth contained in the socket and consisting of one or more fangs. — Secondary roots (*Bot.*), roots emitted from any part of the plant above the radicle. To strike root. To take root. To send forth roots; to become fixed in the earth, etc., by a root; hence, in general, to become planted, fixed, or established; to increase and spread; as, an opinion takes root. "The bended twigs take root." *Milton*.

Root (*root*), v. i. [*imp.* & p. p. *ROOTED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *ROOTING*.] 1. To fix the root; to enter the earth, as roots; to take root and begin to grow.

In deep grounds the weeds root deeper. *Mortimer*.

2. To be firmly fixed; to be established. If any irregularly chanced to intervene and to cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to root and fasten by concealment. *Bp. Fell*.

Root, v. t. 1. To plant and fix deeply in the earth, or as in the earth; to implant firmly; hence, to make deep or radical; to establish; — used chiefly in the participle; as, *rooted trees* or forests; *rooted dislike*.

2. To tear up by the root; to eradicate; to extirpate; — with *up*, *out*, or *away*. "I will go root away the noxious weeds." *Shak*.

The Lord rooted them out of their land . . . and cast them into another land. *Deut. xxix. 28*.

Root-cap (*root'kăp*), n. (*Bot.*) A mass of dead cells which covers and protects the growing cells at the end of a root; a pileolus.

Rooted, a. Having taken root; firmly implanted; fixed in the heart. "A rooted sorrow." *Shak*. — **Root-ed-ly**, adv. — **Root-ed-ness**, n.

Root'er (*root'ôr*), n. One who, or that which, roots; one that tears up by the roots.

Root'er-y, n. A pile of roots, set with plants, mosses, etc., and used as an ornamental object in gardening.

Root-less, a. Destitute of roots.

Root-let (*lôt*), n. A radicle; a little root.

Rootstock (*stôk*), n. (*Bot.*) A perennial underground stem, producing leafy stems or flower stems from year to year; a rhizome.

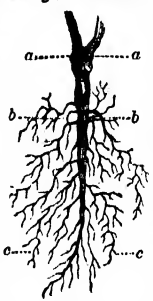
Root'y (*y*), a. Full of roots; as, *rooty ground*.

Ro-pal'to (*ro-päl'to*), n. Rootstock of Solomon's Seal.

Ro-pal'y-c. See *RHOPALY-C*.

Rope (*rôp*), n. [*imp.* & p. p. *ROPE*; p. pr. & vb. n. *ROPING*.] A cord, consisting of several strands twisted together, used for various purposes.

Rope (*rôp*), n. [*imp.* & p. p. *ROPE*; p. pr. & vb. n. *ROPING*.] A cord, consisting of several strands twisted together, used for various purposes.



Root.
a Crown, or Head of Root; b Rootlets; c Fibers.

1. A large, stout cord, usually one not less than an inch in circumference, made of strands twisted or braided together. It differs from *cord*, *line*, and *string*, only in its size. See *CORDEAGE*.

2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united, as by braiding, twining, etc.; as, a *rope of onions*.

3. pl. The small intestines; as, the *ropes of birds*.

Rope ladder, a ladder made of ropes. — **Rope mat**, a mat made of cordage, or strands of old rope. — **Rope of sand**, something of no cohesion or fiber; a feeble union or tie; something not to be relied upon. — **Rope pump**, a pump in which a rapidly running endless rope raises water by the momentum communicated to the water by its adhesion to the rope. — **Rope transmission** (*Mech.*), a method of transmitting power, as between distant places, by means of endless ropes running over grooved pulleys. — **Rope's end**, a piece of rope; especially, one used as a lash in inflicting punishment. — To let one go at will or unrope; to let one go at will or unrope.

Rope (*rôp*), v. i. [*imp.* & p. p. *ROPE*; p. pr. & vb. n. *ROPING*.] To be formed into rope; to draw out or extend into a filament or thread, as by means of any glutinous or adhesive quality.

Let us not hang like *roping* icicles Upon our house's thatch. *Shak*.

Rope, v. t. 1. To bind, fasten, or tie with a rope or cord; as, to *rope* a bale of goods. Hence: —

2. To connect or fasten together, as a party of mountain climbers, with a rope.

3. To partition, separate, or divide off, by means of a rope, so as to include or exclude something; as, to *rope* in, or *rope* off, a plot of ground; to *rope* out a crowd.

4. To lasso (a steer, horse). [*Collog. U. S.*]

5. To draw, as with a rope; to entice; to inveigle; to decoy; as, to *rope* in customers or voters. [*Slang. U. S.*]

6. To prevent from winning (as a horse), by pulling or curbing. [*Racing Slang. Eng.*]

Rope-band (*rôp'bând*), n. (*Naut.*) A small piece of spun yarn or marline, used to fasten the head of the sail to the spar. [Written also *roband*, and *robbin*.]

Rope-dan'cer (*-dân'sér*), n. One who dances, walks, or performs acrobatic feats, on a rope extended through the air at some height. — **Rope-dan'cing**, n.

Roper (*ôr*), n. 1. A maker of ropes. *P. Monahan*.

2. One who ropes goods; a packer.

3. One fit to be hanged. [*Old Slang*].

Roper-y (*-ôr-y*), n. 1. A place where ropes are made.

2. Tricks deserving the halter; roguery. [*Obs.*]

"Saucy merchant . . . so full of his ropery." *Shak*.

Rope's-end (*rôp'sënd*), v. t. To punish with a rope's end.

Rope-walk (*rôp'wâk*), n. A long, covered walk, or a low, level building, where ropes are manufactured.

Rope-walk'er (*-ôr*), n. A ropedancer.

Rope-yarn (*-yâr-n*), n. The yarn or thread of any stuff of which the strands of a rope are made.

Rop'i-ly (*rôp'i-lî*), adv. In a ropy manner; in a viscous or glutinous manner.

Rop'i-ness, n. Quality of being ropy; viscosity.

Rop'ish, a. Somewhat ropy.

Rop'y (*-y*), a. Capable of being drawn into a thread, as a glutinous substance; stringy; viscous; tenacious; glutinous; as, *ropy sirup*; *ropy loes*.

Ros'ue-laure (*rôk'sê-lôr*; 277), n. [*F.*; so called after Duc de Roquelaure, in the reign of Louis XIV.] A cloak reaching about to, or just below, the knees, worn in the 18th century. [Written also *roquele*.]

Ros-quet (*rô-kêt*), v. t. [*Etymol. uncertain*.] (*Croquet*) To hit, as another's ball, with one's own ball.

Ros-quet, v. i. To hit another's ball with one's own.

Ros'tal (*rô'tâl*), a. [*L. ros, rosis, dew*.] Of or pertaining to dew; consisting of dew; dewy. [*R.* *M. Green*.]

Ros-tation (*rô-tâ'shôn*), n. [*L. rostatio, fr. rosare* to drop dew, fr. *ros* dew.] A falling of dew. [*E.*]

Ros'tic (*rô'tik*), a. [*L. ros, rosis, dew*.] Of or pertaining to dew; resembling dew; dewy.

Roric figures (*Physic*), figures which appear upon a polished surface, as glass, when objects which have been near to, or in contact with, the surface are removed and the surface breathed upon; — called also *Moser's images*.

Ros'id (*rô'id*), a. [*L. roridus, fr. ros, rosis, dew*.] Dewy; bedewed. [*R.*]

Ros'il'er-ous (*rô-sil'ê-r-ûs*), a. [*L. rorifer; ros, rosis, dew + ferre* to bear; cf. *F. rorifère*.] Generating or producing dew. [*R.*]

Ros'il'u-ent (*-lû-ent*), a. [*L. ros, rosis, dew + fluens*, p. pr. of *fluere* to flow.] Flowing with dew. [*R.*]

Ror'qual (*rôrk'wâl*), n. [*Norw. rorqual* a whale with folds.] (*Zool.*) A very large North Atlantic whalebone whale (*Physeter antiquorum*, or *Balenoptera physalus*). It has a dorsal fin, and strong longitudinal folds on the throat and belly. Called also *razorback*.

456

Common Rorqual, or Razorback (*Balenoptera physalus*).

It is one of the largest of the whales, sometimes becoming nearly one hundred feet long, but it is more slender than the right whales, and is noted for its swiftness. The name is sometimes applied to other related species of finback whales.

Ros'u-lent (*rô-rû-lent*), a. [*L. rosulentus, from ros, rosis, dew*.] 1. Full of, or abounding in, dew. [*R.*]

2. (*Zool.*) Having the surface appearing as if dusty, or covered with fine dew.

Ros'y (*rô'y*), a. [*L. ros, rosis, dew*.] Dewy. [*R.*]

And shook his wings with *rosy* May-dew wet. *Finisfax*.

Ros-sa'ceous (*rô-sâ'shûs*), a. [*L. rosaceus, fr. rosa rose*.] 1. (*Bot.*) (a) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (*Rosaceae*) of which the rose is the type. It includes also the plums and cherries, meadowsweet,

brambles, the strawberry, the hawthorn, apples, pears, service trees, and quinces. (b) Like a rose in shape or appearance; as, a *rosaceous corolla*.

2. Of a pure purplish pink color.

Ros-a'io (*rô-zâs'ô*), a. [*See Rosaceous*.] (*Old Med. Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also *lithic* or *uric acid*) found in certain red precipitates of *urine*. See *Umic*. [*Obs.*]

Ros-a'l'gar (*rô-zâl'gâr*), n. Realign. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*. **Ros-a'll-a** (*rô-zâl'le-a*), n. [*Cf. F. rosalie*.] (*Mus.*) A form of melody in which a phrase or passage is successively repeated, each time a step or half step higher; a melodic sequence.

Ros-an't-line (*rô-zân't-lîn* or *-lên*), n. [*Rose + ant-line*.] (*Chem.*) A complex nitrogenous base, $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O$, obtained by oxidizing a mixture of aniline and toluidine, as a colorless crystalline substance which forms red salts. These salts are essential components of many of the so-called aniline dyes, as *fuchsin*, *aniline red*, etc. By extension, any one of the series of substances derived from, or related to, *rosaniline* proper.

Ros-a'ri-an (*rô-zâr'i-an*), n. A cultivator of roses.

Ros'a-ry (*rô-zâr-y*), n.; pl. *ROSARIES* (*-rî-z*). [*LL. rosarium* a string of beads, *L. rosarium* a place planted with roses, fr. *rosarius* of roses, *rosa* a rose; cf. *F. rosaire*. See *Ros*.] 1. A bed of roses, or place where roses grow. "Thick *rosaries* of scented thorn." *Tennyson*.

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) A series of prayers (see *Note* below) arranged to be recited in order, on beads; also, a string of beads by which the prayers are counted.

His idolized book, and the whole *rosary* of his prayers. *Milton*.

A *rosary* consists of fifteen decades. Each decade contains ten *Ave Marias*, marked by small beads, preceded by a *Paternoster*, marked by a larger bead, and concluded by a *Gloria Patri*. Five decades make a *chaplet*, a third part of the *rosary*. *Bp. Fitzpatrick*.

3. A chaplet; a garland; a series or collection, as of beautiful thoughts or of literary selections.

Every day propound to yourself a *rosary* or chaplet of good works to present to God at night. *Rev. Taylor*.

4. A coin bearing the figure of a rose, fraudulently circulated in Ireland in the 13th century for a penny.

Rosary shell (*Zool.*), any marine gastropod shell of the genus *Dentalium*. They are top-shaped, bright-colored, and pearly.

Ros'id (*rô'sid*), a. [*L. rosceus, fr. ros, rosis, dew*.] Containing, or consisting of, dew; dewy. [*R.*] *Bacon*.

Ros'coe-lite (*rôsk'ê-lî*), n. [*From an English chemist, H. E. Roscoe + -lite*.] (*Min.*) A green micaceous mineral occurring in minute scales. It is essentially a silicate of alumina and potash containing vanadium.

Rose (*rôz*), *imp.* of *Ris*.

Rose, n. [*AS. rose, L. rosa*, probably akin to *Gr. ῥόδον*, *Armor. rôz*, *Olf. rareda*, and perhaps to *E. wort*; cf. *F. rose*, from the Latin. Cf. *COPPERAS*, *RHODOENDRON*.] 1. A flower and shrub of any species of the genus *Rosa*, of which there are many species, mostly found in the northern hemisphere.

Roses are shrubs with pinnate leaves and usually prickly stems. The flowers are large, and in the wild state have five petals of a color varying from deep pink to white, and sometimes yellow.

By cultivation and hybridizing the number of petals is greatly increased and the natural perfume enhanced. In this way many distinct classes of roses have been formed, as the *Banksia*, *Bourbon*, *Boursalt*, *China*, *Noisette*, *hybrid perpetual*, etc., with multitudes of varieties in nearly every class.

2. A knot of ribbon formed like a rose; a rose knot; a rosette, esp. one worn on a shoe. *Shak*.

3. (*Arch.*) A rose window. See *Rose window*, below.

4. A perforated nozzle, as of a pipe, spout, etc., for delivering water in fine jets; a rosehead; also, a strainer at the foot of a pump.

5. (*Med.*) The erysipelas. *Dunglison*.

6. The card of the mariner's compass; also, a circular card with radiating lines, used in other instruments.

7. The color of rose; rose-red; pink.

8. A diamond. See *Rose diamond*, below.

Cabbage rose, *China rose*, etc. See under *CABBAGE*, *CHINA*, etc. — *Corn rose*. (*Bot.*) See *Corn poppy*, under *CORN*. — *Infantile rose* (*Med.*), a variety of *rosola*. — *Jamaica rose*. (*Bot.*) See under *JAMAICA*. — *Rose acacia* (*Bot.*), a low American leguminous shrub (*Robinia hispida*) with handsome clusters of rose-colored blossoms. — *Rose aniline*. (*Chem.*) Same as *ROSANILINE*. — *Rose apple* (*Bot.*), the fruit of the tropical myrtaceous tree *Eugenia jambos*. It is an edible berry an inch or more in diameter, and is said to have a very strong roselike perfume. — *Rose beetle*. (*Zool.*) (a) A small yellowish or buff long-legged beetle (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*), which eats the leaves of various plants, and is often very injurious to rosebushes, apple trees, grapevines, etc. Called also *rose bug*, and *rose chafer*. (b) The European rose chafer.

Rose bug. (*Zool.*) Same as *Rose beetle*, *Rose chafer*. — *Rose burner*, a kind of gas-burner producing a rose-shaped flame. — *Rose camphor* (*Chem.*), a solid odorless substance which separates from rose oil. — *Rose campion*. (*Bot.*) Not size. See under *CAMPION*. — *Rose catarrh* (*Med.*), rose cold.

Rose chafer. (*Zool.*) (a) A common European beetle (*Cetonia aurata*) which is often very injurious to rosebushes; — called also *rose beetle*, and *rose fly*. (b) The rose beetle.

(a) — *Rose cold* (*Med.*), a variety of hay fever, sometimes attributed to the inhalation of the effluvia of roses. See *Hay fever*, under *HAY*. — *Rose color*, the color of a rose; pink; hence, a beautiful hue or appearance; a fancied beauty, attractiveness, or



Wild Rose (*Rosa Carolina*). Reduced.

2. A knot of ribbon formed like a rose; a rose knot; a rosette, esp. one worn on a shoe. *Shak*.

3. (*Arch.*) A rose window. See *Rose window*, below.

4. A perforated nozzle, as of a pipe, spout, etc., for delivering water in fine jets; a rosehead; also, a strainer at the foot of a pump.

5. (*Med.*) The erysipelas. *Dunglison*.

6. The card of the mariner's compass; also, a circular card with radiating lines, used in other instruments.

7. The color of rose; rose-red; pink.

8. A diamond. See *Rose diamond*, below.

Cabbage rose, *China rose*, etc. See under *CABBAGE*, *CHINA*, etc. — *Corn rose*. (*Bot.*) See *Corn poppy*, under *CORN*. — *Infantile rose* (*Med.*), a variety of *rosola*. — *Jamaica rose*. (*Bot.*) See under *JAMAICA*. — *Rose acacia* (*Bot.*), a low American leguminous shrub (*Robinia hispida*) with handsome clusters of rose-colored blossoms. — *Rose aniline*. (*Chem.*) Same as *ROSANILINE*. — *Rose apple* (*Bot.*), the fruit of the tropical myrtaceous tree *Eugenia jambos*. It is an edible berry an inch or more in diameter, and is said to have a very strong roselike perfume. — *Rose beetle*. (*Zool.*) (a) A small yellowish or buff long-legged beetle (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*), which eats the leaves of various plants, and is often very injurious to rosebushes, apple trees, grapevines, etc. Called also *rose bug*, and *rose chafer*. (b) The European rose chafer.

Rose bug. (*Zool.*) Same as *Rose beetle*, *Rose chafer*. — *Rose burner*, a kind of gas-burner producing a rose-shaped flame. — *Rose camphor* (*Chem.*), a solid odorless substance which separates from rose oil. — *Rose campion*. (*Bot.*) Not size. See under *CAMPION*. — *Rose catarrh* (*Med.*), rose cold.

Rose chafer. (*Zool.*) (a) A common European beetle (*Cetonia aurata*) which is often very injurious to rosebushes; — called also *rose beetle*, and *rose fly*. (b) The rose beetle.

(a) — *Rose cold* (*Med.*), a variety of hay fever, sometimes attributed to the inhalation of the effluvia of roses. See *Hay fever*, under *HAY*. — *Rose color*, the color of a rose; pink; hence, a beautiful hue or appearance; a fancied beauty, attractiveness, or

456

Common Rorqual, or Razorback (*Balenoptera physalus*).

It is one of the largest of the whales, sometimes becoming nearly one hundred feet long, but it is more slender than the right whales, and is noted for its swiftness. The name is sometimes applied to other related species of finback whales.

Ros'u-lent (*rô-rû-lent*), a. [*L. rosulentus, from ros, rosis, dew*.] 1. Full of, or abounding in, dew. [*R.*]

2. (*Zool.*) Having the surface appearing as if dusty, or covered with fine dew.

Ros'y (*rô'y*), a. [*L. ros, rosis, dew*.] Dewy. [*R.*]

And shook his wings with *rosy* May-dew wet. *Finisfax*.

Ros-sa'ceous (*rô-sâ'shûs*), a. [*L. rosaceus, fr. rosa rose*.] 1. (*Bot.*) (a) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (*Rosaceae*) of which the rose is the type. It includes also the plums and cherries, meadowsweet,

brambles, the strawberry, the hawthorn, apples, pears, service trees, and quinces. (b) Like a rose in shape or appearance; as, a *rosaceous corolla*.

2. Of a pure

promise. — Rose de Pompadour. Rose du Barry, names successively given to a delicate rose color used on Sévres porcelain. — **Rose diamond**, a diamond, one side of which is flat, and the other cut into twenty-four triangular facets in two ranges which form a convex face pointed at the top. Cf. **Marquise**, **n.** — **Rose ear**, See under **EAR**. — **Rose elder** (*Bol.*), the Guelder-rose. — **Rose engine**, a machine, or an appendage to a turning lathe, by which a surface of wood, metal, etc., is engraved with a variety of curved lines. (*raig.*) — **Rose family** (*Bot.*), the *Rosaceae*. See **ROSACEAE**. — **Rose fever** (*Med.*), rose cold. — **Rose fly** (*Zool.*), a rose beetle, or rose chafer. — **Rose gall** (*Zool.*), any gall found on rosebushes. See **BENZOIN**. — **Rose knot**, a ribbon, or other pliable band, plaited so as to resemble a rose; a rosette. — **Rose lake**, **Rose madder**, a rich tint prepared from lac and madder precipitated on an earthy basis. *Fairholt.* — **Rose mallow** (*Bot.*) (a) A name of several malvaceous plants of the genus *Hibiscus*, with large rose-colored flowers. (b) The hollyhock. — **Rose nail**, a nail with a convex, faceted head. — **Rose noble**, an ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, first struck in the reign of Edward III., and current at 6s. 8d. *Sir W. Scott.* — **Rose of China** (*Bot.*) See *China rose* (*b.*) under **CHINA**. — **Rose of Jericho** (*Bot.*), a Syrian cruciferous plant (*Anastatica hieracifolia*) which rolls up when dry, and expands again when moistened; — called also *resurrection plant*. — **Rose of Sharon** (*Bot.*), an ornamental malvaceous shrub (*Hibiscus Syriacus*). In the Bible the name is used for some flower not yet identified, perhaps a Narcissus, or possibly the great lotus flower. — **Rose oil** (*Chem.*), the yellow essential oil extracted from various species of rose blossoms, and forming the chief part of attar of roses. — **Rose pink**, a pigment of a rose color, made by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil wood and alum; also, the color of the pigment. — **Rose quartz** (*Min.*), a variety of quartz which is rose-red. — **Rose rash**. (*Med.*) Same as **ROSEOLA**. — **Rose slug** (*Zool.*), the small green larva of a black sawfly (*Salixia rosea*). These larvae feed in groups on the petioles of the leaves of rosebushes, and are often abundant and very destructive. — **Rose window** (*Arch.*), a circular window filled with ornamental tracery. Called also *Catherine wheel*, and *marigold window*. Cf. *whirl window*, under **WHEEL**. — **Summer rose** (*Med.*), a variety of roseola. See **ROSEOLA**. — **Under the rose** [a translation of *L. sub rosa*], in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure; — the rose being among the ancients the symbol of secrecy, and hung up at entertainments as a token that nothing there said was to be divulged. — **Wars of the Roses** (*Eng. Hist.*), feuds between the Houses of York and Lancaster, the white rose being the badge of the House of York, and the red rose of the House of Lancaster.



Rose Window.

Rose (*rōz*), *v. t.* 1. To render rose-colored; to reddens; to flush. [*Poetic.*] "A maid yet *rosed* over with the virgin crimson of modesty." *Shak.* 2. To perfume, as with roses. [*Poetic.*] *Tennyson.* **Rose-al** (*rōz'āl*), *a.* [L. *roseus*, fr. *rosa* a rose.] Resembling a rose in smell or color. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Eliot.* **Rose-ate** (*rōz'āt*), *a.* [Cf. *L. roseus*, *rosatus*, prepared from roses. See **ROSEAL**, **ROSE**.] 1. Full of roses; rosy; as, *roseate* bowers. 2. Resembling a rose in color or fragrance; esp., tinged with rose color; blooming; as, *roseate* beauty; her *roseate* lips.

Roseate tern (*Zool.*), an American and European tern (*Sterna Dougalli*) whose breast is roseate in the breeding season.

Rose-bay (*rōz'bā*), *n.* (*Bot.*) (a) The oleander. [*Obs.*] (b) Any shrub of the genus *Rhododendron*. [*U. S.*] (c) An herb (*Epilobium spicatum*) with showy purple flowers, common in Europe and North America; — called also *great willow herb*.

Rose-bud (*-būd*), *n.* The flower of a rose before it opens, or when but partially open.

Rose-bush (*-būsh*), *n.* The bush or shrub which bears roses.

Rose-col'ored (*-kūl'ōrd*), *a.* 1. Having the color of a pink rose; rose-pink; of a delicate pink color. 2. Uncommonly beautiful; hence, extravagantly fine or pleasing; alluring; as, *rose-colored* anticipations.

Rose-cut (*-kūt*), *a.* Cut flat on the reverse, and with a convex face formed of triangular facets in rows; — said of diamonds and other precious stones. See **Rose diamond**, under **ROSE**. Cf. **BRILLIANT**, *n.*

Rose-drop, *n.* 1. A lozenge having a rose flavor. 2. A kind of earring. *Simmonds.*

Rose (*rōz*), *v. t.* 1. A lozenge having a rose flavor. 2. A kind of earring. *Simmonds.*

Rose (*rōz*), *v. t.* 1. A lozenge having a rose flavor. 2. A kind of earring. *Simmonds.*

Rose (*rōz*), *v. t.* 1. A lozenge having a rose flavor. 2. A kind of earring. *Simmonds.*

Rose (*rōz*), *v. t.* 1. A lozenge having a rose flavor. 2. A kind of earring. *Simmonds.*

Rose (*rōz*), *v. t.* 1. A lozenge having a rose flavor. 2. A kind of earring. *Simmonds.*

Rose (*rōz*), *v. t.* 1. A lozenge having a rose flavor. 2. A kind of earring. *Simmonds.*

Rose (*rōz*), *v. t.* 1. A lozenge having a rose flavor. 2. A kind of earring. *Simmonds.*

Rose (*rōz*), *v. t.* 1. A lozenge having a rose flavor. 2. A kind of earring. *Simmonds.*

Rose (*rōz*), *v. t.* 1. A lozenge having a rose flavor. 2. A kind of earring. *Simmonds.*

Rose (*rōz*), *v. t.* 1. A lozenge having a rose flavor. 2. A kind of earring. *Simmonds.*

Rose (*rōz*), *v. t.* 1. A lozenge having a rose flavor. 2. A kind of earring. *Simmonds.*

Rose (*rōz*), *v. t.* 1. A lozenge having a rose flavor. 2. A kind of earring. *Simmonds.*

Rose (*rōz*), *v. t.* 1. A lozenge having a rose flavor. 2. A kind of earring. *Simmonds.*

Rose-lite (*rōz'līt*), *n.* [From the German mineralogist G. Rose + *lite*.] (*Min.*) A hydrous arsenate of cobalt, occurring in small red crystals, allied to erythrite.

Rose-lily (*rōz'lī*), *n.* [*NL.*, dim. of *L. rosa* rose.] (*Zool.*) A beautiful Australian parakeet (*Platysercus eximius*) often kept as a cage bird. The head and back of the neck are scarlet, the throat is white, the back dark green varied with lighter green, and the breast yellow.

Rose-leaf (*rōz'lēf*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A malvaceous plant (*Hibiscus Sabdariffa*) cultivated in the East and West India for its fleshy calyxes, which are used for making tarts and jelly and an acid drink.

Rose-mal'oes (*rōz'māl'ōz*), *n.* [From the native name; cf. Malay *rasamala* the name of the tree.] The liquid storax of the East Indian *Liquidambar orientalis*.

Rose-ma-ry (*rōz'mā-ry*), *n.* [*OE.* *rosmarine*, *L. rosmarinus*; *ros* dew (cf. *Ruas*, *rosa*, *Lith. rasa*, *Skr. rasa* juice) + *marinus* marine; cf. *F. rosmarin*. In English the word has been changed as if it meant the rose of Mary. See **MARINE**.] (*Bot.*) A labiate shrub (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) with narrow grayish leaves, growing native in the southern part of France, Spain, and Italy, also in Asia Minor and in China. It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste. It is used in cookery, perfumery, etc., and is an emblem of fidelity or constancy.



Rosemary.

There's rosemary, that's for remembrance. *Shak.*

Marsh rosemary. (a) A little shrub (*Andromeda polifolia*) growing in cold swamps and having leaves like those of the rosemary. (b) See under **MARSH**. — **Rosemary pine**, the loblolly pine. See under **LOBLOLLY**.

Rose'en (*rōz'ēn*), *a.* Consisting of roses; rosy. [*Obs.*] **Rose-en-müller's organ** (*rōz'en-mū'l'ēr* *ōrg'an*), [So named from its first describer, J. C. Rosenmüller, a German anatomist.] (*Anat.*) The parovarium.

Rose-o- (*rōz'ō*), (*Chem.*) A prefix also used adjectively signifying rose-red; specifically used to designate certain rose-red compounds (called *roseo-cobaltic compounds*) of cobalt with ammonia. Cf. **LUTEO-**.

Rose-o-la (*rōz'ō-lā*), *n.* [*NL.*, dim. of *L. rosa* a rose.] (*Med.*) A rose-colored efflorescence upon the skin, occurring in circumscribed patches of little or no elevation and often alternately fading and reviving; also, an acute specific disease which is characterized by an eruption of this character; — called also *rose rash*.

Rose-o-lous (*-lūs*), *a.*

Rose-pink (*rōz'pīnk*), *a.* 1. Having a pink color like that of the rose, or like the pigment called *rose pink*. See **Rose pink**, under **ROSE**.

2. Disposed to clothe everything with roseate hues; hence, sentimental. "Rose-pink piety." *C. Kingsley.*

Rose'er (*rōz'ēr*), *n.* A rosier; a rosebush. [*Obs.*]

Rose-red (*rōz'rēd*), *a.* Red as a rose; specifically (*Zool.*), of a pure purplish red color. *Chaucer.*

Rose-rial (*rōz'riāl*), *n.* [See **ROSE**, and **ROYAL**.] A name of several English gold coins struck in different reigns and having different values; a rose noble.

Rose-root (*rōz'rōot*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A fleshy-leaved herb (*Rhodiola rosea*); rosewort; — so called because the roots have the odor of roses.

Rose-ry (*rōz'rī*), *n.* A place where roses are cultivated; a nursery of roses. See **ROSBARY**, 1.

Rose-set (*rōz'sēt*), *n.* [*F. rosette*. See **ROSETTE**.] A red color used by painters. *Peacham.*

Rose-st'la stone (*rōz'st'lā stōn'*), *a.* A stone found at Rosetta, in Egypt, bearing a trilingual inscription, by aid of which, with other inscriptions, a key was obtained to the hieroglyphics of ancient Egypt. *Brande & C.*

Rose-st'a wood (*wōd*), *a.* An East Indian wood of a reddish orange color, handsomely veined with darker marks. It is occasionally used for cabinetwork. *Ure.*

Rose-ette (*rōz'ēt*), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *rose* a rose. Cf. **ROSET**.] 1. An imitation of a rose by means of ribbon or other material, — used as an ornament or a badge.

2. (*Arch.*) An ornament in the form of a rose or round, — much used in decoration.

3. A red color. See **ROSET**.

4. A rose burner. See **BURNER ROSE**.

5. (*Zool.*) (a) Any structure having a flowerlike form; especially, the group of five broad ambulacra on the upper side of the spatangoid and clypeostroid sea urchins. See *Illustr.* of *Spiraea*, and *Sand dollar*, under **SAND**. (b) A flowerlike color marking; as, the *roselles* on the leopard.

Rose-wa'ter (*rōz'wā'tēr*), *n.* Water tintured with roses by distillation.

Rose-wa'ter, *a.* Having the odor of rose water; hence, affectively nice or delicate; sentimental. "Rose-water philanthropy." *Carlyle.*

Rose-wood (*-wōd*), *n.* A valuable cabinet wood of a dark red color, streaked and variegated with black, obtained from several tropical leguminous trees of the genera *Dalbergia* and *Machierium*. The finest kind is from Brazil, and is said to be from the *Dalbergia nigra*.

African rosewood, the wood of the leguminous tree *Pterocarpus indicus*. — **Jamaica rosewood**, the wood of two West Indian trees (*Amyris balsamifera*, and *Linociera ligustrina*). — **New South Wales rosewood**, the wood of *Trichilia glandulosa*, a tree related to the margosa.

Rose-worm (*-wūrm*), *n.* (*Zool.*) The larva of any one of several species of lepidopterous insects which feed upon the leaves, buds, or blossoms of the rose, especially *Cacaecia rosaceana*, which rolls up the leaves for a nest, and devours both the leaves and buds.

Rose-wort (*-wūrt*), *n.* (*Bot.*) (a) *Rose-root*. (b) Any plant nearly related to the rose. *Lindley.*

Rose-orn'cian (*rōz'ōrn'shan*), *n.* [*The name is probably due to a German theologian, Johann Valentin Andreä, who*



Rose-worm (Cacaecia rosaceana). A larva.

6. *Imago.*

in anonymous pamphlets called himself a knight of the *Rose Cross* (*G. Rosenkreutz*), using a seal with a St. Andrew's cross and four roses.] One who, in the 17th century and the early part of the 18th, claimed to belong to a secret society of philosophers deeply versed in the secrets of nature, — the alleged society having existed, it was stated, several hundred years.

Rose-orn'cian (*rōz'ōrn'shan*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Rosicrucians, or their arts.

Rose'led (*rōz'lēd*), *a.* Decorated with roses, or with the color of roses.

Rose'ler (*rōz'lēr*), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. rosarius* of roses. Cf. **ROSBARY**.] A rosebush; roses, collectively. [*Obs.*]

Crowned with a garland of sweet roses. *Spenser.*

Rose-ly (*rōz'lī*), *adv.* In a rosy manner. *M. Arnold.*

Rose'in (*rōz'in*), *n.* [*A variant of resin.*] The hard, amber-colored resin left after distilling off the volatile oil of turpentine; colophony.

Rosin oil, an oil obtained from the resin of the pine tree. — used by painters and for lubricating machinery, etc.

Ros'in, *v. t.* To rub with rosin, as musicians rub the bow of a violin.

Or with the rosin'd bow torment the string. *Gay.*

Rose'ness (*rōz'nēs*), *n.* The quality of being rosy.

Rose'in-wood (*rōz'in-wōd*), *n.* (*Bot.*) (a) The compass plant. See under **COMPASS**. (b) A name given in California to various composite plants which secrete resins or have a resinous smell.

Rose'in-y (*-y*), *a.* Like rosin, or having its qualities.

Rose'land (*rōz'lānd*), *n.* [*W. rhos* a meadow, a moor + *E. land*.] Heathy land; land full of heather; moorish or watery land. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rose-marine (*rōz'mā-rūn'*), *n.* [*OE.* See **ROSEMARY**.] 1. Dew from the sea; sea dew. [*Obs.*]

That purer brine And wholesome dew called *rosmarine*. *B. Jonson.*

2. Rosemary. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* "Biting on anise seed and *rosmarine*." *J. Hall.*

Rose-marine, *n.* [*Norw. rosmar* a walrus; *ros* a horse (akin to *E. horse*) + (probably) *mar* the sea.] A fabulous sea animal which was reported to climb by means of its teeth to the tops of rocks to feed upon the dew.

And greedily *rosmarines* with visages deforme. *Spenser.*

Rose'le (*rōz'lē*), *a.* [*Rose* + *carbolic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a complex red dyestuff (called *rosolic acid*) which is analogous to rosaniline and aurin. It is produced by oxidizing a mixture of phenol and cresol, as a dark red amorphous mass, $C_{20}H_{10}O_6$, which forms weak salts with bases, and stable ones with acids. Called also *methyl aurin*, and, formerly, *corallin*.

Ross (*rōs*; 115), *n.* [*Etymol. uncertain.*] The rough, scaly matter on the surface of the bark of trees. [*Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.*]

Ross, *v. t.* To divest of the ross, or rough, scaly surface; as, to *ross* bark. [*Local, U. S.*]

Ros'sel (*rōz'sēl*), *n.* Light land; roseland. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Mortimer.*

Ros'sel-ly (*-ly*), *a.* Loose; light. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Rost (*rōst*), *n.* See **ROUST**. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Ros'tel (*rōz'tēl*), *n.* [*L. rostellum*, dim. of *rostrum* a beak; cf. *F. rostelle*.] Same as **ROSTELLUM**.

Ros'tel'lar (*rōz'tēl'ār*), *a.* Pertaining to a rostellum.

Ros'tel-late (*rōz'tēl-lāt*), *a.* [*NL. rostellatus*.] Having a rostellum, or small beak; terminating in a beak.

Ros'tel'l-form (*rōz'tēl'l-fōrm*), *a.* Having the form of a rostellum, or small beak.

Ros'tel'lum (*-lūm*), *n.*; *pl.* **ROSTELLA** (*-lā*). [*L. See ROSTEL*.] A small beaklike process or extension of some part; a small rostrum; as, the *rostellum* of the stigma of violets, or of the operculum of many mosses; the *rostellum* on the head of a tapeworm.

Ros'ter (*rōz'tēr*), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *register*; or cf. *roll*.] (*Mil.*) A register or roll showing the order in which officers, enlisted men, companies, or regiments are called on to serve.

Ros'tra (*-trā*), *n.* *pl.* See **ROSTRUM**, 2.

Ros'tral (*-trāl*), *a.* [*L. rostralis*, fr. *rostrum* a beak; cf. *F. rostral*.] Of or pertaining to the beak or snout of an animal, or the beak of a ship; resembling a rostrum, esp., the rostra at Rome, or their decorations.

[Monuments] adorned with *rostral* crowns and naval ornaments. *Addison.*

Ros'trate (*rōz'trāt*), *a.* [*L. rostratus*, fr. *rostrum* a beak; cf. *F. rostrate*.] beak. See **ROSTRUM**, 1. Having a process resembling the beak of a bird; beaked; rostellate.

2. Furnished or adorned with beaks; as, *rostrated* galleys.

Ros'tri-e-ra (*rōz'trī'ērā*), *n.* *pl.* [*NL.*, fr. *L. rostrum* beak + *ferre* to bear.] (*Zool.*) A division of pectinibranchiate gastropods, having the head prolonged into a snout which is not retractile.

Ros'tri-form (*rōz'trī-fōrm*), *a.* [*L. rostrum* a beak + *-form*; cf. *F. rostri-forme*.] Having the form of a beak.

Ros'tri-lum (*-lūm*), *n.*; *pl.* **ROSTRELLA** (*-lā*). [*NL.*, dim. of *L. rostrum* a beak.] A little rostrum, or beak, as of an insect.

Ros'trum (*-trūm*), *n.*; *pl.* **ROSTRA** (*-trā*). **E. ROSTRUMS** (*-trūmz*). [*L. beak, ship's beak, fr. rodere, rostrum*, to gnaw. See **ROBERT**.] 1. The beak or head of a ship.



Rostrum.

Rough (rŭf), *a.* [*Compar.* *ROUGHNESS* (-s), *superl.* *ROUGHNESS* (-est).] *OE.* *roūg*, *roū*, *roūg*, *roūh*, *AS.* *rūh*; akin to *LG.* *roūg*, *D.* *roūg*, *OHG.* *rūh*, *G.* *rauh*, *rauch*, *cf.* *Lith.* *raukas* wrinkles, *rukti* to wrinkle. **VIS.** *Cl.* *Rou*, *n.* 1. Having inequalities, small ridges, or points on the surface; not smooth or plain; as, a *rough* board; a *rough* stone; *rough* cloth. Specifically: (a) Not level; having a broken surface; uneven; — said of a piece of land, or of a road. "Rough, uneven ways." *Shak.* (b) Not polished; uncut; — said of a gem; as, a *rough* diamond. (c) Tossed in waves; boisterous; high; — said of a sea or other piece of water.

More unequal than the roughest sea. *T. Burnet.*
(d) Marked by coarseness; shaggy; ragged; disordered; — said of dress, appearance, or the like; as, a *rough* coat. "A visage rough." *Dryden.* "Rough satyr." *Milton.*

2. Hence, figuratively, lacking refinement, gentleness, or polish. Specifically: (a) Not courteous or kind; harsh; rude; uncivil; as, a *rough* temper.
A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough. *Shak.*
A surly boatman, rough as waves or winds. *Prior.*

(b) Marked by severity or violence; harsh; hard; as, *rough* measures or actions.

On the rough edge of battle. *Milton.*
A quicker and rougher remedy. *Chaucer.*
Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverseness which rough and unpolished usage often produces. *Locke.*

(c) Loud and hoarse; offensive to the ear; harsh; grating; — said of sound, voice, and the like; as, a *rough* tone; *rough* numbers. *Pope.* (d) Austere; harsh to the taste; as, *rough* wine. (e) Tempestuous; boisterous; stormy; as, *rough* weather; a *rough* day.

He stayeth his rough wind. *Isa. xxvii. 8.*
Time and the hour runs through the roughest day. *Shak.*

(f) Hastily or carelessly done; wanting finish; incomplete; as, a *rough* estimate; a *rough* draught.

Rough diamond, an uncut diamond; hence, colloquially, a person of intrinsic worth under a rude exterior. — *Rough and ready*. (a) Acting with offhand promptness and efficiency. "The rough and ready understanding." *Lowell.* (b) Produced offhand. "Some rough and ready theory." *Tyler.*

Rough, n. 1. Boisterous weather. [*Obs.*] *Fletcher.*
2. A rude fellow; a coarse bully; a rowdy.

In the rough, in an unwrought or rude condition; unpolished; as, a diamond or a sketch in the rough.

Contemplating the people in the rough. *Mrs. Browning.*

Rough, adv. In a rough manner; rudely; roughly.
Sleeping rough on the benches, and dying stubbornly in their boots. *Sir W. Scott.*

Rough, v. t. 1. To render rough; to roughen.

2. To break in, as a horse, especially for military purposes.
3. To cut or make in a hasty, rough manner; — with *out*; as, to *rough* out a carving, a sketch.

Roughing rolls, rolls for reducing, in a rough manner, a bloom of iron to bars. — To *rough* it, to endure hard conditions of living; to live without ordinary comforts.

Rough/cast (-kást), *v. t.* 1. To form in its first rudiments, without revision, correction, or polish.
2. To mold without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities.

3. To plaster with a mixture of lime and shells or pebbles; as, to *roughcast* a building.

Rough/cast, n. 1. A rude model; the rudimentary, unfinished form of a thing.

2. A kind of plastering made of lime, with a mixture of shells or pebbles, used for covering buildings. *Shak.*

Rough/cast'er (-ár), *n.* One who roughcasts.

Rough/draw (-drá), *v. t.* To draw or delineate rapidly and by way of a first sketch.

Rough/dry (-drí), *v. t.* In laundry work, to dry without smoothing or ironing.

Rough/en (rŭf'én), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p.* *ROUGHENED* (-nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *ROUGHENING*.] [*From* *ROUGH*.] To make rough.

Rough/en, v. i. To grow or become rough.
Rough-footed (-fŭt'éd), *a.* [*Zoöl.*] Feather-footed; as, a *rough-footed* dove. [*R.*] *Sherwood.*

Rough-grained (-gráin'd), *a.* Having a rough grain or fiber; hence, figuratively, having coarse traits of character; not polished; brusque.

Rough/head (-héd), *n.* [*Zoöl.*] The rŭh-in.

Rough/hew (-hŭ), *v. t.* 1. To hew coarsely, without smoothing; as, to *roughhew* timber.

2. To give the first form or shape to; to form rudely; to shape approximately and rudely; to roughcast.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will. *Shak.*

Rough/hew'er (-hŭ'ér), *n.* One who roughhews.
Rough/hewn (-hŭn'), *a.* 1. Hewn coarsely without smoothing; unfinished; not polished.

2. Of coarse manners; rude; uncultivated; rough-grained. "A rough-hewn seaman." *Bacon.*

Rough-ing-in (-Ing-in'), *n.* The first coat of plaster laid on brick; also, the process of applying it.

Rough/ings (-Ingz), *n. pl.* *Rowen.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rough/ish, *a.* Somewhat rough.

Rough/leg (-lég), *n.* [*Zoöl.*] Any one of several species of large hawks of the genus *Archibuteo*, having the legs feathered to the toes. Called also *rough-legged hawk*, and *rough-legged buzzard*.

[*ET*] The best known species is *Archibuteo lagopus* of Northern

Europe, with its darker American variety (*Sancti-johannis*). The latter is often nearly or quite black. The ferruginous roughleg (*Archibuteo ferrugineus*) inhabits Western North America.

Rough-legged (rŭf'lég'd or -lég'g'd), *a.* [*Zoöl.*] Having the legs covered with feathers; — said of a bird.

Rough-legged hawk. [*Zoöl.*] See *ROUGHLEG*.

Roughly, *adv.* In a rough manner; unevenly; harshly; rudely; severely; austere.

Roughness, *n.* The quality or state of being rough.

Rough/rid'er (rŭf'rid'ér), *n.* One who breaks horses; especially (*Mil.*), a noncommissioned officer in the British cavalry, whose duty is to assist the riding master.

Rough/sou't (-skŭt'), *n.* [*Rough* + *scuff*.] A rough, coarse fellow; collectively, the lowest class of the people; the rabble; the riffraff. [*Collo. U. S.*]

Rough-set'ter (-sét'tér), *n.* A mason who builds rough stonework.

Rough/shod (-shód), *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points or calks; as, a *roughshod* horse.

To ride *roughshod*, to pursue a course regardless of the pain or distress it may cause others.

Rough/stringz (-stringz'), *n. pl.* [*Carp.*] Pieces of undressed timber put under the steps of a wooden stair for their support.

Rought (rŭt), *obs. imp.* of *REACH*.

Rought, *obs. imp.* of *RECK*, to care. *Chaucer.*

Rough/tail (rŭf'táil'), *n.* [*Zoöl.*] Any species of small ground snakes of the family *Uropeltidae*; — so called from their rough tails.

Rough/work (-wŭrk'), *v. t.* To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness, or finish. *Moran.*

Rough/wrought (-rŭt'), *a.* Wrought in a rough, unfinished way; worked over coarsely.

Rouk (rŭk), *v. t.* See *5th RUCK*, and *ROKE*. [*Obs.*]

Round/lade (rŭd'lád'), *n.* [*F.*] (*Mus.*) A smoothly running passage of short notes (as semiquavers, or sixteenths) uniformly grouped, sung upon one long syllable, as in Handel's oratorios.

Round/leau (rŭd'lŕŭ), *n.* [*pl.* *F.* *ROULEAUX* (*F.* -lŕŭ); *E.* -lŕŭz), *E.* *ROULEAUX* (-lŕŭz').] [*F.*, a roll, dim. fr. *rôle*, formerly also spelt *roule*. See *ROLL*.] A little roll; a roll of coins put up in paper, or something resembling such a roll.

Round-lette (rŭd-lŕŭ), *n.* [*F.*, properly, a little wheel or ball. See *ROULEAU*, *ROLL*.] 1. A game of chance, in which a small ball is made to move round rapidly on a circle divided off into numbered red and black spaces, the one on which it stops indicating the result of a variety of wagers permitted by the game.
2. (*Fine Arts*) (a) A small toothed wheel used by engravers to roll over a plate in order to produce rows of dots. (b) A similar wheel used to roughen the surface of a plate, as in making alterations in a mezzotint.

3. (*Geom.*) The curve traced by any point in the plane of a given curve when the latter rolls, without sliding, over another fixed curve. See *CYCLOID*, and *ERICYCLOID*.

Roundly-pou'ly (rŭnd'ly-pou'ly), *n.* See *ROLLY-ROLLY*.

Round, Row'n (rŭn), *v. t. & i.* [*AS.* *rinian*, fr. *rin* a rune, secret, mystery; akin to *G.* *raunen* to whisper. See *RUNE*.] To whisper. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Another round to his fellow low. *Chaucer.*

Rounce (rouns), *n.* [*Cl.* *F.* *ronce* bramble, brier, thorn, *ranch* a round, step, rack, or *E.* *round*.] (*Print.*) The handle by which the bed of a hand press, holding the form of type, etc., is run in under the platen and out again; — sometimes applied to the whole apparatus by which the form is moved under the platen.

Rounce-val (roun'sŕŕl), *a.* [*F.* *Ronceval*, *Roncevaux*, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees, *Sp.* *Roncesvalles*.] Large; strong; — from the gigantic bones shown at Roncesvalles, and alleged to be those of old heroes. [*Obs.*]

Rounce-val, n. A giant; anything large; a kind of pea called also *marroufat*. [*Obs.*]

Round'cy (-sŭ), *n.* [*OF.* *roucin*.] A common hackney horse; a nag. [*Obs.*]

He rode upon a rouncy as he could. *Chaucer.*

Round (rŭnd), *v. i. & t.* [*From* *ROUN*.] To whisper. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* *Holland.*

The Bishop of Glasgow rounding in his ear, "Ye are not a wise man." . . . he rounded likewise to the bishop, and said, "Wherefore brought ye me here?" *Cadriewood.*

Round, a. [*OF.* *round*, *round*, *F.* *round*, fr. *L.* *rotundus*, fr. *rota* wheel. See *ROTARY*, and *cf.* *ROTUND*, *ROUNDEL*, *RUNDLET*.] 1. Having every portion of the surface or of the circumference equally distant from the center; spherical; circular; having a form approaching a spherical or a circular shape; orbicular; globular; as, a *round* ball. "The big, round tears." *Shak.*

Upon the firm opacous globe *Milton.*

2. Having the form of a cylinder; cylindrical; as, the barrel of a musket is *round*.

3. Having a curved outline or form; especially, one like the arc of a circle or an ellipse, or a portion of the surface of a sphere; rotund; bulging; protuberant; not angular or pointed; as, a *round* arch; *round* hills. "Their round haunches gored." *Shak.*

4. Full; complete; not broken; not fractional; approximately in even units, tens, hundreds, thousands, etc.; — said of numbers.

Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than the fraction. *Arbutnot.*

5. Not inconsiderable; large; hence, generous; free; as, a *round* price.

Three thousand ducats; 'tis a good round sum. *Shak.*

Round was their pace at first, but slackened soon. *Tempsom.*

6. Uttered or emitted with a full tone; as, a *round* voice; a *round* note.

7. (*Phonetic*) Modified, as a vowel, by contraction of the lip opening, making the opening more or less round

in shape; rounded; labialized; labial. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 11.

8. Outspoken; plain and direct; unreserved; unequalled; not mincing; as, a *round* answer; a *round* oath. "The round assertion." *M. Arnold.*

Sir Toby, I must be round with you. *Shak.*

9. Full and smoothly expanded; not defective or abrupt; finished; polished; — said of style, or of authors with reference to their style. [*Obs.*]

In his satires Horace is quick, round, and pleasant. *Peachment.*

10. Complete and consistent; fair; just; — applied to conduct.

Round dealing is the honor of man's nature. *Bacon.*

At a round rate, rapidly. *Dryden.* — In round numbers, approximately in even units, tens, hundreds, etc.; as, a bin holding 95 or 101 bushels may be said to hold in round numbers 100 bushels. — Round boats (*Zeon*), the sphere, right cone, and right cylinder. — Round clam (*Zoöl.*), the quahog. — Round dance one which is danced by couples with a whirling or revolving motion, as the waltz, polka, etc. — Round game, a game, as of cards, in which each plays on his own account. — Round hand, a style of penmanship in which the letters are formed in nearly an upright position, and each separate distinct; — distinguished from *running hand*. — Round robin. [Perhaps *F.* *round* + *ruban* ribbon.] (a) A written petition, memorial, remonstrance, protest, etc., the signatures to which are made in a circle so as not to indicate who signed first. "No round robins signed by the whole main deck of the Academy or the Porch." *De Quincey.* (b) (*Zoöl.*) The cigar fish. — Round shot, a solid spheroidal projectile for ordnance. — Round Table, the table about which sat King Arthur and his knights. See *Knights of the Round Table*, under *Knight*. — Round tower, one of certain lofty circular stone towers, tapering from the base upward, and usually having a conical cap or roof, which crown the summit. — Round chiefly in Ireland. They are of great antiquity, and vary in height from thirty-five to one hundred and thirty feet. — Round trot, one in which the horse throws out his feet roundly; a full, brisk, quick trot. *Addison.* — Round turn (*Naut.*), one turn of a rope round a timber, a lashing pin, etc. — To bring up with a round turn, to stop abruptly. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Circular; spherical; globular; globous; orbicular; orb'd; cylindrical; full; plump; rotund.

Round (rŭnd), *n.* 1. Anything round, as a circle, a globe, a ring. "The golden round" [the crown]. *Shak.*

In labyrinth of many a round self-rolled. *Milton.*

2. A series of changes or events ending where it began; a series of like events recurring in continuance; a cycle; a periodical revolution; as, the *round* of the seasons; a *round* of pleasures.

3. A course of action or conduct performed by a number of persons in turn, or one after another, as if seated in a circle.

Women to cards may be compared: we play *A round* or two; which used, we throw away. *Granville.*

The feast was served; the bowl was crowned; To the king's pleasure went the mirthful round. *Prior.*

4. A series of duties or tasks which must be performed in turn, and then repeated.

The trivial round, the common task. *Keble.*

5. A circular dance.

Come, knit hands, and beat the ground, In a light fantastic round. *Milton.*

6. That which goes round a whole circle or company; as, a *round* of applause.

7. Rotation, as in office; succession. *Holaday.*

8. The step of a ladder; a rundle or rung; also, a crosspiece which joins and braces the legs of a chair.

All the rounds like Jacob's ladder rise. *Dryden.*

9. A course ending where it began; a circuit; a beat; especially, one frequently or regularly traversed; also, the act of traversing a circuit; as, a watchman's *round*; the *rounds* of the postman.

10. (*Mil.*) (a) A walk performed by a guard or an officer round the rampart of a garrison, or among sentinels, to see that the sentinels are faithful and all things safe; also, the guard or officer, with his attendants, who performs this duty; — usually in the plural. (b) A general discharge of firearms by a body of troops in which each soldier fires once. (c) Ammunition for discharging a piece or pieces once; as, twenty *rounds* of ammunition were given out.

11. (*Mus.*) A short vocal piece, resembling a catch, in which three or four voices follow each other round in a species of canon in the unison.

12. The time during which prize fighters or boxers are in actual contest without an intermission, as prescribed by their rules; a bout.

13. A brewer's vessel in which the fermentation is concluded, the yeast escaping through the bung-hole.

14. A vessel filled, as for drinking. [*R.*]

15. An assembly; a group; a circle; as, a *round* of politicians. *Addison.*

16. (*Naut.*) See *ROUNDTOP*.

17. Same as *Round of beef*, below.

Gentlemen of the round. (a) Gentlemen soldiers of low rank who made the rounds. (See 10 (a), above.) (b) Disbanded soldiers who lived by begging. [*Obs.*]

Worm-eaten gentlemen of the round, such as have vowed to sit on the skirts of the city, let your provost and his half dozen of halberdiers do what they can. *B. Jonson.*

Round of beef, the part of the thigh below the atchilone, or between the rump and the leg. See *HAUL*, of *Beef*. — **Round steak**, a beefsteak cut from the round. — **Sculpture in the round**, sculpture giving the full form, as of man; statuary, distinguished from relief.

Round, adv. 1. On all sides; around.

Round he throws his hateful eyes. *Milton.*

2. Circularly; in a circular form; or manner; by revolving or reversing one's position; as, to turn one's head *round*; a wheel turns *round*.

3. In circumference; as, a ball *rŭnd* inches *round*.

4. From one side or party to speak for; as, to come or turn *round*, — that is, to change side or opinions.



Roundleg (*Archibuteo lagopus*).

8. By or in a circuit; by a course longer than the direct course; back to the starting point.

9. Through a circle, as of friends or houses.

The invitations were sent round accordingly. *Sir W. Scott.*

10. Roundly; fully; vigorously. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

All round, over the whole place; in every direction. — *All-round*, of general capacity; as, an *all-round* man. [*Collog.*] — To bring one round. (a) To cause one to change his opinions or line of conduct. (b) To restore one to health. [*Collog.*]

Round (round), *prep.* On every side, so as to encompass or encircle; around; about; as, the people stood round him; to go round the city; to wind a cable round a windlass.

The serpent Error twines round human hearts. *Cowper.* **Round about**, an emphatic form for round or about. "Moses, . . . set them [the elders] round about the tabernacle." *Numb.* xi. 24. — To come round, to gain the consent of, or circumvent, (a person) by flattery or deception. [*Collog.*]

Round, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ROUNDED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ROUNDING**.] 1. To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical; to give a round or convex figure to; as, to round a silver coin; to round the edges of anything.

Worms with many feet, which round themselves into balls, are bred chiefly under logs of timber. *Bacon.* The figures on our modern medals are raised and rounded to a very great perfection. *Addison.*

2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass.

Of golden metal that must round my brow. *Shak.*

3. To bring to fullness or completeness; to complete; hence, to bring to a fit conclusion.

We are such stuff As dreams are made on, and our little life Is rounded with a sleep. *Shak.*

4. To go round wholly or in part; to go about (a corner or point); as, to round a corner; to round Cape Horn.

5. To make full, smooth, and flowing; as, to round periods in writing. *Swift.*

To round in (*Naut.*), to haul upon (a rope, esp. the weather braces). — To round up. (a) (*Naut.*) To haul up; usually, to haul up the slack of (a rope) through its leading block, or to haul up (a tackle which hangs loose) by its fall. (*Collog.*) (b) To collect together (cattle) by riding around them, as on cattle ranches. [*Western U. S.*]

Round, *v. i.* 1. To grow round or full; hence, to attain to fullness, completeness, or perfection.

The queen your mother rounds apace. *Shak.*

So rounds he to a separate mind.

From whence clear memory may begin. *Tennyson.*

2. To go round, as a guard. [*Poetic*]

They . . . nightly rounding walk. *Milton.*

3. To go or turn round; to wheel about. *Tennyson.*

To round to (*Naut.*), to turn the head of a ship toward the wind.

Round-a-bout (-a-bout'), *a.* 1. Circuitous; going round; indirect; as, roundabout speech.

We have taken a terrible roundabout road. *Burke.*

2. Encircling; enveloping; comprehensive. "Large, sound, roundabout sense." *Locke.*

Round-a-bout, *n.* 1. A horizontal wheel or frame, commonly with wooden horses, etc., on which children ride; a merry-go-round. *Smart.*

2. A dance performed in a circle. *Goldsmith.*

3. A short, close jacket worn by boys, sailors, etc.

4. A state or scene of constant change, or of recurring labor and vicissitude. *Cowper.*

Round-a-boutness, *n.* The quality of being roundabout; circuitousness.

Round-arm (-ärm'), *a.* (*Cricket*) Applied to the method of delivering the ball in bowling, by swinging the arm horizontally. *R. A. Proctor.*

Round-backed (-bäkt'), *a.* Having a round back or shoulders; round-shouldered.

Round-ed, *a.* (*Phonetics*) Modified by contraction of the lip opening; labialized; labial. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 11.

Round-del (round/dél), *n.* [*OF.* *rondel* a roundelay, *F.* *rondel*, *rondau*, a dim. fr. *rond*; for sense 2, cf. *F.* *rondelle* a round, a round shield. See *ROUND*, *a.* and cf. *RONDAL*, *ROUNDEL*.] 1. (*Mus.*) A roundelay. "Sung all the roundel lustily." *Chaucer.*

Come, now a roundel and a fairy song. *Shak.*

2. Anything having a round form; a round figure; a circle.

The Spaniards, casting themselves into roundels, . . . made a flying march to Calais. *Bacon.*

Specifically: (a) A small circular shield, sometimes not more than a foot in diameter, used by soldiers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. (b) (*Her.*) A circular spot; a charge in the form of a small circle. (c) (*Fort.*) A bastion of a circular form.

Round-e-lay (round/t-lä), *n.* [*OF.* *rondel*, dim. of *rondel*. See *ROUNDEL*, *RONDAL*, and cf. *RONDLET*, *RUNDLET*.] 1. (*Poetry*) See *RONDAL*, and *RONDAL*.

2. (*Mus.*) (a) A tune in which a simple strain is often repeated; a simple three Roundels. *Spenser.* *Tennyson.* (b) A dance in a circle.

3. Anything having a round form; a roundel.

Round'er (-ër), *n.* 1. One who rounds; one who comes about frequently, or regularly.

2. A tool for making an edge or surface round.

3. *pl.* An English game somewhat resembling baseball; also, another English game resembling the game of fives, but played with a football.

Now we played rounders, and then we played prisoner's base. *Bagehot.*

Round'ish (-ish'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) Any ordinary

market fish, exclusive of flounders, sole, halibut, and other flatfishes. (b) A lake whitefish (*Coregonus quadricarinatus*), less compressed than the common species. It is very abundant in British America and Alaska.

Round'head (round/héd'), *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) A nickname for a Puritan. See *Roundheads*, *The*, in the Dictionary of Noted Names in Fiction. *Toone.*

Round'head, *a.* Having a round head or top.

Round'house (-hous'), *n.* 1. A constable's prison; a lockup, watch-house, or station house. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Naut.*) (a) A cabin or apartment on the after part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof; — sometimes called the *couch*. (b) A privy near the bow of the vessel.

3. A house for locomotive engines, built circularly around a turntable.

Round'ing, *a.* Round or nearly round; becoming round; roundish.

Round'ing, *n.* 1. (*Naut.*) Small rope, or strands of rope, or spun yarn, wound round a rope to keep it from chafing; — called also *service*. *Totten.*

2. (*Phonetics*) Modifying a speech sound by contraction of the lip opening; labializing; labialization. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 11.

Round'ish, *a.* Somewhat round; as, a roundish seed; a roundish figure. — **Round'ish-ness**, *n.*

Round'let (-lét'), *n.* A little circle. *J. Gregory.*

Round'ly, *adv.* 1. In a round form or manner.

2. Openly; boldly; peremptorily; plumply.

He affirms everything roundly. *Addison.*

3. Briskly; with speed.

Two of the outlaws walked roundly forward. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. Completely; vigorously; in earnest. *Shak.*

5. Without regard to detail; in gross; comprehensively; generally; as, to give numbers roundly.

In speaking roundly of this period. *H. Morley.*

Round'ness, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being round in shape; as, the roundness of the globe, of the orb of the sun, of a ball, of a bowl, a column, etc.

2. Fullness; smoothness of flow; as, the roundness of a period; the roundness of a note; roundness of tone.

3. Openness; plainness; boldness; positiveness; as, the roundness of an assertion.

Syn. — Circularity; sphericity; globosity; globularity; globularness; orbicularness; cylindricality; fullness; plumpness; rotundity.

Round'ridge (-rîj'), *v. t.* (*Agric.*) To form into round ridges by plowing. *B. Edwards.*

Round'-shouldered (-shôldêrd'), *a.* Having the shoulders stooping or projecting; round-backed.

Round'sman (roundz'män), *n.*; *pl.* **ROUNDSMEN** (-men). A patrolman; also, a policeman who acts as an inspector over the rounds of the patrolmen.

Round'top (round'tôp'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A top; a platform at a masthead; — so called because formerly round in shape.

Round'-up (-ûp'), *n.* The act of collecting or gathering together scattered cattle by riding around them and driving them in. [*Western U. S.*]

Round'dure (round'dûr; 135), *n.* [*CF.* *RONDURE*.] Roundness; a round or circle. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Round'worm (round'würm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A nematoid worm.

Round'y (-y), *a.* Round. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Roup (rôop), *v. t. & t.* [*CF.* *AS.* *hrôpan* to cry out, *G.* *rufen*, *Gotl.* *hrôpan*. *CF.* *Roar*.] To cry or shout; hence, to sell by auction. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Roup, *n.* 1. An outcry; hence, a sale of goods by auction. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

The roup, that is, the sale of his crops, was over. *J. C. Shairp.*

2. A disease in poultry. See *Pir.*

Rous'ant (rouz'ant), *a.* (*Her.*) Rising; — applied to a bird in the attitude of rising; also, sometimes, to a bird in profile with wings adorsed.

Rouse (rouz or rou), *v. t. & t.* [*Perhaps the same word as rouse to start up, "buckle to."*] (*Naut.*) To pull or haul strongly and all together, as upon a rope, without the assistance of mechanical appliances.

Rouse (rouz), *n.* [*CF.* *D.* *roes* drunkenness, *Icel.* *rúss*, *Sw.* *rús*, *G.* *rausch*, and also *F.* *roux*, *v. t.*, *rush*, *v. i.* *CF.* *row* a disturbance.] 1. A bumper in honor of a toast or health. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. A carousal; a festival; a drinking frolic.

Fill the cup, and fill the can. Have a rouse before the morn. *Tennyson.*

Rouse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ROUSED** (rouzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ROUSING**.] [*Probably of Scand. origin; cf. Sw.* *rusa* to rush, *Dan.* *ruse*, *AS.* *hrôsan* to fall, *rush*. *CF.* *Rush*, *v.*] 1. To cause to start from a covert or lurking place; as, to rouse a deer or other animal of the chase.

Like wild boars late roused out of the brakes. *Spenser.*

Rouse the fleet hart, and cheer the opening hound. *Pope.*

2. To wake from sleep or repose; as, to rouse one early or suddenly.

3. To excite to lively thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, stupidity, or indifference; as, to rouse the faculties, passions, or emotions.

To rouse up a people, the most pithy of any in Christendom. *Atterbury.*

4. To put in motion; to stir up; to agitate.

Blustering winds, which all night long Had roused the sea. *Milton.*

5. To raise; to make erect. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Rouse, *v. t.* 1. To get or start up; to rise. [*Obs.*]

Night's black agents to their preys do rouse. *Shak.*

2. To awake from sleep or repose.

Morpheus rouses from his bed. *Pope.*

3. To be excited to thought or action from a state of indolence or inattention.

Rouser (-ër), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, rouses.

2. Something very exciting or great. [*Collog.*]

3. (*Brewing*) A stirrer in a copper for boiling wort.

Rous'ing (rouz'ing), *a.* 1. Having power to awaken or excite; exciting.

I begin to feel Some rousing motions in me. *Milton.*

2. Very great; violent; astounding; as, a rousing fire; a rousing lie. [*Collog.*]

Rous'ing-ly, *adv.* In a rousing manner.

Rous'sette (rôo-sét'), *n.* [*F.*; — so called in allusion to the color. See *RUSSET*.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) A fruit bat, especially the large species (*Pteropus vulgaris*) inhabiting the islands of the Indian Ocean. It measures about a yard across the expanded wings.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any small shark of the genus *Scyllium*; — called also *duggfish*. See *Dogfish*.

Roust (roust), *v. t.* To rouse; to disturb; as, to roust one out. [*Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.*]

Roust, *n.* [*CF.* *Icel.* *röst* an estuary.] A strong tide or current, especially in a narrow channel. [*Written also roust, and roost.*] *Jamieson.*

Roust'a-bout (-ä-bout'), *n.* [*Etymol.* uncertain.] A laborer, especially a deck hand, on a river steambot, who moves the cargo, loads and unloads wood, and the like; in an opprobrious sense, a shiftless vagrant who lives by chance jobs. [*Western U. S.*]

Rout (rou), *v. t.* [*AS.* *hrutan*.] To roar; to bellow; to snort; to snore loudly. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Chaucer.*

Rout, *n.* A bellowing; a shouting; noise; clamor; uproar; disturbance; tumult. *Shak.*

This new book the whole world makes such a rout about. *Sterne.*

"My child, it is not well," I said, "Among the graves to shout it."

To laugh and play among the dead, And make this noisy rout. *Trench.*

Rout, *v. t.* [*A variant of rout.*] To scoop out with a gouge or other tool; to furrow.

To rout out. (a) To turn up to view, as if by rooting; to discover; to find. (b) To turn out by force or compulsion; as, to rout people out of bed. [*Collog.*]

Rout, *v. t.* To search or root in the ground, as a swine. *Edwards.*

Rout, *n.* [*OF.* *route*, *LL.* *rupta*, properly, a breaking, fr. *L.* *ruptus*, *p. p.* of *rumpere* to break. See *RUTURARE*, *REAVE*, and cf. *ROUTE* repetition of forms, *ROUTE*. In some senses this word has been confused with *rout* a bellowing, an uproar.] [Formerly spelled also *route*.]

1. A troop; a throng; a company; an assembly; especially, a traveling company or throng. [*Obs.*] "A route of rutenes [rats]." *Piers Plowman*. "A great solemn route." *Chaucer.*

And ever he rode the hinderest of the route. *Chaucer.*

A rout of people there assembled were. *Spenser.*

2. A disorderly and tumultuous crowd; a mob; hence, the rabble; the herd of common people.

The endless routs of wretched thralls. *Spenser.*

The ringleader and head of all this rout. *Shak.*

Nor do I name of men the common rout. *Milton.*

3. The state of being disorganized and thrown into confusion; — said especially of an army defeated, broken in pieces, and put to flight in disorder or panic; also, the act of defeating and breaking up an army; as, the rout of the enemy was complete.

Thy army, . . . Dispersed in rout, betook them all to fly. *Daniel.*

To these glad conquest, murderous rout to those. *Pope.*

4. (*Law*) A disturbance of the peace by persons assembled together with intent to do a thing which, if executed, would make them rioters, and actually making a motion toward the execution thereof. *Wharton.*

5. A fashionable assembly, or large evening party. "At routs and dances." *Landor.*

To put to rout, to defeat and throw into confusion; to overthrow and put to flight.

Rout, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ROUTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ROUTING**.] To break the ranks of, as troops, and put them to flight in disorder; to put to rout.

That party . . . that charged the Scots, so totally routed and defeated their whole army, that they fled. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — To defeat; discomfit; overpower; overthrow.

Rout, *v. t.* To assemble in a crowd, whether orderly or disorderly; to collect in company. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

In all that land no Christian's durst route. *Chaucer.*

Route (rôot or rout; 277), *n.* [*OF.* & *F.* *route*, *OF.* *rote*, fr. *L.* *rupta* (sc. *via*), fr. *ruptus*, *p. p.* of *rumpere* to break; hence, literally, a broken or beaten way or path. See *ROUT*, and cf. *RUT* a track.] The course or way which is traveled or passed, or is to be passed; a passing; a course; a road or path; a march.

Wide through the furzy field their route they take. *Gay.*

Rout'er (rout'ër), *n.* (*Carp.*) (a) A plane made like a spokeshave, for working the inside edges of circular sashes. (b) A plane with a hooked tool protruding far below the sole, for smoothing the bottom of a cavity.

Rout'he (rôoth), *n.* Ruth; sorrow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rout'he-ry (rôo'th-ry), *a.* Involving, or pertaining to, routine; ordinary; customary. [*R.*] *Emerson.*

Rout'ine (rôo-tîn'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *route* a path, way, road. See *ROUTE*, *ROUTE* repetition.] 1. A round of business, amusement, or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued; especially, a course of business or official duties regularly or frequently returning.

2. Any regular course of action or procedure rigidly adhered to by the mere force of habit.

Rout'in'ism (-îz'm), *n.* The practice of doing things with indiscriminating, mechanical regularity.

Rout'in'ist, *n.* One who is habituated to a routine.

Rout'ish (rout'ish), *a.* Uproarious; riotous. [*Obs.*]

Rout'ous-ly (rout'ôo-ly), *adv.* (*Law*) With violation of law called a rout. See 5th *ROUT*, 4.

Roux (rôo), *n.* [*F.* *beurre roux* brown butter.] (*Cookery*) A thickening, made of flour, for soups and gravies.

Rove (rôv), *v. t.* [*Perhaps fr. or akin to reeve*.] 1. To draw through an eye or aperture.

rise, final, rye, full, up, urn; pity; food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

2. To draw out into flakes; to card, as wool. *Jamieson*.
3. To twist slightly; to bring together, as silvers of wool or cotton, and twist slightly before spinning.

Rove (rōv), *n.* 1. A copper washer upon which the end of a nail is clinched in boat building.
2. A roll or sliver of wool or cotton drawn out and slightly twisted, preparatory to further process; a roving.

Rove, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ROVED** (rōvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ROVING**.] [*cf. D. rooven* to rob; akin to *E. reave*. See *REAVE*, *ROB*.] 1. To practice robbery on the seas; to wander about on the seas in piracy. [*Obs.*] *Hakluyt*.
2. Hence, to wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move, or pass without certain direction in any manner, by sailing, walking, riding, flying, or otherwise.

For who has power to walk has power to rove. *Arbutnot*.
3. (*Archery*) To shoot at rovers; hence, to shoot at an angle of elevation, not at point-blank (rovers usually being beyond the point-blank range).

Fair Venus' son, that with thy cruel dart
At that good knight so cunningly didst rove. *Spenser*.

Syn. — To wander; roam; range; ramble; stroll.

Rove, *v. t.* 1. To wander over or through.

Roving the field, I chanced
A goodly tree far distant to behold. *Milton*.

2. To plow into ridges by turning the earth of two furrows together.

Rove, *n.* The act of wandering; a ramble.

In thy nocturnal rove one moment halt. *Young*.

Rove beetle (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of beetles of the family *Staphylinidae*, having short elytra beneath which the wings are folded transversely. They are rapid runners, and seldom fly.

Rover (rōv'er), *n.* [*D. rover* a robber. See *ROVE*, *v. i.*] 1. One who practices robbery on the seas; a pirate.

Yet Pompey the Great deserveth honor more
Justly for scouring the seas, and taking from the
rovers 646 sail of ships. *Holland*.

2. One who wanders about by sea or land; a wanderer; a rambler.

Hence, a fickle, inconstant person.

3. (*Croquet*) A ball which has passed through all the hoops and would go out if it hit the stake but is continued in play; also, the player of such a ball.

5. (*Archery*) (*a*) *pl.* Casual marks at uncertain distances. *Encyc. Brit.* (*b*) A sort of arrow. [*Obs.*]

All sorts, flights, rovers, and butt shafts. *B. Jonson*.

At rovers, at casual marks; hence, at random; as, shooting at rovers. See *DEF. 5 (a)* above. *Addison*.
Bound down on every side with many bands because it shall not run at rovers. *Robinson (More's Utopia)*.

Rowing, *n.* 1. The operation of foraging the rove, or slightly twisting sliver or roll of wool or cotton, by means of a machine for the purpose, called a *roving frame*, or *roving machine*.

2. A roll or sliver of wool or cotton drawn out and slightly twisted; a rove. See *2d ROVE*, 2.

Rowing frame, *Rowing machine*, a machine for drawing and twisting roves and winding them on bobbins for the spinning machine.

Rowing, *n.* The act of one who roves or wanders.

Rowing-ly, *adv.* In a wandering manner.

Rowing-ness, *n.* The state of rowing.

Row (rou), *a. & adv.* [*See ROUGH*.] Rough; stern; angry. [*Obs.*] "Look he never so row." *Chaucer*.

Row, *n.* [*Abbrev. fr. rowe*, *n.*] A noisy, turbulent quarrel or disturbance; a brawl. [*Collog.*] *Byron*.

Row (rō), *n.* [*OE. rowe, raice, reice*, *AS. rāw, rēw*; probably akin to *D. rij, G. reihe*; *cf. Skr. rikkā* a line, stroke.] A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a line; a rank; a file; as, a row of trees; a row of houses or columns.

And there were windows in three rows. 1 *Kings* vii. 4
The bright seraphim in burning row. *Milton*.

Row culture (*Agric.*), the practice of cultivating crops in drills. — *Row of points* (*Geom.*), the points on a line, infinite in number, as the points in which a pencil of rays is intersected by a line.

Row (rō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ROWED** (rōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ROWING**.] [*AS. rāwan*; akin to *D. roeien*, *MHG. rājeien*, *Dan. røe*, *Sw. rōa*, *Icel. rāa*, *L. remus* *oar*, *Gr. ῥοῦν*, *Skr. aritra*.] 1. To propel with oars, as a boat or vessel, along the surface of water; as, to row a boat.

2. To transport in a boat propelled with oars; as, to row the captain ashore in his barge.

Row, *v. i.* 1. To use the oar; as, to row well.

2. To be moved by oars; as, the boat rows easily.

Row, *n.* The act of rowing; excursion in a rowboat.

Row-a-ble (rō'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be rowed, or rowed upon. "That long barren fen, once rowable." *B. Jonson*.

Row'an (rō'an), *n.* Rowan tree.

Rowan berry, a berry of the rowan tree.

Row'an tree (rō'an), [*cf. Sw. rōnn*, *Dan. rønne*, *Icel. reymr*, and *L. ornus*.] (*Bot.*) A European tree (*Pyrus aucuparia*) related to the apple, but with pinnate leaves and flat corymbs of small white flowers followed by little bright red berries. Called also *rowan tree*, and *mountain ash*. The name is also applied to two American trees of similar habit (*Pyrus Americana*, and *P. sambucifolia*).

Rowboat (rō'bōt), *n.* A boat designed to be propelled by oars instead of sails.

Rowdy (rou'dy), *n.*; *pl.* **ROWDIES** (-diz). [*From ROVE*, or *Row* a brawl.] One who engages in rows, or noisy quarrels; a ruffianly fellow. *M. Arnold*.

Rowdy-dow (-dow), *n.* Hubbub; uproar. [*Vulgar*]

Rowdy-dowdy (-dō), *a.* Uproarious. [*Vulgar*]

Rowdy-ism, *a.* Resembling a rowdy in temper or conduct; characteristic of a rowdy.

Row'dy-ism (rou'dy-'iz'm), *n.* The conduct of a rowdy.

Rowed (rōd), *a.* Formed into a row, or rows; having a row, or rows; as, a twelve-rowed ear of corn.

Rowel (rou'el), *n.* [*OF. roelle, roelle*, properly, a little wheel, *F. rouelle* collop, slice, *LL. rotella* a little wheel, *dim. of L. rota* a wheel. See *ROLL*, and *cf. Rota*.] 1. The little wheel of a spur, with sharp points.

With sounding whip, and rowels dyed in blood. *Cowper*.

2. A little flat ring or wheel on horses' bits.

The iron rowels into frothy foam he bit. *Spenser*.

3. (*Far.*) A roll of hair, silk, etc., passed through the flesh of horses, answering to a seton in human surgery.

Row'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ROWELED** (-ēd) or **ROWELLED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ROWELING** or **ROWELLING**.] (*Far.*) To insert a rowel, or roll of hair or silk, into (as the flesh of a horse).

Row'el bone (bōn'), See *REWEL BONE*. [*Obs.*]

Row'en (rou'en), *n.* [*cf. E. rough*, *OE. row*, *rove*.] [*Called also rowet, rowett, rowings, roughings.*] 1. A stubble field left unplowed till late in the autumn, that it may be cropped by cattle.

Turn your cows, that give milk, into your rowens till snow comes. *Mortimer*.

2. The second growth of grass in a season; aftermath. [*Prov. Eng. & Local*, U. S.]

Row'er (rō'er), *n.* One who rows with an oar.

Row'ett (rou'et), *n.* See *ROWEN*.

Rowlock (rō'lōk, *collog.* rō'lōk), *n.* [*For* *orlock*; *AS. ārloc*, where the second part is akin to *G. loch* a hole, *E. lock* a fastening. See *OAR*, and *LOCK*.] (*Naut.*) A contrivance or arrangement

serving as a fulcrum for an oar in rowing. It consists sometimes of a notch in the gunwale of a boat,

sometimes of a pair of pins between which the oar rests on the edge of the gunwale, sometimes

of a single pin passing through the oar, or of a metal fork or stirrup pivoted in the gunwale and supporting the oar.

Row'n (roun), *v. i. & t.* See *ROUN*. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Row'port (rō'pōrt), *n.* (*Naut.*) An opening in the side of small vessels of war, near the surface of the water, to facilitate rowing in calm weather.

Row'burgh (rō'k'bur; *Scot.* rō'k'bur'ē), *n.* [*From* the third duke of *Rotheburgh* (Scotland), a noted book collector who had his books so bound.] A style of book-binding in which the back is plain leather, the sides paper or cloth, the top gilt-edged, but the front and bottom left uncut.

Roy (roi), *n.* [*F. roi*.] A king. [*Obs.*]

Roy, *a.* Royal. [*Obs.*] *Chapman*.

Royal (rō'yal), *a.* [*OE. rotal, riall, real*, *OF. roial*, *reial*, *F. royal*, *fr. L. regalis*, *fr. rex*, *regis*, king. See *RICH*, and *cf. REGAL*, *REAL* a coin, *RIAL*.] 1. Kingly; pertaining to the crown or the sovereign; suitable for a king or queen; regal; as, royal power or prerogative; royal domains; the royal family; royal state.

2. Noble; generous; magnificent; princely.

How doth that royal merchant, good Antonio? *Shak.*

3. Under the patronage of royalty; holding a charter granted by the sovereign; as, the Royal Academy of Arts; the Royal Society.

Battle royal. See under *BATTLE*. — **Royal bay** (*Bot.*), the classic laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). — **Royal eagle**. (*Zoöl.*) See *GOLDEN eagle*, under *GOLDEN*. — **Royal fern** (*Bot.*), the handsome fern *Osmunda regalis*. See *OSMUNDA*. — **Royal mast** (*Naut.*), the mast next above the topgallant mast and usually the highest on a square-rigged vessel. The royal yard and royal sail are attached to the royal mast.

— **Royal metal**, an old name for gold. — **Royal palm** (*Bot.*), a magnificent West Indian palm tree (*Oreodera regia*), lately discovered also in Florida. — **Royal pheasant**. See *CURASSOW*. — **Royal purple**, an intense violet color, verging toward blue. — **Royal tern** (*Zoöl.*), a large, crested American tern (*Sterna maxima*). — **Royal tiger**. (*Zoöl.*) See *TIGER*. — **Royal touch**, the touching of a diseased person by the hand of a king, with the view of restoring to health; — formerly extensively practiced, particularly for the scrofula, or king's evil.

Syn. — Kingly; regal; monarchical; imperial; king-like; princely; august; majestic; superb; splendid; illustrious; noble; magnanimous.

Royal, *n.* 1. Printing and writing papers of particular sizes. See under *PAPER*, *n.*

2. (*Naut.*) A small sail immediately above the topgallant sail. *Totten*.

3. (*Zoöl.*) One of the upper or distal branches of an antler, as the third and fourth tines of the antlers of a stag.

4. (*Gun.*) A small mortar.

5. (*Mil.*) One of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot of the British army, formerly called the *Royals*, and supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe; — now called the *Royal Scots*.

6. An old English coin. See *RIAL*.

Royal-et (-ēt), *n.* A petty or powerless king. [*R.*]

There were at this time two other *royalets*, as only kings by his leave. *Feller*.

Royal-ism (-iz'm), *n.* [*cf. F. royalisme*.] The principles or conduct of royalists.

Royal-ist, *n.* [*cf. F. royaliste*.] An adherent of a king (as of Charles I. in England, or of the Bourbons in France); one attached to monarchical government.

Where Can'dish fought, the *Royalists* prevailed. *Waller*.

Royal-ism-ation (-iz-'shūn), *n.* The act of making loyal to a king. [*R.*] *Saintsbury*.

Royal-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To make royal. *Shak.*

Royal-ly (rō'al-ly), *adv.* In a royal or kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king.

His body shall be royally interred. *Dryden*.

Royal-ty (rō'al-tē), *n.*; *pl.* **ROYALTIES** (-tiz). [*OF. roialté, royaute*, *F. royauté*. See *ROYAL*, and *cf. REGALITY*.] 1. The state of being royal; the condition or quality of a royal person; kingship; kingly office; sovereignty.

Royalty by birth was the sweetest way of majesty. *Holyday*.

2. The person of a king or sovereign; majesty; as, in the presence of royalty.

For thus his *royalty* doth speak. *Shak.*

3. An emblem of royalty; — usually in the plural, meaning *regalia*. [*Obs.*]

Wherefore do I assume
These *royalties*, and not refuse to reign? *Milton*.

4. Kingliness; spirit of regal authority.

In his *royalty* of nature
Reigns that which would be feared. *Shak.*

5. Domain; province; sphere. *Sir W. Scott*.

6. That which is due to a sovereign, as a seigniorage on gold and silver coined at the mint, metals taken from mines, etc.; the tax exacted in lieu of such share; imperality.

7. A share of the product or profit (as of a mine, forest, etc.), reserved by the owner for permitting another to use the property.

8. Hence (*Comm.*), a duty paid by a manufacturer to the owner of a patent or a copyright at a certain rate for each article manufactured; or, a percentage paid to the owner of an article by one who hires the use of it.

Royne (roin), *v. t.* [*F. rognier*, *OE. rognier*, to clip, pare, scrape, *fr. L. rotundus* round. See *ROTUND*.] To bite; to gnaw. [*Written also roin*.] [*Obs.*] *Spenser*.

Roy'nish, *a.* [*F. rognier*, from *rogn* scalp, mangle, itch.] Mungy; scabby; hence, mean; paltry; troublesome. [*Written also roimish*.] [*Obs.*] "The *roy'nish* clown." *Shak.*

Roy's-ter (rōis'tēr), **Roy's-ter-er** (-ēr), *n.* Same as *ROISTER*, *ROISTERER*.

Roy'ston crow (rōis'tūn krō'), [*So called from Roy'ston, a town in England.*] (*Zoöl.*) See *HOODED crow*, under *HOODED*.

Roy'te-let (rōi'tē-lēt), *n.* [*F. roitelet*, *dim. of roi* king.] A little king. [*Archie*] *Heglin*, *Rancroft*.

Roy'tish (rōi'tish), *a.* [*Prob. for riotish*, from *riot*, like *Scot. roytous* for *riotous*.] Wild; irregular. [*Obs.*]

Rub (rūb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **RUBBED** (rūbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **RUBBING**.] [*Probably of Celtic origin; cf. W. rhubian*, Gael. *rub*.] 1. To subject (a body) to the action of something moving over its surface with pressure and friction, especially to the action of something moving back and forth; as, to rub the flesh with the hand; to rub wood with sandpaper.

It shall be expedient, after that the body is cleansed, to rub the body with a coarse linen cloth. *Sir T. Eliot*.

2. To move over the surface of (a body) with pressure and friction; to graze; to chafe; as, the boat rubs the ground.

3. To cause (a body) to move with pressure and friction along a surface; as, to rub the hand over the body.

Two bones rubbed hard against one another. *Arbutnot*.

4. To spread a substance thinly over; to smear.

The smoothed plank, . . .
New rubbed with balm. *Milton*.

5. To scour; to burnish; to polish; to brighten; to cleanse; — often with *up* or *over*; as, to rub up silver.

The whole business of our redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of the creation. *South*.

6. To hinder; to cross; to thwart. [*R.*]

"Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubbed nor stopped. *Shak.*

To rub down. (*a*) To clean by rubbing; to comb or curry; as, to rub down a horse. (*b*) To reduce or remove by rubbing; as, to rub down the rough points. — To rub off, to clean anything by rubbing; to separate by friction; as, to rub off rust. — To rub out, to remove or separate by friction; to erase; to obliterate; as, to rub out a mark or letter; to rub out a stain. — To rub up. (*a*) To burnish; to polish; to clean. (*b*) To excite; to awaken; to rouse to action; as, to rub up the memory.

Rub, *v. i.* 1. To move along the surface of a body with pressure; to grate; as, a wheel rubs against the gatepost.

2. To fret; to chafe; as, to rub upon a sore.

3. To move or pass with difficulty; as, to rub through woods, as huntersmen; to rub through the world.

To rub along or on, to go on with difficulty; as, they manage, with strict economy, to rub along. [*Collog.*]

Rub, *n.* [*cf. W. rhub*. See *RUB*, *v. t.*] 1. The act of rubbing; friction.

2. That which rubs; that which tends to hinder or obstruct motion or progress; hindrance; obstruction; an impediment; especially, a difficulty or obstruction hard to overcome; a pinch.

Every rub is smoothed on our way. *Shak.*

To sleep, perchance to dream; ay, there's the rub. *Shak.*

Upon this rub, the English ambassadors thought fit to demur. *Hayward*.

One knows not, certainly, what other rubs might have been ordained for us by a wise Providence. *W. Beant*.

3. Inequality of surface, as of the ground in the game of bowls; unevenness. *Shak.*

4. Something grating to the feelings; sarcasm; joke; as, a hard rub.

5. Imperfection; failing; fault. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

6. A chance. [*Obs.*]

Flight shall leave no Greek a rub. *Chapman*.

7. A stone, commonly flat, used to sharpen cutting tools; a whetstone; — called also *whetstone*.

Rub iron, an iron guard on a cannon body, against which a wheel rubs when cranked; go much.

Rub'a-dub' (rūb'ā-dūb'), *n.* sound of a drum when continuously beaten; hence, in humorous, repeated sound; a clatter.

The *rubadub* of the abolition presses. *D. Webster*.

Ru-ba-to (rō-bā'tō), *a.* [It.] Robbed; borrowed.
Tempo rubato, [It.] (*Mus.*) Borrowed time:—a term applied to a style of performance in which some notes are held longer than their legitimate time, while others are proportionally curtailed.

Rub'bage (rū'bāj; 48), *n.* Rubbish. [*Obs.*]
Rub'ber (rū'bēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, rubs. Specifically: (a) An instrument or thing used in rubbing, polishing, or cleaning. (b) A coarse file, or the rough part of a file. (c) A whetstone; a rubstone. (d) An eraser, usually made of caoutchouc. (e) The cushion of an electrical machine. (f) One who performs massage, especially in a Turkish bath. (g) Something that chafes or annoys; hence, something that grates on the feelings; a sarcasm; a rub.
Thackeray.

2. In some games, as whist, the odd game, as the third or the fifth, when there is a tie between the players; as, to play the *rubber*; also, a contest determined by the winning of two out of three games; as, to play a *rubber* of whist. *Chaucer.* "A rubber of cribbage." *Dickens.*

3. India rubber; caoutchouc.
 4. An overshoe made of India rubber. [*Collog.*]

Antimony rubber, an elastic durable variety of vulcanized caoutchouc of a red color. It contains antimony sulphide as an important constituent. *Hard rubber*, a kind of vulcanized caoutchouc which nearly resembles horn in texture, rigidity, etc.—*India rubber*, caoutchouc. See *CAOUTCHOUC*.—**Rubber cloth**, cloth covered with caoutchouc for excluding water or moisture.—**Rubber dam** (*Dentistry*), a shield of thin sheet rubber clasped around a tooth to exclude saliva from the tooth.

Rub'idge (bīj), *n.* Rubbish. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*
Rub'ing, *a. & n.* From *RUB*, *v.*

Rub'ish (bīsh), *n.* [*OE.* *robous*, *robus*, rubble, originally an Old French plural from an assumed dim. of *robe*, probably in the sense of trash; cf. *It.* *robaccia* trash, *roba* stuff, goods, wares, robe. Thus, etymologically *rubish* is the pl. of *rubble*. See *ROSE*, and cf. *RUBBLE*.] Waste or rejected matter; anything worthless; valueless stuff; trash; especially, fragments of building materials or fallen buildings; ruins; debris.

What rubbish and what offal! *Shak.*

He saw the town's one half in rubbish lie. *Dryden.*

Rubbish pulley. See *Gin block*, under *Gin*.

Rub'bish-y (-y), *a.* Of or pertaining to rubbish; of the quality of rubbish; trashy. *De Quincey.*

Rub'ble (rū'bbl), *n.* [From an assumed Old French dim. of *robe*. See *RUBINUS*.] 1. Water-worn or rough broken stones, broken bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry, or to fill up between the facing courses of walls.

Inside [the wall] there was rubble or mortar. *Jowett (Thueyl).*

2. Rough stone as it comes from the quarry; also, a quarryman's term for the upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone; brash. *Brande & C.*

3. [*Geol.*] A mass or stratum of fragments of rock lying under the alluvium, and derived from the neighboring rock. *Lyell.*

4. *pl.* The whole of the bran of wheat before it is sorted into pollard, bran, etc. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Sinmonds.*

Coursed rubble, rubble masonry in which courses are formed by leveling off the work at certain heights.

Rub'ble-stone (-stōn'), *n.* See *RUBBLE*, 1 and 2.

Rub'ble-work (-wōrk'), *n.* Masonry constructed of unquarried stones that are irregular in size and shape.

Rub'bley (-blē), *a.* Relating to, or containing, rubble.

Ru-bed'i-nous (rū-bēd'ī-nūs), *a.* [*L.* *rubedo* redness, *fr. rubere* to be red.] Reddish. [*R.*] *M. Stuart.*

Ru-be-la-cient (rū-bē-lā-sēnt), *a.* [*L.* *rubefaciens*, *p. pr.* of *rubefacere* to make red; *rubere* to be red + *facere* to make.] Making red.—*(Med.)* An external application which causes redness of the skin.

Ru-be-fac-tion (-fāk'shūn), *n.* The act or process of making red.

Ru-be-let (rū-bē-lēt), *n.* A little ruby. *Herrick.*

Ru-bel-la (rū-bē-lā), *n.* [*NL.*, *fr. L.* *rubellus* reddish.] (*Med.*) An acute specific disease with a dusky red cutaneous eruption resembling that of measles, but unattended by catarrhal symptoms;—called also *German measles*.

Ru-belle (rū-bēl'), *n.* [*L.* *rubellus* reddish.] A red color used in enameling. *Weale.*

Ru-bel-lite (rū-bēl-līt), *n.* [*L.* *rubellus* reddish, dim. of *ruber* red.] (*Min.*) A variety of tourmaline varying in color from a pale rose red to a deep ruby, and containing lithium.

Ru-b'e-o-la (rū-bē-ō-lā), *n.* [*NL.*, *fr. L.* *ruber* red.] (*Med.*) (a) The measles. (b) Rubella.

Ru-b'er-y-thrin'ic (rū-bēr'ī-thrīn'īk), *a.* [*L.* *ruber* red + *erythrin*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid extracted from madder root. It is a yellow crystalline substance from which alizarin is obtained.

Ru-b'es-cence (rū-bēs'sēns), *n.* The quality or state of being rubescent; a reddening; a flush.

Ru-b'es-cent (-sēnt), *a.* [*L.* *rubescent*, *-ent*, *p. pr.* of *rubesce* to grow red, *v. incho.* from *rubere* to be red; cf. *F.* *rubescent*. See *RUBER*.] Growing or becoming red; tending to reddens.

Ru-b'i-a-ceous (rū-bī'ā-sēns), *a.* [*L.* *rubia* madder, *fr. rubere* red.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a very large natural order of plants (*Rubiaceae*) named after the madder (*Rubia tinctoria*), and including about three hundred and seventy genera and over four thousand species. Among them are the coffee tree, the trees yielding Peruvian bark and quinine, the madder, the quaker ladies, and the trees bearing the edible fruits called genipap and Sierre Leone peach, besides many plants noted for the beauty or the fragrance of their blossoms.

Ru-b'i-a-cin (rū-bī'ā-sīn), *n.* [*L.* *rubia* madder, *fr. rubere* red.] A substance found in madder root, and probably identical with ruberythrinic acid.

Ru-b'i-an (rū-bī'an), *n.* [*L.* *rubia* madder, *fr. rubere*

red.] (*Chem.*) One of several color-producing glucosides found in madder root.

Ru-bi-an'to (rū-bī'an'tō), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, rubian; specifically, designating an acid called also ruberythrinic acid. [*Obs.*]

Ru-bi-ble (rū-bī-blē), *n.* A rubia. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ru-bi-can (rū-bī-kān), *a.* [*F.*] Colored a prevailing red, bay, sorrel, or black, with flecks of white or gray especially on the flanks;—said of horses. *Swart.*

Ru-bi-celle (-sēl), *n.* [*Cf. F.* *rubicelle*, *rubicelle*, *fr. L.* *rubere* red, reddish.] (*Min.*) A variety of ruby of a yellowish red color, from Brazil.

Ru-bi-con (rū-bī-kōn), *n.* (*Anc. Geog.*) A small river which separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, the province allotted to Julius Caesar.

Ru-bi-con By leading an army across this river, contrary to the prohibition of the civil government at Rome, Caesar precipitated the civil war which resulted in the death of Pompey and the overthrow of the senate; hence, the phrase *to pass or cross the Rubicon* signifies to take the decisive step by which one is committed to a hazardous enterprise from which there is no retreat.

Ru-bi-cund (-kūnd), *a.* [*L.* *rubicundus*, *fr. rubere* to be red, akin to *ruber* red. See *RUB*.] Inclining to redness; ruddy; red. "His rubicund face." *Longfellow.*

Ru-bi-cun'di-ty (-kūnd'ī-tē), *n.* [*LL.* *rubicunditas*.] The quality or state of being rubicund; ruddiness.

To parade your rubicundity and gray hairs. *Walpole.*

Ru-bi-dio (rū-bī-dī-ō), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to rubidium; containing rubidium.

Ru-bi-dine (rū-bī-dīn or -dēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A nitrogenous base homologous with pyridine, obtained from coal tar as an oily liquid, $C_{10}H_9N$; also, any one of the group of metameric compounds of which rubidine is the type.

Ru-bi-d'i-um (rū-bī-dī'ūm), *n.* [*NL.*, *fr. L.* *rubidus* red, *fr. rubere* to be red. So called from two dark red spectroscopic lines by means of which it was discovered in the lepidolite from Rozena, Moravia. See *RUBIUND*.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element. It occurs quite widely, but in small quantities, and always combined. It is isolated as a soft yellowish white metal, analogous to potassium in most of its properties. Symbol *Rb*. Atomic weight, 85.2.

Ru-bi-f'i-c (rū-bī-fī'īk), *a.* [*L.* *rubere* red + *facere* to make.] Making red; as, *rubific rays*. *Greiv.*

Ru-bi-f'i-ca-tion (rū-bī-fī'ī-kā'shūn), *n.* [*Cf. F.* *rubification*.] The act of making red. *Howell.*

Ru-bi-form (rū-bī-fōrm), *a.* [*L.* *rubere* red + *-form*.] Having the nature or quality of red; as, the *rubiform rays* of the sun. [*R.*] *Sir J. Newton.*

Ru-bi-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*Cf. F.* *rubifier*. See *RUBIFIC*.] To reddens. [*R.*] "Waters rubifying." *Chaucer.*

Ru-bi-g'i-nose (rū-bī-gī'nōs), *a.* [*L.* *rubiginosus*, *fr. rubere* to be red, *fr. rubigo*, rust.] Rusty.

Ru-bi-g'i-nous (rū-bī-gī'nūs), *a.* [*L.* *rubiginosus*, *fr. rubere* to be red, *fr. rubigo*, rust.] Rusty.

Ru-bi-go (rū-bī-gō), *n.* [*L.* *rubigo*, *rust* of metals, rust, blight.] (*Bot.*) Same as *RUST*, *n.*, 2.

Ru-bi-n (rū-bī-n), *n.* [*Cf. LL.* *rubinus*, *It.* *rubino*. See *RUBIN*.] A ruby. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ru-bi-ous (rū-bī-ōs), *a.* [*L.* *rubere*, *fr. rubere* to be red. See *RUBER*.] Red; ruddy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ru-bi-rin (rū-bī-rīn), *n.* [*Rubian* + *Gr.* *pyrin* resin.] (*Chem.*) One of the red dye products extracted from madder root, and probably identical with ruberythrinic acid.

Ru-b'le (rū'bēl), *n.* [*Russ.* *ruble*.] The unit of monetary value in Russia. It is divided into 100 copecks, and in the gold coin of the realm (as in the five and ten ruble pieces) is worth about 77 cents. The silver ruble is a coin worth about 60 cents. [Written also *rouble*.]

Ru-b'ric (rū'bīk), *n.* [*OE.* *rubric*, *OF.* *rubriche*, *F.* *rubrique* (cf. *It.* *rubrica*), *fr. L.* *rubrica* red earth for coloring, red chalk, the title of a law (because written in red), *fr. ruber* red. See *RUB*.] That part of any work in the early manuscripts and typographic which was colored red, to distinguish it from other colors. Hence, specifically: (a) A titlepage, or part of it, especially that giving the date and place of printing; also, the initial letters, etc., when printed in red. (b) (*Law books*) The title of a statute;—so called as having been anciently written in red letters. *Bell.* (c) (*Liturgies*) The directions and rules for the conduct of service, formerly written or printed in red; hence, also, an ecclesiastical or episcopal injunction;—usually in the plural.

All the clergy in England solemnly pledge themselves to observe the rubrics. *Hook.*

(d) Hence, that which is established or settled, as by authority; a thing definitely settled or fixed. *Cowper.*

Nay, as a duty, it had no place or rubric in human conceptions before Christianity. *De Quincey.*

Ru-b'ric, v. t. To adorn with red; to reddens; to rubricate. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Ru-b'ric (rū'bīk), *a.* 1. Colored in, or marked with red.

Ru-b'ric-al (-brī-kāl), *a.* with red; placed in rubrics.

What thought my name stood rubric on the walls Of painted posts, with claps, in capitals? *Pope.*

2. Of or pertaining to the rubric or rubrics. "Rubric eccentricities." *C. Kingsley.*

Ru-b'ri-ate (rū-bī-rī-kāt), *a.* [*L.* *rubricatus*, *p. p.* of *rubricare* to color red. See *RUBRIC*, *n.*] Marked with red.

Ru-b'ri-ate (-kāt), *v. t.* To mark or distinguish with red; to arrange as in a rubric; to establish in a settled and unchangeable form. *Foote.*

A system . . . according to which the thoughts of men were to be classed and rubricated forever after. *Hare.*

Ru-b'ri-cian (rū-bī-rī-shān), *n.* One skilled in, or versed in, rubric.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-b'ri-clat (rū-bī-rī-sīk), *a.* tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-bus (rū'būs), *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of rosaceous plants, including the raspberry and blackberry.

Ru-by (rū'bē), *n.* *pl.* *RUBINUS* (-bīs). [*F.* *rubis* (cf. *Pr. robi*), *LL.* *rubinus*, *robinus*, *fr. L.* *rubere* red, reddish, akin to *ruber*. See *ROUGE*, *RUB*.] 1. (*Min.*) A precious stone of a carmine red color, sometimes verging to violet, or intermediate between carmine and hyacinth red. It is a red crystallized variety of corundum.

2. Besides the true or *Oriental ruby* above defined, there are the *bat's ruby*, or *ruby spinel*, a red variety of spinel, and the *rock ruby*, a red variety of garnet. Of rubies, sapphires, and of pearls white. *Chaucer.*

3. The color of a ruby; carmine red; a tint red. The natural *ruby* of your cheeks. *Shak.*

4. That which has the color of the ruby, as red wine. Hence, a red blain or carbuncle.

5. (*Print.*) See *AGATE*, *n.*, 2. [*Eng.*]

6. (*Zool.*) Any species of South American humming birds of the genus *Clytocolaptes*. The males have a ruby-colored throat or breast.

Ruby of arsenic, *Ruby of sulphur* (*Chem.*), a glassy substance of a red color and a variable composition, but always consisting chiefly of the disulphide of arsenic;—called also *ruby sulphur*.—**Ruby of zinc** (*Min.*), zinc sulphide; the mineral zinc blende or sphalerite.—**Ruby silver** (*Min.*), red silver. See under *RUB*.

Ru-by, a. Ruby-colored; red; as, *ruby lips*.

Ru-by, v. t. [*imp. & p. p.* *RUBIED* (rū'bīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RUBIING*.] To make red; to reddens. [*R.*] *Pope.*

Ru-by-tail (-tāl), *n.* (*Zool.*) A European gold wasp (*Chrysis ignita*) which has under the side of the abdomen bright red, and the other parts deep bluish green with a metallic luster. The larva is parasitic in the nests of other wasps and of bees.

Ru-by-tailed (-tāld), *a.* Having the tail, or lower part of the body, bright red.

Ru-by-throat (-thrōt'), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any one of numerous species of humming birds belonging to *Trochilus*, *Calypte*, *Stellula*, and allies, in which the male has on the throat a brilliant patch of red feathers having metallic reflections; esp., the common humming bird of the Eastern United States (*Trochilus colubris*).

Ru-by-wood (-wōd'), *n.* Red sandalwood. See under *SANDALWOOD*.

Ru-cervine (rū-sēr'vīn), *a.* [*NL.* *Rucervus*, the genus, *fr. NL.* *Rusa* a certain genus of deer (Malay *rās* deer) + *Cervus*.] (*Zool.*) Of, like, or pertaining to, a deer of the genus *Rucervus*, which includes the swamp deer of India.

Ruche (rōosh), *n.* [*F.* *ruche* ruche, beehive, *OF.* *ruche* a beehive, which was formerly made of the bark of trees; cf. *W. rhysg*, *rhysg*, bark, *Gael. rusg* bark, *rind*.] 1. A plaited, quilted, or gorked strip of lace, net, ribbon, or other material, used in place of collars or cuffs, and as a trimming for women's dresses and bonnets. [Written also *rouche*.]

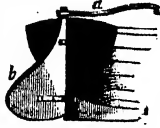
2. A pile of arched tiles, used to catch and retain oyster spawn.

Ruch'ing, *n.* A ruche, or ruches collectively.

Ruck (rūk), *n.* A roc. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Drayton.*

Ruck, v. t. & i. [*imp. & p. p.* *RUCKED* (rūkt

Rud'der (rüd'dër), *n.* [OE. *rother*, AS. *rōðer* a paddle; akin to D. *roer* rudder, oar, G. *rudder*, OHG. *ruodar*, Sw. *roter*, Dan. *roer*, *ror*. *v8.* See Row to propel with an oar, and cf. ROTHER.] 1. (*Naut.*) The mechanical appliance by means of which a vessel is guided or steered when in motion. It is a broad and flat blade made of wood or iron, with a long shank, and is fastened in an upright position, usually by one edge, to the sternpost of the vessel in such a way that it can be turned from side to side in the water by means of a tiller, wheel, or other attachment.



a Tiller; b Rudder.

2. Fig.: That which resembles a rudder as a guide or governor; that which guides or governs the course.

For rhyme the rudder is of verities. *Hudibras.*

Balance rudder (*Naut.*), a rudder pivoted near the middle instead of at the edge, — common on sharpies. — **Drop rudder** (*Naut.*), a rudder extending below the keel so as to be more effective in steering. — **Rudder chain** (*Naut.*), one of the loose chains or ropes which fasten the rudder to the quarters to prevent its loss in case it gets unshipped, and for operating it in case the tiller or the wheel is broken. — **Rudder coat** (*Naut.*), a covering of tarred canvas used to prevent water from entering the rudderhole. — **Rudder fish** (*Zool.*)



(a) The pilot fish. (b) The amber fish (*Seriola zonata*), which is bluish, having six broad black bands. (c) A plain greenish black American fish (*Leiurus periformis*); — called also black rudd. Black Rudder Fish (*Leiurus periformis*). *der fish*, *loafish*, and *herrel fish*. This name is also applied to other fishes which follow vessels. — **Rudder pendants** (*Naut.*), ropes connected with the rudder chains.

Rud'der-head ('hëd'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The upper end of the rudderpost, to which the tiller is attached.

Rud'der-hole ('höl'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The hole in the deck through which the rudderpost passes.

Rud'der-less, *a.* Without a rudder.

Rud'der-post ('pöst'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The shank of a rudder, having the blade at one end and the attachments for operating it at the other.

Rud'der-stock ('stök'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The main part or blade of the rudder, which is connected by hinges, or the like, with the sternpost of a vessel.

Rud'dled (rüd'dl'd), *a.* Made ruddy or red.

Rud'di-ly ('dī-lī'), *adv.* In a ruddy manner. *Byron.*

Rud'di-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being ruddy; as, the ruddiness of the cheeks or the sky.

Rud'dle (rüd'dl'), *v. t.* To ruddle or twist. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Rud'dle, *n.* [See RUD; cf. RUDLE.] (*Min.*) A species of red earth colored by iron sesquioxide; red ochre.

Rud'dle, *v. t.* To mark with ruddle; to ruddle; to rouge. "Their ruddled cheeks." *Thackeray.*

A fair sheep newly ruddled. *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

Rud'dock (rüd'dök), *n.* [AS. *rudde*; cf. W. *rhuddog* the redbeast. *v13.* See RUD, *v13.*] [Written also *rud-dock*.] 1. (*Zool.*) The European robin. "The tame ruddock and the coward kite." *Chaucer.*

2. A piece of gold money; — probably because the gold of coins was often reddened by copper alloy. Called also *red ruddock*, and *golden ruddock*. [*Obs.*]

Great pieces of gold, as our countrymen say, red ruddocks. *Florio.*

Rud'dy ('dī'), *a.* [*Compar.* RUDDIER ('dī-ër); *superl.* RUDDIEST.] [From RUD, *n.*] 1. Of a red color; red, or reddish; as, a ruddy sky; a ruddy flame. *Milton.*

They were more ruddy in body than rubies. *Lam. iv. 7.*

2. Of a lively flesh color, or the color of the human skin in high health; as, ruddy cheeks or lips. *Dryden.*

Ruddy duck (*Zool.*), an American duck (*Erimaturus rubida*) having a broad bill and a wedge-shaped tail composed of stiff, sharp feathers. The adult male is rich brownish red on the back, sides, and neck, black on the top of the head, nape, wings, and tail, and white on the cheeks. The female and young male are dull brown mixed with blackish on the back; grayish below. Called also *dunbird*, *dundiver*, *ruddy diver*, *stiff-tail*, *spinetail*, *hardhead*, *sloopy duck*, *fool duck*, *spoon-bill*, etc. — **Ruddy plover** (*Zool.*), the sandpiper.



Ruddy Duck. Male.

Rud'dy, *v. t.* To make ruddy. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Rude (rüd), *a.* [*Compar.* RUDDER ('ër); *superl.* RUDDER.] [*F.*, fr. L. *rudis*.] 1. Characterized by roughness; unpolished; raw; lacking delicacy or refinement; coarse. Such gardening tools as art, yet rude, . . . had formed. *Milton.*

2. Hence, specifically: (a) Unformed by taste or skill; not nicely finished; not smoothed or polished; — said especially of material things; as, *rude workmanship*. "Rude was the cloth." *Chaucer.*

Rude and unpolished stones. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

The heaven-born child.

All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies. *Milton.*

(b) Of untaught manners; unpolished; of low rank; uncivil; clownish; ignorant; raw; unskillful; — said of persons, or of conduct, skill, and the like. "Mine ancestors were rude." *Chaucer.*

He was but rude in the profession of arms. *Sir H. Wotton.*

The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. *Gray.*

(c) Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; inclement; harsh;

severe; — said of the weather, of storms, and the like; as, the *rude* winter.

[Clouds] pushed with winds, *rude* in their shock. *Milton.*

The *rude* agitation [of water] breaks it into foam. *Keyle.*

(d) Barbarous; fierce; bloody; impetuous; — said of war, conflict, and the like; as, the *rude* shock of armies. (e) Not finished or complete; inelegant; lacking chasteness or elegance; not in good taste; unsatisfactory in mode of treatment; — said of literature, language, style, and the like. "The *rude* Irish books." *Spenser.*

Rude am I in my speech. *Shak.*

Unblemished by my *rude* translation. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Importunate; rough; uneven; shapeless; unfashioned; rugged; artless; unpolished; uncouth; inelegant; rustic; coarse; vulgar; clownish; raw; unskillful; untaught; illiterate; ignorant; uncivil; impolite; saucy; impudent; insolent; saucy; curial; churchly; brutal; uncivilized; barbarous; savage; violent; fierce; tumultuous; turbulent; impetuous; boisterous; harsh; inclement; severe. See IMPERTINENT.

— **Rude-ly** (rüd'lī), *adv.* — **Rude-ness**, *n.*

Ru'den-ture (rüd'en-tür; 135), *n.* [*F.*, fr. L. *rudens* a rope.] (*Arch.*) Cabling. See CABLEING. *Gwill.*

Ru'de-ra-ry (rüd-ër-är-y), *a.* [*L.* *ruderrarius*, fr. *rudis*, *rudera*, stones crushed and mixed with lime, old rubbish.] Of or pertaining to rubbish. [*Obs.*] *Bayley.*

Ru'des-by (rüd-ë-bī), *n.* [*Etymol.* uncertain.] An uncivil, turbulent fellow. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Rü'des-helm (rüd-ës-him-ër), *n.* A German wine made near Rüdesheim, on the Rhine.

Ru'di-ment (rüd'i-ment), *n.* [*L.* *rudimentum*, fr. *rudis* unwrought, ignorant, rude; cf. *F.* *rudiment*. See RUD.] 1. That which is unwrought or undeveloped; the principle which lies at the bottom of any development; an unfinished beginning.

But I will bring thee where thou soon shalt quit

Those rudiments, and see before thine eyes

The monarchies of the earth. *Milton.*

The single leaf is the rudiment of beauty in landscape. *T. Taylor.*

2. Hence, an element or first principle of any art or science; a beginning of any knowledge; a first step.

This boy is forest-born,

And hath been tutored in the rudiments

Of many desperate studies. *Shak.*

There he shall first lay down the rudiments

Of his great warfare. *Milton.*

3. (*Biol.*) An imperfect organ or part, or one which is never fully developed.

Ru'di-ment, *v. t.* To furnish with first principles or rules; to instruct in the rudiments. *Gayton.*

Ru'di-men-tal ('mën-töl), *a.* Rudimentary. *Addison.*

Ru'di-men-ta-ry ('tär-y), *a.* [*Cf.* *F.* *rudimentaire*.] 1. Of or pertaining to rudiments; consisting in first principles; elementary; initial; as, *rudimental essays*.

2. (*Biol.*) Very imperfectly developed; in an early stage of development; embryonic.

Rud'ish (rüd'ish), *a.* Somewhat rude. *Footes.*

Ru'dis-tes (rüd-ës-tës), *n. pl.* [*NL.* fr. L. *rudis* rough.] (*Paleont.*) An extinct order or suborder of bivalve mollusks characteristic of the Cretaceous period; — called also *Rudistia*. See *Illustr.* under *HURURITE*.

Ru'di-ty (rüd-i-tī), *n.* [*L.* *ruditis* ignorance, fr. *rudis* rude, illiterate.] Rudeness; ignorance. [*R.*]

Ru'dus-day ('rüd-üs-dä-y), *n.* [See RUD, MASS, DAX.] (*R. C. Ch.*) Either of the feasts of the Holy Cross, occurring on May 3 and September 14, annually.

Ru'dolphine (rüd-öl'fīn), *a.* Pertaining to, or designating, a set of astronomical tables computed by Kepler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahe; — so named from Rudolph II, emperor of Germany.

Rue (rū), *n.* [*F.* *rue*, L. *rula*, akin to Gr. *purra*; cf. AS. *rūde*.] 1. (*Bot.*) A perennial suffrutescent plant (*Ruta graveolens*), having a strong, heavy odor and a bitter taste; herb of grace. It is used in medicine.

Then purged with euphrasy and rue

The visual nerve, for he had much to see. *Milton.*

They [the exorcists] are to try the devil by holy water, incense, sulphur, rue, which from thence, as we suppose, came to be called herb of grace. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Fig.: Bitterness; disappointment; grief; regret.

Goat's rue. See under GOAT. — **Rue anemone**, a pretty springtime flower (*Thalictrum anemonoides*) common in the United States. — **Wail rue**, a little fern (*Asplenium Ruta-muraria*) common on walls in Europe.

Rue, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* RUED (rüd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUING.] [*OE.* *reuen*, *reouwen*, to grieve, make sorry, AS. *hroevan*; akin to OHG. *hruvian*, D. *rouwen*, OHG. *hruvian*, G. *reuen*, Icel. *hryggja* grieved, *hryggja* sorrow. *v18.* Cf. RUTH.] 1. To lament; to regret extremely; to grieve for or over.

I wept to see, and rued it from my heart. *Chapman.*

Thy will

Chose freely what it now so justly rue. *Milton.*

2. To cause to grieve; to afflict. [*Obs.*] "God wot, it *rueth* me." *Chaucer.*

3. To repent of, and withdraw from, as a bargain; to get released from. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rue, *v. i.* 1. To have compassion. [*Obs.*]

God so wisely [i. e., truly] on my soul rue. *Chaucer.*

Which stirred men's hearts to rue upon them. *Ridley.*

2. To feel sorrow and regret; to repent.

Work by counsel and thou shalt not rue. *Chaucer.*

Old year, we'll dearly rue for you. *Tennyson.*

Rue, *n.* [AS. *hredw*. See RUE, *v. t.*] Sorrow; repentance. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Rueful (rū'fūl), *a.* 1. Causing one to rue or lament; woeful; mournful; sorrowful.

2. Expressing sorrow. "Rueful faces." *Cooper.*

He sighed, and cast a rueful eye. *Dryden.*

Two rueful figures, with long black cloaks. *Sir W. Scott.*

— **Rue-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Rue-ful-ness**, *n.*

Ru'öl bone (rū'öl bön). See *RUEAL BONE*. [*Obs.*]

Ru-elle (rū-ël'), *n.* [*F.* *ruelle* a narrow street, a lane, *ruelle*, fr. *rue* a street.] A private circle or assembly at a private house; a circle. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Ru-fes-cent (rū-fës-sent), *a.* [*L.* *rufescens*, *p. pr.* of *rufescere* to become reddish, fr. *rufus* red; cf. *F.* *rufescent*.] Reddish; tinged with red.

Ruff (rūf), *n.* [*F.* *ruffe*; cf. It. *ronfa*, Pg. *rufa*, *rufa*.] (*Card Playing*) (a) A game similar to whist, and the predecessor of it. *Noves*. (b) The act of trumping, especially when one has no card of the suit led.

Ruff, *v. t. & t.* (*Card Playing*) To trump.

Ruff, *n.* [*Of* uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *rúfna* rough, uncombed, fr. *ruf* rude, rough, Sp. *rufa* frizzed, crisp, curled, G. *raufen* to pluck, fight, *ruffen* to pluck, pull, E. *rough*. *v18.* Cf. RUFFLE to wrinkle.] 1. A muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted, worn formerly by both sexes, now only by women and children.

Fiere to-morrow with his best ruff on. *Shak.*

His gravity is much lessened since the late proclamation came out against ruffs; . . . they were come to that height of excess herein, that twenty shillings were used to be paid for starching of a ruff. *Hovell.*

2. Something formed with plaits or flutings, like the collar of this name.

I reared this flower; . . .

Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread. *Pope.*

3. An exhibition of pride or haughtiness.

How many princes . . . in the ruff of all their glory, have been taken down from the head of a conquering army to the wheel of the victor's chariot! *L'Estrange.*

4. Wanton or tumultuous procedure or conduct. [*Obs.*]

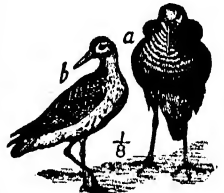
To ruffle it out in a riotous ruff. *Lattimer.*

5. (*Mil.*) A low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud as a roll; a ruffle.

6. (*Mach.*) A collar on a shaft or other piece to prevent endwise motion. See *Illustr.* of COLLAR.

7. (*Zool.*) A set of lengthened or otherwise modified feathers round, or on, the neck of a bird.

8. (*Zool.*) (a) A limicoline bird of Europe and Asia (*Pavonella*, or *Philomachus*, *pugnax*) allied to the sandpipers. The males during the breeding season have a large ruff of erectile feathers, variable in their colors, on the neck, and yellowish naked tubercles on the face. They are polygamous, and are noted for their pugnacity in the breeding season. The female is called *reeve*, or *reeve*. (b) A variety of the domestic pigeon, having a ruff on its neck.



Ruff (*Pavonella pugnax*). a Male; b Female, or Reeve.

Ruff, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* RUFFED (rūft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUFFING.] 1. To ruffle; to disorder. *Spenser.*

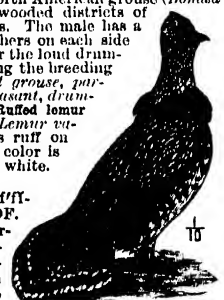
2. (*Mil.*) To beat with the ruff or ruffle, as a drum.

3. (*Hacking*) To hit, as the prey, without fixing it.

Ruff (rūf), *n.* [*OE.* *ruffe*.] (*Zool.*) A small freshwater fish, water European perch (*Acheilichthys vulgaris*); — called also *perch*, *blacktail*, and *stone*, or *striped perch*.

Ruffed (rūft), *a.* Furnished with a ruff.

Ruffed grouse (*Zool.*), a North American grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) common in the wooded districts of the Northern United States. The male has a ruff of brown or black feathers on each side of the neck, and is noted for the loud drumming sound he makes during the breeding season. Called also *tipple grouse*, *partridge*, *birch partridge*, *pheasant*, *drummers*, and *white-flesher*. — **Ruffed lemur** (*Zool.*), a species of lemur (*Lemur rufus*) having a conspicuous ruff on the sides of the head. Its color is varied with black and white. Called also *ruffed manaco*.



Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*).

Ruffian (rūf'yan or rūf'fian; 277), *n.* [*F.* *ruffien*, OF. *ruffien*, *ruffian*, plump, libertine, rake; cf. Fr. & Sp. *rufian*, It. *ruffiano*; all perhaps of German or Dutch origin; cf. G. *raufen* to pluck, scuffle, fight, OD. *ruffen* to pander. Cf. RUFFLE to grow turbulent.]

1. A plump; a pander; also, a paramour. [*Obs.*]

He [her husband] is no sooner abroad than she is instantly at home, reveling with her ruffians. *Bp. Desmola.*

2. A boisterous, cruel, brutal fellow; a desperate fellow ready for murderous or cruel deeds; a cutthroat.

Will thou on thy deathbed play the ruffian? *Shak.*

Ruffian, *a.* Brutal; cruel; savagely boisterous; murderous; as, *ruffian rage*.

Ruffian, *v. t.* To play the ruffian; to rage; to raise tumult. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Ruff'ian-age ('āj), *n.* *Ruffians*, collectively; a body of ruffians. "The vilest *ruffianage*." *Sir F. Palgrave.*

Ruff'ian-ish, *a.* Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian; ruffianly.

Ruff'ian-ism ('iz-m), *n.* Action or conduct of a ruffian; ruffianly qualities.

Ruff'ian-like ('līk'), *a.* Ruffianly. *Fulke.*

Ruff'ian-ly, *a.* Like a ruffian; bold in crimes; characteristic of a ruffian; violent; brutal.

Ruff'ian-ous ('ūs), *a.* Ruffianly. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Ruff'ian ('fin), *a.* [See RUFFIAN.] Disordered. [*Obs.*]

His ruffian raiment all was stained with blood. *Spenser.*

Ruffle (rū'fl'), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *pres.* RUFFLED ('tīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUFFLING ('flīng).] [*From* RUFF a plaited collar, a drum beat, a tumult, *v18.* OD. *ruffellen* to wrinkle.] 1. To make into a ruff; to draw or contract into puckers, plaits, or folds; to wrinkle.

2. To furnish with ruffles; as, to ruffle a shirt.
3. To roughen or disturb the surface of; to make uneven by agitation or commotion.
The fantastic reveries . . . that so often ruffled the placid bosom of the Nile. *I. Taylor.*
She smoothed the ruffled seas. *Dryden.*

4. To erect in a ruff, as feathers.
[The swan] ruffles her pure cold plume. *Tennyson.*

5. (*Mil.*) To beat with the ruff or ruffle, as a drum.

6. To discompose; to agitate; to disturb.
These ruffle the tranquillity of the mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
But, ever after, the small violence done
Rankled in him and ruffled all his heart. *Tennyson.*

7. To throw into disorder or confusion.
Where best
He might the ruffled foe infect. *Hudibras.*

8. To throw together in a disorderly manner. [*E.*]
I ruffled up fallen leaves in heap. *Chapman.*

To ruffle the feathers of, to excite the resentment of; to irritate.

Ruffle (*rūf'ŭl*), *v. i.* [Perhaps of different origin from ruffle to wrinkle; cf. *OD. raffen, roffen*, to pander, *L.G. ruffeln*, Dan. *ruffer* a pimp. Cf. *RUFFIAN*.]

1. To grow rough, boisterous, or turbulent. [*E.*]
The night comes on, and the bleak winds
Do sorely ruffle. *Shak.*

2. To become disordered; to play loosely; to flutter.
On his right shoulder his thick mane reclined,
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention; hence, to put on airs; to swagger.
They would ruffle with jurors. *Bacon.*
Gallants who ruffled in silk and embroidery. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ruffle, *n.* [See *RUFFLE*, *v. i.* & *t.*] 1. That which is ruffled; specifically, a strip of lace, cambric, or other fine cloth, plaited or gathered on one edge or in the middle, and used as a trimming; a frill.

2. A state of being ruffled or disturbed; disturbance; agitation; commotion; as, to put the mind in a ruffle.

3. (*Mil.*) A low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud as a roll; — called also *ruff*. *H. L. Scott.*

4. (*Zool.*) The connected series of large egg capsules, or oöthecæ, of any one of several species of American marine gastropods of the genus *Fulgur*. See *OÖTHECA*.

Ruffle of a boat, the top turned down and scalloped or plaited. *Halliwel.*

Ruffle-less, *a.* Having no ruffles.

Ruffle-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of ruffling. [*E.*]

Ruffler (*rūf'ŭl-ŕ*), *n.* 1. One who ruffles; a swaggerer; a bully; a ruffian.

Assaults, if not murders, done at his own doors by that crew of rufflers. *Milton.*

2. That which ruffles; specifically, a sewing machine attachment for making ruffles.

Ruff-gallic (*rūf'ŭl-gāl'ik*), *a.* [*Rufopin* + *gallic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid which is obtained from gallic acid as a brown or red crystalline substance, and is related to rufopin and anthracene.

Ruff-opin (-ō'pīn), *n.* [*L. rufus* reddish + *opianic*.] (*Chem.*) A yellowish red crystalline substance related to anthracene, and obtained from opianic acid.

Ruffol (*rūf'ŭl*), *n.* [*L. rufus* reddish + *ol*.] (*Chem.*) A phenol derivative of anthracene obtained as a white crystalline substance, which on oxidation produces a red dyestuff related to anthraquinone.

Ruffous (*rūf'ŭs*), *a.* [*L. rufus*.] Reddish; of a yellowish red or brownish red color; tawny.

Ruff (rūf), *n.* (*Med.*) Erection; belching. [*Obs.*]

Ruffter-hood (*rūf'tēr-hōd*), *n.* [*For Ruff* + a plaited collar.] (*Falconry*) A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruff (*rūf*), *n.* [*For Ruff*, *v. i.*] A kind of hood for a hawk.

8. Violent; rude; boisterous; — said of conduct, manners, etc.

9. Vigorous; robust; hardy; — said of health, physique, etc. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Syn. — Rough; uneven; wrinkled; cragged; coarse; rude; harsh; hard; crabbed; severe; austere; surly; sour; frowning; violent; boisterous; tumultuous; turbulent; stormy; tempestuous; inclement.

— Rug'ged-ly (*rūg'gēd-lī*), *adv.* — Rug'ged-ness, *n.*

Rug'ging (-gīng), *n.* A coarse kind of woolen cloth, used for wrapping, blanketing, etc.

Rug'-gowned (-gōund'), *a.* Wearing a coarse gown or shaggy garment made of rug. *Beau. & Fl.*

Rug'gy (-gī), *a.* Rugged; rough. [*Obs.*] "With rugged, shaggy hairs." *Chaucer.*

Rug'-head'ed (-hēd'ēd'), *a.* Having shaggy hair; shock-headed. [*Obs.*]

Those rough rug-headed kerna. *Shak.*

Rug'in (-īn), *n.* A nappy cloth. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

Rug'ine (*rūg'īn*), *n.* [*F.*] (*Surg.*) An instrument for scraping the periosteum from bones; a raspatory.

Rug'ine, *v. t.* [*F. ruginer* to scrape.] To scrape or rasp, as a bone; to scale. [*E.*]

Rug'osa (-gō'sā), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Palaeont.)*] An extinct tribe of fossil corals, including numerous species, many of them of large size. They are characteristic of the Paleozoic formations.

The radiating septa, when present, are usually in multiples of four. See *CYATHOPHYLLOID*.

Rugose' (-rūgō's'), *a.* [*L. rugosus*, fr. *ruga* a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; full of wrinkles; specifically (*Bot.*), having the veins sunken and the spaces between them elevated, as the leaves of the sage and horchound.

Rugosity (-rūgō'sī-tī), *n.* [*L. rugositas*; cf. *F. rugosité*.] The quality or state of being rugose.

Rugous (*rūg'ŭs*), *a.* [*Cf. F. rugueux*.] Wrinkled; rugose.

Rug'ulose' (-rūg'ŭlō's'), *a.* Somewhat rugose.

Ruhmkorff's coil' (-rūm'kōrfs kōil'), [*So called from its inventor, Ruhmkorff*, a German physicist. (*Elec.*) See *INDUCTION COIL*, under *INDUCTION*.]

Ru'ln (*rū'ln*), *n.* [*OE. ruine*, *F. ruine*, fr. *L. ruina*, fr. *ruere*, *ruum*, to fall with violence, to rush or tumble down.] 1. The act of falling or tumbling down; fall. [*Obs.*] "His ruin started the other steeds." *Chapman.*

2. Such a change of anything as destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use; destruction; overthrow; as, the ruin of a ship or an army; the ruin of a constitution or a government; the ruin of health or hopes. "Ruin seize thee, ruthless king!" *Gray.*

3. That which is fallen down and become worthless from injury or decay; as, his mind is a ruin; especially, in the plural, the remains of a destroyed, dilapidated, or desolate house, fortress, city, or the like.

The Veian and the Gabilan towers shall fall,
And one promiscuous ruin cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a stone betray
The place where once the very ruins lay. *Addison.*

The labor of a day will not build up a virtuous habit on the ruins of an old and vicious character. *Duckminter.*

4. The state of being decayed, or of having become ruined or worthless; as, to be in ruins; to go to ruin.

5. That which promotes injury, decay, or destruction. The errors of young men are the ruin of business. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Destruction; downfall; perdition; fall; overthrow; subversion; defeat; base; post; mischief.

Ru'ln, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. RUINED* (*rū'nd*); *p. pr. & vb. n. RUINING*.] [*Cf. F. ruiner*, *LL. ruinare*. See *RUIN*, *n.*] To bring to ruin; to cause to fall to pieces and decay; to make to perish; to bring to destruction; to bring to poverty or bankruptcy; to impair seriously; to damage essentially; to overthrow.

This mortal house I'll ruin. *Shak.*

By thee raised, I ruin all my foes. *Milton.*

The eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. *Franklin.*

By the fireside there are old men seated,
Seeing ruin cities in the air. *Longfellow.*

Ru'ln, *v. t.* To fall to ruins; to go to ruin; to become decayed or dilapidated; to perish. [*E.*]

Though he his house of polished marble build,
Yet shall it ruin like the moth's frail cell. *Sandys.*

If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall ruin the faster. *Locke.*

Ru'ln-a-ble (-ā-b'l'), *a.* Capable of being ruined.

Ru'ln-a-tē (-āt'), *v. t.* [*LL. ruinatus*, *p. p.* of *ruinare* to ruin. See *RUIN*.] 1. To demolish; to subvert; to destroy; to reduce to poverty; to ruin.

I will not ruinate my father's house. *Shak.*

Ruinating thereby the health of their bodies. *Burton.*

2. To cause to fall; to cast down. On the other side they saw that perilous rock
Threatening itself on them to ruin. *Spenser.*

Ru'ln-ate, *v. t.* To fall; to tumble. [*Obs.*]

Ru'ln-ate (-āt'), *a.* [*LL. ruinatus*, *p. p.*] Involved in ruin; ruined.

My brother Edward lives in pomp and state,
I in a mansion here all ruin. *J. Webster.*

Ru'ln-ation (-ā'shūn), *n.* [*LL. ruinatio*.] The act of ruining, or the state of being ruined.

Ru'ln-er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, ruins.

Ru'ln-i-form (-ī-fōrm), *a.* [*Ruin* + *-form*; cf. *F. ruiniforme*.] Having the appearance of ruins, or of the ruins of houses; — said of certain minerals.

Ru'ln-ous (-ūs), *a.* [*L. ruinosus*; cf. *F. ruineux*. See *RUIN*.] 1. Causing, or tending to cause, ruin; destructive; baneful; pernicious; as, a ruinous project.

After a night of storm so ruinous. *Milton.*

2. Characterized by ruin; ruined; dilapidated; as, an edifice, bridge, or wall in a ruinous state.

3. Composed of, or consisting in, ruins.
Behold, Damascus . . . shall be a ruinous heap. *Isa. xvii. 1.*

Syn. — Dilapidated; decayed; demolished; periculous; destructive; baneful; wasteful; mischievous.

— Ru'ln-ous-ly (*rū'ln-ŭs-lī*), *adv.* — Ru'ln-ous-ness, *n.*

Rukh (*rūkh*), *n.* [See *ROC*.] 1. The roc.

2. (*Zool.*) A large bird, supposed by some to be the same as the extinct *Epiornis* of Madagascar. [*Obs.*]

Rul'a-ble (*rūl'ā-b'l*), *a.* That may be ruled; subject to rule; accordant or conformable to rule. *Bacon.*

Rule (*rūl*), *n.* [*OE. reule, riule, OF. riule, reule, F. règle*, fr. *L. regula* a ruler, rule, model, fr. *regere*, *rectum*, to lead straight, to direct. See *RIGHT*, *a.*, and *cf. REGULAR*.] 1. That which is prescribed or laid down as a guide for conduct or action; a governing direction for a specific purpose; an authoritative enactment; a regulation; a prescription; a precept; as, the rules of various societies; the rules governing a school; a rule of etiquette or propriety; the rules of cricket.

We profess to have embraced a religion which contains the most exact rules for the government of our lives. *Tillotson.*

2. Hence: (a) Uniform or established course of things. 'T is against the rule of nature. *Shak.*

(b) Systematic method or practice; as, my rule is to rise at six o'clock. (c) Ordinary course of procedure; usual way; common state or condition of things; as, it is a rule to which there are many exceptions. (d) Conduct in general; behavior. [*Obs.*]

This uncivil rule; she shall know of it. *Shak.*

3. The act of ruling; administration of law; government; sway; empire; authority; control.

Obey them that have the rule over you. *Heb. xiii. 17.*

His stern rule the groaning land obeyed. *Pope.*

4. (*Law*) An order regulating the practice of the courts, or an order made between parties to an action or a suit. *Wharton.*

5. (*Math.*) A determinate method prescribed for performing any operation and producing a certain result; as, a rule for extracting the cube root.

6. (*Gram.*) A general principle concerning the formation or use of words, or a concise statement thereof; thus, it is a rule in English, that *s* or *es*, added to a noun in the singular number, forms the plural of that noun; but "man" forms its plural "men," and is an exception to the rule.

7. (a) A straight strip of wood, metal, or the like, which serves as a guide in drawing a straight line; a ruler. (b) A measuring instrument consisting of a graduated bar of wood, ivory, metal, or the like, which is usually marked so as to show inches and fractions of an inch, and jointed so that it may be folded compactly.

A judicious artist will use his eye, but he will trust only to his rule. *South.*

8. (*Print.*) (a) A thin plate of metal (usually brass) of the same height as the type, and used for printing lines, as between columns on the same page, or in tabular work. (b) A composing rule. See under *COMPOSING*.

As a rule, as a general thing; in the main; usually; as, he has a rule, — a good rule, — for his rule, *Caliber*, etc. See under *BOARD*, *CALIBER*, etc. — Rule joint, a knuckle joint having shoulders that abut when the connected pieces come in line with each other, and thus permit folding in one direction only. — Rule of three (*Arith.*), that rule which directs, when three terms are given, how to find a fourth, which shall have the same ratio to the third term as the second has to the first; proportion. See *PROPORTION*, 5 (b). — Rule of thumb, any rule process or operation, like that of using the thumb as a rule in measuring; hence, judgment and practical experience as distinguished from scientific knowledge.

Syn. — Regulation; law; precept; maxim; guide; canon; order; method; direction; control; government; sway; empire.

Rule, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. RULED* (*rūld*); *p. pr. & vb. n. RULING*.] [*Cf. OF. ruler*, *ruier*, *L. regulare*. See *RULE*, *n.*, and *cf. REGULATE*.] 1. To control the will and actions of; to exercise authority or dominion over; to govern; to manage. *Chaucer.*

A bishop then must be blameless; . . . one that ruleth well his own house, having his children in subjection. *1 Tim. iii. 2, 4.*

2. To control or direct by influence, counsel, or persuasion; to guide; — used chiefly in the passive. *I think she will be ruled* *Shak.*

In all respects by me. *Shak.*

3. To establish or settle by, or as by, a rule; to fix by universal or general consent, or by common practice. That's a rule case with the schoolmen. *Atterbury.*

4. (*Law*) To require or command by rule; to give as a direction or order of court.

5. To mark with lines made with a pen, pencil, etc., guided by a rule or ruler; to print or mark with lines by means of a rule or other contrivance effecting a similar result; as, to rule a sheet of paper or a blank book.

Rule surface (*Geom.*), any surface that may be described by a straight line moving according to a given law; — called also a *scroll*.

Rule, *v. i.* 1. To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority; — often followed by *over*. *By me princes ruled, and nobles.* *Prov. viii. 16.*

We subdue and rule over all other creatures. *Roy.*

2. (*Law*) To lay down and settle a rule or order of court; to decide an incidental point; to enter a rule. *Burritt. Bourrier.*

3. (*Com.*) To keep within a (certain) range for a time; to be in general, or as a rule; as, prices ruled lower yesterday than the day before.

Ruleless, *a.* Destitute of rule; lawless. *Spenser.*

Rule-monger (*mūn'gēr*), *n.* A stickler for rules; a slave of rules. [*E.*] *Hare.*

Rul'er (rûl'ér), *n.* 1. One who rules; one who exercises away or authority; a governor.

And he made him ruler over all the land. *Gen. xli. 43.*
A prince and ruler of the land. *Shak.*

2. A straight or curved strip of wood, metal, etc., with a smooth edge, used for guiding a pen or pencil in drawing lines. Cf. **RULE**, *n.*, 7 (*a*).

Parallel ruler. See under **PARALLEL**.

Rul'ing, *a.* 1. Predominant; chief; reigning; controlling; as, a ruling passion; a ruling sovereign.

2. Used in marking or engraving lines; as, a ruling machine or pen.

Syn.—Predominant; chief; controlling; directing; guiding; governing; prevailing; prevalent.

Rul'ing, *n.* 1. The act of one who rules; ruled lines. 2. (*Law*) A decision or rule of a judge or a court, especially an oral decision, as in excluding evidence.

Rul'ing-ly, *adv.* In a ruling manner; so as to rule.

Rul'ing-chief, (rûl'ing-chîf), *n.* pl. [*Cf. D. roletje*, a little roll.] Chopped meat stuffed into small bags of tripe. They are cut in slices and fried. [*Local, New York*]

Rul'y (rûl'y), *a.* [From **RULE**.] Orderly; easily restrained; opposed to unruly. [*Obs.*] *Gautschoe.*

Rum (rûm), *n.* [Probably shortened from Prov. E. *rumblunt*, a great tumult, formerly applied in the island of Barbadoes to an intoxicating liquor.] A kind of intoxicating liquor distilled from cane juice, or from the summings of the boiled juice, or from treacle or molasses, or from the lees of former distillations. Also, sometimes used colloquially as a generic or a collective name for intoxicating liquor.

Rum, *bad*, a frog blossom. [*Colloq.*]—**Rum** shrub, a drink composed of rum, water, sugar, and lime juice or lemon juice, with some flavoring extract.

Rum, *a.* [Formerly *rome*, a slang word for good; possibly of Gypsy origin; cf. Gypsy *rom*, a husband, a gypsy.] Old-fashioned; queer; odd; as, a rum idea; a rum fellow. [*Slang*] *Dickens.*

Rum, *n.* A queer or odd person or thing; a country parson. [*Slang, Obs.*] *Swift.*

Rum'ble (rûm'b'l), *v. i.* [*OE. romblen*, akin to *D. rommelen*, *G. rumple*, *Dan. rumle*; cf. *Icel. rymja* to roar.] 1. To make a low, heavy, continued sound; as, the thunder rumbles at a distance.

In the mean while the skies ran rumble sore. *Chaucer.*
The people cried and rumbled up and down. *Chaucer.*

2. To murmur; to ripple.

To rumble gently down with murmur soft. *Spenser.*

Rum'ble, *n.* 1. A noisy report; rumor. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Delighting ever in rumble that is new.

2. A low, heavy, continuous sound like that made by heavy wagons or the reverberation of thunder; a confused noise; as, the rumble of a railroad train.

Clamor and rumble, and ringing and clatter. *Tennyson.*
Merged in the rumble of awakening day. *H. James.*

3. A seat for servants, behind the body of a carriage. Kit, well wrapped, . . . was in the rumble behind. *Dickens.*

4. A rotating caulk or box in which small articles are smoothed or polished by friction against each other.

Rum'ble, *v. t.* To cause to pass through a rumble, or shaking machine. See **RUMBLE**, *n.*, 4.

Rum'bler (-blér), *n.* One who, or that which, rumbles.

Rum'bling (-blîng), *a.* & *n.* From **RUMBLE**, *v. t.*

Rum'bling-ly, *adv.* In a rumbling manner.

Rum'bo (rûm'bô), *n.* Grog. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Rum-bow'line (rûm-bô'wîl), *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as **ROMBOWLINE**.

Ru'men (rû'mên), *n.* [*L. rumen*, -inis, the throat.] 1. (*Anat.*) The first stomach of ruminants; the paunch; the fardrag. See *Illustr.* below.

2. The cud of a ruminant.

Ru'mi-cin (rû'mî-sîn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline substance found in the root of yellow dock (*Rumex crispus*) and identical with chrysophanic acid.

Ru'mi-nal (rû'mî-nâl), *a.* [*L. ruminialis*.] (*Zoöl.*) Ruminant; ruminating. [*L.*]

Ru'mi-nant (-nant), *a.* [*L. ruminans*, -antis, *p. pr.* of *ruminare*.] See **RUMINATE**. (*Zoöl.*) Chewing the cud; characterized by chewing again what has been swallowed; or of pertaining to the Ruminantia.

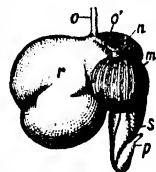
Ru'mi-nant, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A ruminant animal; one of the Ruminantia.

Ru'mi-nan'ti-a (-nân'tî-â), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Artiodactyla having four stomachs. This division includes the camels, deer, antelopes, goats, sheep, neat cattle, and allies.

Fig. The vegetable food, after the first mastication enters the first stomach (*r*). It afterwards passes into the second (*n*), where it is moistened, and formed into pellets which the animal has the power of bringing back to the mouth to be chewed again, after which it is swallowed into the third stomach (*m*), whence it passes to the fourth (*s*), where it is finally digested.

Ru'mi-nant-ly (rû'mî-nân'tî-ly), *adv.* In a ruminant manner; by ruminating; or chewing the cud.

Ru'mi-nate (-nât), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **RUMINATED** (-nât'éd), *p. pr. & vb. n.* **RUMINATING**.] [*L. ruminatus*, *p. p. of ruminari*, *ruminare*, *r. rumen*, -inis, throat, akin to *ruere* to belch, *erupere* to belch out, *Gr. ἐρύειν*, *AS. roccettan*.] 1. To chew the cud; to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed. "Cattle free to ruminate." *Wordsworth.*



Stomach of a Ruminant.
r Paunch, or Rumen;
n Reticulum; m
Masochymus, or Omasum;
s Small Intestine;
o End of Esophagus; or
Esophageal Groove.

2. **Fig.** To think again and again; to muse; to meditate; to ponder; to reflect.

Apart from the hope of the gospel, who is there that ruminates on the felicity of heaven? *Cowper.*

Ru'mi-nate (rû'mî-nât), *v. t.* 1. To chew over again.

2. **Fig.** To meditate or ponder over; to muse on.

Mad with desire, she ruminates her sin. *Dryden.*
What I know
Is ruminated, plotted, and set down. *Shak.*

Ru'mi-nate (rû'mî-nât), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a hard **Ru'mi-na'ted** (-nât'éd), *a.* [*Albumen* penetrated by irregular channels filled with softer matter, as the nutmeg and the seeds of the North American papaw.

Ru'mi-na'tion (-nât'zhûn), *n.* [*L. ruminatio*; cf. *F. ruminatio*.] 1. The act or process of ruminating, or chewing the cud; the habit of chewing the cud.

Ruminatio is given to animals to enable them at once to lay up a great store of food, and afterward to chew it. *Arbutnot.*

2. The state of being disposed to ruminate or ponder; deliberate meditation or reflection.

Retiring full of rumination and. *Thomson.*

3. (*Physiol.*) The regurgitation of food from the stomach after it has been swallowed, — occasionally observed as a morbid phenomenon in man.

Ru'mi-na'tive (rû'mî-nât-îv), *a.* Inclined to, or engaged in, rumination or meditation.

Ru'mi-na'tor (-nât'ôr), *n.* [*L.*] One who ruminates or muses; a meditator.

Ru'm'in (rûm'în), *n.* [*Cf. RUMMER*, and see **KIN**.] A popular or vulgar name for a drinking vessel. [*Obs.*]

Rum'mage (-mâj; 48), *n.* [*For roomage*, *fr. room*; hence originally, a making room, a packing away closely. See **ROOM**.] 1. (*Naut.*) A place or room for the stowage of cargo in a ship; also, the act of stowing cargo; the pulling and moving about of packages incident to close stowage; — formerly written *roomage*. [*Obs.*]

2. A searching carefully by looking into every corner, and by turning things over.

He has made such a general rummage and reform in the office of matrimony. *Walspole.*

Rum'mage, *a.* [*imp. & p. p.* **RUMMAGED** (-mâjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **RUMMAGING** (-mâj-ing).] 1. (*Naut.*) To make room in, as a ship, for the cargo; to move about, as packages, ballast, etc., so as to permit close stowage; to stow closely; to pack; — formerly written *roomage*, and *romage*. [*Obs.*]

They might bring away a great deal more than they do, if they would take pain in the rummaging. *Hakluyt.*

2. To search or examine thoroughly by looking into every corner, and turning over or removing goods or other things; to examine, as a book, carefully, turning over leaf after leaf.

He . . . searcheth his pockets, and taketh his keys, and so rummageth all his closets and trunks. *Hovell.*

Whit schoolboy of us has not rummaged his Greek dictionary in vain for a satisfactory account! *M. Arnold.*

Rum'mage, *v. i.* To search a place narrowly.

I have often rummaged for old books in Little Britain and Duck Lane. *Swift.*

[His house] was haunted with a jolly ghost, that . . . rummaged like a rat. *Tennyson.*

Rum'ma-ger (-mâ-jér), *n.* 1. One who rummages.

2. (*Naut.*) A person on shipboard whose business was to take charge of stowing the cargo; — formerly written *roomager*, and *romager*. [*Obs.*]

The master must provide a perfect mariner, called a *roomager*, to range and bestow all merchandise. *Hakluyt.*

Rum'mer (-mêr), *n.* [*D. roemer*, *romer*, akin to *G. römmer*, *Sw. rommare*; perhaps properly, *Roman*.] A large and tall glass, or drinking cup. [*Obs.*] *J. Phillips.*

Rum'my (-mî), *a.* Of or pertaining to rum; characteristic of rum; as, a *rummy* flavor.

Rum'my, *n.* *pl.* **RUMMIES** (-mî-z). One who drinks rum; an habitually intemperate person. [*Low*]

Rum'my, *a.* [*See Rum*, *v.*] Strange; odd. [*Slang*]

Rum'moy (-mî), *a.* A sort of Spanish wine. [*Obs.*]

Ru'mor (rû'môr), *n.* [*F. rumeur*, *L. rumor*; cf. *rumificare*, *rumificare*, to rumor, *Skr. ri* to cry.] [Written also *rumour*.] 1. A flying or popular report; the common talk; hence, public fame; notoriety.

This rumor of him went forth throughout all Judea, and throughout all the region round about. *Luke vii. 17.*

Great is the rumor of this dreadful knight. *Shak.*

2. A current story passing from one person to another, without any known authority for its truth; — in this sense often personified.

Rumor next, and Chance,
And Tumult, and Confusion, all embroiled. *Milton.*

3. A prolonged, indistinct noise. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ru'mor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **RUMORED** (rû'môr'éd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **RUMORING**.] To report by rumor; to tell.

I was rumored.
My father 'scaped from out the citadel. *Dryden.*

Ru'mor-er (-ér), *n.* A teller of news; especially, one who spreads false reports.

Ru'mor-ous (-ûs), *a.* [*Cf. OF. rumeur*, *It. rumoroso*, *rumoroso*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a rumor; of the nature of rumors. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Famous; notorious. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. Marmoring. [*Obs. or Poetic*]

Rump (rûmp), *n.* [*OE. rump*; akin to *D. romp*, *trunk*, body, *LG. rump*, *G. rump*, *Dan. rumpe*, *rumpe*, *Sw. rumpa*, *rump*, tail.] 1. The end of the backbone of an animal, with the parts adjacent; the buttock or buttocks.

2. Among butchers, the piece of beef between the sirloin and the atchbone piece. See *Illustr.* of **BEAR**.

3. **Fig.** The hind or tail end; a fag-end; a remnant.

Rump Parliament, or **The Rump** (*Eng. Hist.*), the remnant of the Long Parliament after the expulsion by

Cromwell in 1648 of those who opposed his purposes. It was dissolved by Cromwell in 1653, but twice revived for brief sessions, ending finally in 1659.

The Rump abolished the House of Lords, the army abolished the *Kings*, and by this army of saints Cromwell governed. *Swift.*

— **Rump steak**, a beefsteak from the rump. *Goldsmith.*

Rump'er (rûmp'ér), *n.* A member or a supporter of the Rump Parliament.

Rump'-fed (-fêd), *a.* A Shakespearean word of uncertain meaning. Perhaps "fattened in the rump, pampered." "The rump-fed ronyon." *Shak.*

Rum'ple (rûm'pl), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **RUMPLED** (-pl'd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **RUMPLING** (-plîng).] [*Cf. rimple*, and *D. rimpfen* to wrinkle, *rumplig* rough, uneven, *G. rumpfen* to wrinkle, *MHG. rûmpfen*, *OHG. rimpfen*, *Gr. ρυμφο* the crooked beak of birds of prey, *ρῦμφο* to roan.] To make uneven; to form into irregular inequalities; to wrinkle; to crumple; as, to rumple an apron or a cravat.

They would not give a dog's ear of their most rumpled and ragged Scotch paper for twenty of your fairest assignats. *Burke.*

Rum'ple, *n.* A fold or plait; a wrinkle. *Dryden.*

Rum'pled (-pl'd), *a.* Wrinkled; crumpled. *Pope.*

Rum'pled (rûm'pl'd), *a.* Destitute of a rump.

Rum'ply (rûm'plî), *a.* Rumpled. *Carlyle.*

Rum'pus (-pûs), *n.* A disturbance; noise and confusion; a quarrel. [*Colloq.*]

Rum'sell'er (-sêl'ér), *n.* One who sells rum; one who deals in intoxicating liquors; especially, one who sells spirituous beverages at retail.

Rum (rûm), *v. t.* [*imp. RAN* (rân) or *RUN*; *p. p.* *RUN*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RUNNING*.] [*OE. rinnen*, *rennen* (*imp. rin*, *p. p. rinnen*, *rennen*), *AS. rinnan* to flow (*imp. rin*, *p. p. gerrinnen*), and *terran*, *irran*, to run (*imp. rin*, *arn*, *earn*, *p. p. urnen*); akin to *D. rennen*, *rennen*, *OS. & OHG. rinnan*, *G. rinnen*, *rennen*, *Icel. renna*, *rinna*, *Sw. rinna*, *rinna*, *Dan. rinde*, *rend*, *Goth. rinnan*, and *perh. to L. oriri* to rise, *Gr. ὀρύειν* to stir up, *rouse*, *Skr. r* (*cf. ORIGIN*), or *perh. to L. rivus* brook (*cf. RIVAL*).]

Run, *v. i.* [*imp. RAN* (rân) or *RUN*; *p. p.* *RUN*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RUNNING*.] [*OE. rinnen*, *rennen* (*imp. rin*, *p. p. rinnen*, *rennen*), *AS. rinnan* to flow (*imp. rin*, *p. p. gerrinnen*), and *terran*, *irran*, to run (*imp. rin*, *arn*, *earn*, *p. p. urnen*); akin to *D. rennen*, *rennen*, *OS. & OHG. rinnan*, *G. rinnen*, *rennen*, *Icel. renna*, *rinna*, *Sw. rinna*, *rinna*, *Dan. rinde*, *rend*, *Goth. rinnan*, and *perh. to L. oriri* to rise, *Gr. ὀρύειν* to stir up, *rouse*, *Skr. r* (*cf. ORIGIN*), or *perh. to L. rivus* brook (*cf. RIVAL*).]

Run, *v. i.* [*imp. RAN* (rân) or *RUN*; *p. p.* *RUN*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RUNNING*.] [*OE. rinnen*, *rennen* (*imp. rin*, *p. p. rinnen*, *rennen*), *AS. rinnan* to flow (*imp. rin*, *p. p. gerrinnen*), and *terran*, *irran*, to run (*imp. rin*, *arn*, *earn*, *p. p. urnen*); akin to *D. rennen*, *rennen*, *OS. & OHG. rinnan*, *G. rinnen*, *rennen*, *Icel. renna*, *rinna*, *Sw. rinna*, *rinna*, *Dan. rinde*, *rend*, *Goth. rinnan*, and *perh. to L. oriri* to rise, *Gr. ὀρύειν* to stir up, *rouse*, *Skr. r* (*cf. ORIGIN*), or *perh. to L. rivus* brook (*cf. RIVAL*).]

Run, *v. i.* [*imp. RAN* (rân) or *RUN*; *p. p.* *RUN*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RUNNING*.] [*OE. rinnen*, *rennen* (*imp. rin*, *p. p. rinnen*, *rennen*), *AS. rinnan* to flow (*imp. rin*, *p. p. gerrinnen*), and *terran*, *irran*, to run (*imp. rin*, *arn*, *earn*, *p. p. urnen*); akin to *D. rennen*, *rennen*, *OS. & OHG. rinnan*, *G. rinnen*, *rennen*, *Icel. renna*, *rinna*, *Sw. rinna*, *rinna*, *Dan. rinde*, *rend*, *Goth. rinnan*, and *perh. to L. oriri* to rise, *Gr. ὀρύειν* to stir up, *rouse*, *Skr. r* (*cf. ORIGIN*), or *perh. to L. rivus* brook (*cf. RIVAL*).]

Run, *v. i.* [*imp. RAN* (rân) or *RUN*; *p. p.* *RUN*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RUNNING*.] [*OE. rinnen*, *rennen* (*imp. rin*, *p. p. rinnen*, *rennen*), *AS. rinnan* to flow (*imp. rin*, *p. p. gerrinnen*), and *terran*, *irran*, to run (*imp. rin*, *arn*, *earn*, *p. p. urnen*); akin to *D. rennen*, *rennen*, *OS. & OHG. rinnan*, *G. rinnen*, *rennen*, *Icel. renna*, *rinna*, *Sw. rinna*, *rinna*, *Dan. rinde*, *rend*, *Goth. rinnan*, and *perh. to L. oriri* to rise, *Gr. ὀρύειν* to stir up, *rouse*, *Skr. r* (*cf. ORIGIN*), or *perh. to L. rivus* brook (*cf. RIVAL*).]

Run, *v. i.* [*imp. RAN* (rân) or *RUN*; *p. p.* *RUN*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RUNNING*.] [*OE. rinnen*, *rennen* (*imp. rin*, *p. p. rinnen*, *rennen*), *AS. rinnan* to flow (*imp. rin*, *p. p. gerrinnen*), and *terran*, *irran*, to run (*imp. rin*, *arn*, *earn*, *p. p. urnen*); akin to *D. rennen*, *rennen*, *OS. & OHG. rinnan*, *G. rinnen*, *rennen*, *Icel. renna*, *rinna*, *Sw. rinna*, *rinna*, *Dan. rinde*, *rend*, *Goth. rinnan*, and *perh. to L. oriri* to rise, *Gr. ὀρύειν* to stir up, *rouse*, *Skr. r* (*cf. ORIGIN*), or *perh. to L. rivus* brook (*cf. RIVAL*).]

Run, *v. i.* [*imp. RAN* (rân) or *RUN*; *p. p.* *RUN*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RUNNING*.] [*OE. rinnen*, *rennen* (*imp. rin*, *p. p. rinnen*, *rennen*), *AS. rinnan* to flow (*imp. rin*, *p. p. gerrinnen*), and *terran*, *irran*, to run (*imp. rin*, *arn*, *earn*, *p. p. urnen*); akin to *D. rennen*, *rennen*, *OS. & OHG. rinnan*, *G. rinnen*, *rennen*, *Icel. renna*, *rinna*, *Sw. rinna*, *rinna*, *Dan. rinde*, *rend*, *Goth. rinnan*, and *perh. to L. oriri* to rise, *Gr. ὀρύειν* to stir up, *rouse*, *Skr. r* (*cf. ORIGIN*), or *perh. to L. rivus* brook (*cf. RIVAL*).]

Run, *v. i.* [*imp. RAN* (rân) or *RUN*; *p. p.* *RUN*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *RUNNING*.] [*OE. rinnen*, *rennen* (*imp. rin*, *p. p. rinnen*, *rennen*), *AS. rinnan* to flow (*imp. rin*, *p. p. gerrinnen*), and *terran*, *irran*, to run (*imp. rin*, *arn*, *earn*, *p. p. urnen*); akin to *D. rennen*, *rennen*, *OS. & OHG. rinnan*,

(m) To have growth or development; as, boys and girls **run** up rapidly.

If the richness of the ground cause turnips to **run** to leaves.

(n) To tend, as to an effect or consequence; to incline.

A man's nature **runs** either to herbs or weeds.

Temperate climates **run** into moderate governments.

(o) To spread and blend together; to unite; as, colors **run** in washing.

In the middle of a rainbow the colors are . . . distinguished, but near the borders they **run** into one another.

(p) To have a legal course; to be attached; to continue in force, effect, or operation; to follow; to go in company; as, certain covenants **run** with the land.

Customs **run** only upon our goods imported or exported, and that but once for all; whereas interest **runs** as well upon our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid.

(q) To continue without falling due; to hold good; as, a note has thirty days to **run**. (r) To discharge pus or other matter; as, an ulcer **runs**. (s) To be played on the stage a number of successive days or nights; as, the piece **runs** for six months. (t) (Naut.) To sail before the wind, in distinction from reaching or sailing closehauled; — said of vessels.

4. Specifically, of a horse: To move rapidly in a gait in which each leg acts in turn as a propeller and a supporter, and in which for an instant all the limbs are gathered in the air under the body.

Stillman (*The Horse in Motion*).
5. (Athletics) To move rapidly by springing steps so that there is an instant in each step when neither foot touches the ground; — so distinguished from walking in athletic competition.

As things run, according to the usual order, conditions, quality, etc.; on the average; with selection or specification. — To let run (*Naut.*), to allow to pass or move freely; to slacken or loosen. — To run after, to pursue or follow; to search for; to endeavor to find or obtain; as, to run after similes. — To run away, to flee; to escape; to elope; to run without control or guidance. — To run away with, (a) To convey away hurriedly; to accompany with escape or elopement. (b) To drag rapidly and with violence; as, a horse **runs away with** a carriage. — To run down, (a) To cease to work or operate on account of the exhaustion of the motive power; — said of clocks, watches, etc. (b) To decline in condition; as, to run down in health. — To run down a coast, to sail along it. — To run for an office, to stand as a candidate for an office. — To run in or into, (a) To enter; to step in. (b) To come in collision with. — To run in trust, to run in debt; to get credit. (Obs.) — To run in with, (a) To close; to comply; to agree with. (b) To run in with, (a) To make toward; to near; to sail close to; as, to run in with the land. — To run mad, to run mad after or on. See under MAD. — To run on, (a) To be continued; as, their accounts had **run on** for a year or two without a settlement. (b) To talk incessantly. (c) To continue a course. (d) To press with jokes or ridicule; to abuse with sarcasms; to bear hard on. (e) (Print.) To be continued in the same lines, without making a break or beginning a new paragraph. — To run out, (a) To come to an end; to expire; as, the lease **runs out** at Michaelmas. (b) To extend; to spread; as, "Insectile animals . . . **run** all out into legs." — To run out, (c) To expatriate; as, to run out into beautiful digressions. (d) To be wasted or exhausted; to become poor; to become extinct; as, an estate managed without economy will soon run out.

And had her stock been less, no doubt
She must have long ago run out.

— To run over, (a) To overflow; as, a cup **runs over**, or the liquor **runs over**. (b) To go over, examine, or rehearse cursorily. (c) To ride or drive over; as, to run over a child. — To run riot, to go to excess. — To run through, (a) To go through hastily; as, to run through a book. (b) To spend wastefully; as, to run through an estate. — To run to seed, to expend or exhaust vitality in producing seed, as a plant; figuratively and colloquially, to cease growing; to lose vital force as the body or mind. — To run up, to rise; to swell; to grow; to increase; as, accounts of goods credited **run up** very fast.

But these, having been untrifled for many years, had run up into great bushes, or rather dwarf trees.

— To run with, (a) To be drenched with, so that streams flow; as, the streets **run with** blood. (b) To flow or be charged with some foreign substance. "His rivers **run with** gold."

Run (rūn), v. t. 1. To cause to run (in the various senses of RUN, v. i.). as, to run a horse; to run a stage; to run a machine; to run a rope through a block.

2. To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation.

To run the world back to its first original.

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and run it up to its "punctum saliens."

3. To cause to enter; to thrust; as, to run a sword into or through the body; to run a nail into the foot.

You run your head into the lion's mouth.

Having run his fingers through his hair.

4. To drive or force; to cause, or permit, to be driven.

They run the ship aground.

A talkative person runs himself upon great inconveniences by blabbing out his own or others' secrets.

Others, accustomed to retired speculations, run natural philosophy into metaphysical notions.

5. To fuse; to shape; to mold; to cast; as, to run bullets, and the like.

The purest gold must be run and washed.

6. To cause to be drawn; to mark out; to indicate; to determine; as, to run a line.

7. To cause to pass, or evade, official restrictions; to smuggle; — said of contraband or dutiable goods.

Heavy impostings . . . are a strong temptation of running goods.

8. To go through or accomplish by running; as, to run a race; to run a certain career.

9. To cause to stand as a candidate for office; to support for office; as, to run some one for Congress.

10. To encounter or incur, as a danger or risk; as, to

run the risk of losing one's life. See *To run the chances*, below. "He **runneth** two dangers."

11. To put at hazard; to venture; to risk.

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and run his fortune with them.

12. To discharge; to emit; to give forth copiously; to be bathed with; as, the pipe or faucet runs hot water.

At the base of Pompey's statue, which all the while ran blood, great Caesar fell.

13. To be charged with, or to contain much of, while flowing; as, the rivers run blood.

14. To conduct; to manage; to carry on; as, to run a factory or a hotel.

15. To tease with sarcasms and ridicule.

16. To sew, as a seam, by passing the needle through material in a continuous line, generally taking a series of stitches on the needle at the same time.

17. To migrate or move in schools; — said of fish; esp., to ascend a river in order to spawn.

To run a blockade, to get to, or away from, a blockaded port in safety. — To run down, (a) (Hunting) To chase till the object pursued is captured or exhausted; as, to run down a stag. (b) (Naut.) To run against and sink, as a vessel. (c) To crush; to overthrow; to overbear. "Religion is run down by the license of these times."

(d) To disparage; to traduce. — To run hard, (a) To press in competition; as, to run one hard in a race. (b) To urge or press importunately. (c) To batter severely. — To run into the ground, to carry to an absurd extreme; to overdo. — To run off, to cause to flow away, as a charge of molten metal from a furnace. — To run on (Print.), to carry on or continue, as the type for a new sentence, without making a break or commencing a new paragraph. — To run out, (a) To thrust or push out; to extend. — To waste; to exhaust; as, to run out an estate. (b) (Baseball) To put out while running between two bases. — To run the chances, or one's chances, to encounter all the risks of a certain course. — To run through, to transfix; to pierce, as with a sword. "He **run through** the body by the man who had asked his advice." — To run up, (a) To thrust up, as anything long and slender. (b) To increase; to enlarge by additions, as an account. (c) To erect hastily, as a building.

Run (rūn), n. 1. The act of running; as, a long run; a good run; a quick run; to go on the run.

2. A small stream; a brook; a creek.

3. That which runs or flows in the course of a certain operation, or during a certain time; as, a run of must in wine making; the first run of sap in a maple orchard.

4. A course; a series; that which continues in a certain course or series; as, a run of good or bad luck.

They who made their arrangements in the first run of misadventure . . . put a seal on their calamities.

5. State of being current; currency; popularity.

It is impossible for detached papers to have a general run, or long continuance, if not diversified with humor.

6. Continued repetition on the stage; — said of a play; as, to have a run of a hundred successive nights.

A canting, mawkish play . . . had an immense run.

7. A continuing urgent demand; especially, a pressure on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes.

8. A range or extent of ground for feeding stock; as, a sheep run.

9. (Naut.) (a) The aftermost part of a vessel's hull where it narrows toward the stern, under the quarter. (b) The distance sailed by a ship; as, a good run; a run of fifty miles. (c) A voyage; as, a run to China.

10. A pleasure excursion; a trip.

I think of giving her a run in London.

11. (Mining) The horizontal distance to which a drift may be carried, either by license of the proprietor of a mine or by the nature of the formation; also, the direction which a vein of ore or other substance takes.

12. (Mus.) A roudle, or series of running tones.

13. (Mil.) The greatest degree of swiftness in marching. It is executed upon the same principles as the double-quick, but with greater speed.

14. The act of migrating, or ascending a river to spawn; — said of fish; also, an assemblage or school of fishes which migrate, or ascend a river for the purpose of spawning.

15. In baseball, a complete circuit of the bases made by a player, which enables him to score one; in cricket, a passing from one wicket to the other, by which one point is scored; as, a player made three runs; the side went out with two hundred runs.

The "runs" are made from wicket to wicket, the batmen interchanging ends at each run.

16. A pair or set of millstones.

At the long run, note, commonly, in the long run, or during the whole process or course of things taken together, in the final result; in the end; finally.

(Man) starts the inferior of the brute animals, but he surpasses them in the long run.

— Home run. (a) A running or returning toward home, or to the point from which the start was made. Cf. Home stretch. (b) (Baseball) See under HOME. — The run, or the common run, etc., ordinary persons; the generality or average of people or things; also, that which ordinarily occurs; ordinary current, course, or kind.

I saw nothing else that is superior to the common run of parks.

Burns never dreamed of looking down on others as beneath him, merely because he was conscious of his own vast superiority to the common run of men.

His whole appearance was something out of the common run.

— To let go by the run (Naut.), to loosen and let run freely, as lines; to let fall without restraint, as a sail.

Run, a. 1. Melted, or made from molten material; cast in a mold; as, run butter; run iron or lead.

2. Smuggled; as, run goods.

Run steel, malleable iron castings. See under MALLEABLE.

Run-a-gate (rūn'ā-gāt), n. [F. *renégat*, Prov. *renegat*, LL. *renegatus*; confused with E. *run* and *gate* a way. See RENEGADE.] A fugitive; a vagabond; an apostate; a renegade. See RENEGADE.

Wretched runagates from the jail. De Quincey.

Who has not been a runagate from duty? Hare.

Run-a-way' (rūn'ā-wā'), n. 1. One who, or that which, flees from danger, duty, restraint, etc.; a fugitive.

Thou runaway, thou coward, art thou fed? Shak.

2. The act of running away, esp. of a horse or team; as, there was a runaway yesterday.

Run-a-way', a. 1. Running away; fleeing from danger, duty, restraint, etc.; as, runaway soldiers; a runaway horse.

2. Accomplished by running away or elopement, or during flight; as, a runaway marriage.

Run-ca'tion (rūn-kā'shūn), n. [L. *runcatio*, fr. *runcare* to weed out.] A wedding. [Obs.]

Runch (rūnch), n. (Bot.) The wild radish. Dr. Prior.

Run'cl-nate (rūn'cl-nāt), a. [L. *runcinatus*, p. p. of *runcinare* to plane off, fr. *runcina* a plane.] Pinnately cut with the lobes pointing downwards, as the leaf of the dandelion.

Run'del (rūn'dēl), n. [Cf. RUNDLE.] A moat with water in it; also, a small stream; a runlet.

[Prov. Eng.]

Run'dle (rūn'dl), n. [E. *rund*, cf. ROUNDEL.] 1. A round; a step of a ladder; a rung.

2. A ball. [Obs.]

3. Something which rotates about an axis, as a wheel, or the drum of a capstan. "An axis or cylinder having a *rundle* about it."

4. (Mach.) One of the pins or trundles of a lantern wheel.

Rund'let (rūnd'lēt), n. [Dim. of OF. *rondelle* a little tun, fr. *rond* round. See ROUNDE, and cf. ROUNDELET, RUNDLET.] A small barrel of no certain dimensions. It may contain from 3 to 20 gallons, but it usually holds about 14 gallons. [Written also *runlet*.]

Rune (rūn), n. [AS. *rūn* a rune, a secret, a mystery; akin to Icel. *rūn*, OHG. & Goth. *rūna* a secret, secret colloquy, G. & Dan. *rune* rune, and probably to Gr. *ῥηναι* to search for. Cf. ROUN to whisper.] 1. A letter, or character, belonging to the written language of the ancient Norsemen, or Scandinavians; in a wider sense, applied to the letters of the ancient nations of Northern Europe in general.

2. The Norsemen had a peculiar alphabet, consisting of sixteen letters, or characters, called *runes*, the origin of which is lost in the remotest antiquity. The significance of the word *rune* (mystery) seems to allude to the fact that originally only a few were acquainted with the use of these marks, and that they were mostly applied to secret tricks, witchcrafts, and enchantments. But the runes were also used in communication by writing.

3. pl. Old Norse poetry expressed in runes.

Runes were upon his tongue,
As on the warrior's sword.

Rune stone, a stone bearing a runic inscription.

Ru'ner (rū'nēr), n. A bard, or learned man, among the ancient Goths.

Rung (rūng), imp. & p. p. of RING.

Rung, n. [OE. *runge*, AS. *hrung* a staff, rod, pole; akin to G. *runge* a short, thick piece of iron or wood, OH. *runge* a prop, support, Icel. *ring* a rib in a ship, Goth. *hrugga* a staff.] 1. (Shipbuilding) A floor timber in a ship.

2. One of the rounds of a ladder.

3. One of the stakes of a cart; a spar; a heavy staff.

4. (Mach.) One of the radial handles projecting from the rim of a steering wheel; also, one of the pins or trundles of a lantern wheel.

Rung'head' (chād'), n. (Shipbuilding) The upper end of a floor timber in a ship.

Ru'nio (rū'nīk), a. Of or pertaining to a rune, to runes, or to the Norsemen; as, *runic* verses; *runic* letters; *runic* names; *runic* rhyme.

Runic staff. See CLOY ALMANAC, under CLOY. — Runic wand, a willow wand bearing runes, formerly thought to have been used by the heathen tribes of Northern Europe in magical ceremonies.

Run'let (rūn'lēt), n. [Run + -let.] A little run or stream; a streamlet; a brook.

To trace out to its marshy source every runlet that has cast in its tiny pitcher with the rest.

Run'let, n. Same as RUNDLET. "A stoup of sack, or a runlet of canary."

Run'nel (nēl), n. [From RUN. Cf. RINDLE.] A rivulet or small brook.

Bubbling runnels joined the sound.

By the very sides of the way . . . there are slow runnels, in which one can see the minnows swimming.

Run'ner (rūn'nēr), n. [From RUN.] 1. One who, or that which, runs; a racer.

2. A detective. [Slang, Eng.]

3. A messenger.

4. A smuggler. [Colloq.]

5. One employed to solicit patronage, as for a steamboat, hotel, shop, etc. [Cant, U. S.]

6. (Bot.) A slender trailing branch which takes root at the joints or end and there forms new plants, as in the strawberry and the common cinquefoil.

7. The rotating stone of a set of millstones.

8. (Naut.) A rope rove through a block and used to increase the mechanical power of a tackle.



a Runner of Strawberry.

9. One of the pieces on which a sled or sleigh slides; also, the part or blade of a skate which slides on the ice.

10. (Founding) (a) A horizontal channel in a mold, through which the metal flows to the cavity formed by the pattern; also, the waste metal left in such a channel. (b) A trough or channel for leading molten metal from a furnace to a ladle, mold, or pig bed.

11. The movable piece to which the ribs of an umbrella are attached.

12. (Zool.) A food fish (*Elagatis pinnulatus*) of Florida and the West Indies; — called also *skipjack*, *shoemaker*, and *yellowtail*. The name alludes to its rapid successive leaps from the water.

13. (Zool.) Any cursorial bird.

14. (Mech.) (a) A movable slab or rubber used in grinding or polishing a surface of stone. (b) A tool on which lenses are fastened in a group, for polishing or grinding.

Run/net (rûn'net), n. See **RUNNET**.

Run/ning (-nîng), a. 1. Moving or advancing by running. Specifically, of a horse: (a) Having a running gait; not a trotter or pacer. (b) Trained and kept for running races; as, a *running horse*. *Lav.*

2. Successive; one following the other without break or intervention; — said of periods of time; as, to be away two days *running*; to sow land two years *running*.

3. Flowing; easy; cursive; as, a *running hand*.

4. Continuous; keeping along step by step; as, he stated the facts with a *running* explanation. "A *running* conquest." *Milton.*

What are art and science if not a *running* commentary on Nature? *Hare.*

5. (Bot.) Extending by a slender climbing or trailing stem; as, a *running vine*.

6. (Med.) Discharging pus; as, a *running sore*.

Running block (Mech.), a block in an arrangement of pulleys which rises or sinks with the weight which is raised, or lowered, on a running board, a narrow platform extending along the side of a locomotive. — *Running boysprits*. (Naut.) Same as *Keefing boysprits*. — *Running days* (com.), the consecutive days occupied on a voyage under a charter party, including Sundays and not limited to the working days. *Simmonds*. — *Running fight*, fighting between pursuers and pursued. — *Running fire*, a constant fire of musketry or cannon. — *Running gear*, the wheels and axles of a vehicle, and their attachments, in distinction from the body; all the working parts of a locomotive or other machine, in distinction from the framework. — *Running hand*, a style of rapid writing in which the letters are usually slanted and the words formed without lifting the pen; — distinguished from *round hand*. — *Running part* (Naut.), that part of a rope that is hauled upon, — in distinction from the *standing part*. — *Running rigging* (Naut.), that part of a ship's rigging or ropes which passes through blocks, etc.; — in distinction from *standing rigging*. — *Running title* (Print.), the title of a book or chapter continued from page to page on the upper margin.

Run/ning, n. 1. The act of one who, or of that which, runs; as, the *running* was slow.

2. That which runs or flows; the quantity of a liquid which flows in a certain time or during a certain operation; as, the first *running* of a still.

3. The discharge from an ulcer or other sore.

At long *running*, in the long run. [Obs.] *Jer. Taylor.*

Run/ning-ly, adv. In a running manner.

Run/nion (rûn'yûn), n. See **RUNION**.

Run-nol-o-gy (rû-nôl'ô-jî), n. [Run + -logy.] The science of runes. — **Run-nol-o-gist** (-jîst), n.

Run/round' (rûn'round'), n. A felon or whitlow. [Collog. U. S.]

Runt (rûnt), n. [Written also *rant*.] [Scot. *runt* an old cow, an old, withered woman, a hardened stem or stalk, the trunk of a tree; cf. D. *rund* a bullock, an ox or cow, G. *rind*. Cf. *ROTTER*, a.] 1. (Zool.) Any animal which is unusually small, as compared with others of its kind; — applied particularly to domestic animals.

2. (Zool.) A variety of domestic pigeon, related to the barb and carrier.

3. A dwarf; also, a mean, despicable, boorish person; — used opprobriously.

Before I buy a bargain of such *runts*, I'll buy a college for bears, and live among 'em. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. The dead stump of a tree; also, the stem of a plant. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] *Halliwel.*

Neither young poles nor old *runts* are durable. *Holland.*

Runt'y (-î), a. Like a runt; diminutive; mean.

Run/way (rûn'wâ), n. 1. The channel of a stream.

2. The beaten path made by deer or other animals in passing to and from their feeding grounds.

Ru-pee' (rû-pî), n. [Hind. *rûpiyah*, fr. Skr. *rûpya* silver, coined silver or gold, handsome.] A silver coin, and money of account, in the East Indies.

† The valuation of the rupees of sixteen annas, the standard coin of India, by the United States Treasury department, varies from time to time with the price of silver. In 1889 it was rated at about thirty-two cents.

Ru-pel-la-ry (rû-pel'la-ry), a. [Fr. *L. rupea* a rock.] Rocky. [Obs.] "This *rupellary* nidary." *Enchir.*

Ru-pert's drop (rû-perts drôp), a. A kind of glass drop with a long tail, made by dropping melted glass into water. It is remarkable for bursting into fragments when the surface is scratched or the tail broken; — so called from Prince *Rupert*, nephew of Charles I., by whom they were first brought to England. Called also *Rupert's ball*, and *glass tear*.

† **Ru-pi-a** (rû-pî-â), n. [NL, fr. G. *rupes* fifth, dirt.] (Med.) An eruption upon the skin, consisting of vesicles with inflamed base and filled with serous, purulent, or bloody fluid, which dries up, forming a blackish crust.

† **Ru-pi-al** (rû-pî-âl), a. Of or pertaining to rupia.

† **Ru-pi-o-la** (rû-pî-ô-lâ), n. [NL, fr. *L. rupe*, *gen-rupis*, a rock + *-cola* to inhabit.] (Zool.) A genus of beautiful South American passerine birds, including the cock of the rock.

† The species are remarkable for having an elevated fan-shaped crest of feathers on the head, and for the

beautiful color of their plumage, which is mostly some delicate shade of yellow or orange.

Ru-pio-o-line (rû-pî-ô-lîn), a. (Zool.) Rock-inhabiting.

Rup/tion (rûp'ahûn), n. [L. *ruptio*, fr. *rumper*, *ruptum*, to break.] A breaking or bursting open; breach; rupture. "By *ruption* or apertion." *Wiseman.*

Rup/tu-a-ry (rûp'tû-â-ry; 135), n. [Cf. *ROTURIER*.] One not of noble blood; a plebeian; a roturier. [L.]

The exclusion of the French *rupturiers* ("roturiers," for history must find a word for this class when it speaks of other nations) from the order of nobility. *Chenevix.*

Rup/ture (rûp'tûr; 135), n. [L. *ruptura*, fr. *rumper*, *ruptum* to break; cf. *R. rupture*. See *REAVE*, and cf. *ROUT* a defeat.] 1. The act of breaking apart, or separating; the state of being broken asunder; as, the *rupture* of the skin; the *rupture* of a vessel or fiber; the *rupture* of a lutestring. *Arbutnot.*

Hatch from the egg, that soon, Bursting with kindly *rupture*, forth disclosed Their callow young. *Milton.*

2. Breach of peace or concord between individuals; open hostility or war between nations; interruption of friendly relations; as, the parties came to a *rupture*.

He knew that policy would disincite Napoleon from a *rupture* with his family. *E. Everett.*

3. (Med.) Hernia. See **HERNIA**.

4. A bursting open, as of a steam boiler, in a less sudden manner than by explosion. See **EXPLOSION**.

Modulus of rupture. (Engin.) See under **MODULUS**.

Syn. — Fracture; breach; break; burst; disruption; dissolution. See **FRAC-TURE**.

Rup-ture, r. t. [imp. & p. p. **RUP-TURED** (-tûrd); p. pr. & vb. n. **RUP-TURING**.] 1. To part by violence; to break; to burst; as, to *rupture* a blood vessel.

2. To produce a hernia in.

Rup-ture, r. i. To suffer a breach or disruption.

Rup-tured (-tûrd; 135), a. (Med.) Having a rupture, or hernia.

Rup-ture-wort (-tûr-wûrt; 135), n. (Bot.) (a) Same as **BURSTWORT**. (b) A West Indian plant (*Alternanthera polygonoides*) somewhat resembling burstwort.

Ru/ral (rû-râl), a. [F., fr. *L. ruralis*, fr. *rus*, *ruris*, the country. Cf. *ROOM* space, *RUSTIC*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; living in the country; suitable for, or resembling, the country; rustic; as, *rural* scenes; a *rural* prospect.

Here is a *rural* fellow; . . . He brings you tips. *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to agriculture; as, *rural* economy.

Rural dean. (Ecc.) See under **DEAN**. — **Rural deanery** (Ecc.), the state, office, or residence, of a rural dean.

Syn. — Rustic. — **RURAL**, **RUSTIC**. *Rural* refers to the country itself; as, *rural* scenes, prospects, delights, etc. *Rustic* refers to the character, condition, taste, etc., of the original inhabitants of the country, who were generally uncultivated and rude; as, *rustic* manners; a *rustic* dress; a *rustic* bridge; rustic architecture, etc.

We turn To where the silver Thames first rural grows. *Thomson.*

Lay bashfulness, that rustic virtue, by; To manly confidence thy thoughts apply. *Dryden.*

† **Ru-ra-lis** (rû-râ-lîz), n. pl. [NL.] (Zool.) The gossamer-winged butterflies; a family of small butterflies, including the hairstreaks, violets, and tealas.

Ru-ral-ism (rû-râl'îz-m), n. 1. The quality or state of being rural; ruralness.

2. A rural idiom or expression.

Ru-ral-ist, n. One who leads a rural life. *Coventry.*

Ru-ral-ity (rû-râl'î-tî), n.; pl. -*ITIES* (-tîz). [Cf. *LL. ruralitas*.] 1. The quality or state of being rural.

2. A rural place. "Leafy *ruralities*." *Carlyle.*

Ru-ral-ize (rû-râl'î-z), r. t. [imp. & p. p. **RURALIZED** (-îz); p. pr. & vb. n. **RURALIZING** (-îzing).] To render rural; to give a rural appearance to.

Ru-ral-ize, v. i. To become rural; to go into the country; to rusticate.

Ru-ral-ly, adv. In a rural manner; as in the country.

Ru-ral-ness, n. The quality or state of being rural.

Ru-ris-o-list (rû-rîk'ô-lîst), n. [L. *ruricola*; *rus*, *ruris*, the country + *-cola* to inhabit.] An inhabitant of the country. [L.]

Ru-ris-dec'a-nal (rû-rî-dêk'â-nâl), a. [L. *rus*, *ruris*, the country + *decanus* the chief of ten.] Of or pertaining to a rural dean; as, a *ruridecaneal* district; the *ruridecaneal* intellect. [L.]

Ru-ris-e-nous (rû-rîf'e-nûs), a. [L. *rurigena*; *rus*, *ruris*, the country + *genere*, *gignere*, to bring forth, pass, to be born.] Born in the country. [Obs.]

Ruse (rûs), n. [F., fr. OF *ruseur*, *ruseur*, to turn aside, to shuffle, retreat, fr. *L. recuare* to refuse; pref. *re-* again + *causa* cause. See **CAUSE**, and cf. **RECUSANT**.] An artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit.

† **Ruse de guerre** (rûz'dê gâr') [F.], a stratagem of war.

Rush (rûsh), n. [OF. *rusche*, *rische*, *reache*, AS. *risce*, akin to LG. *rusk*, *riach*, D. & G. *rusch*; all probably fr. *L. ruscum* butcher's broom; akin to Goth. *ravus* reed, G. *rohr*.] 1. (Bot.) A name given to many aquatic or marsh-growing endogenous plants with soft, slender stems, as the species of *Juncus* and *Scirpus*.

† Some species are used in bottoming chairs and plaiting mats, and the pith is used in some places for wicks to lamps and trillights.

2. The merest trifle; a straw.

John Bull's friendship is not worth a *rush*. *Arbutnot.*

Boo rush. See under **BOO**. — **Club rush**, any *rush* of the genus *Scirpus*. — **Flowering rush**. See under **FLOWERING**. — **Net rush**. (a) Any plant of the genus *Scirpus*, rushlike



Rupicola (Rupicola aurantia), Cock of the Rock.

plants with hard nutlike fruits. (b) A name for several species of *Cyperus* having tuberous roots. — *Rush broom*, an Australian leguminous plant, (*Viminaria densata*), having long, slender branches. Also, the branched broom. See under **SPANISH**. — *Rush candle*. See under **CANDLE**. — *Rush grass*, any grass of the genus *Vilfa*, grasses with wiry stems and one-flowered spikelets. — *Rush toad* (Zool.), the natterjack. — *Scouring rush*. (Bot.) Same as *Dutch rush*, under **DUTCH**. — *Spike rush*, any rushlike plant of the genus *Eleocharis*, in which the flowers grow in dense spikes. — *Sweet rush*, a sweet-scented grass of Arabia, etc. (*Andropogon schananthus*), used in Oriental medical practice. — *Wood rush*, any plant of the genus *Juncus*, which differs in some technical characters from *Juncus*.

Rush (rûsh), v. i. [imp. & p. p. **RUSHED** (rûsh); p. pr. & vb. n. **RUSHING**.] [OE. *ruschen*; cf. AS. *hryscan* to make a noise, D. *ruischen* to rustle, G. *rauschen*, MHG. *ruschen* to rush, to rustle, LG. *ruschen*, OSW. *ruska*, Icel. & Sw. *raska* to shake, Dan. *ruske* to shake, and E. *rouse*.] 1. To move forward with impetuosity, violence, and tumultuous rapidity or haste; as, armies *rush* to battle; waters *rush* down a precipice.

Like to an entered tide, they all *rush* by. *Shak.*

2. To enter into something with undue haste and eagerness, or without due deliberation and preparation; as, to *rush* into business or speculation.

They never think it to be a part of religion to *rush* into the office of princes and ministers. *Syrat.*

Rush, r. t. 1. To push or urge forward with impetuosity or violence; to hurry forward.

2. To recite (a lesson) or pass (an examination) without an error. [Collog. Cant. U. S.]

Rush, n. 1. A moving forward with rapidity and force or eagerness; a violent motion or course; as, a *rush* of troops; a *rush* of winds; a *rush* of water.

A gentleman of his train spurred up his horse, and with a violent *rush*, severed him from the duke. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Great activity with pressure; as, a *rush* of business. [Collog.]

3. A perfect recitation. [Collog. Cant. U. S.]

4. (Football) (a) A rusher; as, the center *rush*, whose place is in the center of the rush line; the end *rush*. (b) The act of running with the ball.

Bunt rush (Football), a combined rush by main strength. — *Rush line* (Football), the line composed of rushers.

Rush/-bearing (-bîr'îng), n. A kind of rural festival held at the dedication of a church, when the parishioners brought rushes to strew the church. [Eng.] *Nares.*

Rush/bu-ckler (-bûk'kîer), n. A bullying and violent person; a braggart; a swashbuckler. [Obs.]

That flock of stout, bragging *rushbucklers*. *Robinson* (More's Utopia).

Rushed (rûsh), a. Abounding or covered with rushes.

Rush'er (rûsh'êr), n. One who rushes. *Whitlock.*

Rush'er, n. One who strewed rushes on the floor at dances. [Obs.] *B. Jonson.*

Rush/-ness (-î-nês), n. [From **RUSHY**.] The quality or state of abounding with rushes.

Rush/-ing-ly, adv. In a rushing manner.

Rush/light (-lîht), n. A rush candle, or its light; hence, a small, feeble light.

Rush/like (-lîk), a. Resembling a rush; weak.

Rush'y (-î), a. 1. Abounding with rushes.

2. Made of rushes.

My *rushy* couch and frugal fare. *Goldsmith.*

Ru-sine (rû'sîn), a. [NL. *rusa*, the name of the genus, Malay *rusa* deer.] (Zool.) Of, like, or pertaining to, a deer of the genus *Rusa*, which includes the sambar deer (*Rusa Aristotelis*) of India.

Rusine antler (Zool.), an antler with the brow tupe simple, and the beam forked at the tip.

Rusk (rûsk), n. [Sp. *rosca* de mar sea rusks, a kind of biscuit, *rosca* properly meaning a screw, spiral.] 1. A kind of light, soft bread made with yeast and eggs, often toasted or crisped in an oven; or, a kind of sweetened biscuit.

2. A kind of light, hard cake or bread, Rusine Antler, as for stores. *Smart.* a Brow Tyne; b Tree tyne; c Royal Tyne.

3. Bread or cake which has been made brown and crisp, and afterwards grated, or pulverized in a mortar.

Rus'-ma (rûz'mâ), n. [Corrupt. from Turk. *khyryma* a paste used as a depilatory, fr. Gr. *χρῖμα* an unguent; cf. *F. ruma*.] A depilatory made of opium and quicklime, and used by the Turks. See **RUMMA**.

Russ (rûs or rûs), n. sing. & pl. 1. A Russian, or the Russians. [Rare, except in poetry.]

2. The language of the Russians.

Russ, a. Of or pertaining to the Russians.

Rus'-set (rûs'set), a. [F. *rousette*, dim. of *rouz* red, *L. rubeus* (for *rudius*, *rudhius*), akin to E. *red*. See **RED**, and cf. **ROUSSETTE**.] 1. Of a reddish brown color, or (by some called) a red gray; of the color composed of blue, red, and yellow in equal strength, but unequal proportions, namely, two parts of red to one each of blue and yellow; also, of a yellowish brown color.

The morn, in *russet* mantle clad. *Shak.*

Our summer such a *russet* livery wears. *Dryden.*

2. Coarse; homespun; rustic. [R.]

Rus'-set, n. 1. A russet color; a pigment of a russet color.

2. Cloth or clothing of a russet color.

3. A country dress; — so called because often of a russet color. *Dryden.*

4. An apple, or a pear, of a russet color; as, the *Eng-lish russet*, and the *Roxbury russet*. *W.*

Rus'-set-ting, n. See **RUSSET**, n., 2 and 4.

Rus'-set-y (-î), a. Of a russet color; russet.

Rus'-sle (rûsh'â or rû'shâ), n. A country of Europe and Asia.

Russia iron, a kind of sheet iron made in Russia, having a lustrous blue-black surface. — *Russia leather*, a soft kind of leather, made originally in Russia but now

S.

S (ss), the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a consonant, and is often called a sibilant, in allusion to its hissing sound. It has two principal sounds; one a mere hissing, as in *sack*, *this*; the other a vocal hissing (the same as that of *z*), as in *is*, *wise*. Besides these it sometimes has the sounds of *sh* and *zh*, as in *sure*, *measure*. It generally has its hissing sound at the beginning of words, but in the middle and at the end of words its sound is determined by usage. In a few words it is silent, as in *isle*, *débris*. With the letter *h* it forms the digraph *sh*. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 255-261.

Both the form and the name of the letter *S* are derived from the Latin, which got the letter through the Greek from the Phœnician. The ultimate origin is Egyptian. *S* is etymologically most nearly related to *c*, *z*, *t*, and *r*; as, in ice, O.E. *is*; E. hence, O.E. *hennes*; E. *rase*, *razed*; *erase*, *razor*; that, G. *das*; E. *reason*, *L. ratio*; E. *was*, *were*; *chair*, *chaise* (see *C*, *Z*, *T*, and *R*).

-s. 1. [OE. *-es*, AS. *-as*.] The suffix used to form the plural of most words; as in roads, elfs, sides, accounts.

2. [OE. *-s*, for older *-th*, AS. *-ð*.] The suffix used to form the third person singular indicative of English verbs; as in falls, tells, sends.

3. An adverbial suffix; as in towards, needs, always, —originally the genitive, possessive, ending. See *-s*.

-sa. [OE. *-es*, AS. *-as*.] The suffix used to form the possessive singular of nouns; as, boy's; man's.

-s. A contraction for *is* or (colloquially) for *has*. "My heart's subdued." *Shak.*

Saadn (sā'dn), *n.* See *SADR*.

Saan (sān), *n.* *pl.* [Ethi.] Same as *BUSHMEN*.

Saba-dilla (sā-bā-dī'lā), *n.* [Sp. *cebahilla*.] (*Bot.*) A Mexican bilineous plant (*Schœnolobos affinis*); also, its seeds, which contain the alkaloid veratrine. It was formerly used in medicine as an emetic and purgative.

Sa-ba'an (sā-bā'an), *a.* & *n.* Same as *SABIAN*.

Sa-ba'an-ism (-īz'm), *n.* Same as *SABIANISM*.

Sa-be-lam (sā-bē'lām), *n.* See *SABIANISM*.

Sa-ba-lam (sā-bā-lām), *n.* See *SABIANISM*.

Sa-bal (sā'bāl), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of palm trees including the palmetto of the Southern United States.

Sab'a-oth (sā-bā'ōth or sā-bō'ōth; 277), *n.* *pl.* [Heb. *tsāb'ōth*, *pl.* of *tsāb'* an army or host, fr. *tsāb'* to go forth to war.] 1. Armies; hosts. [Used twice in the English Bible, in the phrase "the Lord of Sabaoth."]

2. Incorrectly, the Sabbath.

Sab'bat (sā'bāt), *n.* [See *SABBATH*.] In mediæval demonology, the nocturnal assembly in which demons and sorcerers were thought to celebrate their orgies.

Sab'ba-ti-an (sā'bā-tī'ān), *n.* [L. *Sabbatarius*; cf. F. *sabbataire*. See *SABBATH*.] 1. One who regards and keeps the seventh day of the week as holy, agreeably to the letter of the fourth commandment in the Decalogue.

2. There were Christians in the early church who held this opinion, and certain Christians, esp. the *Seventh-day Baptists*, hold it now.

3. A strict observer of the Sabbath.

Sab'ba-ti-an-ism (-īz'm), *n.* The tenets of Sabbatarians.

Sab'ba-ti-an-ism (-īz'm), *n.* The tenets of Sabbatarians.

Sabbath (sā'bāth), *n.* [OE. *sabat*, *sabbat*, F. *sabbat*, L. *sabbatum*, Gr. *σαββατον*, fr. Heb. *šabbāth*, fr. *šābath* to rest from labor. Cf. *SABBAT*.] 1. A season or day of rest; one day in seven appointed for rest or worship, the observance of which was enjoined upon the Jews in the Decalogue, and has been continued by the Christian church with a transference of the day observed from the last to the first day of the week, which is called also *Lord's Day*.

Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. *Ex. xx. 8*.

2. The seventh year, observed among the Israelites as one of rest and festival. *Lev. xxv. 4*.

3. Fig.: A time of rest or repose; intermission of pain, effort, sorrow, or the like.

Peaceful sleep out the sabbath of the tomb. *Pope*.

Sabbath breaker, one who violates the law of the Sabbath. — Sabbath breaking, the violation of the law of the Sabbath. — Sabbath-day's journey, a distance of about a mile, which, under Rabbinical law, the Jews were allowed to travel on the Sabbath.

Syn. — *SABBATH, SUNDAY*. *Sabbath* is not strictly synonymous with *Sunday*. *Sabbath* denotes the institution; *Sunday* is the name of the first day of the week.

The Sabbath of the Jews is on *Saturday*, and the Sabbath of most Christians on *Sunday*. In New England, the first day of the week has been called "the Sabbath," to mark it as holy time; *Sunday* is the word more commonly used, at present, in all parts of the United States, as it is in England. "So if we will be the children of our heavenly Father, we must be careful to keep the Christian Sabbath day, which is the *Sunday*." *Homilies*.

Sabbath-less, *a.* Without Sabbath, or intermission of labor; hence, without respite or rest. *Bacon*.

Sab-bat'ic (sā-bāt'ik), *a.* [Gr. *σαββατικός*; cf. F. *sabbatique*.] Of or pertaining to the Sabbath; resembling the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor.

Sabbatical year (*Jewish Antiq.*), every seventh year, in

which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest, or lie without tillage.

Sab'ba-tism (sā'bā-tīz'm), *n.* [L. *sabbatismus*, Gr. *σαββατισμός*, fr. *σαββατίζω* to keep the Sabbath; cf. F. *sabbatisme*. See *SABBATH*.] Intermission of labor, as upon the Sabbath; rest. *Dr. H. More*.

Sab'ba-ton (sā'bā-tōn), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *zapaton* a large shoe, F. *sabat* a wooden shoe.] A round-toed, armed covering for the feet, worn during a part of the sixteenth century in both military and civil dress.

Sa-be'an (sā-bē'an), *a.* & *n.* Same as *SABIAN*.

Sa-be-ism (sā-bē-īz'm), *n.* Same as *SABIANISM*.

Sa-bel'ia (sā-bē'lī'a), *n.* [NL, fr. L. *sabulum* gravel.] (*Zool.*) A genus of tubicolous annelids having a circle of plumose gills around the head.

Sa-bel'ian (sā-bē'lī'an), *a.* Pertaining to the doctrines or tenets of Sabellius. See *SABELLIAN*, *n.*

Sa-bel'ian-ism (-īz'm), *n.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) A follower of Sabellius, a presbyter of Ptolemais in the third century, who maintained that there is but one person in the Godhead, and that the Son and the Holy Spirit are only different powers, operations, or offices of the one God the Father.

Sa-bel'ian-ism (-īz'm), *n.* (*Ecc.*) The doctrines or tenets of Sabellius. See *SABELLIAN*, *n.*

Sa-bel'oid (sā-bē'lōid), *a.* [Sabella + *-oid*.] (*Zool.*) Like, or related to, the genus *Sabella*. — **Sa-bel'oid**, *n.*

Sa'ber (sā'ber), *n.* [F. *sabre*, G. *säbel*; of uncertain origin; cf. Hung. *sáblja*, Pol. *szabla*, Russ. *szablja*, and L. Gr. *σάβρον* crooked, curved.] A sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and usually more or less curved like a scimitar; a cavalry sword.

Saber ash, or **Sabre ash** (*Zool.*), the cutlass fish.

Sa'ber, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *SABERED* (-ērd)] To strike, cut, or kill with a saber; to cut down, as with a saber.

You send troops to *saber* and bayonet us into submission. *Bucke*.

Sa'ber-bill (-bīl), *n.* (*Zool.*) The curlew.

Sa'bi-an (sā'bī'an), *a.* [L. *Sabaenus*.] [Written *Saber*.] ten also *Sabaean*, and *Sabæan*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Saba in Arabia, celebrated for producing aromatic plants.

2. Relating to the religion of Saba, or to the worship of the heavenly bodies.

Sa'bi-an, *n.* An adherent of the Sabian religion; a worshiper of the heavenly bodies. [Written also *Sabaean*, and *Sabæan*.]

Sa'bi-an-ism (-īz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the Sabians; the Sabian religion; that species of idolatry which consists in worshipping the sun, moon, and stars; heliolatry. [Written also *Sabæan*.]

Sa'bi-cu (sā'bī-kū), *n.* The very hard wood of a leguminous West Indian tree (*Lysitoma Sabicu*), valued for shipbuilding.

Sa'bine (sā'bīn), *a.* [L. *Sabinus*.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Sabines, a people of Italy. — *n.* One of the Sabine people.

Sa'bine (sā'bīn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *Sabina herba*, fr. *Sabina* the Sabines. Cf. *SABIN*.] (*Bot.*) See *SABIN*.

Sa'ble (sā'bīl), *n.* [OF. *sable*, F. *zibeline* sable (in sense 4), LL. *sabellum*; cf. D. *sabel*, Dan. *sabel*, *sobel*, Sw. *sabel*, *sobel*, G. *sobel*; all fr. Russ. *сабле*.] 1. (*Zool.*) A carnivorous animal of the weasel family (*Mustela zibellina*) native of the northern latitude of Europe, Asia, and America, — noted for its fine, soft, and valuable fur.

2. The sable resembles the marten, but has a longer head and ears. Its fur consists of a soft under wool, with a dense coat of hair, overtopped by another still longer. It varies greatly in color and quality according to the locality and the season of the year. The darkest and most valuable furs are taken in autumn and winter in the colder parts of Siberia, Russia, and British North America.

3. The American sable, or marten, was formerly considered a distinct species (*Mustela Americana*), but it differs very little from the Asiatic sable, and is now considered only a geographical variety.

4. The fur of the sable.

5. A mourning garment; a funeral robe; — generally in the plural. "Sables wove by destiny." *Young*.

Sa'ble (sā'bīl), *n.* [imp. & p. p. *SABLED* (-ēld); p. pr. & vb. n. *SABLING* (-blīng).] To render sable or dark; to drape darkly or in black.

Sabled all in black the shady sky. *G. Fletcher*.

Sa'bot (sā'bōt), *n.* [F.] 1. A kind of wooden shoe worn by the peasantry in France, Belgium, Sweden, and some other European countries.

2. (*Mil.*) A thick, circular disk of wood, to which the cartridge bag and projectile are attached, in fixed ammunition for cannon; also, a piece of soft metal attached to a projectile to take the groove of the rifling.

Sa'bo'tière (sā'bō'tī'ēr), *n.* [F.] A kind of freezer for ices.

Sa'bre (sā'bēr), *n.* & *v.* See *SABER*.

Sa'bre-tasche (-tāsh'), *n.* [F. *sabretache*, G. *Säbel-tasche*; säbel *saber* + *tasche* a pocket.] (*Mil.*) A leather case or pocket worn by cavalry at the left side, suspended from the sword belt.

Sa'brī'na work (sā-brī'nā wŭrk), *n.* A variety of appliqué work for quilts, table covers, etc. *Campbell (Dict. Mil. Sci.)*.

Sa'b'u-lous (sā'bū'lōs), *a.* [L. *sabulosus*.] Sandy; gritty. Of being sabulous; sandiness; grittiness.

Sa'b'u-lous (-lōs), *a.* [L. *sabulosus*.] Sandy; gritty.

Sac (sāk), *n.* (*Ethiol.*) See *SACK*.

Sac, *n.* [See *SACK*.] (*O. Eng. Law*) The privilege formerly enjoyed by the lord of a manor, of holding courts, trying causes, and imposing fines. *Cowell*.

Sac (sāk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *saccus* a sack. See *SACK* a bag.] 1. See *SACK*.

2. (*Bot.*) A cavity, bag, or receptacle, usually containing fluid, and either closed, or opening into another cavity or to the exterior; a sack.

Sac'a-lit (sāk'ā-līt), *n.* (*Zool.*) A kind of freshwater bass; the crappie. [*Southern U. S.*]

Sa'car (sā'kār), *n.* See *SACKER*.

Sac-cade (sāk-kād'), *n.* [F.] (*Man.*) A sudden, violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins on a sudden and with one pull.

Sac-cate (sāk-kāt'), *n.* [NL. *saccatus*, fr. L. *saccus* a sack, bag.] 1. (*Med.*) Having the form of a sack or pouch; furnished with a sack or pouch, as a petal.

2. (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to the *Saccata*, a suborder of ctenophores having two pouches into which the long tentacles can be retracted.

Sac'cha-rate (sāk-kā-rāt'), *n.* (*Chem.*) (a) A salt of saccharic acid. (b) In a wider sense, a compound of saccharose, or any similar carbohydrate, with such bases as the oxides of calcium, barium, or lead; a sacrate.

Sac-char'ic (sāk-kār'ik), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, saccharine substances; specifically, designating an acid obtained, as a white amorphous gummy mass, by the oxidation of mannite, glucose, sucrose, etc.

Sac'cha-ri-f'er-ous (sāk-kār'īf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-ferous*.] Producing sugar; as, *sacchariferous* canes.

Sac-char'if-y (sāk-kār'īf-y), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *SACCHARIFIED* (-īd); p. pr. & vb. n. *SACCHARIFYING* (-īf-yīng).] [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-ify*; cf. F. *saccharifier*.] To convert into, or to impregnate, with, sugar.

Sac'cha-ri'le (sāk-kār'īl'), *n.* A kind of muslin.

Sac'cha-rim'e-ter (-rīm'ē-tēr), *n.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-meter*; cf. F. *saccharimètre*.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in a solution, as the juice of a plant, or brewers' and distillers' worts. [Written also *saccharometer*.]

The common saccharimeter is a hydrometer adapted by its scale to point out the proportion of saccharine matter in a solution of any specific gravity. The *polarizing saccharimeter* of the chemist is a complex optical apparatus, in which polarized light is transmitted through the saccharine solution, and the proportion of sugar indicated by the relative deviation of the plane of polarization.

Sac'cha-ri-met'ri-cal (-rīm'ētrī-kāl'), *a.* Of or pertaining to saccharimetry; obtained by saccharimetry.

4. (*Her.*) The tincture black; — represented by vertical and horizontal lines crossing each other.

Sa'ble (sā'bīl), *a.* Of the color of the sable's fur; dark; black; — used chiefly in poetry.

Night, sable goddess from her ebony throne, In rayless majesty, now stretches forth Her leaden scepter o'er a slumbering world. *Young*.

Sable antelope (*Zool.*), a large South African antelope (*Hippotragus niger*).

Both sexes have long, sharp horns. The adult male is black; the female is dark chestnut above, white beneath. — **Sable iron**, a superior quality of Russia iron; — so called because originally stamped with the figure of a sable. — **Sable mouse** (*Zool.*), the lemming.

Sa'ble, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *SABLED* (-ēb'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. *SABLING* (-blīng).] To render sable or dark; to drape darkly or in black.

Sabled all in black the shady sky. *G. Fletcher*.

Sa'bot (sā'bōt), *n.* [F.] 1. A kind of wooden shoe worn by the peasantry in France, Belgium, Sweden, and some other European countries.

2. (*Mil.*) A thick, circular disk of wood, to which the cartridge bag and projectile are attached, in fixed ammunition for cannon; also, a piece of soft metal attached to a projectile to take the groove of the rifling.

Sa'bo'tière (sā'bō'tī'ēr), *n.* [F.] A kind of freezer for ices.

Sa'bre (sā'bēr), *n.* & *v.* See *SABER*.

Sa'bre-tasche (-tāsh'), *n.* [F. *sabretache*, G. *Säbel-tasche*; säbel *saber* + *tasche* a pocket.] (*Mil.*) A leather case or pocket worn by cavalry at the left side, suspended from the sword belt.

Sa'brī'na work (sā-brī'nā wŭrk), *n.* A variety of appliqué work for quilts, table covers, etc. *Campbell (Dict. Mil. Sci.)*.

Sa'b'u-lous (sā'bū'lōs), *a.* [L. *sabulosus*.] Sandy; gritty. Of being sabulous; sandiness; grittiness.

Sa'b'u-lous (-lōs), *a.* [L. *sabulosus*.] Sandy; gritty.

Sac (sāk), *n.* (*Ethiol.*) See *SACK*.

Sac, *n.* [See *SACK*.] (*O. Eng. Law*) The privilege formerly enjoyed by the lord of a manor, of holding courts, trying causes, and imposing fines. *Cowell*.

Sac (sāk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *saccus* a sack. See *SACK* a bag.] 1. See *SACK*.

2. (*Bot.*) A cavity, bag, or receptacle, usually containing fluid, and either closed, or opening into another cavity or to the exterior; a sack.

Sac'a-lit (sāk'ā-līt), *n.* (*Zool.*) A kind of freshwater bass; the crappie. [*Southern U. S.*]

Sa'car (sā'kār), *n.* See *SACKER*.

Sac-cade (sāk-kād'), *n.* [F.] (*Man.*) A sudden, violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins on a sudden and with one pull.

Sac-cate (sāk-kāt'), *n.* [NL. *saccatus*, fr. L. *saccus* a sack, bag.] 1. (*Med.*) Having the form of a sack or pouch; furnished with a sack or pouch, as a petal.

2. (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to the *Saccata*, a suborder of ctenophores having two pouches into which the long tentacles can be retracted.

Sac'cha-rate (sāk-kā-rāt'), *n.* (*Chem.*) (a) A salt of saccharic acid. (b) In a wider sense, a compound of saccharose, or any similar carbohydrate, with such bases as the oxides of calcium, barium, or lead; a sacrate.

Sac-char'ic (sāk-kār'ik), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, saccharine substances; specifically, designating an acid obtained, as a white amorphous gummy mass, by the oxidation of mannite, glucose, sucrose, etc.

Sac'cha-ri-f'er-ous (sāk-kār'īf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-ferous*.] Producing sugar; as, *sacchariferous* canes.

Sac-char'if-y (sāk-kār'īf-y), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *SACCHARIFIED* (-īd); p. pr. & vb. n. *SACCHARIFYING* (-īf-yīng).] [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-ify*; cf. F. *saccharifier*.] To convert into, or to impregnate, with, sugar.

Sac'cha-ri'le (sāk-kār'īl'), *n.* A kind of muslin.

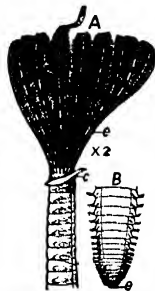
Sac'cha-rim'e-ter (-rīm'ē-tēr), *n.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-meter*; cf. F. *saccharimètre*.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in a solution, as the juice of a plant, or brewers' and distillers' worts. [Written also *saccharometer*.]

The common saccharimeter is a hydrometer adapted by its scale to point out the proportion of saccharine matter in a solution of any specific gravity. The *polarizing saccharimeter* of the chemist is a complex optical apparatus, in which polarized light is transmitted through the saccharine solution, and the proportion of sugar indicated by the relative deviation of the plane of polarization.

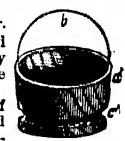
Sac'cha-ri-met'ri-cal (-rīm'ētrī-kāl'), *a.* Of or pertaining to saccharimetry; obtained by saccharimetry.



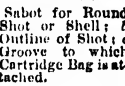
Sable (*Her.*).



Sabella (*S. microphthalma*). A Branchia and Front End of Body; c. Cerebrum; c. Collar. B Caudal segments of the same; c. Anus.



Sabot (2).



A Sabot for Round Shot or Shell; b Outline of Shot or Groove to which Cartridge Bag is attached.



Sabre-tasche.



American Sable.

Sac'cha-rim'e-try (săk'kă-rîm'ê-trî), *n.* The act, process, or method of determining the amount and kind of sugar present in sirup, molasses, and the like, especially by the employment of polarizing apparatus.

Sac'cha-rin (săk'kă-rîn), *n.* [Fr., from *L. saccharon* sugar.] (Chem.) A bitter white crystalline substance obtained from the saccharinates and regarded as the lactone of saccharinic acid; — so called because formerly supposed to be isomeric with cane sugar (*saccharose*).

Sac'cha-ri-nate (-rî-năt), *n.* (Chem.) (a) A salt of saccharinic acid. (b) A salt of saccharine.

Sac'cha-rine (săk'kă-rîn or -rîn), *a.* [Fr. *saccharin*, fr. *L. saccharon* sugar, Gr. *σάκχαρ*, *σάκχαρι*, *σάκχαρον*, Skr. *ṣaṅkara*. Cf. *Βούρα*.] Of or pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar; producing sugar; sweet; as, a *saccharine* taste; *saccharine* matter.

Sac'cha-rine (-rîn or -rên), *n.* (Chem.) A trade name for benzole sulphimide. [Written also *saccharin*.]

Sac'cha-rin-ol (-rîn'ôl), *a.* (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, saccharin; specifically, designating a complex acid, not known in the free state but well known in its salts, which are obtained by boiling dextrose and levulose (invert sugar) with milk of lime.

Sac'cha-ri-ol (săk'kă-rî-ol), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. *SACCHARIZED* (-rîz); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* *SACCHARIZING* (-rî-zîng).] To convert into, or to impregnate with, sugar.

Sac'cha-ri-ol (-rî-ol), *a.* [Fr. *saccharon* sugar.] Resembling sugar, as in taste, appearance, consistency, or composition; as, *saccharoidal* limestone.

Sac'cha-ro-my-ces (ră-mî-săz), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σάκχαρος* sugar, *μύκης*, *μύκος*, *a fungus*.] (Biol.) A genus of budding fungi, the various species of which have the power, to a greater or less extent, of splitting up sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid. They are the active agents in producing the fermentation of wine, beer, etc. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is the yeast of sedimentary beer. Also called *Torula*.

Sac'cha-ro-my-cetes (-mî-să-zêz), *n. pl.* (Biol.) A family of fungi consisting of the one genus *Saccharomyces*.

Sac'cha-ro-nate (săk'kă-rô-năt), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of saccharonic acid.

Sac'cha-ron (săk'kă-rôn), *n.* [*Saccharin* + *lactone*.] (Chem.) (a) A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4O_6$, obtained by the oxidation of saccharin, and regarded as the lactone of saccharonic acid. (b) An oily liquid, $C_6H_{10}O_6$, obtained by the reduction of saccharin.

Sac'cha-ron-ol (-rôn'ôl), *a.* (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, saccharone; specifically, designating an unstable acid which is obtained from saccharone (a) by hydration, and forms a well-known series of salts.

Sac'cha-rose (săk'kă-rôz), *n.* (Chem.) Cane sugar; sucrose; also, in general, any one of the group of which saccharose, or sucrose proper, is the type. See *SUCROSE*.

Sac'cha-rous (-rôz), *a.* Saccharine.

Sac'chu-lum (-rûm), *n.* [NL. See *SACCHARINE*.] (Bot.) A genus of tall tropical grasses including the sugar cane.

Sac'cho-lac'tate (săk'kô-lăk'tăt), *n.* [See *SACCHOLACTIC*.] (Chem.) A salt of saccholactic acid; — formerly called also *saccholeate*. [Obs.] See *MUCATE*.

Sac'cho-lac'tic (-tîk), *a.* [*Saccharon* sugar + *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid now called *lactic acid*; saccholactic. [Obs.]

Sac'chol-ic (săk'kôl'îk), *a.* Saccholactic. [Obs.]

Sac'chul-mate (săk'kûl'măt), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of sacchulmic acid.

Sac'chul-mic (-mîk), *a.* [*Saccharino* + *ulmic*.] (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained as a dark amorphous substance by the long-continued boiling of sucrose with very dilute sulphuric acid. It resembles humic acid. [Written also *sacculmic*.]

Sac'chul-min (-mîn), *n.* (Chem.) An amorphous huminlike substance resembling sacchulmic acid, and produced together with it.

Sac'ci-form (săk'cî-fôr-m), *a.* [*L. saccus* a sack + *-form*.] (Biol.) Bearing a sac.

Sac'ci-form (săk'cî-fôr-m), *a.* [*L. saccus* a sack + *-form*.] (Biol.) Having the general form of a sac.

Sac'ci-glossa (săk'cî-glôz), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. *L. saccus* a sack + Gr. *γλῶσσα* a tongue.] (Zool.) Same as *PELLIBRANCHIATA*.

Sac'cu-lar (săk'kû-lăr), *a.* Like a sac; sacciform.

Sac'cu-lar (săk'kû-lăr), *a.* Furnished with little sacs.

Sac'cule (-kûl), *n.* [*L. sacculus*, dim. of *saccus* sack.] A little sac; specifically, the sacculus of the ear.

Sac'cu-lo-ooch'le-ar (-kû-lô-kôk'lê-r), *a.* (Anat.) Pertaining to the sacculus and cochlea of the ear.

Sac'cu-lo-ut-ri-o-nal (-tî-trîk'ô-lăr), *a.* (Anat.) Pertaining to the sacculus and utriculus of the ear.

Sac'cu-lus (săk'kû-lûs), *n. pl.* *SACCELLI* (-lî). [*L.* little sack.] (Anat.) A little sac; esp., a part of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. See the Note under *EAR*.

Sac'cus (săk'kûs), *n.* *pl.* *SACCI* (-sî). [*L.* a sack.] (Biol.) A sac.

Sac'cel-lum (să-sî-lûm), *n.* *pl.* *SACELLA* (-lâ). [*L.* dim. of *sacrum* a sacred place.] (a) (*Rom. Antig.*) An unroofed space consecrated to a divinity. (b) (*Eccl.*) A small monumental chapel in a church.

Sac'ce-dotal (să-sê-dô-tal), *a.* [*L. sacerdotialis*, fr. *sacerdos*, -otis, a priest, fr. *sacer* holy, sacred: cf. *F. sacerdotial*.] Of or pertaining to priests, or to the order of priests; relating to the priesthood; priestly; as, *sacerdotal* dignity; *sacerdotal* functions.

The ascendancy of the sacerdotal order was long the ascendancy which it really and properly belongs to intellectual superiority.

Sac'ce-dotal-ism (-îz'm), *n.* The system, style, spirit, or character, of a priesthood, or sacerdotal order; d. from the interests of the sacerdotal order.

Sac'ce-dotal-ly, *adv.* In a sacerdotal manner.

Sack'el (săk'hêl), *n.* A small bag. See *SATCHEL*.

Sack'hem (săk'hēm), *n.* A chief of a tribe of the American Indians; a sagamore. See *SAGAMORE*.

Sack'hem-dom (-dôm), *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a sachem.

Sack'hem-ship, *n.* Office or condition of a sachem.

Sack'het (săk'hêt), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *Sac*.] A scent bag, or perfume cushion, to be laid among handkerchiefs, garments, etc., to perfume them.

Sack'le (săk'lê), *n.* Satiety. [Obs.] Bacon.

Sack (săk), *n.* [OE. *sack*, *f. sec* dry (cf. *Sp. seco*, *It. secco*), from *L. siccus* dry, harsh; perhaps akin to Gr. *σικκος*, Skr. *sikata* sand, Ir. *seac* dry, W. *hysp*. Cf. *DASLOCATE*.] A name formerly given to various dry Spanish wines. "Sherris sack" [i. e., sherry].

Sack, *posset*, a posset made of sack, milk, and some other ingredients.

Sack, *n.* [OE. *sak*, *sek*, AS. *sacc*, *sæcc*, *L. saccus*, Gr. *σάκος*, from Heb. *sak*; cf. *F. sac*, from the Latin. Cf. *SAC*, *SATCHEL*, *Sack* to plunder.] 1. A bag for holding and carrying goods of any kind; a receptacle made of some kind of pliable material, as cloth, leather, and the like; a large pouch.

2. A measure of varying capacity, according to local usage and the substance. The American sack of salt is 215 pounds; the sack of wheat, two bushels. *McElrath*.

3. [Perhaps a different word.] Originally, a loosely hanging garment for women, worn like a cloak about the shoulders, and serving as a decorative appendage to the gown; now, an outer garment with sleeves, worn by women; as, a dressing sack. [Written also *sacque*.]

4. A sack coat; a kind of coat worn by men, and extending from top to bottom without a cross seam.

5. (Biol.) See 2d *SAC*, 2.

Sack bearer (Zool.) See *Basket worm*, under *BASKET*.

Sack tree (Bot.), an East Indian tree (*Antiaris saccolora*), which is cut into lengths, and made into sacks by turning the bark inside out, and leaving a slice of the wood for a bottom. — To give the sack to or get the sack, to discharge, or be discharged, from employment; to jilt, or be jilted. [*Slang*]

Sack, *v. t.* 1. To put in a sack; to bag; as, to sack corn.

2. To bear or carry in a sack upon the back or the shoulders. [*Colloq.*]

Sack, *n.* [F. *sac* plunder, pillage, originally, a pack, packet, booty packed up, fr. *L. saccus*. See *SACK* a bag.] The pillage or plunder, as of a town or city; the storm and plunder of a town; devastation; ravage.

The town was stormed, and delivered up to sack, — by which phrase is to be understood the perpetration of all those outrages which the ruthless code of war allowed, in that age, on the persons and property of the defenseless inhabitants, without regard to sex or age.

Sack, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. *SACKED* (săkt); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* *SACKING*.] [See *SACK* pillage.] To plunder or pillage, as a town or city; to devastate; to ravage.

The Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city sacked by a barbarous enemy.

Sackage (săk'ăj; 48), *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging; sack. [*Fr.*]

Sack'but (-bût), *n.* [F. *sacquebute*, OF. *sagquebute*, a sackbut, earlier, a sort of hook attached to the end of a lance used by foot soldiers to unhorse cavaliers; prop. meaning, pull and push; fr. *saguer*, *sachier*, to pull, draw (perhaps originally, to put into a bag or take out from a bag; see *SACK* a bag) + *but* to push (see *BUTT* to thrust). The name was given to the musical instrument from its being lengthened and shortened.] (*Mus.*) A brass wind instrument, like a bass trumpet, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened according to the tone required; — said to be the same as the trombone. [Written also *sagbut*.]

Sack'cloth (-klôth; 115), *n.* Linen or cotton cloth such as sacks are made of; coarse cloth; anciently, a cloth or garment worn in mourning, distress, mortification, or penitence.

Gird you with sackcloth, and mourn before Abner. 2 Sam. iii. 31.

Thus with sackcloth I invest my woe. *Sandys*.

Sack'clothed (-klôth't), *a.* Clothed in sackcloth.

Sack'er (-êr), *n.* One who sacks; one who takes part in the storm and pillage of a town.

Sack'ful (-fûl), *n.* *pl.* *SACKFULS* (-fûls). As much as a sack will hold.

Sack'ful, *a.* Bent on plunder. [Obs.] *Chapman*.

Sack'ing, *n.* [AS. *saccung*, from *sacc* sack, bag.] Stout, coarse cloth of which sacks, bags, etc., are made.

Sack'less, *a.* [AS. *sacless*; *sacu* contention + *lêas* loose, free from.] Quiet; peaceable; harmless; innocent. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Sack'-winged (-wîng'd), *a.* (Zool.) Having a peculiar pouch developed near the front edge of the wing; — said of certain bats of the genus *Saccopteryx*.

Saque (săk), *n.* [Formed after the analogy of the French. See 2d *SACK*.] Same as 2d *SACK*, 3.

Sa'ral (să'ral), *a.* (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the sacrum; in the region of the sacrum.

Sac'ra-ment (săk'ră-ment), *n.* [*L. sacramentum* an oath, a sacred thing, a mystery, a sacrament, fr. *sacrare* to declare as sacred, *sacer* sacred: cf. *F. sacrament*. See *SACRED*.] 1. The oath of allegiance taken by Roman soldiers; hence, a sacred ceremony used to impress an obligation; a solemn oath-taking; an oath. [Obs.]

I'll take the sacrament on't. *Shak.*

2. The pledge or token of an oath or solemn covenant; a sacred thing; a mystery. [Obs.]

God sometimes sent a light of fire, and pillar of a cloud . . . and the sacrament of a rainbow, to guide his people through their portion of sorrows. *Jer. Taylor*.

3. (Theol.) One of the solemn religious ordinances enjoined by Christ, the head of the Christian church, to be observed by his followers; hence, specifically, the eucharist; the Lord's Supper.

Syn. — *SACRAMENT*, *EUCCHARIST*. — Protestants apply the term *sacrament* to baptism and the Lord's Supper, especially the latter. The Romish and Greek churches have five other sacraments, viz., confirmation, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction. As *sacrament* denotes an oath or vow, the word has been applied by way of emphasis to the Lord's Supper, where the most sacred vows are renewed by the Christian in commemorating the death of his Redeemer. *Eucharist* denotes the giving of thanks; and this term also has been applied to the same ordinance, as expressing the grateful remembrance of Christ's sufferings and death. "Some receive the sacrament as a means to procure great graces and blessings; others as an *eucharist* and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received." *Jer. Taylor*.

Sac'ra-ment (săk'ră-ment), *v. t.* To bind by an oath. [Obs.]

Sac'ra-men'tal (-mên'tal), *a.* [*L. sacramentalis*: cf. *F. sacramental*, *sacramentel*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a sacrament or the sacraments; of the nature of a sacrament; sacredly or solemnly binding; as, *sacramental* rites or elements.

2. Bound by a sacrament.

The sacramental host of God's elect. *Couper*.

Sac'ra-men'tal-ism (-îz'm), *n.* That which relates to a sacrament.

Sac'ra-men'tal-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of the real objective presence of Christ's body and blood in the holy eucharist. *Shipley*.

Sac'ra-men'tal-ly, *adv.* In a sacramental manner.

Sac'ra-men'tal-ism (-mên'tal-îz'm), *n.* [*L. sacramentarius*: cf. *F. sacramentaire*.] 1. (*Eccl.*) A name given in the sixteenth century to those German reformers who rejected both the Roman and the Lutheran doctrine of the holy eucharist. *Shipley*.

2. One who holds extreme opinions regarding the efficacy of sacraments.

Sac'ra-men'tal-ian, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a sacrament, or to the sacraments; sacramental.

2. Of or pertaining to the Sacramentarians.

Sac'ra-men'ta-ry (-mên'tă-rî), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a sacrament or the sacraments; sacramental.

2. Of or pertaining to the Sacramentarians.

Sac'ra-men'ta-ry, *n.* *pl.* *-ries* (-rîz). [*L. sacramentarius*: cf. *F. sacramentaire*.] 1. An ancient book of the Roman Catholic Church, written by Pope Gelasius, and revised, corrected, and abridged by St. Gregory, in which were contained the rites for Mass, the sacraments, the dedication of churches, and other ceremonies. There are several ancient books of the same kind in France and Germany.

2. Same as *SACRAMENTARIAN*, *n.*, 1.

Sac'ra-ment-ize (săk'ră-ment-îz), *v. t.* To administer the sacraments. [*Fr.*]

Both to preach and sacramentize. *Fuller*.

Sac'ra-ri-um (să-kă-rî-um), *n.* *pl.* *-ria* (-rî-â). [*L.* fr. *sacer* sacred.] 1. A sort of family chapel in the houses of the Romans, devoted to a special divinity.

2. The adytum of a temple.

3. In a Christian church, the sanctuary.

Sac'rate (săkrăt), *v. t.* [*L. sacratus*, *p. p.* of *sacrare*. See *SACRED*.] To consecrate. [Obs.]

Sac'ra-tion (săkrăt-shûn), *n.* Consecration. [Obs.]

Sac're (săkrê), *n.* See *SACKER*.

Sac're, *v. t.* [*F. sacrer*. See *SACRED*.] To consecrate; to make sacred. [*Obs.*]

Sac'ored (săkrôrd), *a.* [Originally *p. p.* of *OE. sacren* to consecrate, *F. sacrer*, fr. *L. sacrare*, fr. *sacer* sacred, holy, cursed. Cf. *CONSECRATE*, *EXSECRATE*, *SAINT*, *SEXTON*.] 1. Set apart by solemn religious ceremony; especially, in a good sense, made holy; set apart to religious use; consecrated; not profane or common; as, a *sacred* place; a *sacred* day; *sacred* service.

2. Relating to religion, or to the services of religion; not secular; religious; as, *sacred* history.

Smile with the love of sacred song. *Milton*.

3. Designated or exalted by a divine sanction; possessing the highest title to obedience, honor, reverence, or veneration; entitled to extreme reverence; venerable.

Such neighbor nearness to our sacred [royal] blood Should nothing privilege him. *Shak.*

Poet and saint to thee alone were given, The two most sacred names of earth and heaven. *Cowley*.

4. Hence, not to be profaned or violated; inviolable.

Secrets of marriage still are sacred held. *Dryden*.

5. Consecrated; dedicated; devoted; — with *to*.

A temple, sacred to the queen of love. *Dryden*.

6. Solemnly devoted, in a bad sense, as to evil, vengeance, curse, or the like; accursed; baleful. [*Archaic*]

But, to destruction sacred and devote. *Milton*.

Society of the Sacred Heart (*R. C. Ch.*), a religious order of women, founded in France in 1800, and approved in 1826. It was introduced into America in 1817. The members of the order devote themselves to the higher branches of female education. — *Sacred* baboon. (Zool.) See *HAMADRYAS*. — *Sacred* bean (*Bot.*), a seed of the Orient lotus (*Nelumbo speciosa* or *Nelumbium speciosum*), a plant resembling a water lily; also, the plant itself. See *LOTUS*. — *Sacred* beetle. (Zool.) See *SCARAB*. — *Sacred* canon. See *CANON*, *n.*, 3. — *Sacred* fish (Zool.), any one of numerous species of fresh-water African fishes of the family *Mormyridæ*. Several large species inhabit the

8. Incapable of doing harm; no longer dangerous; in secure care or custody; as, the prisoner is *safe*.

But Banquo's safe.

AY, my good lord, *safe* in a ditch he bides. *Shak.*

Safe hit (*Baseball*), a hit which enables the batter to get to first base even if no error is made by the other side.

Syn.—Secure; unendangered; sure.

Safe (*sāf*), *n.* A place for keeping things in safety. Specifically: (a) A strong and fireproof receptacle (as a movable chest of steel, etc., or a closet or vault of brick-work) for containing money, valuable papers, or the like. (b) A ventilated or refrigerated chest or closet for securing provisions from noxious animals or insects.

Safe, *v. t.* To render safe; to make right. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Safe-conduct (*kōn'dukt*), *n.* [*Safe* + *conduct*: cf. *F. sauf-conduit*.] That which gives a safe passage;

either (a) a convey or guard to protect a person in an enemy's country or a foreign country, or (b) a writing, pass, or warrant of security, given to a person to enable him to travel with safety. *Shak.*

Safe-conduct (*sāf'kōn'dukt*), *v. t.* To conduct safely; to give safe-conduct to. [*Poetic.*]

No him by all the bonds of love besought
To safe-conduct his love. *Spenser.*

Safe-guard (*gārd*), *n.* [*Safe* + *guard*: cf. *F. sauvegarde*.] 1. One who, or that which, defends or protects; defense; protection. *Shak.*

Thy sword, the *safe-guard* of thy brother's throne. *Granville.*

2. A convey or guard to protect a traveler or property.

3. A pass; a passport; a safe-conduct. *Shak.*

Safe-guard, *v. t.* To guard; to protect. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Safe-keeping (*kēp'ing*), *n.* [*Safe* + *keep*.] The act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape; care; custody.

Safe-ly, *adv.* In a safe manner; without danger, injury, loss, or evil consequences.

Safe-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being safe; freedom from hazard, danger, harm, or loss; safety;

security; as, the *safety* of an experiment, of a journey, or of a possession.

Safe-pledge (*plēj*), *n.* (*Law*) A surety for the appearance of a person at a given time. *Bracton.*

Safety (*tē*), *n.* [*Cf. F. sécurité*.] 1. The condition or state of being safe; freedom from danger or hazard; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss.

Up led by thee,
Into the heaven of heavens I have presumed,
An earthly guest. . . . With like *safety* guided down,
Return me to my native element. *Milton.*

2. Freedom from whatever exposes one to danger or from liability to cause danger or harm; safeness; hence, the quality of making safe or secure, or of giving confidence, justifying trust, insuring against harm or loss, etc.

Would there were any *safety* in thy sex,
That I might put a thousand sorrows off,
And credit thy repentance! *Beau. & Fl.*

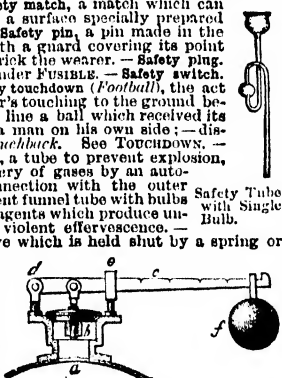
3. Preservation from escape; close custody.

Imprison him, . . .

Deliver him to *safety*; and return. *Shak.*

4. (*Football*) Same as *Safety touchdown*, below.

Safety arch (*Arch*), a discharging arch. See under DISCHARGE, *v. t.*—*Safety belt*, a belt made of some buoyant material, or which is capable of being inflated, so as to enable a person to float in water; a life preserver.—*Safety buoy*, a buoy to enable a person to float in water; a *safety belt*.—*Safety cage* (*Arch*), a cage for an elevator or mine lift, having appliances to prevent it from dropping if the lifting rope should break.—*Safety lamp*. (*Mining*) See under LAMP.—*Safety match*, a match which can be ignited only on a surface specially prepared for the purpose.—*Safety pin*, a pin made in the form of a clasp, with a guard covering its point so that it will not prick the wearer.—*Safety plug*. See *Fusible plug*, under FUSIBLE.—*Safety switch*. See SWITCH.—*Safety touchdown* (*Football*), the act or result of a player's touching to the ground behind his own goal line a ball which received its last impulse from a man on his own side; distinguished from *touchback*. See TOUCHDOWN.—*Safety tube* (*Chem.*), a tube to prevent explosion, or to control delivery of gases by an automatic valvular connection with the outer air; especially, a bent funnel tube with bulbs for adding those reagents which produce unpleasant fumes or violent effervescence.—*Safety valve*, a valve which is held shut by a spring or weight and opens



Safety Valve.

a Boiler; b Valve; c Lever; d Fulcrum;

e Guide; f Weight for holding Valve

down.

automatically to permit the escape of steam, or confined gas, water, etc., from a boiler, or other vessel, when the pressure becomes too great for safety; also, sometimes, a similar valve opening inward to admit air to a vessel in which the pressure is less than that of the atmosphere, to prevent collapse.

Safflower (*sāf'flō*), *n.* (*Bot.*) The safflower. [*Obs.*]

Safflower (*sāf'flōr*), *n.* [*F. saffleur, safflor, for safran*, influenced by *fleur* flower. See SAFFRON, and FLOWER.] 1. (*Bot.*) An annual composite plant (*Carthamus tinctorius*), the flowers of which are used as a dyestuff and in making rouge; bastard, or false, saffron.

2. The dried flowers of the *Carthamus tinctorius*.

3. A dyestuff from these flowers. See SAFFRANIN (*sāf'rān*).

Oil of safflower, a purgative oil expressed from the seeds of the safflower.

Saffron (*sāf'rōn*; 277), *n.* [*OE. saffran, F. safran*; cf. *It. zafferano, Sp. azufuran, Pg. açafroão*; all fr. *Ar. & Per. sa'fārdā*.] 1. (*Bot.*) A bulbous liliaceous plant (*Crocus sativus*) having blue flowers with large yellow stigmas. See ONIONS.

2. The aromatic, pungent, dried stigmas, usually with

part of the style, of the *Crocus sativus*. Saffron is used in cookery, and in coloring confectionery, liquors, varnishes, etc., and was formerly much used in medicine.

3. An orange or deep yellow color, like that of the stigmas of the *Crocus sativus*.

Bastard saffron, Dyer's saffron. (*Bot.*) See SAFFLOWER.—*Meadow saffron* (*Bot.*), a bulbous plant (*Colchicum autumnale*) of Europe, resembling saffron.—*Saffron weed* (*Bot.*), the yellowish wood of a South African tree (*Eurodendron croceum*); also, the tree itself.—*Saffron yellow*, a shade of yellow like that obtained from the stigmas of the true saffron (*Crocus sativus*).

Saffron (*sāf'rōn*; 277), *a.* Having the color of the stigmas of saffron flowers; deep orange-yellow; as, a saffron face; a saffron streamer.

Saffron, *v. t.* To give color and flavor to, as by means of saffron; to spice. [*Obs.*]

And in Latin I speak a wordes few.

To saffron with my predication. *Chaucer.*

Saffron-y (*-y*), *a.* Having a color somewhat like saffron; yellowish.

Saffra-nin (*sāf'rā-nīn*), *n.* (*Chem.*) (a) An orange-red dyestuff extracted from the saffron. [*It.*] (b) A red dyestuff extracted from the safflower, and formerly used in dyeing wool, silk, and cotton pink and scarlet;—called also *Spanish red*, *China lake*, and *carthamin*. (c) An orange-red dyestuff prepared from certain nitro compounds of cresol, and used as a substitute for the safflower dye.

Saffra-nine (*nīn* or *nēn*), *n.* [So called because used as a substitute for saffra-nin.] (*Chem.*) An orange-red nitrogenous dyestuff produced artificially by oxidizing certain aniline derivatives, and used in dyeing silk and wool; also, any one of the series of which safranin proper is the type.

Sag (*sāg*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. SAGGED* (*sāgd*); *p. pr. & vb. n. SAGGING* (*-ging*).] [Akin to *Sw. saka* to settle, sink down, *LG. sacken*, *D. zacken*. Cf. *SINK*, *r. t.*]

1. To sink, in the middle, by its weight or under applied pressure, below a horizontal line or plane; as, a line or cable supported by its ends *sags*, though tightly drawn; the floor of a room *sags*; hence, to lean, give way, or settle from a vertical position; as, a building may sag one way or another; a door *sags* on its hinges.

2. Fig.: To lose firmness or elasticity; to sink; to droop; to flag; to bend; to yield, as the mind or spirits, under the pressure of care, trouble, doubt, or the like; to be unsettled or unbalanced. [*R.*]

The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sag* with doubt nor shake with fear. *Shak.*

3. To loiter in walking; to idle along; to drag or droop heavily.

To *sag* to leeward (*Naut.*), to make much leeway by reason of the wind, sea, or current; to drift to leeward;—said of a vessel. *Trotter.*

Sag, *v. t.* To cause to bend or give way; to load.

Sag, *n.* State of sinking or bending; sagging.

Saga (*sā'gā*), *n.*; *pl. SAGAS* (*-gās*). [*Ice.*, akin to *E. say* a saying. See SAY, and cf. *Saw*.] A Scandinavian legend, or heroic or mythic tradition, among the Norsemen and kindred people; a northern European popular historical or religious tale of olden time.

And then the one-eyed Norseman told
A *saga* of the days of old. *Longfellow.*

Saga-gamous (*sā-gā'shūs*), *a.* [*L. sagax, sagacis*, akin to *sagax* to perceive quickly or keenly, and probably to *E. seek*. See SEEK, and cf. *INSAGE*.] 1. Of quick sense perceptions; keen-scented; skilled in following a trail.

Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton.*

2. Hence, of quick intellectual perceptions; of keen penetration and judgment; discerning and judicious; knowing; far-sighted; shrewd; sagu; wise; as, a *sagacious* man; a *sagacious* remark.

Instinct . . . makes them, many times, *sagacious* above our apprehension. *Dr. H. Mart.*

Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations, and reduce them into general propositions. *Locke.*

Syn.—See SHREWD.

—*Saga-gamous-ly*, *adv.*—*Saga-gamous-ness*, *n.*

Saga-ga-lity (*sā-gā-lī-tē*), *n.* [*L. sagacitas*. See SA-GACIOUS.] The quality of being sagacious; quickness or acuteness of sense perceptions; keenness of discernment or penetration with soundness of judgment; shrewdness.

Some [brutes] show that nice *sagacity* of smell. *Couper.*

Natural *sagacity* improved by generous education. *V. Knox.*

Syn.—Penetration; shrewdness; judiciousness.—*SAGACITY*, *PENETRATION*. *Penetration* enables us to enter into the depths of an abstruse subject, to detect motives, plans, etc. *Sagacity* aids to penetration a keen, practical judgment, which enables one to guard against the designs of others, and to turn everything to the best possible advantage.

Sag-a-more (*sāg'a-mōr*), *n.* 1. [*Cf. SACHEM*.] The head of a tribe among the American Indians; a chief;—generally used as synonymous with *sachem*, but some writers distinguish between them, making the *sachem* a chief of the first rank, and a *sagamore* one of the second rank. "Be it *sagamore*, sachem, or powwow." *Longfellow.*

2. A juice used in medicine. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Sag-a-pen (*sāg'a-pēn*), *n.* *Sagapenum.*

Sag-a-pe-nium (*-pēn'ium*), *n.* [*L. sagapenum, sapa-pentum, Gr. σάγαπενος*: cf. *F. sagapin, goume sagapin, sagapentum*, *Ar. sikkīnāj, Per. sikkīnah, sikkīnah*.] (*Med.*) A fetid gum resin obtained from a species of *Ferula*. It has been used in hysteria, etc., but is now seldom met with.

Sag-a-thy (*sāg'a-thy*), *n.* [*F. sagatis*: cf. *Sp. sagati, saethi*.] A mixed woven fabric of silk and cotton, or silk and wool; sayette; also, a light woolen fabric.

Sage (*sāj*), *n.* [*OE. sauge, F. sauge, L. salvia*, from *salvus* saved, in allusion to its reputed healing virtues. See SAYE.] (*Bot.*) (a) A suffrutescent labiate plant (*Salvia officinalis*) with grayish green foliage, much used in flavoring meats, etc. The name is often extended to the whole genus, of which many species are cultivated for

ornament, as the scarlet sage, and Mexican red and blue sage. (b) The sagebrush.

Meadow sage (*Bot.*), a blue-flowered species of *Salvia* (*S. pratensis*) growing in meadows in Europe.—*Sage cheese*, cheese flavored with sage, and colored green by the juice of leaves of spinach and other plants which are added to the milk.—*Sage cock* (*Zool.*), the male of the sage grouse.

Sage grouse, in a more general sense, the specific name of the sage grouse, of a dull grayish green color, like the leaves of garden sage.—*Sage grouse* (*Zool.*), a very large American grouse

(*Centrocercus* *Sage Cock* (*Centrocercus urophasianus*). Male. *Urophasianus*), native of the dry sagebrush plains of Western North America. It also cackles like the phoebe. The male is called *sage cock*, and the female *sage hen*.—*Sage hare*, or *Sage rabbit* (*Zool.*), a species of hare (*Lepus Nuttalli*, or *artemisia*) which inhabits the arid regions of Western North America and lives among sagebrush. By recent writers it is considered to be merely a variety of the common cottontail, or wood rabbit. — *Sage hen* (*Zool.*), the female of the sage grouse. — *Sage sparrow* (*Zool.*), a small sparrow (*Amphispiza belli*, var. *Nevadensis*) which inhabits the dry plains of the Rocky Mountain region, living among sagebrush. — *Sage thrasher* (*Zool.*), a singing bird (*Arremonops montanus*) which inhabits the sagebrush plains of Western North America. — *Sage willow* (*Bot.*), a species of willow (*Salix tridactyla*) forming a low bush with nearly sessile grayish green leaves.

Sage (*sāj*), *a.* [*Compar. SAGER* (*sā'jör*); *superl. SAGEST*.] [*F.*, fr. *L. sapius* (only in *nescipius* unwise, foolish), fr. *sapere* to be wise; perhaps akin to *E. sap*. Cf. SAVOR, SAPIENT, INSTINCT.] 1. Having nice discernment and powers of judging; prudent; grave; sagacious.

All you *sage* counselors, hence! *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from wisdom; well judged; shrewd; well adapted to the purpose.

Commanders, who, cloaking their fear under show of *sage* advice, counseled the general to retreat. *Milton.*

3. Grave; serious; solemn. [*R.*] [*Great bards*] "in *sage* and solemn tones have sung." *Milton.*

Syn.—Wise; sagacious; sapient; grave; prudent; judicious.

Sage, *n.* A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; especially, a man venerable for years, and of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

At his birth a star,

And guides the Eastern sages. *Milton.*

Sagebrush (*brūsh*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A low irregular shrub (*Artemisia tridentata*), of the order *Compositae*, covering vast tracts of the dry alkaline regions of the American plains;—called also *sagebush*, and *wild sage*.

Sage-ly, *adv.* In a sage manner; wisely.

Sage-me (*sā-jēm*), *n.* [*Russ. sajeme*.] A Russian measure of length equal to about seven English feet.

Sage-ness (*sāj'nes*), *n.* The quality or state of being sage; wisdom; sagacity; prudence; gravity. *Ascham.*

Sage-nite (*sāj'ē-nīt*), *n.* [*F. saginite*, fr. *L. sagena* a large net. See SEINE.] (*Min.*) Acicular rutile occurring in reticulated forms imbedded in quartz.

Sage-nit'ic (*sāj'ē-nīt'ik*), *a.* (*Min.*) Resembling saginite;—applied to quartz when containing acicular crystals of other minerals, most commonly rutile, also tourmaline, actinolite, and the like.

Sage-ron (*sāg'rōn*), *n.* [See SEGGER.] 1. A pot or case of fire clay, in which fine stoneware is inclosed while baking in the kiln; a seggar.

2. The clay of which such pots or cases are made.

Sag-ging (*-ging*), *n.* A bending or sinking between the ends of a thing, in consequence of its own, or an imposed, weight; an arching downward in the middle, as of a ship after straining. Cf. HOAGING.

Sag-i-nate (*sā-jī-nāt*), *v. t.* [*L. saginatus*, p. p. of *saginare* to fat, fr. *sagina* stuffing.] To make fat; to pamper. [*R.*] "Many a *saginated* boar." *Couper.*

Sag-i-na-tion (*nā'shūn*), *n.* [*L. saginatio*.] The act of fattening or pampering. [*R.*] *Tapwell.*

|| *Sag-it-ta* (*sā-jīt'tā*), *n.* [*L.*, an arrow.] 1. (*Astron.*) A small constellation north of Aquila; the Arrow.

2. (*Arch.*) The keystone of an arch. [*R.*] *Greville.*

3. (*Geom.*) The distance from a point in a curve to the chord; also, the versed sine of an arc;—so called from its resemblance to an arrow resting on the bow and string. [*Obs.*]

4. (*Anat.*) The larger of the two otoliths, or ear bones, found in most fishes.

5. (*Zool.*) A genus of transparent, free-swimming marine worms having lateral and caudal fins, and capable of swimming rapidly. It is the type of the class Chaetognatha.

Sagitta (*S. elegans*). a Head and Cephalic Setae; b Lateral Fin; c Caudal Fin; e Ovaries; f Opening of Male Reproductive Organs.

Sag-it-tal (*sā-jīt'tal*), *a.* [*L. sagitta* an arrow; cf. *F. sagittal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.

Sag-it-tal (*sā-jīt'tal*), *a.* [*L. sagitta* an arrow; cf. *F. sagittal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.

Sag-it-tal (*sā-jīt'tal*), *a.* [*L. sagitta* an arrow; cf. *F. sagittal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.

Sag-it-tal (*sā-jīt'tal*), *a.* [*L. sagitta* an arrow; cf. *F. sagittal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.

Sag-it-tal (*sā-jīt'tal*), *a.* [*L. sagitta* an arrow; cf. *F. sagittal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.

Sag-it-tal (*sā-jīt'tal*), *a.* [*L. sagitta* an arrow; cf. *F. sagittal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.

Sag-it-tal (*sā-jīt'tal*), *a.* [*L. sagitta* an arrow; cf. *F. sagittal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.

Sag-it-tal (*sā-jīt'tal*), *a.* [*L. sagitta* an arrow; cf. *F. sagittal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.

Sag-it-tal (*sā-jīt'tal*), *a.* [*L. sagitta* an arrow; cf. *F. sagittal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.

Sag-it-tal (*sā-jīt'tal*), *a.* [*L. sagitta* an arrow; cf. *F. sagittal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.

Sag-it-tal (*sā-jīt'tal*), *a.* [*L. sagitta* an arrow; cf. *F. sagittal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.

Sag-it-tal (*sā-jīt'tal*), *a.* [*L. sagitta* an arrow; cf. *F. sagittal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.

Sag-it-tal (*sā-jīt'tal*), *a.* [*L. sagitta* an arrow; cf. *F. sagittal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.

Sag-it-tal (*sā-jīt'tal*), *a.* [*L. sagitta* an arrow; cf. *F. sagittal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.

Sag-it-tal (*sā-jīt'tal*), *a.* [*L. sagitta* an arrow; cf. *F. sagittal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.

Sag-it-tal (*sā-jīt'tal*), *a.* [*L. sagitta* an arrow; cf. *F. sagittal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.

Sag-it-tal (*sā-jīt'tal*), *a.* [*L. sagitta* an arrow; cf. *F. sagittal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.

Sag-it-tal (*sā-jīt'tal*), *a.* [*L. sagitta* an arrow; cf. *F. sagittal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.

Sag-it-tal (*sā-jīt'tal*), *a.* [*L. sagitta* an arrow; cf. *F. sagittal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.

Sag-it-tal (*sā-jīt'tal*), *a.* [*L*

2. (*Anat.*) (a) Of or pertaining to the sagittal suture; in the region of the sagittal suture; rabdoidal; as, the *sagittal* furrow, or groove, on the inner surface of the roof of the skull. (b) In the mesial plane; mesial; as, a *sagittal* section of an animal.

Sagittal suture (*Anat.*), the suture between the two parietal bones in the top of the skull; — called also *abduoidal suture*, and *interparietal suture*.

|| **Sag'it-ta-ri-us** (să'it-tă-ry-ŭs), n. [L., literally, an archer, fr. *sagittarius* belonging to an arrow, fr. *sagitta* an arrow.] (*Astron.*) (a) The ninth of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about November 22, marked thus [♐] in almanacs; the Archer. (b) A zodiacal constellation, represented on maps and globes as a centaur shooting an arrow.

Sag'it-ta-ry (să'it-tă-ry), n. [See SAGITTARIUS.] 1. (*Myth.*) A centaur; a fabulous being, half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. *Shak.*

2. The Arsenal in Venice; — so called from having a figure of an archer over the door. *Shak.*

Sag'it-ta-ry, a. [L. *sagittarius*.] Pertaining to, or resembling, an arrow.

Sag'it-tate (-tăt), a. [NL. *sagittatus*, fr. L. *sagitta* an arrow.] Shaped like an arrowhead; triangular, with the two basal angles prolonged downward.

Sag'it-tat-ed (-tăt'ed), a. Sagittal; sagittate.

Sag'it-to-cyst (să'it-tô-sist), n. [See SAGITTA, and CYST.] (*Zool.*) A defensive cell containing a minute rodlike structure which may be expelled. Such cells are found in certain Turbellaria.

Sago (să'gô), n. [Malay. *sagu*.] A dry granulated starch imported from the East Indies, much used for making puddings and as an article of diet for the sick; also, as starch, for stiffening textile fabrics. It is prepared from the stems of several East Indian and Malayan palm trees, but chiefly from the *Metroxylon Sagu*; also from several cycadaceous plants (*Cycas revoluta*, *Zamia integrifolia*, etc.).

Portland sago, a kind of sago prepared from the corms of the cuckoo-pint (*Arum maculatum*). — **Sago palm**. (*Bot.*) (a) A palm tree which yields sago. (b) A species of *Cycas* (*Cycas revoluta*). — **Sago spleen** (*Med.*), a morbid condition of the spleen, produced by amyloid degeneration of the organ, in which a cross section shows scattered gray translucent bodies looking like grains of sago.

Sagoin' (să'goin'), n. [F. *sagouin* (formed from the native South American name).] (*Zool.*) A marmoset; — called also *sagouin*.

|| **Sa'gum** (să'gŭm), n.; pl. *SAGA* (-gă). [L. *sagum*, *sagus*; cf. Gr. *sagyon*. Cf. *Saya* a kind of serge.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The military cloak of the Roman soldiers.

|| **Sa'gus** (să'gŭs), n. [NL. See SAGO.] (*Bot.*) A genus of palms from which sago is obtained.

Sa'gy (să'gy), a. Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

|| **Sa'h'b** (să'hb), || **Sa'hab** (-hăb), n. [Ar. *ṣaḥīb* master, lord, fem. *ṣaḥībah*.] A respectful title or appellation given to Europeans of rank. [*India*]

|| **Sa'h-bah** (să'hb-bă), n. [See SAHIB.] A lady; mistress. [*India*]

Sa-hid'ic (să'hid'ik), a. Same as THEBAIC.

Sa'h'lit (să'hlit), n. (*Min.*) See SALITE.

|| **Sa-hul'** (să-hw'), n. (*Zool.*) A marmoset.

|| **Sa'l** (să't), n. [Cf. Pg. *sali*.] (*Zool.*) See CAPUCHIN, 3 (a).

|| **Sa'bling** (să'bling), n. [Dial. G.] (*Zool.*) A European mountain trout (*Salvelinus alpinus*); — called also *Bivarian charr*.

Sa'ic (să'ik), n. [F. *saique*, Turk. *shāika*.] (*Naut.*) A kind of ketch very common in the Levant, which has neither topgallant sail nor mizzen topsail.

Said (săd), imp. & p. p. of SAY.

Said, a. Before-mentioned; already spoken of or specified; aforesaid; — used chiefly in legal style.

|| **Sa'ga** (să'gă), n. [Russ. *saika*.] (*Zool.*) An antelope (*Saiga tatarica*) native of the plains of Siberia and Eastern Russia. The male has erect annulated horns, and tufts of long hair beneath the eyes and ears.

Sa'kyr (să'kyr), n. (*Mil.*) Same as SAKER. [*Obs.*]

Sail (săil), n. [OE. *seil*, AS. *segel*, seil; akin to D. *zeil*, OHG. *segal*, G. & Sw. *segel*, Ice. *segil*, Dan. *sejl*, v. 153.] 1. An extent of canvas or other fabric by means of which the wind is made serviceable as a power for propelling vessels through the water.

Behoves him now both *sail* and oar. *Milton*.

2. Anything resembling a sail, or regarded as a sail.

3. A wing; a van. [*Portic*]

To weather his broad sails. *Spenser*.

4. The extended surface of the arm of a windmill.

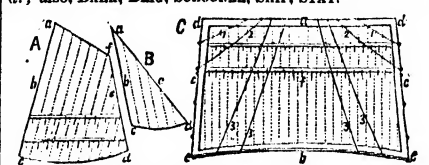
5. A sailing vessel; a vessel of any kind; a craft.

In this sense, the plural has usually the same form as the singular; as, twenty *sails* were in sight.

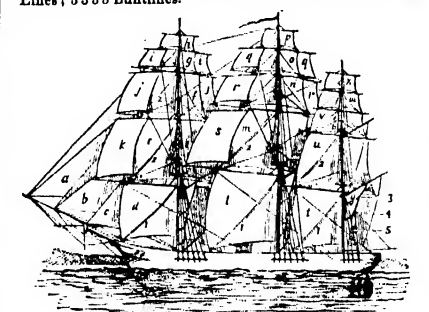
6. A passage by a sailing vessel; a journey or excursion upon the water.

Sails are of two general kinds, *fore-and-aft sails*, and *square sails*. Square sails are always bent to yards, with their foot lying across the line of the vessel. Fore-and-aft sails are set upon stays or gaffs with their foot

in line with the keel. A fore-and-aft sail is triangular, or quadrilateral with the after leech longer than the fore leech. Square sails are quadrilateral, but not necessarily square. See PHRASES under FONE, a., and SQUARE, a.; also, BARK, BAIG, SCHOONER, SHIP, STAY.



A Fore-and-aft Sail; a Peak or Head; b After Leech; c Clew; d Tack; e Luff, or Fore Leech; f Nock, B Triangular Sail; a Head, or Peak; b Leech; c Clew; d Tack; e Luff; f Nock; g Main Mast; h Fore Mast; i Main Mast; j Main Mast; k Main Mast; l Main Mast; m Main Mast; n Main Mast; o Main Mast; p Main Mast; q Main Mast; r Main Mast; s Main Mast; t Main Mast; u Main Mast; v Main Mast; w Main Mast; x Main Mast; y Main Mast; z Main Mast.



SAILS OF A SHIP.

a Flying Jib; b Jib; c Fore Topmast Stay-sail; d Fore Course, or Foresail; e Fore Topmast; f Fore Topgallant Sail; g Fore Royal; h Fore Skysail; i Fore Royal Studding Sail; j Fore Topgallant Studding Sail; k Fore Topmast Studding Sail; l Main Course, or Main-sail; m Main Topmast; n Main Topgallant Sail; o Main Royal; p Main Skysail; q Main Royal Studding Sail; r Main Topmast Studding Sail; s Main Topmast Studding Sail; t Mizzen Course, or Crossjack; u Mizzen Topmast; v Mizzen Topgallant Sail; w Mizzen Royal; x Mizzen Skysail; y Spanker, partly hoisted in the corresponding sails on the other masts are the Fore Trawl and Main Trawl; 1 11 Clew Garnets; 2 22 Clew Lines; 3 Throat Brail of Spanker; 4 Middle Brail; 5 Foot Brail.

In modern ships two sails ("Upper Top-sail" and "Lower Top-sail"), each having an independent yard and rigging, often take the place of the Top-sail.

Sail burton (*Naut.*), a purchase for hoisting sails aloft for bending. — **Sail fuke** (*Zool.*), the whiff. — **Sail hook**, a small hook used in making sails, to hold the seams square. — **Sail loft**, a loft or room where sails are cut out and made. — **Sail room** (*Naut.*), a room in a vessel where sails are stowed when not in use. — **Sail yard** (*Naut.*), the yard or spar on which a sail is extended. — **Shoulder-of-mutton sail** (*Naut.*), a triangular sail of peculiar form. It is chiefly used to set on a boat's mast. — **To crowd sail** (*Naut.*), see under CROWN. — **To loose sails** (*Naut.*), to unfurl or spread sails. — **To make sail** (*Naut.*), to extend an additional quantity of sail. — **To set a sail** (*Naut.*), to extend or spread a sail to the wind. — **To set sail** (*Naut.*), to unfurl or spread the sails; hence, to begin a voyage. — **To shorten sail** (*Naut.*), to reduce the extent of sail, or take in a part. — **To strike sail** (*Naut.*), to lower the sails suddenly, as in saluting, or in sudden gusts of wind; hence, to acknowledge inferiority; to abate pretension. — **Under sail**, having the sails spread.

Sail (săil), v. i. [imp. & p. p. SAILED (săild), v. pr. & v. b. n. SAILING.] [AS. *segeitan*, *segitum*. See SAIL, n.]

1. To be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water; to be impelled on a body of water by the action of steam or other power.

2. To move through or on the water; to swim, as a fish or a water fowl.

3. To be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water; as, they *sailed* from London to Canton.

4. To set sail; to begin a voyage.

5. To move smoothly through the air; to glide through the air without apparent exertion, as a bird.

As is a winged messenger of heaven. . . . When he bestrides the lazy plying clouds, And sails upon the bosom of the air. *Shak.*

Sail, v. t. 1. To pass or move upon, as in a ship, by means of sails; hence, to move or journey upon (the water) by means of steam or other force.

A thousand ships were manned to *sail* the sea. *Dryden*.

2. To fly through; to glide or move smoothly through.

The aerial space, and inounts the winged gales. *Pope*.

3. To direct or manage the motion of, as a vessel; as, to *sail* one's own ship.

Sail/a-ble (săil'ă-bŭl), a. Capable of being sailed over; navigable; as, a *sailable* river.

Sail/boat', n. A boat propelled by a sail or sails.

Sail/cloth' (-klôth'), n. Duck or canvas used in making sails.

Sail'er (-ēr), n. 1. A sailor. [*R.*] *Sir P. Sidney*.

2. A ship or other vessel; — with qualifying words descriptive of speed or manner of sailing; as, a *heavy sailer*; a *fast sailer*.

Sail/fish' (-făsh'), n. (*Zool.*) (a) The banner fish, or spiketail, (*Istiophorus*).

(b) The basking, or liver, shark. (c) The quill-back.

Sailfish (a) (*Istiophorus Americanus*).

Sailfish (a) (*Istiophorus Americanus*).

Sail'ing (săil'ing), n. 1. The act of one who, or that which, sails; the motion of a vessel on water, impelled by wind or steam; the act of starting on a voyage.

2. (*Naut.*) The art of managing a vessel; seamanship; navigation; as, *globular sailing*; *oblique sailing*.

For the several methods of sailing, see under CIRCULAR, GALE, and OBLIQUE, PARALLEL, etc.

Sailing master (*U. S. Navy*), formerly, a warrant officer, ranking next below a lieutenant, whose duties were to navigate the vessel, and under the direction of the executive officer to attend to the stowage of the hold, to the cables, rigging, etc. The grade was merged in that of *master* in 1862.

Sail/less (săil'less), a. Destitute of sails. *Pollok*.

Sail/mak'er (-măk'ēr), n. One whose occupation is to make or repair sails. — **Sail/mak'ing**, n.

Sail/or (-ēr), n. One who follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels; one who understands the practical management of ships; one of the crew of a vessel; a mariner; a common seaman.

Syn. — Mariner; seaman; seafarer.

Sailor's choice. (*Zool.*) (a) An excellent marine food fish (*Diplodus*, or *Lagodon*).

(b) A species of grunt (*Orthopristis*, or *Pomadourus*), an excellent food fish common on the southern coasts of the United States; — called also *hogfish*, and *pigfish*.

Sail/y (-y), a. Like a sail. [*R.*] *Drayton*.

Saim (săim), n. [OF. *sain*, LL. *saginum*, fr. L. *sagina* a fattening.] Lard; grease. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

|| **Sai-mir'** (săil'mēr'), n. (*Zool.*) The squirrel monkey.

Sain (săin), obs. p. p. of SAY, for *sagen*. Said. *Shak.*

Sain, v. t. [Cf. SAINT, SANE.] To sanctify; to bless so as to protect from evil influence. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott*.

Sain'foin (săin'foin; 271), n. [F., fr. *sain* wholesome (L. *sanus*; see SANE) + *foin* (L. *fenum*), or *porh*, fr. *saint* sacred (L. *sanctus*; see SAINT) + *foin* hay.]

(a) A leguminous plant (*Onobrychis sativa*) cultivated for fodder. [Written also *sainfoin*.] (b) A kind of tick trefoil (*Desmodium Canadense*). [*Canada*]

Saint (săint), n. [F., fr. L. *sanctus* sacred, properly p. p. of *sanctire* to render sacred by a religious act, to appoint as sacred; akin to *sacer* sacred. Cf. SACRED, SANCTITY, SANCTUM, SANCTUS.] 1. A person sanctified; a holy or godly person; one eminent for piety and virtue; any true Christian, as being redeemed and consecrated to God.

Them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be *saints*. 1 Cor. 1.2.

2. One of the blessed in heaven.

Then shall thy *saints*, unmixed, and from the impure Far separate, enclinging thy holy mount, Unfigured halliculons to thee sing. *Milton*.

3. (*Eccel.*) One canonized by the church. [*Abbrev. St.*]

Saint Andrew's cross. (a) A cross shaped like the letter X. See *ILLUSTR.* 4, under CROSS. (b) *Bot.* A low North American shrub (*Ascyrum Cruz-Andree*), the petals of which have the form of a Saint Andrew's cross. [*Gray*].

Saint Anthony's cross, a T-shaped cross. See *ILLUSTR.* 6, under CROSS. — **Saint Anthony's fire**, the erysipelas; — popularly so called because it was supposed to have been cured by the intercession of Saint Anthony. — **Saint Anthony's nut** (*Bot.*), the groundnut (*Burnum frutescens*); — so-called because of a shining on it, and St. Anthony was once a swineherd. *Dr. Prior*. — **Saint Anthony's turnip** (*Bot.*), the bulbous crowfoot, a favorite food of swine. *Dr. Prior*.

— **Saint Barnaby's thistle** (*Bot.*), a kind of knapweed (*Centaurea solstitialis*) flowering on St. Barnabas's Day, June 11th. *Dr. Prior*. — **Saint Bernard** (*Zool.*), a breed of large, handsome dogs celebrated for strength and sagacity, formerly used chiefly at the hospice of St. Bernard in Switzerland, but now common in Europe and America. There are two races, the smooth-haired and the rough-haired. See *ILLUSTR.* under DOG. — **Saint Catherine's flower** (*Bot.*), the plant love-in-a-mist. See under LOVE. — **Saint Cutbert's beads** (*Palæont.*), the fossil joints of crinoid stems.

— **Saint Daboe's heath** (*Bot.*), a heatherlike plant (*Menyanthes carolinensis*), named from an Irish saint. — **Saint Duff's Day**, said to be the day on which St. Duff, a famous fisherman, was slain. — **Saint Elmo's fire**, a luminous flame-like appearance, sometimes seen in dark, tempestuous nights, at some prominent point on a ship, particularly at the masthead and the yardarms. It has also been observed on land, and is due to the discharge of electricity from elevated or pointed objects. A single flame is called a *St. Elmo*, or a *Corpusant*; a double, or twin, flame is called a *Caster* and *Pollux*, or a *double Corpusant*. It takes its name from St. Elmo, the patron saint of sailors.

— **Saint George's cross** (*Her.*), a Greek cross gules upon a field argent, the field being represented by a narrow flunbrication in the ensign, or union jack, of Great Britain. — **Saint George's ensign**, a red cross on a white field with a union jack in the upper corner next the mast. It is the distinguishing badge of ships of the royal navy of England. — **Saint George's flag**, a smaller flag resembling the ensign, but without the union jack; — used as the sign of the presence and command of an admiral. [*Eng.*] *Brande & C.* — **Saint Gobain glass** (*Chem.*), a fine variety of soda-lime plate glass, so called from St. Gobain in France, where it was manufactured. — **Saint Ignatius's bean** (*Bot.*), the seed of a tree of the Philippines (*Strophocarpus*), of properties similar to the nux vomica. — **Saint James's shell** (*Zool.*), a pecten (*Vola Jacobur*) worn by pilgrims to the Holy Land. See *ILLUSTR.* under SCALLOP. — **Saint James's wort** (*Bot.*), a kind of ragwort (*Senecio Jacobaea*). — **Saint John's bread** (*Bot.*) See CAROB. — **Saint John's wort** (*Bot.*), any plant of the genus *Hypericum*, most species of which have yellow flowers; — called also *John's wort*. — **Saint Leger**, the name of a race for three-year-old horses run annually in September at Doncaster, England; — instituted in 1776 by Col. St. Leger. — **Saint Martin's herb** (*Bot.*), a small tropical American violaceous plant (*Sauvagesia erecta*). It is very mucilaginous and is used in medicine. — **Saint Martin's summer**, a season of mild, damp weather



Sailor's Choice (a) (*Diplodus rhomboides*).

frequently prevailing during late autumn in England and the Mediterranean countries. — so called from St. Martin's festival, occurring on November 11. It corresponds to the Indian summer in America. *Shak. Whittier.* — *Saint Patrick's cross.* See *Illust.* 4, under *Cross*. — *Saint Patrick's Day*, the 17th of March, anniversary of the death (about 466) of St. Patrick, the apostle and patron saint of Ireland. — *Saint Peter's fish.* (Zool.) See *John Dory*, under *John*. — *Saint Peter's wort* (*Hot.*), a name of several plants, as *Hypericum ascyron*, *H. quadrangulum*, *Ascyrum stans*, etc. — *Saint Peter's wreath* (*Bot.*), a shrubby kind of *Spiraea* (*S. hypericifolia*), having long, slender branches covered with clusters of small white blossoms in spring. — *Saint's bell.* See *Sanctus bell*, under *SANCTUS*. — *Saint's dance* (*Med.*), chorea; — so called from the supposed cures wrought on intercession to this saint.

Saint (sánt), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *SAINTED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *SAINTING*.] To make a saint; to enroll among the saints by an official act, as of the pope; to canonize; to give the title or reputation of a saint to (some one).

A large hospital, erected by a shoemaker who has been beatified, though never sainted.

To **saint** it, to act as a saint, or with a show of piety.

Whether the charmer sinner it or saint it. *Pope.*

Saint, *v. i.* To act or live as a saint. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Saint's dom (-dŭm), *n.* The state or character of a saint. [*R.*] *Tennyson.*

Saint's ed, *a.* 1. Consecrated; sacred; holy; pious.

"A most sainted king." *Shak.*

Amongst the enthroned gods on sainted seats. *Milton.*

2. Entered into heaven; — a euphemism for dead.

Saint's ess, *n.* A female saint. [*R.*] *Bp. Fisher.*

Saint's hood (-hŏd), *n.* 1. The state of being a saint; the condition of a saint. *Walpole.*

2. The order, or united body, of saints; saints, considered collectively.

It was supposed he felt no call to any expedition that might endanger the reign of the military sainthood. *Sir W. Scott.*

Saint's ish, *a.* Somewhat saintlike; — used ironically.

Saint's ism (-iz'm), *n.* The character or quality of saints; also, hypocritical pretense of holiness. *Wood.*

Saint's like (-lik'), *a.* Resembling a saint; suiting a saint; becoming a saint; saintly.

Glossed over only with a saintlike show. *Dryden.*

Saint's li-ness (-li-nēs), *n.* Quality of being saintly.

Saint's ly, *a.* [Comp. *SAINTLY* (-li-ſr); *superl.* *SAINTLIEST*.] Like a saint; becoming a holy person.

So dear to Heaven is saintly chastity. *Milton.*

Saint's lo-gist (-sūt-ŏl-ſt), *n.* [Saint + *log* + *-ist*.] (*Theol.*) One who writes the lives of saints. [*R.*]

Saint's ship, *n.* The character or qualities of a saint.

Saint's si-mo-ni-an (-st-mŏ-ni-an), *n.* A follower of the Count de St. Simon, who died in 1825, and who maintained that the principle of property held in common, and the just division of the fruits of common labor among the members of society, are the true remedy for the social evils which exist.

Saint's si-mo-ni-an-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The principles, doctrines, or practice of the Saint-Simonians; — called also *Saint-Simonism*.

Saith (sāth), 3d pers. sing. pres. of *SAV*. [*Archaic*]

Saith (sāth), *n.* [*Gael. saithian*.] (*Zool.*) The pollock, or coalfish; — called also *sillack*. [*Scot.*]

Saiv'a (sāiv'a or sīv'a), *n.* [*Skr. saiva* devoted to *Siva*.] One of an important religious sect in India which regards *Siva* with peculiar veneration.

Saivism (-viz'm), *n.* The worship of *Siva*.

Sa-jone (sā-jŏn'), *n.* Same as *SAGENE*.

Sa'jou (sā'jŏ; F. sājŏu), *n.* [*F.*] (*Zool.*) Same as *SALAJOU*.

Sake (sāk), *n.* [*OE. sake* cause, also, lawsuit, fault, AS. *sacu* strife, a cause or suit at law; akin to D. *zaak* cause, thing, affair, G. *sache* thing, cause in law, OHG. *sakha*, Icel. *sök*, Sw. *sak*, Dan. *sag*, Goth. *sakjo* strife, AS. *sacan* to contend, strive, Goth. *sakan*, Icel. *saka* to contend, strive, blame, OHG. *sachan*, MHG. *sachen* to contend, strive, defend one's right, accuse, charge in a lawsuit, and also to E. *seek*. Cf. *SEEK*.] Final cause; end; purpose of obtaining; cause; motive; reason; interest; concern; account; regard or respect; — used chiefly in such phrases as, *for the sake of, for his sake, for man's sake, for mercy's sake, and the like*; as, to commit crime for the sake of gain; to go abroad for the sake of one's health.

Moved with wrath and shame and ladies' sakes. *Spenser.*

I will not again curse the ground any more for man's sake. *Gen. viii. 21.*

For anger's sake, finite to infinite. *Milton.*

Knowledge is for the sake of man, and not man for the sake of knowledge. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Sake The -s of the possessive case preceding *sake* is sometimes omitted for euphony; as, *for goodness sake*.

"For conscience sake." 1 Cor. x. 28. The plural *sakes* is often used with a possessive plural. "For both our sakes." *Shak.*

Sa'ker (sā'kēr), *n.* [*F. sacre* (cf. *l. sagro*, Sp. & Pg. *sacre*), either fr. L. *sacer* sacred, holy, as a translation of Gr. *ἱερά* falcion, from *ἱερός* holy, or more probably from Ar. *qar* hawk.] [Written also *sacar*, *sacre*.]

1. (*Zool.*) (a) A falcon (*Falco sacer*) native of Southern Europe and Asia, closely resembling the lanner.

(b) The female is called *charch*, and the male *charchel*, or *sakeret*.

2. (*M.*) A small piece of artillery. *Wilhelm.*

On the bastions were planted culverins and sakers. *Macaulay.*

The culverins and sakers showing their deadly muzzle over the rampart. *Macaulay.*

Sa'ker-et (sā'kēr-ēt), *n.* [*F. sacret*. See *SAKER*.] (*Zool.*) The male of the saker (a).

Sa'ki (sā'ki), *n.* [*Cf. F. & Pg. saki*; probably from the native name.] (*Zool.*) Any one of several species of South American monkeys of the genus *Pithecia*. They

have large ears, and a long hairy tail which is not prehensile.

Sak' The black saki (*Pithecia satanas*), the white-headed (*P. leucoccephala*), and the red-backed, or hand-drinking, saki (*P. chiropotes*), are among the best known. The name is loosely applied, also, to other South American monkeys with tails which are not prehensile.

Sak'ti (sāk'tē), *n.* [*Skr.*] (*Hind. Myth.*) The divine energy, personified as the wife of a deity (Brahma, Vishnu, Siva, etc.); the female principle.

Sal (sāl), *n.* [*Hind. sāl*, *Skr. sāla*.] (*Bot.*) An East Indian timber tree (*Shorea robusta*), much used for building purposes. It is of a light brown color, close-grained, heavy, and durable. [Written also *sāla*.]

Sal (sāl), *n.* [*L.* See *SALT*.] (*Chem. & Pharm.*) Salt.

Sal abanthi [*N.L.*] (*Old Chem.*), an impure potassium carbonate obtained from the ashes of wormwood (*Artemisia abanthina*). **Sal acetos** [*N.L.*] (*Old Chem.*), salt of sorrel. **Sal alembroth** (*Old Chem.*) See *ALEX. BROTH*. **Sal ammoniac** (*Chem.*), ammonium chloride, NH₄Cl, a white crystalline volatile substance having a sharp salty taste, obtained from gas works, from nitrogenous matter, etc. It is largely employed as a source of ammonia, as a reagent, and as an expectorant in bronchitis. So called because originally made from the soot from camel's dung at the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Africa. Called also *nitrate of ammonia*. **Sal catharticus** [*N.L.*] (*Old Med. Chem.*), Epsom salts. **Sal culinaris** [*L.*] (*Old Chem.*), common salt, or sodium chloride. **Sal Cyrenalicus** [*N.L.*] (*Old Chem.*) See *Sal ammoniac*.

Sal de duobus, **Sal duplicatum** [*N.L.*] (*Old Chem.*), potassium sulphate; — so called because erroneously supposed to be composed of two salts, one acid and one alkaline. **Sal diureticus** [*N.L.*] (*Old Med. Chem.*), potassium acetate. **Sal enizum** [*N.L.*] (*Old Med. Chem.*), acid potassium sulphate. **Sal gemme** [*N.L.*] (*Old Min.*), common salt occurring native. **Sal Jovis** [*N.L.*] (*Old Chem.*), salt of tin, or stannic chloride; — the alchemical name of tin being *Jove*. **Sal Martis** [*N.L.*] (*Old Chem.*), green vitriol, or ferrous sulphate; — the alchemical name of iron being *Mars*. **Sal microcosmicum** [*N.L.*] (*Old Chem.*) See *Microcosmic salt*, under *MICROCOSMIC*. **Sal plumbi** [*N.L.*] (*Old Chem.*), sugar of lead. **Sal prunella (*Old Chem.*) See *Prunella salt*, under *LEAD PRUNELLA*. **Sal Saturni** [*N.L.*] (*Old Chem.*), sugar of lead, or lead acetate; — the alchemical name of lead being *Saturnus*. **Sal selenic** [*N.L.*] (*Old Chem.*), selenic acid, or boric acid. **Sal Seignette** [*F. seignette, sel de seignette*] (*Chem.*), Rochelle salt. **Sal soda** (*Chem.*), sodium carbonate. See under *SODIUM*. **Sal vitrioli** [*N.L.*] (*Old Chem.*), white vitriol; zinc sulphate. **Sal volatile** [*N.L.*] (*Chem.*) See *Sal ammoniac*, above. (b) *Spirits of ammonia*.**

Sal-laam' (sā-lām'), *n.* Same as *SALAM*.

Finally, Josiah might have made his *salam* to the executioner just as he was folding up that letter. *Prof. Wilson.*

Sal-laam', *v. t.* To make or perform a salam.

I have salam'd and kowtowed to him. *H. James.*

Sal-a-bil'i-ty (sā-lā-bil'i-ty), *n.* The quality or condition of being salable; salableness. *Duke of Argyll.*

Sal-a-bile (-b'il), *a.* [From *SALE*.] Capable of being sold; fit to be sold; finding a ready market. **Sal-a-bleness**, *n.* — **Sal-a-bly**, *adv.*

Sal-a-clous (sā-lā-shŭs), *a.* [*L. salax*, -acis, fond of leaping, lustful, fr. *salire* to leap. See *SALIENT*.] Having a propensity to venery; lustful; lecherous. *Dryden.* — **Sal-a-clous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sal-a-clous-ness**, *n.*

Sal-a-cit'i (sā-lā-sit'i), *n.* [*L. salacitas*; cf. F. *salacité*.] Strong propensity to venery; lust; lecherousness.

Sal-ad (sāl'ad), *n.* [*F. salade*, Olt. *salata*, It. *insalata*, fr. *salare* to salt, fr. L. *sal* salt. See *SALT*, and cf. *SLAW*.] 1. A preparation of vegetables, as lettuce, celery, water cress, onions, etc., usually dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, and spice, and eaten for giving a relish to other food; as, lettuce salad; tomato salad, etc.

Leaves eaten raw are termed *salad*. *I. Watts.*

2. A dish composed of chopped meat or fish, esp. chicken or lobster, mixed with lettuce or other vegetables, and seasoned with oil, vinegar, mustard, and other condiments; as, chicken salad; lobster salad.

Salad burnet (*Bot.*), the common burnet (*Potierium Sanguisorba*), sometimes eaten as a salad in Italy.

Sal-ade (-ad), *n.* A helmet. See *SALLET*.

Sal-ad-ing (-ad-ing), *n.* Vegetables for salad.

Sal-a-ra-tus (-sā-rā-tŭs), *n.* See *SALERATUS*.

Sal-a-gane (sāl'ā-gŭn), *n.* [From the Chinese name.] (*Zool.*) The eucalypt swallow. See under *ESCULENT*.

Sal-al-ber-ry (sāl'al-bēr-ry), *n.* [Probably of American Indian origin.] (*Bot.*) The edible fruit of the *Gaultheria Shallon*, an ericaceous shrub found from California northwards. The berries are about the size of a common grape and of a dark purple color.

Sal-am' (sāl'ām'), *n.* [*Ar. salam* peace, safety.] A salutation or compliment of ceremony in the East by word or act; an obeisance, performed by bowing very low and placing the right palm on the forehead. [Written also *salamam*.]

Sal-a-man-dar (sāl'ā-mān-dŏr), *n.* [*F. salamandre*, L. *salamandra*, Gr. *salamandrap*; cf. *Per. samander*, *samandel*.] 1. (*Zool.*) Any one of numerous species of

Urodelæ, belonging to *Salamandra*, *Amblystoma*, *Plethodon*, and various allied genera, especially those that are more or less terrestrial in their habits.

The salamanders have, like lizards, an elongated body, four feet, and a long tail, but are destitute of scales. They are true Amphibia, related to the frogs. Formerly, it was a superstition that the salamander could live in fire without harm, and even extinguish it by the natural coldness of its body.

I have maintained that *salamander* of yours was fire any time this two and thirty years. *Shak.*

Whereas it is commonly said that a *salamander* extinguisheth fire, we have found by experience that on hot coals, it dieth immediately. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. (*Zool.*) The pouched gopher (*Geomys tuxa*) of the Southern United States.

3. A culinary utensil of metal with a plate or disk which is heated, and held over pastry, etc., to brown it.

4. A large poker. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Hallivell.*

5. (*Metal.*) Solidified material in a furnace hearth.

Giant salamander. (*Zool.*) See under *GIANT*. — *Salamander's hair* or *wool* (*Min.*), a species of asbestos or mineral flax. [*Obs.*] *Baron.*

Sal'a-man-dri'na (sāl'ā-mān-dri'na), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*] (*Zool.*) A suborder of Urodelæ, comprising salamanders.

Sal'a-man-drine (-mān-dri'n), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a salamander; enduring fire. *Addison.*

Sal'a-man-droid (-droïd), *a.* [*Salamander* + *-oid*.] (*Zool.*) Like or pertaining to the salamanders.

Sal'a-man-droï'de-a (-droï-dŏ-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*] (*Zool.*) A division of Amphibia including the salamanders and allied groups; the Urodelæ.

Sal'am-stone (sāl'ām-stŏn or sāl'ām'-), *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of blue sapphire brought from Ceylon. *Dana.*

Sal-an'ga-na (sāl'ān-gā-nā), *n.* The salagene.

Sal'a-ried (sāl'ā-rīd), *a.* Receiving a salary; paid by a salary; having a salary attached; as, a *salaried officer*; a *salaried office*.

Sal'a-ry (sāl'ā-rŷ), *a.* [*L. salarius*.] Saline. [*Obs.*]

Sal'a-ry (sāl'ā-rŷ), *n.*; *pl.* *SALARIES* (-rŷz). [*F. salaire*, L. *salarium*, originally, salt money, the money given to the Roman soldiers for salt, which was a part of their pay, fr. *salarium* belonging to salt, fr. *sal* salt. See *SALT*.] The recompense or consideration paid, or stipulated to be paid, to a person at regular intervals for services; fixed regular wages, as by the year, quarter, or month; stipend; hire.

This is hire and salary, not revenge. *Shak.*

Recompense for services paid at, or reckoned by, short intervals, as a day or week, is usually called *wages*.

Syn. — Stipend; pay; wages; hire; allowance.

Sal'a-ry, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *SALARIED* (-rīd); p. pr. & vb. n. *SALARYING* (-rī-ing).] To pay, or agree to pay, a salary to; to attach a salary to; as, to *salary* a clerk; to *salary* a position.

Sale (sāl), *n.* See *1st SALLOW*. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Sale, *n.* [*Icel. sala*, *sāl*, akin to E. *sell*. See *SELL*, *v. t.*] 1. The act of selling; the transfer of property, or a contract to transfer the ownership of property, from one person to another for a valuable consideration, or for a price in money.

2. Opportunity of selling; demand; market.

They shall have ready sale for them. *Spenser.*

3. Public disposal to the highest bidder, or exposure of goods in market; auction. *Sir W. Temple.*

Bill of sale. See under *BILL*. — **Of sale**, **On sale**, **For sale**, to be bought or sold; offered to purchasers; in the market. — **To set to sale**, to offer for sale; to put up for purchase; to make merchandise of. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Sale-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.*, **Sale-a-bly**, *adv.*, etc. See *SALABLE*, *SALABLY*, etc.

Sal'eb (sāl'ēb), *n.* (*Med.*) See *SALEP*.

Sal'e-bros'i-ty (sāl'ē-brŏs'i-ty), *n.* Roughness or ruggedness. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Sal'e-brous (sāl'ē-brŏs), *a.* [*L. salebrosus*, fr. *salebra* a rugged road, fr. *salire* to leap.] Rough; rugged. [*Obs.*]

Sal'ep (sāl'ēp), *n.* [*Ar. salep*, perhaps a corruption of an Arabic word for fox, one Ar. name of the Orchis signifying literally, fox's testicles; cf. F. *salep*.] [*Written also saleb, salop, and saloop.*] The dried tubers of various species of *Orchis*, and *Eulophia*. It is used to make a nutritious beverage by treating the powdered preparation with hot water.

Sal'e-ra-tus (sāl'ē-rā-tŭs), *n.* [*N.L. sal aeratus*; — so called because it is a source of fixed air (carbon dioxide). See *SAL*, and *AERATED*.] (*Old Chem.*) Aerated salt; a white crystalline substance having an alkaline taste and reaction, consisting of sodium bicarbonate (see under *SODIUM*). It is largely used in cooking, with sour milk (lactic acid) or cream of tartar as a substitute for yeast.

It is also an ingredient of most baking powders, and is used in the preparation of effervescing drinks.

Sales'man (sāl'smān), *n.*; *pl.* *SALSMEN* (-mēn). [*Sale* + *man*.] One who sells anything; one whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise.

Sales'woman (sāl'swŏm'ān), *n.*; *pl.* *SALSWOMEN* (-wŏm'ēn). A woman whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise.

Sale'work (sāl'wŭrk'), *n.* Work or things made for sale; hence, work done carelessly or slightly. *Shak.*

Sal'i-an (sāl'i-an), *a.* Denoting a tribe of Franks who established themselves early in the fourth century on the river Sala [now *Yssel*]; *Salic*. — *n.* A Salian Frank.

Sal'i-ant (sāl'i-ant), *a.* (*Her.*) Same as *SALIENT*.

Sal'i-aunce (sāl'i-ān-s), *n.* [See *SALLY*.] Salience; onslaught. [*Obs.*] "So fierce *saliaunce*." *Spenser.*

Sal'io (sāl'io), *a.* [*F. salique*, fr. the *Salian* Franks, who, in the fifth century, formed a body of laws called in Latin *leges Salicæ*.] Of or pertaining to the Salian Franks, or to the *Salic law* so called. [*Also salique*.]

Salic law. (a) A code of laws formed by the Salian Franks in the fifth century. By one provision of this code women were excluded from the inheritance of landed property. (b) Especially, in modern times, a law



White-headed Saki (*Pithecia leucoccephala*). (X)



Spotted Salamander (*Amblystoma punctatum*). (X)

supposed to be a special application of the above-mentioned provision, in accordance with which males alone can inherit the throne. This law has obtained in France, and at times in other countries of Europe, as Spain.

Sal/ty-on/ceous (sál'ti-ŏn'shŭs), *a.* [*L. salix, -icis*, the willow.] Belonging or relating to the willow.

Sal/ty-on (sál'ti-ŏn), *n.* [*L. salix, -icis*, a willow; *cf. F. salicine*. See **SALLOW** the tree.] (*Chem.*) A glucoside found in the bark and leaves of several species of willow (*Salix*) and poplar, and extracted as a bitter white crystalline substance.

Sal/ty-oyl (-ŏyl), *n.* [*Salicin* + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical of salicylic acid and of certain related compounds.

Sal/ty-oyl/al (-ŏyl'al), *n.* [*Salicylic* + *aldehyde*.] (*Chem.*) A thin, fragrant, colorless oil, $\text{HO.C}_6\text{H}_4.\text{CHO}$, found in the flowers of meadow sweet (*Spiraea*), and also obtained by oxidation of salicin, saligenin, etc. It reddens on exposure. Called also *salicylotol*, *salicylic aldehyde*, and formerly *salicylous*, or *spirologous acid*.

Sal/ty-oyl/ate (-ŏt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of salicylic acid.

Sal/ty-oyl/ide (-ŏyl'id), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an acid formerly obtained by fusing salicin with potassium hydroxide, and now made in large quantities from phenol (carbolic acid) by the action of carbon dioxide on heated sodium phenolate. It is a white crystalline substance. It is used as an antiseptic, and in its salts in the treatment of rheumatism. Called also *hydroxybenzoic acid*.

Sal/ty-oyl/ite (-ŏyl'it), *n.* [*Salicylic* + *anhydride*.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance obtained by dehydration of salicylic acid.

Sal/ty-oyl/ite (-it), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of salicyl; — named after the analogy of a salt.

Sal/ty-oyl/ol (-ŏl), *n.* [*Salicylic* + *L. oleum oil*.] (*Chem.*) Same as **SALICYLAL**.

Sal/ty-oyl/ous (-ŏyl'ŭs or sál'ti-ŏyl'ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a substance formerly called *salicylous acid*, and now *salicylic*. [*Obs.*]

Sal/ty-once (sál'ti-ŏns), *n.* [*See SALIENT*.] 1. The quality or condition of being salient; a leaping; a springing forward; an assaulting.

2. The quality or state of projecting, or being projected; projection; protrusion. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Sal/ty-on-ty (-ŏn'ty), *n.* Quality of being salient; hence, vigor. "A fatal lack of poetic salientcy." *J. Morley.*

Sal/ty-ent (-ent), *a.* [*L. saliens, -entis*, p. pr. of *salire* to leap; *cf. F. saillant*. See **SALLY**, *n.* & *v. i.*] 1. Moving by leaps or springs; leaping; bounding; jumping. "Frogs and salient animals." *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Shooting out or up; springing; projecting.

He had in himself a salient, living spring of generous and manly action. *Burke.*

3. Hence, figuratively, forcing itself on the attention; prominent; conspicuous; noticeable.

He (Grenville) had neither salient traits, nor general comprehensiveness of mind. *Bancroft.*

4. (*Math.* & *Fort.*) Projecting outwardly; as, a salient angle; — opposed to *reëntering*. See **ILLUSTRATION**.

5. (*Her.*) Represented in a leaping position; as, a lion salient.

Salient angle. See **SALIENT**, *a.* 4. — **Salient polygon** (*Geom.*), a polygon all of whose angles are salient. — **Salient polyhedron** (*Geom.*), a polyhedron all of whose solid angles are salient.

Sal/ty-ent, *n.* (*Fort.*) A salient angle or part; a projection.

Sal/ty-ent-ly, *adv.* In a salient manner.

Sal/ty-er-ous (sál'ti-ŏr'ŭs), *a.* [*L. sal salt* + *-ferous*.] Producing, or impregnated with, salt.

Saliferous rocks (*Geol.*), the New Red Sandstone system of some geologists; — so called because, in Europe, this formation contains beds of salt. The saliferous beds of New York State belong largely to the Salina period of the Upper Silurian. See the **Chart of Geology**.

Sal/ty-able (sál'ti-ŏ-bl), *a.* [*cf. F. salifiable*. See **SALIFY**.] (*Chem.*) Capable of neutralizing an acid to form a salt; — said of bases; thus, ammonia is salifiable.

Sal/ty-on/ation (-ŏn'shŭn), *n.* [*cf. F. salification*.] (*Chem.*) The act, process, or result of salifying; the state of being salified.

Sal/ty (sál'ti), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SALIFIED* (-fid); *p. pr. & vb. n. SALIFYING* (-fing).] [*F. salifier*; from *L. sal salt* + *-ficare* (only in comp.) to make. See **-FY**.] (*Chem.*) (a) To combine or impregnate with a salt. (b) To form a salt with; to convert into a salt; as, to salify a base or an acid.

Sal/ty-e-nin (sál'ti-ŏ-nin), *n.* [*Salicin* + *-gen*.] (*Chem.*) A phenol alcohol obtained by the decomposition of salicin as a white crystalline substance; — called also *hydroxy-benzyl alcohol*.

Sal/ty-ot (sál'ti-ŏt), *n.* [*F.*] (*Bot.*) The water chestnut (*Trapa natans*).

Sal/ty-ter (sál'ti-ŏt-ŭr), *n.* [*L. sal salt* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the amount of salt present in any given solution. [*Written also salometer*.]

Sal/ty-try (-trŭ), *n.* The art or process of measuring the amount of salt in a substance.

Sal/ty-na (sál'ti-ná), *n.* [*cf. L. salinae*, pl., salt works, from *sal salt*. See **SALINE**, *a.*] 1. A salt marsh, or salt pond, inclosed from the sea.

2. Salt works.

Sal/ty-na pe/ri-od (pé-rŭ-ŏd). [*So called from Salina, a town in New York.*] (*Geol.*) The period in which the American Upper Silurian system, containing the brine-producing rocks of central New York, was formed. See the **Chart of Geology**.

Sal/ty-na/tion (sál'ti-ná'shŭn), *n.* The act of washing with salt water. [*R. & Obs.*] *Greenhill.*

Sal/ty-ne (sál'ti-nŭ or sál'ti-nŭ; 277), *a.* [*F. salin*, fr. *L. sal salt*; *cf. L. salinae* salt works, *salinum* saltcellar.

See **SALT**.] 1. Consisting of salt, or containing salt; as, saline particles; saline substances; a saline cathartic.

2. Of the quality of salt; salty; as, a saline taste.

Sal/ty-ne (sál'ti-nŭ or sál'ti-nŭ; 277), *n.* [*cf. F. salinae*. See **SALINE**, *a.*] A salt spring; a place where salt water is collected in the earth.

Sal/ty-ne (sál'ti-nŭ), *n.* 1. (*Chem.*) A crude potash obtained from beet-root residues and other similar sources. [*Written also salin*.]

2. (*Med. Chem.*) A metallic salt; esp., a salt of potassium, sodium, lithium, or magnesium, used in medicine.

Sal/ty-ne/ness (sál'ti-nŭ'snŭs), *n.* The quality or state of being salty; saltiness.

Sal/ty-ne/rous (sál'ti-nŭ-ŏr'ŭs), *a.* [*Saline* + *-ferous*.] Same as **SALIFEROUS**.

Sal/ty-ne-form (sál'ti-nŭ-ŏr'm), *a.* Having the form or the qualities of a salt, especially of common salt.

Sal/ty-ne-ty (-tŭ), *n.* Saltiness. *Carpenter.*

Sal/ty-ne-m/ter (sál'ti-nŭm-ŏt-ŏr), *n.* [*Saline* + *-meter*.] A salimeter.

Sal/ty-ne/ous (sál'ti-nŭ's), *a.* Saline. [*Obs.*]

Sal/ty-ne (sál'ti-nŭ or sál'ti-nŭ; 277), *a.* [*F.*] Salic. *Shak.*

She furnished out her scorn of laws salicæ. *Tennyson.*

Sal/ty-ne/lin (sál'ti-nŭ-lin), *n.* [*Saligenin* + *Gr. ὑνών resin*.] (*Chem.*) A yellow amorphous resinoid substance obtained by the action of dilute acids on saligenin.

Sal/ty-ne/bu/ria (sál'ti-nŭ-bŭ-rŭ-ŭ), *n.* [*Named after R. A. Salisbury, an English botanist.*] (*Bot.*) The guilford tree (*Cinkgo biloba*, or *Salisburya adiantifolia*).

Sal/ty-ne (sál'ti-nŭ), *v. t.* [*L. salitius*, p. p. of *salire* to salt, fr. *sal salt*.] To season with salt; to salt. [*Obs.*]

Sal/ty-ne (sál'ti-nŭ), *n.* [*So called from Salta, a town in Sweden.*] (*Min.*) A massive lamellar variety of pyroxene, of a dingy green color. [*Written also salite*.]

Sal/ty-ne/va (sál'ti-nŭ-vá), *n.* [*cf. Gr. σάλινος*.] (*Physiol.*) The secretion from the salivary glands.

Sal/ty-ne (sál'ti-nŭ), *n.* [*cf. F. salive*.] (*Physiol.*) In man the saliva is a more or less turbid and slightly viscid fluid, generally of an alkaline reaction, and is secreted by the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual glands. In the mouth the saliva is mixed with the secretion from the buccal glands. The secretions from the individual salivary glands have their own special characteristics, and these are not the same in all animals. In man and many animals mixed saliva, i. e., saliva composed of the secretions of all three of the salivary glands, is an important digestive fluid on account of the presence of the peculiar enzyme, ptyalin.

Sal/ty-ne/val (-vŏl; 277), *a.* Salivary.

Sal/ty-ne/vant (sál'ti-nŭ-vŏnt), *a.* [*L. salivans*, p. pr. of *salivare*. See **SALIVATE**.] Producing salivation.

Sal/ty-ne/vant, *n.* That which produces salivation.

Sal/ty-ne/vary (sál'ti-nŭ-vá-ry), *a.* [*L. salivarius* elimy, clammy; *cf. F. salivare*.] (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to saliva; producing or carrying saliva; as, the salivary ferment; the salivary glands; the salivary ducts, etc.

Sal/ty-ne/vate (-vŏt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SALIVATED* (-vŏtŏd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SALIVATING*.] [*L. salivatus*, p. p. of *salivare* to salivate. See **SALIVA**.] To produce an abnormal flow of saliva in; to produce salivation or ptyalism in, as by the use of mercury.

Sal/ty-ne/vation (-vŏshŭn), *n.* [*L. salivatio*; *cf. F. salivation*.] (*Physiol.*) The act or process of salivating; an excessive secretion of saliva, often accompanied with soreness of the mouth and gums; ptyalism.

It may be induced by direct chemical or mechanical stimulation, as in vigorous mastication of some tasteless substance like rubber, or indirectly by some agent which affects the whole system, as mercury compounds.

Sal/ty-ne/vous (sál'ti-nŭ-vŭs), *a.* [*L. salivonus*; *cf. F. saliveux*.] Pertaining to saliva; of the nature of saliva.

Sal/ty-ne (sál'ti-nŭ), *n.* [*pl. SALICES* (sál'ti-nŭ's).] [*L.*, the willow.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees or shrubs including the willow, osler, and the like, growing usually in wet grounds. (b) A tree or shrub of any kind of willow.

Sal/ty-ne/ders (sál'ti-nŭ-dŏr-s), *n. pl.* [*F. solandres, solandre*.] (*Far.*) An eruption on the hind leg of a horse. [*Written also sellanders, and sellenders*.]

On the inside of the hock, or a little below it, as well as at the bend of the knee, there is occasionally a scurfy eruption called "sellanders" in the fore leg, and "sellenders" in the hind leg. *Quatt.*

Sal/ty-ne (sál'ti-nŭ), *n.* [*F. salade*, *Bp. celada*, or *It. celata*, fr. *L. (cassia) celata*, fr. *cucullus*, *caelatum*, to engrave in relief. So called from the figures engraved upon it.] A light kind of helmet, with or without a visor, introduced during the 15th century. [*Written also salade*.]

Then he must have a sallet wherewith his head may be saved. *Lutimer.*

Sal/ty-ne (sál'ti-nŭ), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let-ing, *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* Salad.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.* The quality or condition of being sallow.

Sal/ty-ne/let (-lŏt), *n.*

Salm'on-et (salm'ün-ët), *n.* [Cf. **SAMLET**.] (*Zoöl.*) A salmon of small size; a samlet.

Salm'on-oid (salm'on-oid), *a.* [*Salmon* + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Like, or pertaining to, the *Salmonidae*, a family of fishes including the trout and salmon. — *n.* Any fish of the family *Salmonidae*.

Salt'o-gen (salt'ô-jên), *n.* [*L. sal salt* + *-gen*.] (*Chem.*) A halogen. [*Obs.*]

Salt'ol (salt'öl), *n.* [*Salicylle* + *-ol*.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance consisting of phenol salicylate.

Sa-lom'e-ter (sá-lóm'ê-têr), *n.* See **SALIMETER**.

Sa-lom'e-try (sá-lóm'ê-trí), *n.* **SALIMETRY**.

Sa-lon' (sá-lôn'), *n.* [*F. See SALOON*.] An apartment for the reception of company; hence, in the plural, fashionable parties; circles of fashionable society.

Sa-lon' (sá-lôn'), [*F. salon* (cf. *Il. salone*), fr. *F. salle* a large room, a hall, (*F. German* or Dutch origin; cf. *OHG. sal house, hall, G. saal*; akin to *AS. sæl, sele, D. zaal, leel, saal*, Goth. *saljan* to dwell, and probably to *L. salum* ground. Cf. **SOLE** of the foot, **BOIL** ground, earth.)] 1. A spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company or for works of art; a hall of reception, esp. a hall for public entertainments or amusements; a large public room or parlor; as, the *saloon* of a steamboat.

The golden *saloons* in which the first magnates of the realm . . . gave banquets and balls. [*Macaulay*.]

2. Popularly, a public room for specific uses; esp., a burrow or grogshop; as, a drinking *saloon*; an eating *saloon*; a dancing *saloon*.

We hear of no hells, or low music halls, or low dancing saloons (at Athens). [*J. P. Mahaffy*.]

Sa-loop' (sá-lôop'), *n.* An aromatic drink prepared from sassafras bark and other ingredients, at one time much used in London. [*J. Smith (Dict. Econ. Plants)*.]

Sa-loop bush (*Bot.*), an Australian shrub (*Rhagodia hastata*) of the Goosefoot family, used for fodder.

Salp (sálp), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of *Salpa*, or of the family *Salpidae*.

Sal'pa (sálp'a), *n.*; pl. *L. SALPÆ* (-pæ), *E. SALPÆ* (-pæ). [*N.L.*: cf. *L. salpa* a kind of stockfish.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of transparent, tubular, free-swimming oceanic tunicates found abundantly in all the warmer latitudes. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Salp' Each species exists in two distinct forms, one of which lives solitary, and produces, by budding from an internal organ, varieties of the other kind. These are united together, side by side, so as to form a chain, or cluster, often of large size. Each of the individuals composing the chain carries a single egg, which develops into the solitary kind.

Sal'pi-an (sálp'i-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A *salpa*.

Sal'pid (sálp'id), *n.*

Sal'pi-con (sálp'i-kôn), *n.* [*F. salpicon*, Sp. *salpicón*.] Chopped meat, bread, etc., used to stuff legs of veal or other joints; stuffing; farce. [*Obs.*] **Bacon**.

Sal'pin-gitis (sálp'in-jítis), *n.* [*N.L.* See **SALPINX**, and *-itis*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the *salpinx*.

Sal'pinx (sálp'pinks), *n.* [*N.L.*, from Gr. *σαλπιγξ*, -γγος, a trumpet.] (*Old Anat.*) The Eustachian tube, or the Fallopian tube.

Sal'sa-fy (sáls'a-fí), *n.* (*Bot.*) See **SALSIFY**.

Sal'sa-men-ta-ri-ous (-mên-tá-rí-ús), *a.* [*L. salsa-mentarius*, fr. *salsamentum* brine, pickled fish, fr. *salsus* salted, p. p. of *saliere* to salt.] **Salt**; salted; saline. [*R.*]

Salse (sáls), *n.* [*F.*] A mud volcano, the water of which is often impregnated with salts, whence the name.

Sal'si-fy (sáls'i-fí; 277), *n.* [*F. salsify*.] (*Bot.*) See *Oyster plant* (*o*), under **OYSTER**.

Sal'so-a-oid (sáls'ô-á-oid), *a.* [*L. salsus* salted, salt + *acidus* acid.] Having a taste compounded of saltiness and acidity; both salt and acid. [*R.*]

Sal'so-da (sáls'ô-dá), *n.* See **SALT SODA**, under **SALT**.

Sal'so-la (sáls'ô-lá), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *L. salsus* salt, because they contain alkaline salts.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the glasswort. See **GLASSWORT**.

Sal'su-gi-nous (sáls'û-jí-nús), *a.* [*L. salugo*, -ginis, saltiness, from *salsus* salted, salt; cf. *F. salugineux*.] (*Bot.*) Growing in brackish places or in salt marshes.

Salt (sált), *n.* [*AS. sealt*; akin to *OS. & Offries. salt*, *D. zout, G. Salz, leel, Sw., & Dan. salt*, *Lat. Gr. ðaz, Russ. sole, Ir. & Gael. salann, W. halen*, of unknown origin. Cf. **SAL**, **SALAD**, **SALARY**, **SALINE**, **SAUCE**, **SAUSAGE**.] 1. The chloride of sodium, a substance used for seasoning food, for the preservation of meat, etc. It is found native in the earth, and is also produced, by evaporation and crystallization, from sea water and other water impregnated with saline particles.

2. Hence, flavor; taste; savor; smack; seasoning. Though we are justices and doctors and churchmen . . . we have some salt in our youth in us. [*Shak.*]

3. Hence, also, pliancy; wit; sense; as, *Attie salt*.

4. A dish for salt at table; a saltcellar.

I out and bought some things; among others, a dozen of silver salts. [*Peyton*.]

5. A sailor; — usually qualified by *old*. [*Collog.*]

Around the door are generally to be seen, laughing and gossiping, clusters of old salts. [*Hawthorne*.]

6. (*Chem.*) The neutral compound formed by the union of an acid and a base; thus, sulphuric acid and iron form the *salt* sulphate of iron or green vitriol.

Salp' Except in case of ammonium salts, accurately speaking, it is the acid radical which unites with the base or basic radical, with the elimination of hydrogen, of water, or of analogous compounds as side products. In the case of diacid and triacid bases, and of dibasic and tribasic acids, the mutual neutralization may vary in degree, producing respectively *basic*, *neutral*, or *acid* salts. See *Phrases* below.

7. *Fig.*: That which preserves from corruption or error; that which purifies; a corrective; an antiseptic; also, an allowance or deduction; as, his statements must be taken with a grain of salt.

Ye are the salt of the earth. [*Matt. v. 13*.]

8. *pl.* Any mineral salt used as an aperient or cathartic, especially Epsom salts, Rochelle salt, or Glauber's salt.

9. *pl.* Marshes flooded by the tide. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Above the salt, Below the salt, phrases which have survived the old custom, in the houses of people of rank, of placing a large saltcellar near the middle of a long table, the places above which were assigned to the guests of distinction, and those below to dependents, inferiors, and poor relations. See **SALTPOOT**.

His fashion is not to take knowledge of him that is beneath him in clothes. He never drinks below the salt. [*B. Jonson*.]

— **Acid salt**. (*Chem.*) (a) A salt derived from an acid which has several replaceable hydrogen atoms which are only partially exchanged for metallic atoms or basic radicals; as, acid potassium sulphate is an *acid salt*. (b) A salt, whatever its constitution, which merely gives an acid reaction; thus, copper sulphate, which is composed of a strong acid united with a weak base, is an *acid salt* in this sense, though theoretically it is a neutral salt. — **Alkaline salt** (*Chem.*), a salt which gives an alkaline reaction, as sodium carbonate. — **Amphid salt** (*Old Chem.*), a salt of the oxy type, formerly regarded as composed of two oxides, acid and basic. — **Basic salt**. (*Chem.*) (a) A salt which contains more of the basic constituent than is required to neutralize the acid. (b) An alkaline salt. — **Binary salt** (*Old Chem.*), a salt of the oxy type conveniently regarded as composed of two ingredients (analogously to a haloid salt, viz., a metal and an acid radical). — **Double salt** (*Chem.*), a salt regarded as formed by the union of two distinct salts, as ammonium alum, potassium aluminium sulphate. See under **DOUBLE**. — **Epsom salts**. See in the Vocabulary. — **Essential salt** (*Old Chem.*), a salt obtained by crystallizing plant juices. — **Ethereal salt**. (*Chem.*) See under **ETHEREAL**. — **Glauber's salt** or *salt*. See in Vocabulary. — **Haloid salt** (*Chem.*), a simple salt of a halogen acid, as sodium chloride. — **Microcosmic salt**. (*Chem.*) See under **MICROCOSMIC**. — **Neutral salt**. (*Chem.*) (a) A salt in which the acid and base (in theory) exactly neutralize each other. (b) A salt which gives a neutral reaction. — **Oxy salt** (*Chem.*), a salt derived from an oxygen acid. — **Per salt** (*Old Chem.*), a salt supposed to be derived from a peroxide base or analogous compound. [*Obs.*] — **Permanent salt**, a salt which undergoes no change on exposure to air. — **Protosalt** (*Chem.*), a salt derived from a protoxide base or analogous compound. — **Rochelle salt**. See under **ROCHELLE**. — **Salt of amber** (*Old Chem.*), succinic acid. — **Salt of colcothar** (*Old Chem.*), green vitriol, or sulphate of iron. — **Salt of hartshorn**. (*Old Chem.*) (a) Sal ammoniac, or ammonium chloride. (b) Ammonium carbonate. Cf. *Spirit of hartshorn*, under **HARTSHORN**. — **Salt of lemon** (*Chem.*) See *Salt*, *surreal*, below. — **Salt of Saturn** (*Old Chem.*), sugar of lead; lead acetate; — the alchemical name of lead being *Saturn*. — **Salt of Seignette**. Same as **ROCHELLE SALT**. — **Salt of soda** (*Old Chem.*), sodium carbonate. — **Salt of sorrel** (*Old Chem.*), acid potassium oxalate, or potassium oxalozalate, used as a solvent for ink stains; so called because found in the sorrel, or Oxalis. Also sometimes inaccurately called *salt of lemon*. — **Salt of tartar** (*Old Chem.*), potassium carbonate; — so called because formerly made by heating cream of tartar, or potassium tartrate. [*Obs.*] — **Salt of Venus** (*Old Chem.*), blue vitriol; copper sulphate; — the alchemical name of copper being *Venus*. — **Salt of wisdom**. See **ALEXANDRINE**. — **Sedative salt** (*Old Med.*), barium chloride. — **Seque salt** (*Chem.*), a salt derived from a sequeoxide base or analogous compound. — **Spirit of salt**. (*Chem.*) See under **SPIRIT**. — **Sulpho salt** (*Chem.*), a salt analogous to an oxy salt, but containing sulphur in place of oxygen.

Salt (sált), *a.* [*Compar. SALTER* (-ër); *superl. SALTER*.] [*AS. sealt, salt*. See **SALT**, *n.*] 1. Of or relating to salt; abounding in, or containing salt; prepared or preserved with, or tasting of, salt; salted; as, salt beef; salt water. "Salt tears." [*Chaucer*.]

2. Overflowed with, or growing in, salt water; as, a salt marsh; salt grass.

3. *Fig.*: Bitter; sharp; pungent.

I have a salt and sorry rheum offends me. [*Shak.*]

4. *Fig.*: Salacious; lecherous; lustful.

Salt acid (*Chem.*), hydrochloric acid. — **Salt block**, an apparatus for evaporating salt by a factory. [*Knapp*.]

Salt bottom, a flat piece of ground covered with saline efflorescences. [*Western U. S.*] **Bartlett**. — **Salt cake** (*Chem.*), the white caked mass, consisting of sodium sulphate, which is obtained as the product of the first stage in the manufacture of soda, according to Leblanc's process. — **Salt fish**. (a) Salted fish, especially cod, haddock, and similar fishes that have been salted and dried for food. (b) A marine fish. — **Salt garden**, an arrangement for the natural evaporation of sea water for the production of salt, employing large shallow basins excavated near the seashore. — **Salt gauge**, an instrument used to test the strength of brine; a salimeter. — **Salt horse**, salted beef. [*Slang*.] — **Salt junk**, hard salt beef for use at sea. [*Slang*.] — **Salt lick**. See **LOCK**. — **Salt marsh**, grass land subject to the overflow of salt water. — **Salt-marsh caterpillar** (*Zoöl.*), an American bonybed moth (*Spilosoma aceræ*) which is very destructive to the salt-marsh grasses and to other crops. Called also *woolly bear*. See *Illustr.* under **MOTHS**, **PUPA**, and **WOOLY BEAR**, under **WOOLY**.

— **Salt-marsh sea-bane** (*Bot.*), a strong-scented composite herb (*Phacelia camphorata*) with rayless purplish heads, growing in salt marshes. — **Salt-marsh hen** (*Zoöl.*), the clapper rail. See under **RAIL**. — **Salt-marsh terrapin** (*Zoöl.*), the diamond-back. — **Salt mine**, a mine where rock salt is obtained. — **Salt pan**. (a) A large pan used for making salt by evaporation; also, a shallow basin in the ground where salt water is evaporated by the heat of the sun. (b) *pl.* Salt works. — **Salt pit**, a pit where salt is obtained or made. — **Salt rising**, a kind of yeast in which common salt is a principal ingredient. [*U. S.*] — **Salt raker**, one who collects salt in natural salt ponds, or in enclosures from the sea. — **Salt sedative** (*Chem.*), boracic acid. [*Obs.*] — **Salt spring**, a spring of salt water. — **Salt tree** (*Bot.*), a small leguminous tree (*Halimodendron aegyptiacum*) growing in the salt plains of the Gobi region and in Siberia. — **Salt water**, water impregnated with salt, as that of the ocean and of certain seas and lakes; sometimes, also, tears.

Mine eyes are full of tears, I can not see; And yet salt water blinds me not so much But they can see a sort of traitors here. [*Shak.*]

— **Salt-water sailor**, an ocean mariner. — **Salt-water tailor**. (*Zoöl.*) See **BLUEFISH**.

Salt, *r. t.* [*Imp. & p. p.* **SALTER**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SALTING**.] 1. To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with

salt; to preserve with salt or in brine; to supply with salt; as, to salt fish, beef, or pork; to salt cattle.

2. To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of the timber.

To salt a mine, to artfully deposit minerals in a mine in order to deceive purchasers regarding its value. [*Cont'*] — To salt away, To salt down, to prepare with, or pack in, salt for preserving, as meat, eggs, etc.; hence, colloquially, to save, lay up, or invest safely, as money.

Salt (sált), *v. t.* To deposit salt as a saline solution; as, the brine begins to salt.

Salt (sált), *n.* [*L. saltus*, fr. *saliere* to leap.] The act of leaping or jumping; a leap. [*Obs.*] **B. Jonson**.

Salt'ant (sált'ant), *a.* [*L. saltans*, p. pr. of *saltare* to dance, v. intens. fr. *saliere* to leap; cf. *F. sautant*. See **SALLY**, *v.*] 1. Leaping; jumping; dancing.

2. (*Her.*) In a leaping position; springing forward; — applied especially to the squirrel, weasel, and rat, also to the cat, greyhound, monkey, etc.

Salt-a-re-lia (sált'a-ré-lí-a), *n.* See **SALTARELLO**.

Salt-a-re-llo (sált'a-ré-ló), *n.* [*It. fr. L. saltare* to jump.] A popular Italian dance in quick 3-4 or 6-8 time, running mostly in triplets, but with a hop-step at the beginning of each measure. See **TARANTELLA**.

Salt'ate (sált'at), *v. t.* [*See SALTANT*.] To leap or dance. [*R.*]

Salt-a-tion (sált'at-shún), *n.* [*L. saltatio*: cf. *F. saltation*.] 1. A leaping or jumping.

Continued his saltation without pause. [*Sir W. Scott*.]

2. Beating or palpitation; as, the saltation of the great artery.

3. (*Biol.*) An abrupt and marked variation in the condition or appearance of a species; a sudden modification which may give rise to new races.

We greatly suspect that nature does make considerable jumps in the way of variation now and then, and that these saltations give rise to some of the gaps which appear to exist in the series of known forms. [*Huxley*.]

Salt'a-to-ri-a (sált'a-tó-rí-a), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Orthoptera including grasshoppers, locusts, and crickets.

Salt'a-to-ri-al (-al), *a.* 1. Relating to leaping; saltatory; as, saltatorial exercises.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (a) Same as **SALTATORIOUS**. (b) Of or pertaining to the Saltatoria.

Salt'a-to-ri-ous (-ús), *a.* Capable of leaping; formed for leaping; saltatory; as, a saltatorious insect or leg.

Salt'a-to-ry (sált'a-tó-rí), *a.* [*L. saltatorius*. See **SALTANT**, and cf. **SALTIRE**.] Leaping or dancing; having the power of, or used in, leaping or dancing.

Saltatory evolution (*Biol.*), a theory of evolution which holds that the transmutation of species is not always gradual, but that there may come sudden and marked variations. See **SALTATION**. — **Saltatory spasm** (*Med.*), an affection in which pressure of the foot on a floor causes the patient to spring into the air, so as to make repeated involuntary motions of hopping and jumping. [*J. Ross*.]

Salt'bush (sált'bush'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An Australian plant (*Atriplex nummularia*) of the Goosefoot family.

Salt'cat (-kát), *n.* A mixture of salt, coarse meal, lime, etc., attractive to pigeons.

Salt'cellar (sált'sél-lér), *n.* [*OE. saltceller*; salt + *F. salière* saltcellar, from *L. sal* salt. See **SALT**, and cf. **SALARY**.] Formerly a large vessel, now a small vessel of glass or other material, used for holding salt on the table.

Salt'er (-ër), *n.* One who makes, sells, or applies salt; one who salts meat or fish.

Salt'ern (-ên), *n.* A building or place where salt is made by boiling or by evaporation; salt works.

Salt'foot (-fóot'), *n.* A large saltcellar formerly placed near the center of the table. The superior guests were seated above the saltfoot.

Salt'-green (-grén'), *a.* Sea-green in color. [*Shak.*]

Salt'ie (-í), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European dab.

Salt'ier (sált'í-er), *n.* See **SALTIRE**.

Salt'i-grade (sált'í-grád'), *n. pl.* [*N.L.* See **SALTIGRADE**.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of spiders including those which lie in wait and leap upon their prey; the leaping spiders.

Salt'ig-grade (sált'í-grád'), *a.* [*L. saltus* a leap + *gradus* to walk, go; cf. *F. saltigrade*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having feet or legs formed for leaping.

Salt'ig-grade, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Saltigrae*, a tribe of spiders which leap to seize their prey.

Salt'im-ban'co (sált'im-bán'kó), *n.* [*It.*, literally, one who leaps or mounts upon a bench; *saltare* to leap + *in* in, upon + *banco* a bench.] A mountebank; a quack. [*Obs.*] [*Written also saltinbanco.*]

Saltinbanco, quacksalvers, and charlatans. [*Sir T. Browne*.]

Salt'ing (sált'íng), *n.* 1. The act of sprinkling, impregnating, or furnishing, with salt.

2. A salt marsh.

Salt'ire (sált'í-er), *n.* [*F. sautoir*, fr. *L. saltatorium* a sort of stirrup, fr. *L. saltatorius* saltatory. See **SALTATORY**, **SALLY**, *v.*] (*Her.*) A St. Andrew's cross, or cross in the form of an X, — one of the honorable ordinaries.

Salt'ire-wise (-wíz'), *adv.* (*Her.*) In the manner of a saltire; — said especially of the blazoning of a shield divided by two lines drawn in the direction of a bend and a bend sinister, and crossing at the center.

Salt'ish (sált'ish), *a.* Somewhat salt. — **Salt'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Salt'ish-ness**, *n.*

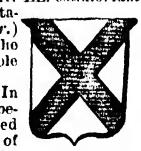
Salt'less, *a.* Destitute of salt; insipid.

Salt'y, *adv.* With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

Salt'mouth' (-móuth'), *n.* A wide-mouthed bottle



One of the Saltigrae (*Attus*). x 2



Saltire.

with glass stopper for holding chemicals, especially crystallized salts.

Saltiness (səlt'ness), *n.* The quality or state of being salt, or impregnated with salt; salt taste; as, the *saltiness* of sea water.

Salt'peter (-pē'tēr), *n.* [*F. salpêtre*, NL. *sal petre*] *true*, literally, rock salt, or stone salt; —so called because it exudes from rocks or walls. See **SALT**, and **PETRIFFICATION**. [*Chem.*] Potassium nitrate; niter; a white crystalline substance, KNO_3 , having a cooling saline taste, obtained by leaching from certain soils in which it is produced by the process of nitrification (see **NITRIFICATION**, 2). It is a strong oxidizer, is the chief constituent of gunpowder, and is also used as an antiseptic in curing meat, and in medicine as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and refrigerant.

Chili salt-peter (*Chem.*), sodium nitrate (distinguished from potassium nitrate, or true salt-peter), a white crystalline substance, $NaNO_3$, having a cooling, saline, slightly bitter taste. It is obtained by leaching the soil of the rainless districts of Chili and Peru. It is deliquescent and cannot be used in gunpowder, but is employed in the production of nitric acid. Called also *cubic niter*. — **Salt-peter acid** (*Chem.*), nitric acid; —sometimes so called because made from salt-peter.

Salt'pētrous (-pē'trūs), *a.* [*Cf. F. salpêtréux*.] Pertaining to salt-peter, or partaking of its qualities; impregnated with salt-peter. [*Obs.*]

Salt' rheum (səlt' rēum). (*Med.*) A popular name, esp. in the United States, for various cutaneous eruptions, particularly for those of eczema. See **ECZEMA**.

Salt'wort (-wōrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to several plants which grow on the seashore, as the *Batis maritima*, and the glasswort. See **GLASSWORT**.

Black saltwort, the sea milkwort.

Salt'y (-y), *a.* Somewhat salt; saltish.

Sal'u-bri-ous (sə-lū'brī-ŭs), *a.* [*L. salubris*, or *saluber*, fr. *salus* health; akin to *salvus* safe, sound, well. See **SAVE**.] Favorable to health; healthful; promoting health; as, *salubrious* air, water, or climate.

Syn. — Healthful; wholesome; healthy; salutary.

— **Sal'u-bri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sal'u-bri-ous-ness**, *n.* — **Sal'u-bri-ty** (-tē), *n.* [*L. salubritas*; cf. *F. salubrité*. See **SALUBRIOUS**.] The quality of being salubrious; favorability to the preservation of health; salubrioness; wholesomeness; healthfulness; as, the *salubrity* of the air, of a country, or a climate. "A sweet, dry smell of salubrity." G. W. Cable.

Sal'ue (sə-lū'), *v. t.* [*F. saluer*. See **SALUTE**.] To salute. [*Obs.*]

There was no "good day" and no *saluung*. Chaucer.

Sal'u-ta-ry (sə-lū'tā-rē), *a.* [*L. salutaris*, from *salus*, -*utis*, health, safety; cf. *F. salutaire*. See **SALUBRIOUS**.]

1. Wholesome; healthful; promoting health; as, *salutary* exercise.

2. Promotive of, or contributing to, some beneficial purpose; beneficial; advantageous; as, a *salutary* design.

Syn. — Wholesome; healthful; salubrious; beneficial; useful; advantageous; profitable.

— **Sal'u-ta-ri-ly** (-rē-lē), *adv.* — **Sal'u-ta-ri-ness**, *n.* — **Sal'u-ta-tion** (-tā'shun), *n.* [*L. salutatio*; cf. *F. salutation*. See **SALUTE**.] The act of saluting, or paying respect or reverence, by the customary words or actions; the act of greeting, or expressing good will or courtesy; also, that which is uttered or done in saluting or greeting.

In all public meetings or private addresses, use those forms of *salutation*, reverence, and decency usual amongst the most sober persons. J. Taylor.

Syn. — Greeting; salute; address. — **SALUTATION**, **GREETING**, **SALUTE**. *Greeting* is the general word for all manner of expressions of recognition, agreeable or otherwise, made when persons meet or communicate with each other. A *greeting* may be hearty and loving, chilling and offensive, or merely formal, as in the opening sentence of legal documents. *Salutation* more definitely implies a wishing well, and is used of expressions of parting as well as at meeting. It is used especially of uttered expressions of good will. *Salute*, while formerly and sometimes still used in the sense of either *greeting* or *salutation*, is now used specifically to denote a conventional demonstration not expressed in words. The guests received a *greeting* which relieved their embarrassment, offered their *salutations* in well-chosen terms, and when they retired, as when they entered, made a deferential *salute*.

We unto you, Pharisæes! for ye love the uppermost seats in the synagogues, and *greetings* in the markets. Luke xi. 43.

When Elisabeth heard the *salutation* of Mary, the babe leaped in her womb. Luke i. 41.

I shall not trouble my reader with the first *salutes* of our three friends. Addison.

Sal'u-ta-to-ri-an (sə-lū'tā-tō-rē-an), *n.* The student who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual Commencement or like exercises of a college, — an honor commonly assigned to that member of the graduating class who ranks second in scholarship. [*U. S.*]

Sal'u-ta-to-ri-ly (sə-lū'tā-tō-rē-lē), *adv.* By way of salutation.

Sal'u-ta-to-ry (-rē), *a.* [*L. salutatorius*. See **SALUTE**.] Containing or expressing salutations; speaking a welcome; greeting; — applied especially to the oration which introduces the exercises of the Commencements, or similar public exhibitions, in American colleges.

Sal'u-ta-to-ry, *n.* 1. A place for saluting or greeting; a vestibule; a porch. [*Obs.*]

2. (*American Colleges*) The salutatory oration.

Sal'ute (sə-lū'tē), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SALUTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. SALUTING*.] [*L. salutare, salutatum*, from *salus*, -*utis*, health, safety. See **SALUBRIOUS**.] 1. To address, as with expressions of kind wishes and courtesy; to greet; to hail.

I salute you with this kingly title. Shak.

2. Hence, to give a sign of good will; to compliment by an act or ceremony, as a kiss, a bow, etc.

You have the prettiest tip of a finger. . . I must take the freedom to salute it. Addison.

3. (*Mil. & Naval*) To honor, as some day, person, or nation, by a discharge of cannon or small arms, by dipping colors, by cheers, etc.

4. To promote the welfare and safety of; to benefit; to gratify. [*Obs.*] "If this salute my blood a jot." Shak.

Sal'ute (sə-lū'tē), *n.* [*Cf. F. salute*. See **SALUTE**, *v.*]

1. The act of saluting, or expressing kind wishes or respect; salutation; greeting.

2. A sign, token, or ceremony, expressing good will, compliment, or respect, as a kiss, a bow, etc. Tennyson.

3. (*Mil. & Naval*) A token of respect or honor for some distinguished or official personage, for a foreign vessel or flag, or for some festival or event, as by presenting arms, by a discharge of cannon, volleys of small arms, dipping the colors or the topsails, etc.

Sal'ute (-lū'tēr), *n.* One who salutes.

Sal'u-tifer-ous (sə-lū'tī-fēr-ŭs), *a.* [*L. salutifer*; *salus*, -*utis*, health + *ferre* to bring.] Bringing health; healthy; salutary; beneficial; as, *salutiferous* air. [*R.*]

Innumerable powers, all of them *salutiferous*. Cuthworth.

Syn. — Healthful; healthy; salutary; salubrious.

Sal'u-tifer-ous-ly, *adv.* Salutarily. [*R.*]

Sal'va-bil'i-ty (sə-lvā-bīl'i-tē), *n.* The quality or condition of being salvable; salvableness. [*R.*]

In the Latin scheme of redemption, *salvability* was not possible outside the communion of the visible organization. A. F. G. Allen.

Sal'va-ble (sə-lvā-b'lē), *a.* [*L. salvare* to save, from *salvus* safe. Cf. **SAVABLE**.] Capable of being saved; admitting of salvation. Dr. H. More. — **Sal'va-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Sal'va-bly**, *adv.*

Sal'vage (-vā; 48), *n.* [*F. salvage*, OF. *salver* to save, *F. sauver*, fr. *L. salvare*. See **SAVE**.] 1. The act of saving a vessel, goods, or life, from perils of the sea.

Salvage of life from a British ship, or a foreign ship, in British waters, ranks before *salvage* of goods. Encyc. Brit.

2. (*Maritime Law*) (a) The compensation allowed to persons who voluntarily assist in saving a ship or her cargo from peril. (b) That part of the property that survives the peril and is saved. Kent. Abbott.

Sal'vage, *a. & n.* **Savage**. [*Obs.*]

Sal'va-tion (sə-lvā'shun), *n.* [*OF. salvaciōn*, *salvaciō*, fr. *L. salvatio*, fr. *salvare* to save. See **SAVE**.] 1. The act of saving; preservation or deliverance from destruction, danger, or great calamity.

2. (*Theol.*) The redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death, and the conferring on him of everlasting happiness.

To earn *salvation* for the sons of men. Milton.

Godly sorrow worketh repentance to *salvation*. 2 Cor. vii. 10.

3. *Saving power*; that which saves.

Fear ye not; stand still, and see the *salvation* of the Lord, which he will show to you to-day. Ex. xiv. 13.

Salvation Army, an organization for prosecuting the work of Christian evangelization, especially among the degraded populations of cities. It is virtually a new sect founded in London in 1865 by William Booth. The evangelists, male and female, have military titles according to rank, that of the chief being "General." They wear a uniform, and in their phraseology and mode of work adopt a quasi military style.

Sal'va-tion-ist, *n.* An evangelist, a member, or a recruit, of the Salvation Army.

Sal'va-to-ry (sə-lvā-tō-rē), *n.* [*LL. salvatorium*, fr. *salvare* to save.] A place where things are preserved; a repository. [*R.*]

|| **Sal'vo** (-vō), *interj.* [*L.*, hail, God save you, imperat. of *salvere* to be well. Cf. **SALVO** a volley.] Hail!

Sal'vo (sə-lvō or sāl'vō), *v. t.* To say "Salve" to; to greet; to salute. [*Obs.*]

By this that stranger knight in presence came, And goodly *salved* them. Spenser.

Salve (sāv; 277), *n.* [*AS. seolf* ointment; akin to *L. salve*, *D. zalve*, *zalf*, *G. salbe*, OHG. *salba*, Dan. *salve*, Sw. *salva*, Goth. *salbōn* to anoint, and probably to Gr. (Hesychius) *ζῆλος* oil, *ζῆλος* butter, Skt. *śarpis* clarified butter. 1155, 291.] 1. An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; a healing ointment. Chaucer.

2. A soothing remedy or antidote.

Counsel or consolation we may bring. Milton.

Salve bug (*Zoöl.*), a large, stout isopod crustacean (*Aspidopoda*), parasitic on the halibut and codfish, — used by fishermen in the preparation of a salve. It becomes about two inches in length.

Salve, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SALVED* (sāvd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SALVING*.] [*AS. sealfan* to anoint. See **SALVE**, *n.*] 1. To heal by applications or medicaments; to cure by remedial treatment; to apply salve to; as, to *salve* a wound. Shak.

2. To heal, to remedy; to cure; to make good; to soothe, as with an ointment, especially by some device, trick, or quibble; to gloss over.

But Ebrance *salved* both their infamies With noble dreds. Spenser.

What may we do, then, to *salve* this seeming inconsistency? Milton.

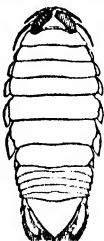
Salve (sāl'v), *v. t. & i.* [*See SALVAGE*.] To save, as a ship or goods, from the perils of the sea. [*Recent*]

Sal'vor (sāl'vēr), *n.* One who salves, or uses salve as a remedy; hence, a quack-salver, or quack. [*Obs.*]

Sal'vor (sāl'vēr), *n.* [*Cf. SALVAGE*.] A salvor. Skeat.

Sal'vor (sāl'vēr), *n.* [*Sp. salva* pregratation, the tasting of vlands before they are served, *salver*, fr. *salvare* to save, to taste, to prove the food or drink of nobles, from *L. salvare* to save. See **SAVE**.] A tray or waiter on which anything is presented.

Sal'vor-shaped (-shāpt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Tubular, with a spreading border. See **HYPOCAETERIMORPHOUS**.



Salve Bug (*Aspidopoda*). Nat. size.

|| **Sal'vi-a** (sāl'vī-ā), *n.* [*L.*, sage.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the sage. See **SAGE**.

Sal'vi-to (sāl'vī'tē), *a.* [*L. salvificus* saving; *salvus* saved, safe + *facere* to make.] Tending to save or secure safety. [*Obs.*]

Sal'vo (sāl'vō), *n.*; *pl.* **SALVOS** (-vōz). [*L. salvo fure*, literally, the right being reserved. See **SAFE**.] An exception; a reservation; an excuse.

They admit many *salvos*, cautions, and reservations. Eikon Basilike.

Sal'vo, *n.* [*F. salve* a discharge of heavy cannon, a volley, *L. salvo* hail, imperat. of *salvere* to be well, akin to *salvus* well. See **SAFE**.] 1. (*Mil.*) A concentrated fire from pieces of artillery, as in endeavoring to make a break in a fortification; a volley.

2. A salute paid by a simultaneous, or nearly simultaneous, firing of a number of cannon.

Sal'vor (-vēr), *n.* [*See SALVATION, SAVE*.] (*Law*) One who assists in saving a ship or goods at sea, without being under special obligation to do so. Wheaton.

Sam (sām), *adv.* [*AS. same*. See **SAME**, *a.*] Together. [*Obs.*] "All in that city *sam*." Spenser.

Sam'a-ra (sā-mā'rā or sām'ā-rā), *n.* [*L. samara*, *semena*, the seed of the elm.]

(*Bot.*) A dry, indehiscent, usually one-seeded, winged fruit, as that of the ash, maple, and elm; a key or key fruit.

Sam'are (sām'ār), *n.* See **SMAR**.

Sam'a-ri-tan (sā-mā'rī'tan), *a.* [*L. Samaritanus*.] Of or pertaining to Samaria, in Palestine. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Samaria; also, a Double Samara of Mountain Maple; *b* Wing-margined Samara of White Elm.

Sam'a-ri-um (sā-mā'rī'ŭm), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *E. samariskite*.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element of doubtful identity.

|| **Samarium** was discovered, by means of spectrum analysis, in certain minerals (*samariskite*, *cerite*, etc.), in which it is associated with other elements of the earthy group. It has been confounded with the doubtful elements *decipium*, *philippium*, etc., and is possibly a complex mixture of elements not as yet clearly identified. Symbol Sm. Provisional atomic weight 150.2.

Sam'a-roid (sām'ā-roid; 277), *a.* [*Samara* + *-oid*.] (*Bot.*) Resembling a samara, or winged seed vessel.

Sam'a-ra (sā-mā'rā), *n.* See **SMAR**.

Sam'a-rskite (sā-mā'r'skīt), *a.* [*After Samarski*, a Russian.] (*Min.*) A rare mineral having a velvet-black color and submetallic luster. It is a niobate of uranium, iron, and the yttrium and cerium metals.

Sam'bo (sām'bō), *n.* [*Sp. zambo*, *sambo*.] A colloquial or humorous appellation for a negro; sometimes, the offspring of a black person and a mulatto; a *zambo*.

Sam'boo (sām'boō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as **SAMBU**.

Sam-bu-ous (sām'bū'ŭs), *n.* [*L.*, an elder tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs and trees; the elder.

Sam'buke (sām'bū'kē), *n.* [*From sambucus*, Gr. *σαμβύκη*.] (*Mus.*) An ancient stringed instrument used by the Greeks, the particular construction of which is unknown.

Sam'bur (sām'būr), *n.* [*Hind. sāmbhar, sābar*.] (*Zoöl.*) An East Indian deer (*Busa Aristotelis*) having a mane on its neck. Its antlers have but three prongs. Called also *gerow*. The name is applied to other species of the genus *Busa*, as the Bornean sambar (*B. equina*).

Same (sām), *a.* [*AS. same*, *adv.* akin to OS. *sama*, *samo*, *adv.* OHG. *sam*, *a.* *sama*, *adv.* Icel. *sinnr*, *a.* Sw. *samma*, *samma*, Dan. *samme*, Goth. *sama*, Russ. *samuti*, Gr. *σάς*, Skt. *sama*, Gr. *σάος* like, *L. simul* at the same time, *similis* like, and *E. some*, *a.*, *-some*. 1191. Cf. **ANOMALOUS**, **ASSEMBLE**, **HOMOPATHY**, **HOMILY**, **SEEM**, *v. t.*, **SEMI**, **SIMILAR**, **SOME**.] 1. Not different or other; not another or others; identical; unchanged. Thou art the same, and thy years shall have no end. Ps. cii. 27.

2. Of like kind, species, sort, dimensions, or the like; not differing in character or in the quality or qualities compared; corresponding; not discordant; similar; like.

The ethereal vigor is in all the same. Dryden.

3. Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned.

What ye know, the same do I know. Job xiii. 2.

Do not think how well the same he spends, Who spends his blood his country to relieve. Daniel.

|| **Same** is commonly preceded by *the*, *this*, or *that*, and is often used substantively as in the citations above. In a comparative use it is followed by *as* or *with*.

Bees like the same odors as we do. Lubbock.

[He] held the same political opinions with his illustrious friend. Macaulay.

Same'i-ness (-i-nēs), *n.* Sameness, 2. [*R.*] Bayne.

Same'ness, *n.* 1. The state of being the same; identity; absence of difference; near resemblance; correspondence; similarity; as, a *sameness* of person, of manner, of sound, of appearance, and the like. "A *sameness* of the terms." R. H. Hensley.

2. Hence, want of variety; tedious monotony.

Syn. — Identity; identicalness; oneness.

Sam'e-tte (sā-mē'tē), *n.* See **SAMITE**. [*Obs.*]

Sam'i-an (sām'i-an), *a.* [*L. Samius*.] Of or pertaining to the island of Samos.

Fill high the cup with *Samian* wine. Byron.

Samian earth, a species of clay from Samos, formerly used in medicine as an astringent.

Sam'i-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Samos.

Sam'i-el (sām'i-ēl; 277), *n.* [*Turk. sam-yeli*; Ar. *samm* poison + Turk. *yel* wind. Cf. **SIMOOM**.] A hot and destructive wind that sometimes blows in Turkey, from the desert. It is identical with the *simoom* of Arabia and the *kamsin* of Syria.

Sam'i-ot (-ōt), *a. & n.* [*Cf. F. samote*.] Samian.

Sam'ite (sām'it), *n.* [*OF. samit*, *LL. samitum*, *examitum*, from *LGR. ἐξάμιτος*, *ἐξάμιτος*, woven with six

threads; Gr. $\delta\epsilon$ six + $\mu\iota\tau\alpha$ a thread. See SIX, and cf. DMITRY. A species of silk stuff, or taffeta, generally interwoven with gold. *Tennyson.*

In silk *sanite* she was light arrayed. *Spenser.*

Sam'let (sám'lét), *n.* [Cf. SALMONET.] The part of the *Sam'let* (sám'lét), *n.* A machine for pressing the water from skins in tanning. *Knigh.*

Sam'o'an (sá-mó'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Samoan Islands (formerly called Navigators' Islands) in the South Pacific Ocean, or their inhabitants. — *n.* An inhabitant of the Samoan Islands.

Sam'o-var (sám'vâr), *n.* [Russ. *samovar*.] A metal urn used in Russia for making tea. It is filled with water, which is heated by charcoal placed in a pipe, with chimney attached, which passes through the urn.

Sam'oy-ede's (sám'oi-édz'), *n. pl.*; sing. SAMOYEDS (-éd'). (*Ethnol.*) An ignorant and degraded Turaanian tribe which occupies a portion of Northern Russia and a part of Siberia.

Samp (sám), *n.* [From American Indian *sápac*, *sawpac*, made soft, or thinned.] An article of food consisting of maize broken or bruised, which is cooked by boiling, and usually eaten with milk; coarse hominy.

Sam'pan (sám'pán), *n.* (*Naut.*) A Chinese boat from twelve to fifteen feet long, covered with a house, and sometimes used as a permanent habitation on the inland waters. [Written also *sampán*.]

Samp'hire (sám'fir or sám'fîr; 37'), *n.* [*F.* l'herbe de Saint Pierre. See SAINT, and PÉRELL. (*Bot.*) A fleshy, suffrutescent, umbelliferous European plant (*Crithmum maritimum*). It grows among rocks and on cliffs along the seacoast, and is used for pickles.

Hangs one that gathers samp'hire, dreadful trade! *Shak.*

(b) The species of glasswort (*Salicornia herbacea*); — called in England *marsh samp'hire*. (c) A seashore shrub (*Borrichia arborescens*) of the West Indies.

Golden samp'hire. See under GOLDEN.

Sam'ple (sám'pl), *n.* [*OE.* *sampl*, *asampl*, *OF.* *sampl*, *exempl*, *fr. L.* *exemplum*. See EXAMPLE, and cf. ENSAMPLE, SAMPLER.] 1. Example, pattern. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* "A sample to the youngest." *Shak.*

Thus he concludes, and every hardy knight

His sample follows, and every hardy knight *Fairfax.*

2. A part of anything presented for inspection, or shown as evidence of the quality of the whole; a specimen; as, goods are often purchased by samples.

I design this but for a sample of what I hope more fully to discuss. *Woodward.*

Syn. — Specimen; example. See SPECIMEN.

Sam'ple, *v. t.* 1. To make or show something similar to; to match. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

2. To take or to test a sample or samples of; as, to sample sugar, teas, wools, cloths.

Sam'pler (-plér), *n.* [See EXAMPLER, EXEMPLAR.] 1. One who makes up samples for inspection; one who examines samples, or by samples; as, a wool sampler.

2. A pattern; a specimen; especially, a collection of needlework patterns, as letters, borders, etc., to be used as samples, or to display the skill of the worker.

Suite dear, bring your sampler and Mrs. Schumann will show you how to make that W. you bothered over. *R. E. Hale.*

Sam'shoo (-shóo), *n.* [Chinese *san-shoo* thrice.] A spirituous liquor distilled by the Chinese from the yeast liquor in which boiled rice has fermented under pressure. *S. W. Williams.*

Sam'son (sám'son), *n.* An Israelite of Bible record (see Judges xlii.), distinguished for his great strength; hence, a man of extraordinary physical strength.

Samson post (*naut.*) A strong post resting on the keelson, and supporting a beam of the deck; also, a temporary or movable pillar carrying a leading block or pulley for various purposes. *Brande & C.* (b) In deep-well boring, the post which supports the walking beam of the apparatus.



Samson Post.

Sam'a-bil'ty (sám'a-bil'ty), *n.* The quality or state of being samable; samableness; curableness.

Sam'a-ble (sám'a-b'l), *a.* [*L.* *sanabilis*, *fr. sanare* to heal, *fr. sanus* sound, healthy. See SANE.] Capable of being healed or cured; susceptible of remedy.

Syn. — Remediable; curable; healable.

Sam'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being samable.

San'a-tion (sá-n'á-shún), *n.* [*L.* *sanatio*. See SANARE.] The act of healing or curing. [*Obs.*] *Wiseam.*

San'a-tive (sám'a-tív), *a.* [*LL.* *sanativus*.] Having the power to cure or heal; curative; healing; tending to heal; sanatory. — **San'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

San'a-to-ri-um (-tór'y-úm), *n.* [*NL.* See SANATORY.] An establishment for the treatment of the sick; a resort for invalids. See SANITARIUM.

San'a-to-ry (-tór'y), *a.* [*LL.* *sanatorius*, *fr. L.* *sanare* to heal. See SANABLE.] Conducive to health; tending to cure; healing; curative; sanative.

Sanatory ordinances for the protection of public health, such as quarantine, fever hospitals, draining, etc. *De Quincey.*

Sanatory and *sanitary* should not be confounded. *Sanatory* signifies conducive to health, while *sanitary* has the more general meaning of pertaining to health.

San-be-ní-to (sám'bé-ní-tó), *n.* [*Sp.* & *Pr.* *sambenito*, *contr. from L.* *sacra* sack + *benedictus* blessed.] 1. Anciently, a sackcloth coat worn by penitents on being reconciled to the church.

2. A garment or cap, or sometimes both, painted with flames, figures, etc., and worn by persons who had been examined by the Inquisition and were brought forth for punishment at the auto-da-fé.

Sanct (sákt), *n.* See Sanctus bell, under Sanctus bell.

Sancti-fi-cate (sákt'í-fí-kát), *v. t.* [*L.* *sanctificatio*, *p. p. of sanctificare*.] To sanctify. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Sancti-fi-ca-tion (sákt'í-fí-ká-shún), *n.* [*L.* *sanctificatio*; *cf. F.* *sanctification*.] 1. The act of sanctifying or making holy; the state of being sanctified or made holy; esp. (*Theol.*) the state of God's grace by which the affections of men are purified, or alienated from sin and the world, and exalted to a supreme love to God; also, the state of being thus purified or sanctified.

God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through sanctification of the spirit and belief of the truth. *2 Thess. ii. 13.*

2. The act of consecrating, or of setting apart for a sacred purpose; consecration. *Bp. Burnet.*

Sancti-fi-ed (sákt'í-fí-d), *a.* Made holy; also, made to have the air of sanctity; sanctimonious.

Sancti-fi-er (-fí-zér), *n.* One who sanctifies, or makes holy; specifically, the Holy Spirit.

Sancti-fi-ty (-fí), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* *SANCTIFIED* (-fí-d); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SANCTIFYING* (-fí-íng).] [*F.* *sanctifier*, *L.* *sanctificare*; *sanctus* holy + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See SAINT, and -FY.] 1. To make sacred or holy; to set apart to a holy or religious use; to consecrate by appropriate rites; to hallow.

God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it. *Gen. ii. 3.*

Moses . . . sanctified Aaron and his garments. *Lev. viii. 30.*

2. To make free from sin; to cleanse from moral corruption and pollution; to purify.

Sanctify them through thy truth. *John xvii. 17.*

3. To make efficient as the means of holiness; to render productive of holiness or piety.

A means which his mercy hath sanctified so to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. *Eikon Basilike.*

4. To impart or impute sacredness, venerableness, inviolability, title to reverence and respect, or the like, to; to secure from violation; to give sanction to.

The holy man, amazed at what he saw,
Made haste to sanctify the bliss by law. *Dryden.*

Truth guards the poet, sanctifies the line. *Pope.*

Sancti-fy-ing-ly (-fí-íng-lý), *adv.* In a manner or degree tending to sanctify or make holy.

Sancti-lo-quent (sákt'í-ló-kwént), *a.* [*L.* *sanctus* holy + *loquens*, *p. pr. of loqui* to speak.] Discoursing on heavenly or holy things, or in a holy manner.

Sancti-mo-ni-al (sákt'í-mó-ní-ál), *a.* [*Cf. LL.* *sanctimonialis*.] Sanctimonious. [*Obs.*]

Sancti-mo-ni-ous (-sh), *a.* [See SANCTIMONY.] 1. Possessing sanctimony; holy; sacred; saintly. *Shak.*

2. Making a show of sanctity; affecting saintliness; hypocritically devout or pious. "Like the sanctimonious pirate." *Shak.* — **Sancti-mo-ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sancti-mo-ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

Sancti-mo-ny (sákt'í-mó-ný), *n.* [*L.* *sanctimonia*, *fr. sanctus* holy; *cf. OF.* *sanctimonia*. See SAINT.] Holiness; devoutness; scrupulous austerity; sanctity; especially, outward or artificial saintliness; assumed or pretended holiness; hypocritical devoutness.

Her pretense is a pilgrimage . . . which holy undertaking with most austere sanctimony she accomplished. *Shak.*

Sanction (sákt'shún), *n.* [*L.* *sanctio*, from *sanctire*, *sanctum*, to render sacred or inviolable, to fix unalterably; *cf. F.* *sanction*. See SAINT.] 1. Solemn or ceremonial ratification; an official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body; establishment or furtherance of anything by giving authority to it; confirmation; approbation.

The strictest professors of reason have added the sanction of their testimony. *J. Watts.*

2. Anything done or said to enforce the will, law, or authority of another; as, legal sanctions.

Syn. — Ratification; authorization; authority; countenance; support.

Sanction, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* *SANCTIONED* (-shúnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SANCTIONING*.] To give sanction to; to ratify; to confirm; to approve.

Would have counseled, or even sanctioned, such perilous experiments. *Quincy.*

Syn. — To ratify; confirm; authorize; countenance.

Sanction-ary (-á-rý), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or giving sanction. [*R.*]

Sancti-tude (-tí-túd), *n.* [*L.* *sanctitudo*.] Holiness; sacredness; sanctity. [*R.*]

Sancti-ty (-tý), *n.* *pl.* *SANCTITIES* (-tíz). [*L.* *sanctitas*, from *sanctus* holy. See SAINT.] 1. The state or quality of being sacred or holy; holiness; saintliness; moral purity; godliness.

To sanctity she made no pretense, and, indeed, narrowly escaped the imputation of irreligion. *Macaulay.*

2. Sacredness; solemnity; inviolability; religious binding force; as, the sanctity of an oath.

3. A saint or holy being. [*R.*]

About him all the sanctities of heaven. *Milton.*

Syn. — Holiness; godliness; piety; devotion; goodness; purity; religiousness; sacredness; solemnity. See the Note under RELIGION.

Sancti-u-ri-ty (sákt'í-tí-rí), *v. t.* To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sancti-u-ry (-á-rý), *n.*; *pl.* *SANCTUARIES* (-rí). [*OE.* *seintuarie*, *OF.* *seintuarie*, *F.* *sanctuaire*, *fr. L.* *sanctuarium*, from *sanctus* sacred, holy. See SAINT.] A sacred place; a consecrated spot; a holy and inviolable site. Hence, specifically: (a) The most retired part of the temple at Jerusalem, called the *Holy of Holies*, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and into which no person was permitted to enter except the high priest, and he only once a year, to intercede for the people; also, the most sacred part of the tabernacle; also, the temple at Jerusalem. (b) (Arch.) The most sacred part of any religious building, esp. that part of a Christian church in which the altar is placed. (c) A house consecrated to the worship of God; a place where divine service is performed; a church, temple, or other place of

worship. (d) A sacred and inviolable asylum; a place of refuge and protection; shelter; refuge; protection.

These laws, whoever made them, bestowed on temples the privilege of sanctuary. *Milton.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some relics of it took sanctuary under ground, and escaped the common destiny. *Dryden.*

Sanctum (sákt'únum), *n.* [*L.* *p. p. of sanctire* to consecrate.] A sacred place; hence, a place of retreat; a room reserved for personal use; as, an editor's sanctum.

Sanctum sanctorum (L.), the Holy of Holies; the most holy place, as in the Jewish temple.

Sanctus (-tús), *n.* [*L.* *sanctus*, *p. p. of sanctire*.] 1. (*Ecl.*) A part of the Mass, or, in Protestant churches, a part of the communion service, of which the first words in Latin are *Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus* [Holy, holy, holy]; — called also *Tersanctus*.

2. (*Mus.*) An anthem composed for these words.

Sanctus bell, a small bell usually suspended in a bell cot at the apex of the nave roof, over the chancel arch, in mediæval churches, but a hand bell is now often used; — so called because rung at the singing of the *Sanctus*, at the conclusion of the ordinary of the Mass, and again at the elevation of the host. [Called also *Miss bell*, *sacring bell*, *sanct's bell*, *sanct-bell*, *sanct's bell*.]

Sand (sánd), *n.* [*AS.* *sand*; akin to *D.* *zand*, *G.* *sand*, *OHG.* *sant*, *Lat.* *sandus*, *Dav.* & *Sc.* *sand*, *fr. sabbos*.] 1. Fine particles of stone, esp. of siliceous stone, but not reduced to dust; comminuted stone in the form of loose grains, which are not coherent when wet.

That finer matter, called sand, is no other than very small pebbles. *Woodward.*

2. A single particle of such stone. [*R.*] *Shak.*

3. The sand in the hourglass; hence, a moment or interval of time; the term or extent of one's life.

The sands are numbered that make up my life. *Shak.*

4. *pl.* Tracts of land consisting of sand, like the deserts of Arabia and Africa; also, extensive tracts of sand exposed by the ebb of the tide. "The Libyan sands." *Milton.* "The sands of Dee." *C. Kingsley.*

5. Courage; pluck; grit. [*Slang*]

Sand badger (*Zoöl.*), the Japanese badger (*Meles anku-ma*). — **Sand bag**. (a) A bag filled with sand or earth, used for various purposes, as in fortification, for ballast, etc. (b) A long bag filled with sand, used as a club by assassins.

— **Sand ball**, soap mixed with sand, made into a ball for use at the toilet. — **Sand bath**. (a) (*Chem.*) A vessel of hot sand in a laboratory, in which vessels that are to be heated are partially immersed. (b) A bath in which the body is immersed in hot sand. — **Sand bed**, a thick layer of sand, whether deposited naturally or artificially; specifically, a thick layer of sand into which molten metal is run in casting, or from a reducing furnace. — **Sand birds** (*Zoöl.*), a collective name for numerous species of limicoline birds, such as the sandpipers, plovers, tattlers, and many others; — called also *shore birds*. — **Sand blast**, a process of engraving and cutting glass and other hard substances by driving sand against them by a steam jet or otherwise; also, the apparatus used in the process. — **Sand box**. (a) A box with a perforated top or cover, for sprinkling paper with sand. (b) A box carried on locomotives, from which sand runs on the rails in front of the driving wheel, to prevent slipping. — **Sand-box tree** (*Bot.*), a tropical American tree (*Dioscorea*). Its fruit is a depressed many-celled woody capsule which, when completely dry, bursts with a loud report and scatters the seeds. See *Illustr.* of *RZOMA*. — **Sand bag** (*Zoöl.*), an American anomuran crustacean (*Hygia talpoides*) which burrows in sandy seabeaches. It is often used as bait by fishermen. See *Illustr.* under ANOMURA. — **Sand canal** (*Zoöl.*), a tubular vessel having a calcareous coating, and connecting the oral ambulacral ring with the madreporic tubercle. It appears to be excretory in function. — **Sand cock** (*Zoöl.*), the redshank. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Sand collar** (*Zoöl.*). Same as *Sand saucer*, below. — **Sand crab** (*Zoöl.*) (a) The lady crab. (b) A land crab, or carypodid. — **Sand crack** (*For.*), a crack extending downwards from the corner of the wall of a horse's hoof, which often causes lameness. — **Sand cricket** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of large terrestrial crickets of the genus *Stenopelmatus* and allied genera, native of the sandy plains of the Western United States. — **Sand eel** (*Zoöl.*), any ophioid fish. See *Illustr.* under OPHIOIDIA. — **Sand eel** (*Zoöl.*), a small American flower (*Linnæa*) (*Linnæa*), having a long, slender, rusty tub. The name is also applied locally to other allied species. — **Sand darter** (*Zoöl.*), a small teleostomid fish of the Ohio valley (*Ammocrypta pellucida*). — **Sand dollar** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of small flat circular sea urchins, which live on sandy bottoms, especially *Echinarachnius peronii* of the American coast. — **Sand drift**, drifting sand; also, a mound or bank of drifted sand. — **Sand eel** (*Zoöl.*) (a) A lant, or lance. (b) A slender Pacific Ocean fish of the genus *Stenopelmatus*, having barbels about the mouth. — **Sand flag**, sandstone which splits up into flagstones. — **Sand flea** (*Zoöl.*) (a) Any species of flea which inhabits, or breeds in, sandy places, especially the common dog flea. (b) The chigger. (c) Any leaping amphipod crustacean; a beach flea, or orchestration. See *Bench flea*, under *BEACH*. — **Sand food**, a vast body of sand borne along by the wind. *James Bruce*. — **Sand fluke** (*Zoöl.*) (a) The sandeek. (b) The European smooth dab (*Pleuronectes microcephalus*); — called also *kilt*, *morgyle*, *snead dab*, *town dab*. — **Sand grass** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of small dicotyledonous fleshy of the genus *Simulium*, abounding on sandy shores, especially *Simulium nigrum* of the United States. They are very troublesome on account of their biting habits. Called also *no-see-um*, *punky*, and *midge*. — **Sand grass** (*Bot.*) See *Sand pipe*, below. — **Sand grass** (*Bot.*), any species of grass which grows in sand; especially, a tufted grass (*Trisetum purpurum*) with numerous bearded joints, and acid awl-shaped leaves, growing on the Atlantic coast. — **Sand grouse** (*Zoöl.*), any one of many species of Old World birds belonging to the suborder Pterocoles, and resembling both grouse and pigeons. Called also *rock grouse*, *rock pigeon*, and *ganga*. They

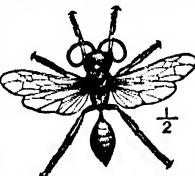


Sand Dollar (*Echinarachnius peronii*).

mostly belong to the genus *Pterocles*, as the common Indian species (*P. exilis*). The large sand grouse (*P. arenarius*), the painted sand grouse (*P. fasciatus*), and the pintail sand grouse (*P. alchata*) are also found in India. See *Illustr.* under *PTEROCLES*. — **Sand hill**, a hill of sand; a dune. — **Sand-hill crane** (*Zool.*), the American brown crane (*Grus mexicana*). — **Sand hopper** (*Zool.*), a beach flea; an chalcid. — **Sand**, a hermit (*Zool.*), a sand wasp. — **Sand lark** (*Zool.*), (a) A small lark (*Alauda arvensis*), native of India. (b) A small sandpiper, or plover, as the ringneck, the sanderling, and the common European sandpiper. (c) The Australian red-capped dotterel (*Egialophus ruficapillus*); — called also red-necked plover. — **Sand lance** (*Zool.*), a lance, or lance. — **Sand lizard** (*Zool.*), a common European lizard (*Lacerta agilis*). — **Sand martin** (*Zool.*), the bank swallow. — **Sand mole** (*Zool.*), the coast rat. — **Sand monitor** (*Zool.*), a large Egyptian lizard (*Monitor arenarius*) which inhabits dry localities. — **Sand mouse** (*Zool.*), the dunlin. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Sand myrtle**. (Bot.) See under *MYRTLE*. — **Sand partridge** (*Zool.*), either of two small Asiatic partridges of the genus *Ammodramus*. The wings are long and the tarsus is spurless. One species (*A. beeri*) inhabits Palestine and Arabia. The other species (*A. bonhami*), inhabiting Central Asia, is called also *seesee partridge* and *teechoo*. — **Sand picture**, a picture made by putting sand of different colors on an adhesive surface. — **Sand pike** (*Zool.*), (a) The sauger. (b) The lizard fish. — **Sand pillar**, a sand storm which takes the form of a long pillar in its progress in desert tracts like those of the Sahara and Mongolia. — **Sand pipe** (*Geol.*), a tubular cavity, from a few inches to several feet in depth, occurring especially in calcareous rocks, and often filled with gravel, sand, etc.; — called also *sand gull*. — **Sand pride** (*Zool.*), a small British lamprey now considered to be the young of larger species; — called also *sand prey*. — **Sand pump**, in artesian well boring, a long, slender bucket with a valve at the bottom for raising sand from the well. — **Sand rat** (*Zool.*), the pocket gopher. — **Sand rock**, a rock made of cemented sand. — **Sand runner** (*Zool.*), the turnstone. — **Sand saucer** (*Zool.*), the mass of egg capsules, or oothecae, of any mollusk of the genus *Actia* and allied genera. It has the shape of a bottomless saucer, and is coated with fine sand; — called also *sand collar*. — **Sand screw** (*Zool.*), an amphipod crustacean (*Leptodactylus arenarius*), which burrows in the sandy sea beaches of Europe and America. — **Sand shark** (*Zool.*), an American shark (*Odonaspis littoralis*) found on the sandy coasts of the Eastern United States; — called also *gray shark*, and *doughfish shark*. See *Illustr.* under *REMORA*. — **Sand skink** (*Zool.*), any one of several species of Old World lizards belonging to the genus *Scincus*; as, the ocellated sand skink *Scincus ocellatus* of Southern Europe. — **Sand skipper** (*Zool.*), a beach flea, or orchestration. — **Sand smelt** (*Zool.*), a silverside. — **Sand snake** (*Zool.*), (a) Any one of several species of harmless burrowing snakes of the genus *Eryx*, native of Southern Europe, Africa, and Asia, especially *E. fuscus* of India and *E. johni*, used by snake charmers. (b) Any innocuous South African snake of the genus *Panaspis*, especially *P. robustus*. — **Sand snipe** (*Zool.*), the sandpiper. — **Sand star** (*Zool.*), an ophiurid starfish living on sandy sea bottoms; a brittle star. — **Sand storm**, a cloud of sand driven violently by the wind. — **Sand sucker**, the sand-necker. — **Sand swallow** (*Zool.*), the bank swallow. See under *SWALLOW*. — **Sand tube**, a tube made of sand. Especially: (a) A tube of vitrified sand, produced by a stroke of lightning; a fulgurite. (b) (*Zool.*) Any tube made of cemented sand. (c) (*Zool.*) In starfishes, a tube having calcareous particles in its walls, which connects the oral water tube with the madreporic plate. — **Sand viper** (*Zool.*), See *HOGNOSE SNAKE*. — **Sand wasp** (*Zool.*), any one of numerous species of insects belonging to the families *Pompilidae* and *Sphecidae*, which dig burrows in sand. The female provisions the nest with insects or spiders which she paralyzes by stinging, and which serve as food for her young.



Sand Saucer or Egg Capsules of *Lunatia heros*.



Sand Wasp (*Sphecocheilus*).



One form of Sandals, showing method of fastening.

Sand (sānd), v. t. [*Imp.* & p. p. SANDER; p. pr. & vb. n. SANDING.] 1. To sprinkle or cover with sand.

2. To drive upon the sand. [*Obs.*] Burton.

3. To bury (oysters) beneath drifting sand or mud.

4. To mix with sand for purposes of fraud; as, to sand sugar. [*Collog.*]

Sand'al (sān'dāl), n. Same as SANDAL.

Sand'al, n. Sandalwood. "Fans of sandal." Tenneyson.

Sand'al, n. [*F. sandale*, L. *sandalum*, Gr. *sandālon*, dim. of *sándalon*, probably from *Per. sandal*.]

(a) A kind of shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot; a protection for the foot, covering its lower surface, but not its upper. (b) A kind of slipper. (c) An overshoe with parallel openings across the instep.

Sand'aled (sān'dāld), a. 1. Wearing sandals. The measured footfalls of his sandaled feet. Longfellow.

2. Made like a sandal.

Sand'al-form (sān-dāl'fōrm), a. [*Sandal* + *form*.] (Bot.) Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

Sand'al-wood' (sān-dāl-wōd'), n. [*F. sandal*, *santal*, fr. *Ar. sandal*, or Gr. *sándalon*; both ultimately fr. *Skr. sandana*. Cf. SANDERS.] (Bot.) (a) The highly perfumed yellowish heartwood of an East Indian and Polynesian tree (*Santalum album*), and of several other trees of the same genus, as the Hawaiian *Santalum Freycinetianum* and *S. pruparium*, the Australian *S. latifolium*, etc. The name is extended to several other kinds of fragrant wood. (b) Any tree of the genus *Santalum*, or a tree which yields sandalwood. (c) The red wood of a

kind of buckthorn, used in Russia for dyeing leather (*Rhamnus Dufuricus*).

False sandalwood, the fragrant wood of several trees not of the genus *Santalum*, as *Ximenia Americana*, *Myrsine tenuifolia* of Tahiti. — **Red sandalwood**, a heavy, dark red dyewood, being the heartwood of two leguminous trees of India (*Pterocarpus santalinus*, and *Adenotum pavanina*); — called also *red sanderswood*, *sanders* or *saunders*, and *rubrywood*.

Sand'ra-rach (sān'dā-rāk), n. [*L. sandracca*, Gr. *σάνδρα-ράχ*.] 1. (Min.) Realgar, red sulphide of arsenic. [*Archae*]

2. (Bot. Chem.) A white or yellow resin obtained from a Barbary tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis* or *Thuya urticulata*), and pulverized for pounce; — probably so called from a resemblance to the mineral.

Sand'bag'ger (sān'dāg'gēr), n. An assaulter whose weapon is a sand bag. See *Sand bag*, under *SAND*.

Sand'blind' (-blīnd'), a. [*For* *sam blind* half blind; *AS. sām* half (akin to *semi*) + *blīnd*.] Having defective sight; dim-sighted; purblind. Shak.

Sand'ed, a. 1. Covered or sprinkled with sand; sandy; barren. Thomson.

2. Marked with small spots; variegated with spots; speckled; of a sandy color, as a hound. Shak.

3. Short-sighted. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sand'ed-ma'nian (sān'dē-sān'ni-an), n. (Ecc. Hist.) A follower of Robert Sandeman, a Scotch sectary of the eighteenth century. See GLASSIE.

Sand'ed-ma'nian-lam (-lām), n. The faith or system of the Sandemanians.

Sand'er-ling (sān'dēr-līng), n. [*Sand* + *-ling*. So called because it obtains its food by searching the moist sands of the seashore.] (Zool.) A small gray and brown sandpiper (*Calidris arenaria*) very common on sandy beaches in America, Europe, and Asia. Called also *curlewet*, *sand lark*, *stint*, and *ruddy plover*.

Sand'ers (-dērz), n. [See SANDAL.] An old name of sandalwood, now applied only to the red sandalwood. See under SANDALWOOD.

Sand'ers-blue' (sān'dēr-blū'), n. See SAUNDERS-BLUE.

Sand'ed-ver (sān'dē-vēr), n. See SANDIVER. [*Obs.*]

Sand'fish (sān'dīsh'), n. (Zool.) A small marine fish of the Pacific coast of North America (*Trichodon trichodon*) which buries itself in the sand.

Sand'glass' (-glās'), n. An instrument for measuring time by the running of sand. See HOURGLASS.

Sand'hil'er (-hīl'ēr), n. A nickname given to any "poor white" living in the pine woods which cover the sandy hills in Georgia and South Carolina. [*U. S.*]

Sand'i-ness (-i-nēs), n. The quality or state of being sandy, or of being of a sandy color.

Sand'ish, a. Approaching the nature of sand; loose; not compact. [*Obs.*] Evelyn.

Sand'it-ver (sān'dī-vēr), n. [*Perh. fr. OF. sām grease*, fat + *de* of + *verre* glass (cf. *SAIM*), or fr. *F. sel de verre* sandiver.] A whitish substance which is cast up, as a scum, from the materials of glass in fusion, and, floating on the top, is skimmed off; — called also *glass gall*. [Formerly written also *sandever*.]

Sand'ix (-dīks), n. [*L. sandix*, *sandyr*, vermilion, or a color like vermilion, Gr. *σάνδις*, *σάνδης*.] A kind of minium, or red lead, made by calcining carbonate of lead, but inferior to true minium. [Written also *sandix*.] [*Obs.*]

Sand'man' (sān'dmān'), n. A mythical person who makes children sleepy, so that they rub their eyes as if there were sand in them.

Sand'neck'er (-nēk'ēr), n. (Zool.) A European flounder (*Hippoglossoides limandoides*); — called also *rough dab*, *long fluke*, *sand fluke*, and *sand sucker*.

Sand'p'per (-pē'pēr), n. Paper covered on one side with sand glued fast; — used for smoothing and polishing.

Sand'p'per, v. t. To smooth or polish with sandpaper; as, to sandpaper a door.

Sand'p'per (-pē'pēr), n. 1. (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of small limicoline game birds belonging to *Tringa*, *Actodromas*, *Ereunetes*, and various allied genera of the family *Tringidae*.

2. The most important North American species are the pectoral sandpiper (*Tringa maculata*), called also *brownback*, *grass snipe*, and *jacksnipe*; the red-backed, black-breasted, sandpiper, or dunlin (*T. alpina*); the purple sandpiper (*T. maritima*); the red-breasted sandpiper, or knot (*T. canutus*); the semipalmated sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*); the spotted sandpiper, or teeter-tail (*Actitis macularia*); the buff-breasted sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*); and the Bartramian sandpiper, or upland plover. See under *UPLAND*.

Among the European species are the dunlin, the knot, the ruff, the sanderling, and the common sandpiper (*Actitis*, or *Tringoides hypoleucos*), called also *siddler*, *peeper*, *piepce*, *weed-wet*, and *summer snipe*. Some of the small plovers and tattlers are also called sandpipers.

3. (Zool.) A small lamprey eel; the pride.

Curlew sandpiper. See under *CURLEW*. — **Stilt sandpiper**. See under *STILT*.



Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*).

Sand'pit' (sān'dīp't), n. A pit or excavation from which sand is or has been taken.

Sand're (sān'dēr), n. (Zool.) A Russian fish (*Lucioperca sandre*) which yields a valuable oil, called *sandre oil*, used in the preparation of caviare.

Sand'stone (sān'dstōn'), n. (Geol.) A rock made of sand more or less firmly united. Common or siliceous sandstone consists mainly of quartz sand.

2. Different names are applied to the various kinds of sandstone according to their composition, as, *granitic*, *argillaceous*, *micaceous*, etc.

Flexible sandstone (*Min.*), the finer-grained variety of itacolumite, which on account of the scales of mica in the lamination is quite flexible. — **Red sandstones**, a name given to two extensive series of British rocks in which red sandstones predominate, one below, and the other above, the coal measures. These were formerly known as the *Old* and the *New Red Sandstone* respectively, and the former name is still retained for the group preceding the Coal and referred to the Devonian age, but the term *New Red Sandstone* is now little used, some of the strata being regarded as Permian and the remainder as Triassic. See the *Chart of Geology*.

Sand'wich (-wich; 277), n. [Named from the Earl of Sandwich.] Two pieces of bread and butter with a thin slice of meat, cheese, or the like, between them.

Sand'wich, v. t. [*Imp.* & p. p. SANDWICHED (-wich); p. pr. & vb. n. SANDWICHING.] To make into a sandwich; also, figuratively, to insert between portions of something dissimilar; to form of alternate parts or things, or alternating layers of a different nature; to interlard.

Sand'worm (-wōrm'), n. (Zool.) (a) Any one of numerous species of annelids which burrow in the sand of the seashore. (b) Any species of annelids of the genus *Sabellaria*. They construct firm tubes of agglutinated sand on rocks and shells, and are sometimes destructive to oysters. (c) The chigoe, a species of flea.

Sand'wort (-wōrt'), n. (Bot.) Any plant of the genus *Arenaria*, low, tufted herbs (order *Caryophyllaceae*).

Sand'y (-y), a. [*Compar.* SANDIER (-i-ēr); *superl.* SANDIEST.] [*AS. sandig*.] 1. Consisting of, abounding with, or resembling, sand; full of sand; covered or sprinkled with sand; as, a sandy desert, road, or soil.

2. Of the color of sand; of a light yellowish red color; as, sandy hair.

3. [*SANDYX* (sān'dīks), n. [*L.*] See SANDIX.

Sane (sān), a. [*L. sanus*; cf. Gr. *σᾶος*, *saōs*, safe, sound. Cf. SOUND, a.] 1. Being in a healthy condition; not deranged; acting rationally; — said of the mind.

2. Mentally sound; possessing a rational mind; having the mental faculties in such condition as to be able to anticipate and judge of the effect of one's actions in an ordinary manner; — said of persons.

Syn. — Sound; healthy; undamaged; unbroken.

Sane'ness, n. The state of being sane; sanity.

Sang (sāng), *imp.* of SING.

Sang'a (sāng'gā), n. (Zool.) The Abyssinian ox (*Bos Sangai*), *imp.* of SINGA.

Sang'gu (sāng'gū), n. [*or* *Bihos*, Africanus], noted for the great length of its horns. It has a hump on its back.

Sang'a-ree' (sāng'gā-rē'), n. [*Sp. sangria*, lit., bleed-ing, from *sangre* blood, L. *sanguis*.] Wine and water sweetened and spiced, — a favorite West Indian drink.

Sang'-roid' (sāns'rwō'), n. [*F.*, cold blood.] Freedom from agitation or excitement of mind; coolness in trying circumstances; indifference; calmness. Burke.

Sang'it-ac (sāng'it-āk), n. See SANJAK.

Sang'grail' (sāng'grāil'), n. [See SAINT, and GRAIL.]

Sang'gral' (sāng'grāl'), n. [See *Holy Grail*, under GRAIL.]

Sang'guif'er-ous (sāng'gwī-fēr-ūs), a. [*L. sanguis blood* + *-ferous*.] (*Physiol.*) Conveying blood; as, sanguiferous vessels, i. e., the arteries, veins, capillaries.

Sang'guif'i-ca'tion (sāng'gwī-fī-kā'shūn), n. [*Cf. F. sanguification*. See SANGUIFY.] (*Physiol.*) The production of blood; the conversion of the products of digestion into blood; hematosis.

Sang'guif'er (sāng'gwī-fēr), n. A producer of blood.

Sang'guif'u-ous (sāng'gwī-fū-ūs), a. [*L. sanguis blood* + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing or running with blood.

Sang'guif'y (sāng'gwī-fī), v. t. [*L. sanguis blood* + *-fy*; cf. *F. sanguifier*.] To produce blood from.

Sang'guif'e-nous (sāng'gwī-fē-nūs), a. [*L. sanguis* + *-genous*.] Producing blood; as, sanguigenous food.

Sang'gu-na'ceous (sāng'gwī-nā'shūs), n. Of a blood-red color; sanguine.

Sang'gu-na'ri-a (sāng'gwī-nā-rī-ā), n. [*NL.* See SANGUINARY, a. & n.] 1. (Bot.) A genus of plants of the Poppy family.

2. (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*, or bloodroot, is the only species. It has a perennial rootstock, which sends up a few roundish lobed leaves and solitary white blossoms in early spring. See BLOODROOT.

3. The rootstock of the bloodroot, used in medicine as an emetic, etc.

Sang'gu-na-ri-ly (sāng'gwī-nā-rī-lī), adv. In a sanguinary manner.

Sang'gu-na-ri-ness, n. The quality or state of being sanguinary.

Sang'gu-na-ry (-rī), a. [*F. sanguinaire*, fr. *sanguis* blood; cf. *F. sanguinaire*.] 1. Attended with much bloodshed; bloody; murderous; as, a sanguinary war, contest, or battle.

2. We may not propagate religion by wars, or by sanguinary persecutions to loose consciences. Bacon.

Bloodthirsty; cruel; eager to shed blood. Passion . . . makes us brutal and sanguinary. Broome.

Syn. — Bloody; murderous; bloodthirsty; cruel.

Sang'gu-na-ry, n. [*L. herba sanguinaria* an herb that stanches blood; cf. *F. sanguinaire*. See SANGUINARY, a.] (Bot.) (a) The yarrow. (b) The Sanguinaria.



Sanguinaria.

Sanguine (săp'gwīn), *a.* [F. *sanguin*, L. *sanguis*, fr. *sanguis* blood. Cf. *SANGUINEOUS*.] 1. Having the color of blood; red.

Of his complexion he was sanguine. *Chaucer*.

- Like to that sanguine flower inscribed with woe. *Milton*.
2. Characterized by abundance and active circulation of blood; as, a sanguine bodily temperament.
3. Warm; ardent; as, a sanguine temper.
4. Anticipating the best; not desponding; confident; full of hope; as, sanguine of success.

Syn.—Warm; ardent; lively; confident; hopeful.

Sanguine, *n.* 1. Blood color; red. *Spenser*.

2. Anything of a blood-red color, as cloth. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

In sanguine and in pes he clad was all.

3. (Min.) Bloodstone.

4. Red crayon. See the Note under CRAYON, 1.

Sanguine, *v. t.* To stain with blood; to impart the color of blood to; to ensanguine.

Sanguineless, *a.* Destitute of blood; pale. [R.]

Sanguine-ly, *adv.* In a sanguine manner.

I can not speculate quite so sanguinely as he does. *Durke*.

Sanguineous, *a.* The quality of being sanguine.

Sanguineous (săp'gwīn'ē-ōs), *a.* [L. *sanguineus*. See *SANGUINE*.] 1. Abounding with blood; sanguine.

2. Of or pertaining to blood; bloody; constituting blood.

3. Blood-red; crimson.

Sanguin-ty (-tē), *n.* The quality of being sanguine; sanguineness. [L.] *Swift*.

Sanguinivorous (săp'gwīn'vō-rē-ōs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* + *vorare* to devour.] Subsisting on blood.

Sanguinolent (săp'gwīn'ō-lēn-ōs), *a.* The state of being sanguinolent, or bloody.

Sanguinolent (-lēn-ōs), *a.* [L. *sanguinolentus*, from *sanguis* blood; cf. *F. sanguinolent*.] Tinged or mingled with blood; bloody; as, sanguinolent spots.

Sanguisugus (săp'gwīn'sū-jē), *n.* [L. *sanguisuga*; *sanguis* blood + *sugere* to suck.] (Zool.) A blood-sucker, or leech.

Sanguivorous (săp'gwīn'vō-rē-ōs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + *vorare* to devour.] (Zool.) Subsisting upon blood;—said of certain blood-sucking bats and other animals. See *VAMPIRE*.

Sanhedrin (săp'hē-drīn), *n.* [Heb. *sanhedrin*, fr. *san* with + *hēdā* a seat, fr. *hēdā* to sit. See *SIT*.] (Jew. Antiq.) The great council of the Jews, which consisted of seventy members, to whom the high priest was added. It had jurisdiction of religious matters.

Sanhedrist (-drīst), *n.* A member of the Sanhedrin. *Schaeffer* (*Lange's Com.*).

Sanhita (săp'hī-tā), *n.* [Skr. *sanhita*, properly, combination.] A collection of Vedic hymns, songs, or verses, forming the first part of each Veda.

Sanicle (săp'ī-kē), *n.* [F. from L. *sanare* to heal.] (Bot.) Any plant of the umbelliferous genus *Sanicula*, reputed to have healing powers.

Sanidine (săp'ī-dīn), *n.* [Gr. *sanis*, -idos, a board. So called in allusion to the tabular crystals.] (Min.) A variety of orthoclase feldspar common in certain eruptive rocks, as trachyte;—called also *glassy feldspar*.

Sanies (săp'ī-sē), *n.* [L.] (Med.) A thin, serous fluid commonly discharged from ulcers or foul wounds.

Sanious (-ōs), *a.* [L. *saniosus*, fr. *sanies*: cf. *F. sanieux*.] 1. (Med.) Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance; thin and serous, with a slight bloody tinge; as, the *sanious* matter of an ulcer.

2. (Med.) Discharging sanies; as, a *sanious* ulcer.

Sanitary (săp'ī-tā-ri-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to health, or the laws of health; sanitary.

Sanitary (-tā-ri-ān), *n.* An advocate of sanitary measures; one especially interested or versed in sanitary measures.

Sanitary (-tā-ri-ān), *n.* A sanitarium.

Sanitary (-tā-ri-ān), *n.* [NL. See *SANITARY*.] A health station or retreat; a sanatorium. "A *sanitarium* for troops." *L. Oliphant*.

Sanitary (-tā-ri-ān), *n.* [L. *sanitas* health; cf. *F. sanitaire*. See *SANITY*.] Of or pertaining to health; designed to secure or preserve health; relating to the preservation or restoration of health; hygienic; as, *sanitary* regulations. See the Note under *SANATORY*.

Sanitary Commission. See under *COMMISSION*.

Sanitation (-tā-ri-ān), *n.* The act of rendering sanitary; the science of sanitary conditions; the preservation of health; the use of sanitary measures; hygiene.

How much sanitation has advanced during the last half century. *H. Hartshorne*.

Sanity (săp'ī-tē), *n.* [L. *sanitas*, from *sanus* sound, healthy. See *SANE*.] The condition or quality of being sane; soundness or health of body or mind, especially of the mind; sanity.

Sanjak (săp'jăk), *n.* [Turk. *sanjag*.] A district or a subdivision of a vilayet. [Turkey]

Sanke (săp'kē), *imp.* of *SINK*.

Sankeha (săp'kē-hā), *n.* [Skr. *śankha* a shell.] A chank shell (*Turbinella pyrum*); also, a shell bracelet or necklace made in India from the chank shell.

Sankeha (săp'kē-hā), *n.* A Hindoo system of philosophy which refers all things to soul and a rootless germ called *prakriti*, consisting of three elements, goodness, passion, and darkness. *Whitworth*.

Sans (săp's), *n.* Same as *SANSUR*.

Sans (săp's), *n.* Same as *SANSUR*.

Sans (săp's), *n.* A male Indian; a brave;—correlative of *squaw*.

Sans (săp's), *n.* The sandpiper. [Prov. Eng.]

Sans (săp's), *n.* E. sans, prep. [F. from L. *sine* without.] Without; deprived or destitute of. Rarely used as an English word. "Sans fail." *Chaucer*.

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sanskrit (săp'skrī-t), *n.* See *SANSKRIT*.

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

Sans (săp's), *n.* Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. *Shak.*

a ragged fellow;—a name of reproach given in the first French revolution to the extreme republican party, who rejected breeches as an emblem peculiar to the upper classes or aristocracy, and adopted pantaloons.

2. Hence, an extreme or radical republican; a violent revolutionist; a Jacobin.

Sans—*cu-lot'te* (sănz'kū-lōt'ē), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, sans-culottes; radical; revolutionary; Jacobinical. *Carlyle*.

Sans—*cu-lot'tism* (-tīz'm), *n.* [F. *sans-culottisme*.] Extreme republican principles; the principles or practice of the *sans-culottes*.

Sanskrit (săp'skrī-t), *n.* [Skr. *Sanskṛita* the Sanskrit language, literally, the perfect, polished, or classical language, fr. *samskṛta* prepared, wrought, made, excellent, perfect; *sam* together (akin to *E. same*) + *kṛta* made. See *SAME*, *CREATE*.] [Written also *Sanscrit*.] The ancient language of the Hindoos, long since obsolete in vernacular use, but preserved to the present day as the literary and sacred dialect of India. It is nearly allied to the Persian, and to the principal languages of Europe, classical and modern, and by its more perfect preservation of the roots and forms of the primitive language from which they are all descended, is a most important assistance in determining their history and relations. Cf. *PRAKRIT*, and *VEDA*.

Sanskrit, *a.* Of or pertaining to Sanskrit; written in Sanskrit; as, a *Sanskrit* dictionary or inscription.

Sanskrit-ist, *n.* One versed in Sanskrit.

Sans—*sove-cl* (sănz'sōv'ē), *adv.* [F.] Without care; free and easy.

Santal (săp'tāl), *n.* [Santalum + piperonal.] (Chem.) A colorless crystalline substance, isomeric with piperonal, but having weak acid properties. It is extracted from sandalwood.

Santalaceous (-tā-lē-ōs), *a.* (Bot.) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (*Santalaceae*), of which the genus *Santalum* is the type, and which includes the buffalo nut and a few other North American plants, and many peculiar plants of the southern hemisphere.

Santalal (săp'tāl-ē), *a.* (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, sandalwood (*Santalum*);—used specifically to designate an acid obtained as a resinous or red crystalline dyestuff, which is called also *santalal*.

Santalal (-lē), *n.* [Cf. *F. santaline*.] (Chem.) Santalal acid. See *SANTALIC*.

Santalum (-lūm), *n.* [NL. See *SANDALWOOD*.] (Bot.) A genus of trees with entire opposite leaves and small apetalous flowers. There are less than a dozen species, occurring from India to Australia and the Pacific Islands. See *SANDALWOOD*.

Santees (săp'tēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* *SANTÉE* (-tē). (Ethnol.) One of the seven confederated tribes of Indians belonging to the Sioux, or Dakotas.

Santer (săp'tēr), *v. t.* See *SANTER*.

Santon (săp'tōn), *n.* [Sp. *santon*, augmented fr. *santo* holy, L. *sanctus*.] A Turkish saint; a kind of dervish, regarded by the people as a saint; also, a hermit.

Santo-nate (săp'tō-nāt), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of santonic acid.

Santonio (săp'tōn'ō), *a.* (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid (distinct from santonic acid) obtained from santolin as a white crystalline substance.

Santonin (săp'tōn'īn), *n.* [L. *herba santonica*, a kind of plant, fr. *Santon* a people of Aquitania; cf. *Gr. σάντων*: cf. *F. santonine*.] (Chem.) A white crystalline substance having a bitter taste, extracted from the buds of *Levanti wormseed* and used as an anthelmintic. It occasionally a peculiar temporary color blindness, causing objects to appear as if seen through a yellow glass.

Santoninate (-nīn'āt), *n.* (Chem.) A salt of santonic acid.

Santonin (-nīn'īn), *a.* (Chem.) Of or pertaining to santonic;—used specifically to designate an acid not known in the free state, but obtained in its salts.

Sapo (săp'ō), *n.* (Zool.) Any marine annelid of the genus *Hyalinaria*, especially *H. tubicola* of Europe, which inhabits a transparent movable tube resembling a quill in color and texture.

Sap (săp), *n.* [AS. *sap*; akin to OHG. *saf*, G. *safft*, Icel. *saf*; of uncertain origin; possibly akin to L. *sapere* to taste, to be wise, *sapa* must or new wine boiled thick. Cf. *SAPID*, *SAPIENT*.] 1. The juice of plants of any kind, especially the ascending and descending juices or circulating fluid essential to nutrition.

2. The ascending is the *crude sap*, the assimilation of which takes place in the leaves, when it becomes the elaborated sap suited to the growth of the plant.

3. The sapwood, or albumen, of a tree.

4. A simpleton; a saphead; a milkop. [Slang]

Sap ball (Bot.), any large fungus of the genus *Polyporus*. See *POLYPORUS*.—*Sap green*, a dull light green pigment prepared from the juice of the ripe berries of the *Rhamnus cathartica*, or buckthorn. It is used especially by water-color artists. —*Sap rot*, the dry rot. See under *DRY*. —*Sap sucker* (Zool.), any one of several species of small American woodpeckers of the genus *Sphyrapicus*, especially the yellow-bellied woodpecker (*S. varius*) of the Eastern United States. They are so named because they puncture the bark of trees and feed upon the sap. The name is loosely applied to other woodpeckers. —*Sap tabs* (Bot.), a vessel that conveys sap.

Sap, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *SAPPED* (săp't), *p. pr.* & *vb.* *n.* *SAPPING*.] [F. *saper* (cf. *Sp. sapor*, *It. sappare*, fr. *sapa* a sort of scythe, *L. sappa* a sort of mattock.) 1. To subvert by digging or wearing

away; to mine; to undermine; to destroy the foundation of.

Nor safe their dwellings were, for sapped by floods, Their houses fell upon their household gods. *Dryden*.

2. (Mil.) To pierce with saps.

3. To make unstable or infirm; to unsettle; to weaken. Bring out the grief that saps the mind. *Tennyson*.

Sap (săp), *v. t.* To proceed by mining, or by secretly undermining; to execute saps. *W. P. Craighill*.

Both assaults are carried on by sapping. *Tatler*.

Sap, *n.* (Mil.) A narrow ditch or trench made from the foremost parallel toward the glacis or covert way of a besieged place by digging under cover of gabions, etc.

Sap (Mil.), a fascine about three feet long, used, in sapping, to close the crevices between the gabions before the parapet is made. —*Sap roller* (Mil.), a large gabion, six or seven feet long, filled with fascines, which the sapper sometimes rolls along before him for protection from the fire of an enemy.

Sapa-dilla (săp'ā-dī-lā), *n.* See *SAPIDILLA*.

Sapa-jo (săp'ā-jō), *n.* (Zool.) The sapajou.

Sapa-jo (săp'ā-jō), *n.* [F. *sapa-jou*, *sajou*, Braz. *sajoussu*.] (Zool.) Any one of several species of South American monkeys of the genus *Cebus*, having long and prehensile tails. Some of the species are called also *capuchins*. The bonnet sapajou (*C. suberissatus*), the golden-handed sapajou (*C. chrysops*), and the white-throated sapajou (*C. hypoleucus*) are well known species. See *CAPUCHIN*.

Sapa-wood (săp'ā-wood'), *n.* [Malay *sapang*.] (Bot.) A dyewood yielded by *Cassipouira*, a thorny leguminous tree of Southern Asia and the neighboring islands. It is the original Brazil wood. [Written also *sapain wood*.]

Sapful (săp'fūl), *a.* Abounding in sap; sappy.

Saphead (-lēd'), *n.* A weak-minded, stupid fellow; a milkop. [Low]

Saphe-nous (săp'hē-nōs), *a.* [Gr. *σαφής* manifest.] (Anat.) (a) Manifest;—applied to the two principal superficial veins of the lower limb of man. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the saphenous veins; as, the *saphenous* nerves; the *saphenous* opening, an opening in the broad fascia of the thigh through which the internal saphenous vein passes.

Sapid (săp'īd), *a.* [L. *sapidus*, fr. *sapere* to taste; cf. *F. sapide*. See *SAPIENT*, *SAVOR*.] Having the power of affecting the organs of taste; possessing savor, or flavor.

Camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud with their feet. *Sir T. Browne*.

Sapid-ty (săp'īd-tē), *n.* [Cf. *F. sapidité*.] The quality or state of being *sapid*; taste; savor; savoriness.

Whether one kind of *sapidity* is more effective than another. *J. S. Ianson*.

Sapid-ness, *n.* Quality of being *sapid*; sapidity.

When the Israelites fancied the *sapidness* and relish of the freshpots, they longed to taste and to return. *Jer. Taylor*.

Sapient (săp'ī-ēn), *a.* [L. *sapientia*; cf. *F. sapience*. See *SAPIENT*.] The quality of being *sapient*; wisdom; sagacity; knowledge. *Couper*.

Woman, if I might sit beside your feet, And glean your scattered sapience. *Tennyson*.

Sapient (-ēn), *a.* [L. *sapientia*, -entis, p. pr. of *sapere* to taste, to have sense, to know. See *SAGE*, *a.*] Wise; sage; discerning;—often in irony or contempt.

Where the sapient king Held dalliance with his fair Egyptian spouse. *Milton*.

Syn.—Sage; sagacious; knowing; wise; discerning.

Sapiential (-shū-shāl), *a.* [L. *sapientialis*.] Having or affording wisdom. —*Sapiential-ly*, *adv.*

The sapiential books of the Old Testament. *Jer. Taylor*.

Sapientious (-shū-shāl), *a.* Sapiential. [Obs.]

Sapo-nao'ty (săp'o-năo'ty), *n.* The quality or state of being saponaceous.

Sapo-nary (săp'o-nă-ry), *a.* Saponaceous. *Boyle.*
Sapo-ni-fa-tion (săp'o-ni-fă-ti-ŋ), *a.* Capable of conversion into soap; as, a saponifiable substance.

Sapo-ni-fi-ca-tion (săp'o-ni-fă-kă-shi-ŋ), *n.* [Cf. *F. saponification.*] The act, process, or result, of soap making; conversion into soap; specifically (*Chem.*), the decomposition of fats and other real salts by alkalis; as, the saponification of ethyl acetate.

Sapo-ni-fi-er (săp'o-ni-fă-ŋ-er), *n.* (*Chem.*) That which saponifies; any reagent used to cause saponification.

Sapo-ni-fi-ty (săp'o-ni-fă-ti), *n.* [Imp. & p. p. *SAPONIFIED* (-fid); p. pr. & vb. n. *SAPONIFYING* (-fi-ŋg).] [*L. sapo, -onis, soap + -fy, cf. F. saponifier.*] To convert into soap, as tallow or any fat; hence (*Chem.*), to subject to any similar process, as that which ethereal salts undergo in decomposition; as, to saponify ethyl acetate.

Sapo-nin (săp'o-ni-n), *n.* [*L. sapo, -onis, soap; cf. F. saponine.*] (*Chem.*) A poisonous glucoside found in many plants, as in the root of soapwort (*Saponaria*), in the bark of soap bark (*Quillain*), etc. It is extracted as a white amorphous powder, which occasions a soapy lather in solution, and produces a local anesthesia. Formerly called also *struthin*, *quillain*, *seargin*, *polygalic acid*, etc. By extension, any one of a group of related bodies of which saponin proper is the type.

Sapo-nite (-nit), *n.* [*Sw. saponit, fr. L. sapo, -onis, soap.*] (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of magnesia and alumina. It occurs in soft, soapy, amorphous masses, filling veins in serpentine and cavities in trap rock.

Sapo-nul (săp'o-nŭl), *n.* [*F. saponule, fr. L. sapo, -onis, soap.*] (*Old Chem.*) A soapy mixture obtained by treating an essential oil with an alkali; hence, any similar compound of an essential oil. [Written also *sapone*.] [*Obs.*]

Sap'or (săp'pŏr), *n.* [*L. See SAVOR.*] Power of affecting the organs of taste; savor; flavor; taste.

There is some *sapor* in all ailments. *Sir T. Browne.*
Sap'o-ri-fi-er (săp'o-ri-fă-ŋ-er), *a.* [*L. sapor taste + fere to make.*] Having the power to produce the sensation of taste; producing taste, flavor, or relish.

Sap'o-ri-fi-ty (-ră-fă-ti), *n.* The quality of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

Sap'o-rous (săp'o-rŭs), *a.* [*L. saporus that relishes well, savory, fr. sapor taste.*] Having flavor or taste; yielding a taste. [*R.*]

Sap'o-ta (săp'o-tă), *n.* [*NL, from Sp. zapote, zapote.*] See SAPODILLA. [*Bot.*] The sapodilla.

Sap'o-ta-ceous (săp'o-tă-shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order (*Sapotaceae*) of (mostly tropical) trees and shrubs, including the star apple, the Lucuma, or natural marmalade tree, the gutta-percha tree (*Isaandra*), and the Indian mahwa, as well as the sapodilla, or sapota, after which the order is named.

Sap'pan' wood' (săp-păn' wŏd'), *n.* Sapan wood.

Sap'pare (săp'păr), *n.* [*F. sappare; — so called by Saussure.*] (*Min.*) Kyanite. [Written also *sappar*.]

Sap'per (săp'pēr), *n.* [*Cf. F. sapeur.*] One who saps; specifically (*Mil.*), one who is employed in working at saps, building and repairing fortifications, and the like.

Sap'phic (săp'hik), *a.* [*L. Sapphicus, Gr. Σαπφικός, fr. Σαπφώ Sappho.*] 1. Of or pertaining to Sappho, the Grecian poetess; as, *Sapphic ode*; *Sapphic verse*.

2. (*Pros.*) Belonging to, or in the manner of, Sappho; — said of a certain kind of verse reputed to have been invented by Sappho, consisting of five feet, of which the first, fourth, and fifth are trochees, the second is a spondee, and the third a dactyl.

Sap'phio, *n.* (*Pros.*) A Sapphic verse.

Sap'phire (săp'fir or -ŋ), *n.* [*OE. saphir, F. saphir, L. sapphirus, Gr. σάπφειρος, of Oriental origin; cf. Heb. sappir.*] 1. (*Min.*) Native alumina or aluminum sesquioxide, Al_2O_3 ; corundum; esp., the blue transparent variety of corundum, highly prized as a gem.

Of rubies, sapphires, and of pearls white. *Chaucer.*

Sap'phire occurs in hexagonal crystals and also in granular and massive forms. The name *sapphire* is usually restricted to the blue crystals, while the bright red crystals are called *oriental rubies* (see under *RUBY*), the amethystine variety *oriental amethyst* (see under *AMETHYST*), and the dull massive varieties *corundum* (a name which is also used as a general term to include all varieties). See CORUNDUM.

2. The color of the gem; bright blue.
3. (*Zoöl.*) Any humming bird of the genus *Hylocharis*, native of South America. The throat and breast are usually bright blue.

Star sapphire, or Asteriated sapphire (*Min.*), a kind of sapphire which exhibits asterism.

Sap'phire, *a.* Of or resembling sapphire; sapphirine; blue. "The sapphire blaze." *Gray.*

Sap'phir-ine (săp'fir-in), *a.* Resembling sapphire; made of sapphire; having the color, or any quality, of sapphire. "Sapphirine degree of hardness." *Boyle.*

Sap'pho (săp'hŏ), *n.* [See SAPPHIC.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of brilliant South American humming birds of the genus *Sappho*, having very bright-colored and deeply forked tails; — called also *Arctail*.

Sap'pi-ness (săp'pi-nēs), *n.* The quality of being sappy; juiciness.

Sap'po-di-la (săp'pŏ-di-lă), *n.* (*Bot.*) See SAPODILLA.

Sap'py (săp'pŷ), *a.* [*Comp. SAPPEZ (-pŷ-ŋ); superl. SAPPIEST.*] [From 1st SAP.]

1. Abounding with sap; full of sap; juicy; succulent.

2. Hence, young; not firm; weak; feeble.

When he passed this weak and sappy age. *Hayward.*

3. Weak in intellect. [*Low.*]

4. (*Bot.*) Abounding in sap; resembling, or consisting largely of, sapwood.

Sap'py (săp'pŷ), *a.* [Written also *sappy*.] [*Cf. L. sapere to taste.*] Musty; tainted. [*Obs.*]

Sa-proph'a-gan (să-prŏf'ă-gan), *n.* [*Gr. σαπρός rotten + φάγειν to eat; cf. F. saprophage.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of a tribe of beetles which feed upon decaying animal and vegetable substances; a carrion beetle.

Sa-proph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Feeding on carrion.

Sap'ro-phyte (săp'rŏ-fit), *n.* [*Gr. σαπρός rotten + φυτόν a plant.*] (*Bot.*) Any plant growing on decayed animal or vegetable matter, as most fungi and some flowering plants with no green color, as the Indian pipe.

Sap'ro-phytic (-fit'ik), *a.* Feeding or growing upon decaying animal or vegetable matter; pertaining to a saprophyte or the saprophytes.

Sap'sa-go (săp'să-gŏ), *n.* [*Gr. schabzieger; schaben to shave, to scrape + zieger a sort of whey.*] A kind of Swiss cheese, of a greenish color, flavored with melilot.

Sap'skull' (-skŭl'), *n.* A sapshead. [*Low.*]

Sap'u-ca-lă (săp'ŭ-kă-lă), *n.* [*Gr. σάπυκα, a Brazilian tree.*] See LECYTHIS, and MONKEY-POD. [Written also *sapucaya*.]

Sapucala nut (Rut.), the seed of the sapucala; — called also *paratise nut*.

Sap'wood' (săp'wŏd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The albumen, or part of the wood of any exogenous tree next to the bark, being that portion of the tree through which the sap flows most freely; — distinguished from *heartwood*.

Sara-ba-ite (să-ră-bă-it), *n.* [*LL. Sarabaites, pl. (Eccl. Hist.)*] One of certain vagrant or heretical Oriental monks in the early church.

Sara-band (-bând), *n.* [*F. sarabande, Sp. sarabanda, fr. Per. serband a song.*] A slow Spanish dance of Saracenic origin, to an air in triple time; also, the air itself.

She has brought us the newest saraband from the court of Queen Mab. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sara-cen (-sên), *n.* [*L. Saracenus, perhaps fr. Ar. shargi, pl. sharghin, Oriental, Eastern, fr. sharaqi to rise, said of the sun; cf. F. sarrasin. Cf. SARACENI, SARASIN, SIMOCO.*] Anciently, an Arab; later, a Muslim; in the Middle Ages, the common term among Christians in Europe for a Mohammedan hostile to the crusaders.

Saraceni consonant (*Bot.*), a kind of ragwort (*Senecio Saracenicus*), anciently used to heal wounds.

Sara-cen'ic (-sên'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Saraceni*; as, *Saracenic architecture*. [*Saracenic music.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Sara-sin (să-ră-sin), *n.* (*Arch.*) See SARASIN.

Saras-wat'i (să-răs-wă'tŷ), *n.* [*Skr. Saraswati.*] (*Hind. Myth.*) The sakti or wife of Brahma; the Hindoo goddess of learning, music, and poetry.

Sarcasm (sărk'ăz-m), *n.* [*F. sarcasme, L. sarcasmus, Gr. σαρκασμός, from σαρκάζειν to tear flesh like dogs, to bite the lips in rage, to speak bitterly, to sneer, fr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.*] A keen, reproachful expression; a satirical remark uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt; a taunt; a gibe; a cutting jest.

The sarcasms of those critics who imagine our art to be a matter of inspiration. *Sir J. Reynolds.*

Syn. — Satire; irony; ridicule; taunt; gibe.

Sar-cas'mous (sărk'ăz-mŭs), *a.* Sarcastic. [*Obs.*]

"Sarcasmous scandal." *Hudibras.*

Sar-cas'tic (-kăst'ik), *a.* Expressing, or expressed

Sar-cas'tio-al (-ti-ŋ-ŋl), *by*, sarcasm; characterized by, or of the nature of, sarcasm; given to the use of sarcasm; bitterly satirical; scornfully severe; taunting.

What a fierce and sarcastic reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world! *South.*

Sar-cas'tio-al-ly, *adv.* In a sarcastic manner.

Sar'cel (sărk'el), *n.* [*OF. cereel, F. cereau, L. cir-cellus, dim. of circulus.*] See CIRCULI. One of the outer pinions or feathers of the wing of a bird, esp. of a hawk.

Sar'celled (-sêl), *a.* (*Her.*) Cut through the middle.

Sar'celle (sărk'el), *n.* [*F. fr. L. querquedula.*] (*Zoöl.*) The old squaw, or long-tailed duck.

Sar'cene (sărk'ên), *n.* [*OF. sarcenet; cf. LL. saracenicum cloth made by Saracens.*] See SARACEN. A species of fine thin silk fabric, used for linings, etc. [Written also *saracenet*.]

Thou green saracenet flap for a sore eye. *Shak.*

Sar'cin (sărk'in), *n.* Same as HYPOXANTHIN.

Sar'ci-na (sărk'ă-nă), *n.* [*NL, fr. Gr. σάρκις of flesh, fr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of bacteria found in various organic fluids, especially in those of the stomach, associated with certain diseases. The individual organisms undergo division along two perpendicular partitions, so that multiplication takes place in two directions, giving groups of four cubical cells. Also used adjectively; as, a *sarcina* micrococcus; a *sarcina* group.

Sarcina form (*Bot.*), the tetrad form seen in the division of a dumb-bell group of micrococci into four; — applied particularly to bacteria. See MICROCOCCUS.

Sar'cle (sărk'el), *n.* [*F. sarcler to weed, fr. L. sarculare to hoe, fr. sarculum hoe.*] To weed, or clear of weeds, with a hoe. [*Obs.*]

Sar'coe (sărk'el), *a.* A combining form from *Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh; as, sarcophagus, flesh-eating; sarcology.*

Sar'coe-a-sis (sărk'el-ă-sis), *n.* [*pl. SARCOASIS (-sîz).*] (*NL, fr. Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + âsis base.*) (*Bot.*) A fruit consisting of many dry indehiscent cells, which contain but few seeds and cohere about a common style, as in the mallows.

Sar'co-blast (sărk'el-blăt), *n.* [*Sarco- + blast.*] (*Zoöl.*) A minute yellowish body present in the interior of certain rhipodids.

Sar'co-carp (-kărp), *n.* [*Sarco- + Gr. καρπός fruit; cf. F. sarcocarpe.*] (*Bot.*) The fleshy part of a stone

fruit, situated between the skin, or epicarp, and the stone, or endocarp, as in a peach. See *Illustr. of SARCO-CARP.*

This term has also been used to denote any fruit which is fleshy throughout. *M. T. Masters.*

Sar'co-ole (sărk'el-ol), *n.* [*Gr. σαρκώλης; σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + ὅλος tumor; cf. F. sarcole.*] (*Med.*) Any solid tumor of the testicle.

Sar'co-col (sărk'el-kŏl), *n.* [*L. sarcocolla, from Gr. σαρκώδης glue; cf. F. sarcocollé.*] A gum resin obtained from certain shrubs of Africa (*Penaea*), — formerly thought to cause healing of wounds and ulcers.

Sar'co-de (sărk'el-dŏ), *n.* [*Gr. σαρκώδης fleshy; σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + δέος form. Cf. SARCOID.*] (*Bot.*) A name applied by Dujardin in 1835 to the gelatinous material forming the bodies of the lowest animals; protoplasm.

Sar'co-derm (sărk'el-dŏrm), *n.* [*NL. sarcoderma.*]

Sar'co-derma (-dŏrmă), *n.* See SARCO- and DERM-.

(*Bot.*) (a) A fleshy covering of a seed, lying between the external and internal integuments. (b) A sarcocarp.

Sar'co-dic (sărk'el-dŏk or -kŏ-dŏk), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to sarcode.

Sar'coid (sărk'el-ŏid), *a.* [*Gr. σαρκώδης. See SARCOID.*]

(*Bot.*) Resembling flesh, or muscle; composed of sarcode.

Sar'co-lact'ic (sărk'el-lăkt'ik), *a.* [*Sarco- + lactic.*]

(*Physiol. Chem.*) Relating to muscle and milk; as, *sarcocactic acid*. See *Lactic acid*, under *LACTIC*.

Sar'co-lem'ma (sărk'el-lēm-mă), *n.* [*NL, from Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + ἑμα, rhind, skin.*] (*Anat.*) The very thin transparent and apparently homogeneous sheath which incloses a striated muscular fiber; the myolemma.

Sar'co-line (sărk'el-lin), *a.* [*Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.*]

(*Min.*) Flesh-colored.

Sar'co-log'ic (sărk'el-lŏg'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to

Sar'co-log'ic-al (-lŏg'ik-ŋl), *sarcology.*

Sar'co-o-gy (sărk'el-ŏg'ŷ), *n.* [*Sarco- + logy; cf. F. sarcologie.*] That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts. It includes myology, angiology, neurology, and splanchnology.

Sar'co-ma (sărk'el-mă), *n.* [*pl. L. SARCOMATA (-kŏmă-tă or -kŏmă-tă), F. SARCOMAS (-kŏmăz).*] (*NL, from Gr. σάρκωμα, from σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.*) (*Med.*) A tumor of fleshy consistence; — formerly applied to many varieties of tumor, now restricted to a variety of malignant growth made up of cells resembling those of fetal development without any proper intercellular substance.

Sar'com'a-tous (-kŏmă-tŭs or -kŏmă-tŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to sarcoma; resembling sarcoma.

Sar'coph'a-ga (sărk'el-ă-gă), *n.* [*pl. NL, neut. pl. See SARCOPHAGUS.*] (*Zoöl.*) A suborder of carnivorous and insectivorous marsupials including the dasyures and the opossums.

Sar'coph'a-ga, *n.* [*NL, fem. sing. See SARCOPHAGUS.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Diptera, including the flesh flies.

Sar'coph'a-gan (-gŋn), *n.* 1. (*Zoöl.*) Any animal which eats flesh, especially any carnivorous marsupial.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any fly of the genus *Sarcophaga*.

Sar'coph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating; carnivorous.

Sar'coph'a-gus (-gŭs), *n.* [*pl. L. SARCOPHAGI (-ŷi), F. SARCOPHAGES (-gŭs-ŷz).*] (*L., fr. Gr. σαρκοφάγος, properly, eating flesh; σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + φάγειν to eat. Cf. SARCASM.*) 1. A species of limestone used among the Greeks for making coffins, which was so called because it consumed within a few weeks the flesh of bodies deposited in it. It is otherwise called *lapis Assius*, or *Assian stone*, and is said to have been found at Assos, a city of Lycia.

2. A coffin or chest-shaped tomb of the kind of stone described above; hence, any stone coffin.

3. A stone shaped like a sarcophagus and placed by a grave as a memorial.

Sar'coph'a-gy (-ŷŷ), *n.* [*Gr. σαρκοφάγια. See SARCOPHAGUS.*] The practice of eating flesh.

Sar'co-phil (sărk'el-fil), *n.* [*Sarco- + Gr. φίλος a lover.*] (*Zoöl.*) A flesh-eating animal, especially any one of the carnivorous marsupials.

Sar'co-ptes (sărk'el-ptŷz), *n.* [*NL, from Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + κτάνειν to cut.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of parasitic mites including the itch mites.

Sar'co-ptid (-tŷd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of the genus *Sarcoptes* and related genera of mites, comprising the itch mites and mange mites. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the itch mites.

Sar'co-rham'phi (sărk'el-răm'fi), *n.* [*NL, fr. Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + ῥάμφος beak.*] (*Zoöl.*) A division of rapacious birds comprising the vultures.

Sar'co-sep'tum (-sŷp'tŭm), *n.* [*pl. SARCOSEPTA (-tă).*] [*Sarco- + septum.*] Sarcoseptid (*Sarco-septus*, *scabell*). (*Zoöl.*) One of the mesenteries of an an-

thozoon. Much enlarged.

Sar'co-sin (sărk'el-sin), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A crystalline nitrogenous substance, formed in the decomposition of creatin (one of the constituents of muscle tissue). Chemically, it is methyl glycochol.

Sar'co-sis (sărk'el-sis), *n.* [*NL, fr. Gr. σάρκωσις, fr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.*] (*Med.*) (a) Abnormal formation of flesh. (b) Sarcoma.

Sar'co-tic (-kŏt'ik), *a.* [*Gr. σαρκώδης; cf. F. sarcotique.*] (*Med.*) Producing or promoting the growth of flesh. [*R.*] — *a.* A sarcoptic medicine. [*R.*]

Sar'co-tis (sărk'el-tis), *a.* [*Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.*] (*Anat.*) Fleasy; — applied to the minute structural elements, called *sarcomatous elements*, or *sarcomatous disks*, of which striated muscular fiber is composed.

Sar'co-tion (sărk'el-tŷŋ), *n.* [*L. sarcutatio.*]

Sar'co-tion, *n.* A wedding, as with a hoe or a rake.

Sard (sărd), *n.* [*L. sarda, Gr. σάρδιον, or σάρδιος (so. λίθος), i. e., Sardian stone, fr. Σάρδιος Sardian, Σάρδιος Sardes, the capital of Lydia; cf. F. sardie. Cf. SARDIUS.*]



Sappho (*Sappho sapphanura*).

(*Mtn.*) A variety of carnelian, of a rich reddish yellow or brownish red color. See the Note under *Chalcedony*.
Sar'da-chate (sár'dá-kát), n. [*L. sardachates*; cf. *F. sardachate*.] See **SARD** and **AGATE**. (*Mtn.*) A variety of agate containing sard.

Sar'dan (-dán), n. [*It. sardella*. See **SARDINE**.]
Sar'del (-dél), n. [*fish*.] (*Zool.*) A sardine. [*Obs.*]
Sar'del, n. A precious stone. See **SARDIUS**.

Sar'dine (sár'dén or sár'dén'; 277), n. [*F. sardine* (cf. *Sp. sardina*, *It. sardina*, *L. sardina*, *Lat. sardina*, *Gr. sardina*, *cf. Gr. sardina*, *sardina*; so called from the island of *Sardinia*, *Gr. Σαρδίνια*).] (*Zool.*) Any one of several small species of herring which are commonly preserved in olive oil for food, especially the pilchard, or European sardine (*Clupea pilchardus*). The California sardine (*Clupea sagax*) is similar. The American sardines of the Atlantic coast are mostly the young of the common herring and of the menhaden.

European Sardine (*Clupea pilchardus*).

Sar'din (-dín or -dín; 277), n. See **SARDIUS**.
Sar'din'-an (sár'dín'-án), a. [*L. Sardinianus*.] Of or pertaining to the island, kingdom, or people of Sardinia. — n. A native or inhabitant of Sardinia.

Sar'di-us (sár'dí-ús), n. [*L. sardius, lapis sardius*, *Gr. σαρδύς λίθος, σαρδύς*. See **SARD**.] A precious stone, probably a carnelian, one of which was set in Aaron's breastplate. [*Ex. xxviii. 17.*]
Sar'doin (sár'doin), n. [*cf. F. sardoine*.] (*Mtn.*) Sard; carnelian.

Sar'don-i-an (sár-dón'-i-an), a. [*cf. F. sardonien*.] Sardonic. [*Obs.*] "With Sardonian smile." *Spenser*.

Sar'don-ic (-dón'ík), a. [*F. sardonique, L. sardonius, Gr. σαρδόνιος, σαρδόνιος*, perhaps fr. *σαίρω* to grin like a dog, or from a certain plant of *Sardinia*, *Gr. Σαρδία*, which was said to screw up the face of the eater.] Forced; unnatural; insincere; hence, derivative, mocking, malignant, or bitterly sarcastic; — applied only to a laugh, smile, or some facial semblance of gnyety.

Where strained, sardonian smiles are glozing still,
 And grief is forced to laugh against her will. *Sir H. Wotton*.

The scornful, ferocious, sardonic grin of a bloody ruffian. *Burke*.

Sardonic grin or **laugh**, an old medical term for a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the face, giving it an appearance of laughter.

Sar'don-ic, a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a kind of linen made at Colchis.

Sar'do-nyx (sár'dó-ník), n. [*L. fr. Gr. σαρδόνυξ*. See **SARD** and **ONYX**.] (*Mtn.*) A variety of onyx consisting of sard and white chalcedony in alternate layers.

Sar'roo (sár'ró), n. [*Hind. sarī*.] The principal garment of a Hindoo woman. It consists of a long piece of cloth, which is wrapped round the middle of the body, a portion being arranged to hang down in front, and the remainder passed across the bosom over the left shoulder.

Sar'gas-so (sár-gás-só), n. [*Sp. sargazo* seaweed.] (*Bot.*) The gulf weed. See under **GULF**.

Sargasso Sea, a large tract of the North Atlantic Ocean where sargasso in great abundance floats on the surface.

Sar'gas-sum (-súm), n. [*NL.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of algae including the gulf weed.

Sar'go (sár'gó), n. [*Sp. sargo, L. sargus* a kind of fish.] (*Zool.*) Any one of several species of sparoid fishes belonging to *Sargus*, *Pomadour*, and related genera; — called also *sar*, and *sargu*.

Sar'i (sár'í), n. Same as **SARKE**.

Sar'igne' (sá-ríg'), n. [*F. from Braz. cariguica, cariguera*.] (*Zool.*) A small South American opossum (*Didelphys opossum*), having four white spots on the face.

Sark (sárk), n. [*AS. serce, syrc*, a shirt; akin to *Incl. serkr*, *Sw. särk*.] A shirt. [*Scot.*]

Sark, n. t. (*Carp.*) To cover with sarking, or thin boards.

Sark'in (sárk'in), n. [*Gr. σαρκίς, σαρκής, flesh*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Same as **HYPOXANTHIN**.

Sark'ing (sárk'ing), n. [*From SARK shirt*.] (*Carp.*) Thin boards for sheathing, as above the rafters, and under the shingles or slates, and for similar purposes.

Sar'tag (sár'ták), n. [*Mongolian sarlyk*.] (*Zool.*)

Sar'tyk (-tyk), n. The yak.

Sar-ma'tian (sár-má'ti-an), a. [*L. Sarmaticus*.] Of or pertaining to Sarmatia, or its inhabitants, the ancestors of the Russians and the Poles.

Sar'ment (sár'mént), n. [*L. sarmentum* a twig, fr. *sarpare* to cut off, to trim; cf. *F. sarment*.] (*Bot.*) A prostrate filiform stem or runner, as of the strawberry. See **RUNNER**.

Sar'men-ta-ceous (sár'mén-tá'shús), a. (*Bot.*) Bearing sarments, or runners, as the strawberry.

Sar'men-tose (sár'mén-tó'se or sár-mén'tó'se), a. [*L. sarmentosus*; cf. *F. sarmenteux*. See **SARMENT**.] (*Bot.*) (a) Long and filiform, and almost naked, or having only leaves at the joints where it strikes root; as, a sarmentose stem. (b) Bearing sarments; sarmentaceous.

Sar'men-tous (sár'mén-tús), a. (*Bot.*) Sarmentose.

Sar'men-tous (sár'mén-tús), a. (*Bot.*) Sarmentose.

Sar'men-tous (sár'mén-tús), a. (*Bot.*) Sarmentose.

Sar'men-tous (sár'mén-tús), a. (*Bot.*) Sarmentose.

Sar'men-tous (sár'mén-tús), a. (*Bot.*) Sarmentose.

Sar'men-tous (sár'mén-tús), a. (*Bot.*) Sarmentose.

Sar'men-tous (sár'mén-tús), a. (*Bot.*) Sarmentose.

Sar'men-tous (sár'mén-tús), a. (*Bot.*) Sarmentose.

Sarn (sárn), n. [*W. sarn* a causeway, paving.] A pavement or stepping-stone. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Johnson*.

Sa'rong (sá'róng), n. [*Malay sarung*.] A sort of petticoat worn by both sexes in Java and the Malay Archipelago. *Balfour* (*Cyc. of India*).

Sa'ros (sá'rós), n. [*NL, fr. Gr. σάρος*.] (*Astron.*) A Chaldean astronomical period or cycle, the length of which has been variously estimated from 3,600 years to 3,600 days, or a little short of 10 years. *Brande & C.*

Sar'plar (sár'plár), n. [*cf. LL. sarplare*. See **SARPLER**.] A large bale or package of wool, containing eighty tods, or 2,240 pounds, in weight. [*Eng.*]

Sar'piller (sár'píler), n. [*F. serpillière*; cf. *Fr. sarpe-lheira, LL. serpillaria, Catalan sarpallera, Sp. arpillera*.] A coarse cloth made of hemp, and used for packing goods, etc. [*Written also sarpelere*.] *Tyrrhitt*.

Sar'po (sár'pó), n. [*Corruption of Sp. sapo* a toad.] (*Zool.*) A large toadfish of the Southern United States and the Gulf of Mexico (*Batrachus tau*, var. *pardus*).

Sar'ra-ce-n'ia (sár-rá-sé-n'ia), n. [*NL*. So named after a Dr. Sarrazin of Quebec.] (*Bot.*) A genus of American perennial herbs growing in bogs; the American pitcher plant.

They have hollow pitcher-shaped or tubular leaves, and solitary flowers with an umbrella-shaped style. *Saracenia purpurea*, the sidesaddle flower, is common at the North; *S. flava*, *rubra*, *Drummondii*, *variolaris*, and *pratensis* are Southern species. All are insectivorous, catching and drowning insects in their curious leaves. See *Illustr. of Sidesaddle flower*, under **SIDESADDLE**.

Sar'ra-sin (sár-rá-sín), n. [*F. sarrazine, LL. saracenia*.] *cina*. See **SARACEN**. [*Fort.*] A portulilla, or heron. [*Written also sarasin*.]

Sar'sa (sár'sá), n. *Saraparilla*. [*Written also sarza*.]

Sar'sa-pa-rí-la (-pá-rí-la), n. [*Sp. sarzaparilla*; *zarza* a bramble (perhaps fr. *Bisc. sarzia*) + *parra* a vine, or *Parilla*, a physician said to have discovered it.] (*Bot.*) (a) Any plant of several tropical American species of *Smilax*. (b) The bitter mucilaginous roots of such plants, used in medicine and in sirups for soda, etc.

The name is also applied to many other plants and their roots, especially to the *Dracula nudicaulis*, the wild saraparilla of the United States.

Sar'sa-pa-rí-lin (-lín), n. See **PARILLIN**.

Sar'se (sár'se), n. [*F. sar, OF. saas, LL. selatium*, fr. *L. seta* a stiff hair.] A fine sieve; a sarsie. [*Obs.*]

Sar'se, v. t. To sift through a sarsie. [*Obs.*]

Sar'sen (sár'sén), n. [*Etymol. uncertain*; perhaps for *saracen stone*, i. e., a heathen or pagan stone or monument.] One of the large sandstone blocks scattered over the English chalk downs; — called also *saracen stone*, and *Druid stone*. [*Eng.*]

Sar'se-net (sár'sé-nét), n. See **SARCENT**.

Sart (sárt), n. An assart, or clearing. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*.

Sar'tor-ial (sár-tó-rí-al), a. [*See SARTORIUS*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a tailor or his work.

Our legs skulked under the table as free from sartorial impertinences as those of the noblest savages. *Lowell*.

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the sartorius muscle.

Sar'tor-i-us (-ús), n. [*NL, fr. L. sartor* a patcher, tailor, fr. *sarcire, sartum*, to patch, mend.] (*Anat.*) A muscle of the thigh, called the *tailor's muscle*, which arises from the hip bone and is inserted just below the knee. So named because its contraction was supposed to produce the position of the legs assumed by the tailor in sitting.

Sar'tum use' (sá'rúm ús'), (*Ch. of Eng.*) A liturgy, or use, put forth about 1087 by St. Osmund, bishop of Sarum, based on Anglo-Saxon and Norman customs.

Sash (sáš), n. [*Pers. shast* a sort of girdle.] A scarf or band worn about the waist, over the shoulder, or otherwise; a belt; a girdle; — worn by women and children as an ornament; also worn as a badge of distinction by military officers, members of societies, etc.

Sash, v. t. To adorn with a sash or scarf. *Burke*.

Sash, n. [*F. châsis* a frame, *sash*, fr. *châsse* a shrine, reliquary, frame, *L. capsula*. See **CASA** box.] 1. The framing in which the panes of glass are set in a glazed window or door, including the narrow bars between the panes.

2. In a sawmill, the rectangular frame in which the saw is strained and by which it is carried up and down with a reciprocating motion; — also called *gate*.

French sash, a casement swinging on hinges; — in distinction from a *vertical sash*, sliding up and down.

Sash, v. t. [*imp. & p. p. SASHED* (sásh't); *p. pr. & vb. n. SASHING*.] To furnish with a sash or sashes; as, to sash a door or a window.

Sash'er-y (-ér-y), n. [*From 1st SASH*.] A collection of sashes; ornamentation by means of sashes. [*R.*]

Distinguished by their sasheries and insignia. *Carlyle*.

Sash'oön (-oön), n. [*Etymology uncertain*.] A kind of pad worn on the leg under the boot. [*Obs.*] *Nares*.

Sa'sin (sá'sín), n. (*Zool.*) The Indian antelope (*Antelope bezoartica*, or *ceriicapra*), noted for its beauty and swiftness. It has long, spiral, divergent horns.

Sas'sa-by (sás-sá-bý), n. [*cf. F. sasby*.] (*Zool.*) A large African antelope (*Alcelaphus lunata*), similar to the hart-beest, but having its horns regularly curved.

Sas'sa-fras (-frás), n. [*F. sasafra* (cf. *It. sasafra*, *sasafra*, *Sp. sasafra*, *sasafra*, *salsifragia*, *saxifragia*, fr. *L. saxifraga* saxifrage. See **SAXIFRAGE**.] (*Bot.*) An American tree of the Laurel family (*Sassafras officinale*); also, the bark of the roots, which has an aromatic smell and taste.

Australian sassafras, a lofty tree (*Doryophora Sassafras*).

Sas'sa-fras (sás-sá-frás), n. [*F. sasafra* (cf. *It. sasafra*, *sasafra*, *Sp. sasafra*, *sasafra*, *salsifragia*, *saxifragia*, fr. *L. saxifraga* saxifrage. See **SAXIFRAGE**.] (*Bot.*) An American tree of the Laurel family (*Sassafras officinale*); also, the bark of the roots, which has an aromatic smell and taste.

Sas'sa-fras (sás-sá-frás), n. [*F. sasafra* (cf. *It. sasafra*, *sasafra*, *Sp. sasafra*, *sasafra*, *salsifragia*, *saxifragia*, fr. *L. saxifraga* saxifrage. See **SAXIFRAGE**.] (*Bot.*) An American tree of the Laurel family (*Sassafras officinale*); also, the bark of the roots, which has an aromatic smell and taste.

Sas'sa-fras (sás-sá-frás), n. [*F. sasafra* (cf. *It. sasafra*, *sasafra*, *Sp. sasafra*, *sasafra*, *salsifragia*, *saxifragia*, fr. *L. saxifraga* saxifrage. See **SAXIFRAGE**.] (*Bot.*) An American tree of the Laurel family (*Sassafras officinale*); also, the bark of the roots, which has an aromatic smell and taste.

Sas'sa-fras (sás-sá-frás), n. [*F. sasafra* (cf. *It. sasafra*, *sasafra*, *Sp. sasafra*, *sasafra*, *salsifragia*, *saxifragia*, fr. *L. saxifraga* saxifrage. See **SAXIFRAGE**.] (*Bot.*) An American tree of the Laurel family (*Sassafras officinale*); also, the bark of the roots, which has an aromatic smell and taste.

Sas'sa-fras (sás-sá-frás), n. [*F. sasafra* (cf. *It. sasafra*, *sasafra*, *Sp. sasafra*, *sasafra*, *salsifragia*, *saxifragia*, fr. *L. saxifraga* saxifrage. See **SAXIFRAGE**.] (*Bot.*) An American tree of the Laurel family (*Sassafras officinale*); also, the bark of the roots, which has an aromatic smell and taste.

Sas'sa-fras (sás-sá-frás), n. [*F. sasafra* (cf. *It. sasafra*, *sasafra*, *Sp. sasafra*, *sasafra*, *salsifragia*, *saxifragia*, fr. *L. saxifraga* saxifrage. See **SAXIFRAGE**.] (*Bot.*) An American tree of the Laurel family (*Sassafras officinale*); also, the bark of the roots, which has an aromatic smell and taste.

Sas'sa-fras (sás-sá-frás), n. [*F. sasafra* (cf. *It. sasafra*, *sasafra*, *Sp. sasafra*, *sasafra*, *salsifragia*, *saxifragia*, fr. *L. saxifraga* saxifrage. See **SAXIFRAGE**.] (*Bot.*) An American tree of the Laurel family (*Sassafras officinale*); also, the bark of the roots, which has an aromatic smell and taste.

Sas'sa-fras (sás-sá-frás), n. [*F. sasafra* (cf. *It. sasafra*, *sasafra*, *Sp. sasafra*, *sasafra*, *salsifragia*, *saxifragia*, fr. *L. saxifraga* saxifrage. See **SAXIFRAGE**.] (*Bot.*) An American tree of the Laurel family (*Sassafras officinale*); also, the bark of the roots, which has an aromatic smell and taste.

with aromatic bark and leaves. — *Chilian sassafras*, an aromatic tree (*Laurelia sempervirens*). — *New Zealand sassafras*, a similar tree (*Laurelia Novae Zelandiae*). — *Sassafras nut*. See **PICTURUM NUT**. — *Swamp sassafras*, the sweet bay (*Magnolia glauca*). See **MAGNOLIA**.

Sas'sa-nage (sás-sá-ná), n. [*See SASSA* a sieve.]

Stones left after sifting. *Smart*.

Sas'sa-ra-ra (sás-sá-rá-rá), n. [*Perh. a corruption of certiorari*, the name of a writ.] A word used to emphasize a statement. [*Obs.*]

Out she shall pack with a sassa-rara. *Goldsmith*.

Sasse (sás), n. [*D. sas*, fr. *F. sas* the basin of a waterfall.] A sluice or lock, as in a river, to make it more navigable. [*Obs.*]

Sas'sen-ach (sás-sén-ák), n. [*Gael. samnach*.] A *Sax-on*; an Englishman; a Lowlander. [*Celtic*.] *Sir W. Scott*.

Sas'so-lin (sás-só-lín), n. [*From Sasso*, a town in Italy; cf. *F. Sassolin*.] (*Mtn.*) Native boric acid, found in saline incrustations on the borders of hot springs near Sasso, in the territory of Florence.

Sas'so-rol (sás-só-ról), n. (*Zool.*) The rock pigeon.

Sas'so-rol-la (-ró-lá), n. See under **PIGEON**.

Sas'sy bark (sás-sý bárk'), (*Bot.*) The bark of a West African leguminous tree (*Erythrophloeum Guineense*, used by the natives as an ordeal poison, and also medicinally; — called also *mancona bark*).

Sas'tra (sás'trá), n. Same as **SHASTRA**.

Sat (sát), *imp. of SITT*. [*Written also side*.]

Sa'tan (sá'tán; sá'tán, *obs.*), n. [*Heb. sātān* an adversary, fr. *šatan* to be adverse, to persecute; cf. *Gr. Σατάρ, Σατανας, L. Satān, Satanas*.] The grand adversary of man; the Devil, or Prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels; the archfiend.

I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven. *Luke x. 18*.

Sa'tan-ic (sá-tán'ík), a. [*cf. F. satanique, Gr. Σατάν-ικος*.] Of or pertaining to Satan; having the qualities of Satan; resembling Satan; extremely malicious or wicked; devilish; infernal. "Satanic strength." "Satanic host." *Milton*.

Detest the slander which, with a Satanic smile, exults over the character it has given. *Dr. T. Dwight*.

Sa'tan-ic-al-ly, *adv.* — **Sa'tan-ic-al-ness**, n.

Sa'tan-ism (sá'tán-iz'm), n. The evil and malicious disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit. [*R.*]

Sa'tan-ist, n. A very wicked person. [*R.*] *Granger*.

Sa'tan-oph-a-ny (sá'tán-ó-fá-ný), n. [*Satan* + *Gr. φαεινός* to appear.] An incarnation of Satan; a being possessed by a demon. [*R.*] *O. A. Brownson*.

Satch-el (sách'el), n. [*OF. sachel, fr. L. sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*. See **SACK** a bag.] A little sack or bag for carrying papers, books, or small articles of wearing apparel; a hand bag. [*Spelled also sachel*.]

The winning schoolboy with his satchel. *Shak.*

Sate (sát), v. t. [*imp. & p. p. SATED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. SATING*.] [*Probably shortened fr. satiate*; cf. *L. satur* full. See **SATIATE**.] To satisfy the desire or appetite of; to satiate; to glut; to surfeit.

Crowds of wanderers sated with the business and pleasure of great cities. *Micawley*.

Sate (sát; rarely sāt), *imp. of SITT*.

But sate an equal guest at every board. *Lowell*.

Sat-een' (sát-én'), n. [*cf. SATIN*.] A kind of dress goods made of cotton or woolen, with a glossy surface resembling satin.

Sate-less (sát-lés), a. Insatiable. [*R.*] *Young*.

Sat-el-lite (sát-él-lít), n. [*F. fr. L. satelles*, -itis, an attendant.] 1. An attendant attached to a prince or other powerful person; hence, an obsequious dependent. "The satellites of power." *I. Disraeli*.

2. (*Astron.*) A secondary planet which revolves about another planet; as, the moon is a *satellite* of the earth. See **Solar system**, under **SOLAR**.

Satellite moth (*Zool.*), a handsome European noctuid moth (*Scopeloma satellitia*).

Sat-el-lite, a. (*Anat.*) Situated near; accompanying; as, the *satellite* veins, those which accompany the arteries.

Sat-el-lit-ious (-līt'ús), a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, satellites. [*R.*] *Cheyne*.

Sath'a-nas (sáth'-á-nás), n. [*L. Satanas*. See **SATAN**.] Satan. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*. *Wyclif*.

Sat'i-ate (sá'ti-át; 48), a. [*L. satiatius*, p. p. of *satiare* to satisfy, from *sati*, *satis*, enough. See **SAT**, n., and cf. **SATE**.] Filled to satiety; glutted; sated; — followed by *with* or *of*. "Satiated of applause." *Pope*.

Sat'i-ate (-át), v. t. [*imp. & p. p. SATIATED* (-át'éd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SATIATING*.] 1. To satisfy the appetite or desire of; to feed to the full; to furnish enjoyment to, to the extent of desire; to sate; as, to satiate appetite or sense.

These [smells] rather woo the sense than satiate it. *Bacon*.

I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although

of gratification which excites wearisomeness or loathing; repletion; satiation.

In all pleasures there is satiety. *Hakewill.*

But thy words, with grace divine Imbued, bring to their sweetness no satiety. *Milton.*

Syn.—Repletion; satiation; surfeit; cloyment.

Sat'in (săt'ĭn), *n.* [*F. satin* (cf. *Fig. setim*), fr. *It. setino*, from *seta* silk, *L. seta*, *seta*, a thick, stiff hair, a bristle; or possibly ultimately of Chinese origin; cf. *Chin. ss-tün, ss-twan*. Cf. **SATERN**.] A silk cloth, of a thick, close texture, and overshot wool, which has a glossy surface.

Cloths of gold and satins rich of hue. *Chaucer.*

Denmark satin, a kind of lasting; a stout worsted stuff, woven with a satin twill, used for women's shoes. — **Farmers' satin**. See under **FARMER**. — **Satin bird** (*Zool.*), an Australian bower bird. Called also *satin grackle*. — **Satin flower** (*Bot.*). See **HONESTY**, 4. — **Satin spar**. (*Min.*) (a) A fine fibrous variety of calcite, having a pearly luster. (b) A similar variety of gypsum. — **Satin sparrow** (*Zool.*), the shining flycatcher (*Myiagra nictida*) of Tasmania and Australia. The upper surface of the male is rich blackish green with a metallic luster. — **Satin stone**, satin spar.

Sat'i-net' (săt'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [*F., fr. satin*. See **SATIN**.]

1. A thin kind of satin.

2. A kind of cloth made of cotton warp and woollen filling, used chiefly for trousers.

Sat'in-wood' (săt'ĭn-wōd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The hard, lemon-colored, fragrant wood of an East Indian tree (*Chloroxylon Swietenia*). It takes a lustrous finish, and is used in cabinetwork. The name is also given to the wood of a species of prickly ash (*Xanthoxylum Caribæum*) growing in Florida and the West Indies.

Sat'in-y (-y), *a.* Like or composed of satin; glossy; as, to have a satiny appearance; a satiny texture.

Sat'ion (săt'shūn), *n.* [*L. satio*, fr. *serere*, *satum*, to sow.] A sowing or planting. [*Obs.*] Sir T. Browne.

Sat'ire (săt'ir; in *Eng.* often săt'ēr; 277), *n.* [*L. satira*, *satira*, fr. *satira* (ac. *laus*) a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, food composed of various ingredients, a mixture, a medley, fr. *satir* full of food, sated, fr. *sat*, *satis*, enough: cf. *F. satire*. See **SATZ**, **SAD**, *a.*, and *cf.* **SATURATE**.] 1. A composition, generally poetical, holding up vice or folly to reprobation; a keen or severe exposure of what in public or private morals deserves rebuke; an invective poem; as, the *Satires* of Juvenal. 2. Keenness and severity of remark; caustic exposure to reprobation; trenchant wit; sarcasm.

Syn.—Lampoon; sarcasm; irony; ridicule; pasquinade; burlesque; wit; humor.

Sat'ir'ic (săt'ir'ĭk), *a.* [*L. satiricus*: cf. *F. satir'ic* (-ĭk), *ŕique*.] 1. Of or pertaining to satire; of the nature of satire; as, a *satiric* style. 2. Censorious; severe in language; sarcastic; insulting. "A *satiric* roguery." *Shak.*

Syn.—Cutting; caustic; poignant; sarcastic; ironical; bitter; reproachful; abusive.

—**Sat'ir'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* —**Sat'ir'ic-al-ness**, *n.* **Sat'ir'ist** (săt'ēr'ĭst), *n.* [*cf. F. satiriste*.] One who satirizes; especially, one who writes satire.

The mighty satirist, who . . . had spread terror through the Whig ranks. *Macaulay.*

Sat'ir-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SATIRIZED* (-ĭz); *p. pr. & vb. n. SATIRIZING* (-ĭz'ing).] [*cf. F. satiriser*.] To make the object of satire; to attack with satire; to censure with keenness or severe sarcasm.

It is as hard to satirize well a man of distinguished virtues, as to praise well a man of distinguished vices. *Swift.*

Sat'is-fac'tion (săt'is-făk'shūn), *n.* [*OE. satisfaccion*, *F. satisfaction*, fr. *L. satisfactio*, fr. *satisfacere* to satisfy. See **SATISFY**.] 1. The act of satisfying, or the state of being satisfied; gratification of desire; contentment in possession and enjoyment; repose of mind resulting from compliance with its desires or demands. The mind having a power to suspend the execution and satisfaction of any of its desires. *Locke.*

2. Settlement of a claim, due, or demand; payment; indemnification; adequate compensation. We shall make full satisfaction. *Shak.*

3. That which satisfies or gratifies; atonement. Die he, or justice must; unless for him Some other, able, and as willing, pay The rigid satisfaction, death for death. *Milton.*

Syn.—Contentment; content; gratification; pleasure; recompense; compensation; amends; remuneration; indemnification; atonement.

Sat'is-fac'tive (-ĭv), *a.* Satisfactory. [*Obs.*] Satisfactive discernment of faith. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sat'is-fac'to-ry (-ĭt'ĕr), *a.* [*cf. F. satisfactoire*.] 1. Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; especially, relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty, and enabling it to rest with confidence; sufficient; as, a *satisfactory* account or explanation.

2. Making amends, indemnification, or recompense; causing to cease from claims and to rest content; compensating; atoning; as, to make *satisfactory* compensation; a *satisfactory* apology.

A most wise and sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ. *Bp. Sanderson.*

—**Sat'is-fac'to-ri-ly** (-ĭr'ĭl), *adv.* —**Sat'is-fac'to-ri-ness**, *n.*

Sat'is-fi-a-ble (-ĭf'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be satisfied.

Sat'is-fi'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who satisfies.

Sat'is-ty (-ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SATISFIED* (-ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SATISFYING* (-ĭf'ing).] [*OF. satisfier*; *L. satis* enough + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make; cf. *F. satisfaire*, *L. satisfacere*. See **SAD**, *a.*, and **FACT**.] 1. In general, to fill up the measure of a want of (a person or a thing); hence, to gratify fully the desire of; to make content; to supply to the full, or so far as to give contentment with what is sought or wished for. Death shall . . . with us two Be forced to satisfy his ravenous maw. *Milton.*

2. To pay to the extent of claims or debts; to give what is due to; as, to *satisfy* a creditor.

3. To answer or discharge, as a claim, debt, legal demand, or the like; to give compensation for; to pay off; to requite; as, to *satisfy* a claim or an execution.

4. To free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to give assurance to; to set at rest the mind of; to convince; as, to *satisfy* one's self by inquiry.

The standing evidences of the truth of the gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and satisfying. *Atterbury.*

Syn.—To satiate; sate; content; gratify; compensate. See **SATIATE**.

Sat'is-ty (săt'ĭs-tĭ), *v. t.* 1. To give satisfaction; to afford gratification; to leave nothing to be desired.

2. To make payment or atonement; to atone. *Milton.*

Sat'is-ty-ing-ly (-ĭf'ing-lĭ), *adv.* So as to satisfy; satisfactorily.

Sat'ive (săt'ĭv), *a.* [*L. sativus*, fr. *serere*, *satum*, to sow.] Sown; propagated by seed. [*Obs.*] Evelyn.

Sat'le (săt'lĭ), *v. t. & i.* To settle. [*Obs.*] Chaucer.

Sat'rap (săt'răp or săt'răp; 277), *n.* [*L. satrapes*, Gr. *σατράπης*, fr. *OPers. khsatrapāvan* ruler: cf. *F. satrape*.] The governor of a province in ancient Persia; hence, a petty autocrat despot.

Sat'rap-al (săt'răp-al or săt'ră-pal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a satrap, or a satrapy.

Sat'rap-ess (săt'- or săt'-), *n.* A female satrap.

Sat'rap'ic-al (săt'răp'ĭk-al), *a.* Satrapal. [*ŕ.*]

Sat'rap-y (săt'răp-y or săt'ră-py; 277), *n.*; pl. **SATRAPIES** (-ĭz). [*L. satrapia*, *satrapea*, Gr. *σατραπεία*: cf. *F. satrapie*.] The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality. *Milton.*

Sat-su'ma ware (săt-sū'mă wăr'), (*Fine Arts*) A kind of ornamental hard-glazed pottery made at Satsuma in Kiu-siu, one of the Japanese islands.

Sat'u-ra-ble (săt'ŭ-rā-b'l; 135), *a.* [*L. saturabilis*: cf. *F. saturable*.] Capable of being saturated; admitting of saturation. — **Sat'u-ra-bil'ity** (-bĭl'ĭtĭ), *n.*

Sat'u-rant (-rant), *a.* [*L. saturans*, *p. pr.* See **SATURATE**.] Impregnating to the full; saturating.

Sat'u-rant, *n.* 1. (*Chem.*) A substance used to neutralize or saturate the affinity of another substance.

2. (*Med.*) An antacid, as magnesia, used to correct acidity of the stomach.

Sat'u-rate (-răt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SATURATED* (-răt'ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SATURATING*.] [*L. saturatus*, *p. p. of saturare* to saturate, fr. *satir* full of food, sated. See **SATIRE**.] 1. To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked; to fill fully; to sate. Innumerable flocks and herds covered that vast expanse of emerald meadow saturated with the moisture of the Atlantic. *Macaulay.*

Fill and saturate each kind With good according to its mind. *Emerson.*

2. (*Chem.*) To satisfy the affinity of; to cause to become inert by chemical combination with all that it can hold; as, to *saturate* phosphorus with chlorine.

Sat'u-rate (-răt), *p. a.* [*L. saturatus*, *p. p.*] Filled to repletion; saturated; soaked. Dries his feathers saturate with dew. *Cooper.*

The sand beneath our feet is saturate With blood of martyrs. *Longfellow.*

Sat'u-ra'ted (-răt'ĕd), *a.* 1. Filled to repletion; holding by absorption, or in solution, all that is possible; as, *saturated* garments; a *saturated* solution of salt. 2. (*Chem.*) Having its affinity satisfied; combined with all it can hold; — said of certain atoms, radicals, or compounds; thus, methane is a *saturated* compound. Contrasted with *unsaturated*.

—**Sat'u-rat'ed** compound may exchange certain ingredients for others, but can not take on more without such exchange. Saturated color (*Optics*), a color not diluted with white; a pure unmixed color, like those of the spectrum.

Sat'u-ra'tion (-răt'shūn), *n.* [*L. saturatio*: cf. *F. saturation*.] 1. The act of saturating, or the state of being saturated; complete penetration or impregnation.

2. (*Chem.*) The act, process, or result of saturating a substance, or of combining it to its fullest extent.

3. (*Optics*) Freedom from mixture or dilution with white; purity; — said of colors.

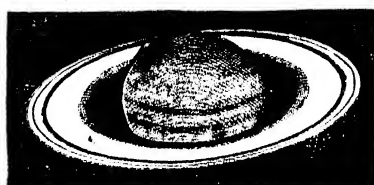
—**Sat'u-rat'ion** the degree of saturation of a color is its relative purity, or freedom from admixture with white.

Sat'u-rat'or (-răt'ĕr), *n.* [*L.*] One who, or that which, saturates.

Sat'ur-day (săt'ŭr-dă; 48), *n.* [*OE. Saterdag*, *AS. Saterdag*, *Swedish, Saterdag*, *Norwegian*, literally, Saturn's day, fr. *L. Saturnus* Saturn + *AS. dag* day; cf. *L. dies Saturni*.] The seventh or last day of the week; the day following Friday and preceding Sunday.

Sat'u-ri-ty (săt'ŭrĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*L. saturitas*, fr. *satir* full of food, sated.] The state of being saturated; fullness of supply. [*Obs.*] Warner.

Sat'urn (săt'ŭrn), *n.* [*L. Saturnus*, literally, the sower, fr. *serere*, *satum*, to sow. See **SEASON**.] 1. (*Roman Myth.*) One of the elder and principal deities, the son of Coelus and Terra (Heaven and Earth), and the father of Jupiter. The corresponding Greek divinity was *Kronos*, later *Xpōnos*, *Thne*.



Saturn (*Astron.*)

2. (*Astron.*) One of the planets of the solar system,

next in magnitude to Jupiter, but more remote from the sun. Its diameter is seventy thousand miles, its mean distance from the sun nearly eight hundred and eighty millions of miles, and its year, or periodical revolution round the sun, nearly twenty-nine years and a half. It is surrounded by a remarkable system of rings, and has eight satellites.

3. (*Alchem.*) The metal lead. [*Archaic*.]

Sat'ur-na'la (săt'ŭr-nă'l-ā), *n.* pl. [*L. See SATURNUS*.] 1. (*Rom. Antig.*) The festival of Saturn, celebrated in December, originally during one day, but afterward during seven days, as a period of unrestrained license and merriment for all classes, extending even to the slaves.

2. Hence: A period or occasion of general license, in which the passions or vices have riotous indulgence.

Sat'ur-na'l-ian (-an), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Saturnalia.

2. Of unrestrained and intemperate jollity; riotously merry; dissolute. "A *Saturnalian* amusement." *Burke.*

Sat'urn'i-an (săt'ŭr-nĭ-an), *a.* [*L. Saturnius*.]

1. (*Roman Myth.*) Of or pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his government, is called the *golden age*.

2. Hence: Resembling the golden age; distinguished for peacefulness, happiness, contentment.

Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times. *Pope.*

3. (*Astron.*) Of or pertaining to the planet Saturn; as, the *Saturnian* year.

Saturnian verse (*Pros.*), a meter employed by early Roman satirists, consisting of three iambics and an extra syllable followed by three trochees, as in the line: —

The guen | was in | the kitch | en || Sat'ing | bread | and | honey.

Sat'urn'i-an, *n.* (*Zool.*) Any one of numerous species of large handsome moths belonging to *Saturnia* and allied genera. The luna moth, polyphemus, and promethes, are examples. They belong to the Silkworm family, and some are raised for their silk. See **POLYPHEMUS**.

Sat'urn-i-oc'en'tric (săt'ŭrn-i-ō-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* (*Astron.*) Appearing as if seen from the center of the planet Saturn; relating or referred to Saturn as a center.

Sat'ur-nine (săt'ŭr-nĭn), *a.* [*L. Saturnus* the god Saturn, also, the planet Saturn: cf. *F. saturnin* of or pertaining to lead (Saturn, in old chemistry, meaning lead), *saturnien* saturnine, saturnian. See **SATURN**.] 1. Born under, or influenced by, the planet Saturn.

2. Heavy; grave; gloomy; dull; — the opposite of *mercurial*; as, a *saturnine* person or temper. *Addison.*

3. (*Old Chem.*) Of or pertaining to lead; characterized by, or resembling, lead, which was formerly called *Saturn*. [*Archaic*.]

Saturnine colic (*Med.*), lead colic.

Sat'ur-nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) Plumbism. *Quain.*

Sat'ur-nist (-nĭst), *n.* A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament. *W. Browne.*

Sat'yr (săt'ĭr; 277), *n.* [*L. satyrus*, Gr. *σαῦρος*: cf. *F. satyre*.] 1. (*Class. Myth.*) A sylvan deity or demigod, represented as part man and part goat, and characterized by riotous merriment and lasciviousness.

Rough Satyrs danced; and Fauns, with cloven heel From the glad sound would not be absent long. *Milton.*

2. (*Zool.*) Any one of many species of butterflies belonging to the family *Nymphalidae*. Their colors are commonly brown and gray, often with ocelli on the wings. Called also *meadow browns*.

3. (*Zool.*) The orang-outang.

—**Sat'y-rĭ-a-sis** (săt'ĭ-rĭ-ā-sĭs), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. σατυρίασις*. See **SATYR**.] Immoderate venereal appetite in the male. *Quain.*

Sat'y-r'ic (săt'ĭr'ĭk), *a.* [*L. satyricus*, Gr. *σατυρικός* (-ĭk), *ŕikos*.] Of or pertaining to satyrs; burlesque; as, *satyric* tragedy. *P. Cyc.*

—**Sat'y-r'ic-on** (-ĭ-ŕn), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. σατυρικός*.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several kinds of orchids. [*Obs.*]

Sau'ba ant' (să'bă-ănt'), (*Zool.*) A South American ant (*Ecodoma cephalotes*) remarkable for having two large kinds of workers besides the ordinary ones, and for the immense size of its formicaries. The sauba ant cuts off leaves of plants and carries them into its subterranean nests, and thus often does great damage by defoliating trees and cultivated plants.

Sau'ce (să's), *n.* [*F., fr. OF. sausse*, *LL. salsa*, properly, salt pickle, fr. *L. salus* salted, salt, *p. p. of salire* to salt, fr. *sal* salt. See **SALT**, and *cf.* **SAUCE**.] 1. A composition of condiments and appetizing ingredients eaten with food as a relish; especially, a dressing for meat or fish or for puddings; as, *mint sauce*; *sweet sauce*, etc. "Poignant sauce." *Chaucer.*

High sauces and rich spices are fetched from the Indies. *Sir S. Baker.*

2. Any garden vegetables eaten with meat. [*Prov. Eng. & Collog. U. S.*] *Forby. Bartlett.*

Roots, herbs, vine fruits, and salad flowers . . . they dish up various ways, and find them very delicious sauce to their meats, both roasted and boiled, fresh and salt. *Beverly.*

3. Stewed or preserved fruit eaten with other food as a relish; as, *apple sauce*, *cranberry sauce*, etc. [*U. S.*] "Stewed apple sauce." *Mrs. Lincoln (Cook Book).*



One of the Satyrs (*Cercyonis alpe*). *r. r.* Wings reversed to show markings of the under side.



Sau'ba Ant. Worker. Somewhat enlarged.

4. Sauciness; impertinence. [Low] *Halliw.*
To serve one the same sauce, to retaliate in the same kind. [Yulgar]

Sauce (sô), *v. t.* [Cf. *F. saucer*.] [*imp. & p. p.* SAUCED (sôst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAUCING (sô'ing).] 1. To accompany with something intended to give a higher relish; to supply with appetizing condiments; to season; to flavor.

2. To cause to relish anything, as if with a sauce; to tickle or gratify, as the palate; to please; to stimulate; hence, to cover, mingle, or dress, as if with sauce; to make an application to. [R.]

Earth, yield me roots;
Who seeks for better of thee, *sauce his palate*
With thy most operant poison! *Shak.*

3. To make poignant; to give zest, flavor, or interest to; to set off; to vary and render attractive.

Then fell she to *sauce* her desires with threatenings. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. To treat with bitter, pert, or tart language; to be impudent or saucy to. [Colloq. or Low]

I'll *sauce* her with bitter words. *Shak.*

Sauce (sô), *n.* [F.] (*Fine Arts*) A soft crayon for use in stump drawing or in shading with the stump.

Sauce-a-lone (sô'sô-lô), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Bot.*) Jack-by-the-hedge. See under JACK.

Sauce/box (-bôks'), *n.* [See SAUCE, and SAUCY.] A saucy, impudent person; especially, a pert child.

Saucebox, go, meddle with your lady's fan,
And prate not here! *A. Brewer.*

Sauce/pan (-pân'), *n.* A small pan with a handle, in which sauce is prepared over a fire; a stewpan.

Sau/er (sô'wër), *n.* [F. *sauçière*, from *sauce*. See SAUCE.] 1. A small pan or vessel in which sauce was set on a table. [*Obs.*] *Racon.*

2. A small dish, commonly deeper than a plate, in which a cup is set at table.

3. Something resembling a saucer in shape. Specifically: (a) A flat, shallow calisson for raising sunken ships. (b) A shallow socket for the pivot of a capstan.

Sau/cily (sô'si-lî), *adv.* In a saucy manner; impudently; with impertinent boldness. *Addison.*

Sau/ciness, *n.* The quality or state of being saucy; that which is saucy; impertinent boldness; contempt of superiors; impudence.

Your *sauiness* will jest upon my love. *Shak.*

Syn.—Impudence; impertinence; rudeness; insolence. See IMPUDENCE.

Sau/cis/son (sô'sis-sôn'), *n.* [F., fr. *sauçisse* *sau-* *cisse* (sô'sis-sô'), } *sauce*. See SAUSAGE.]

1. (*Mining or Gun.*) A long and slender pipe or bag, made of cloth well pitched, or of leather, filled with powder, and used to communicate fire to mines, caissons, bomb chests, etc.

2. (*Fort.*) A fushee of more than ordinary length.

Sau/cy (sô'sî), *a.* [Compar. SAUCIER (sô'sî-ër); *superl.* SAUCIEST.] [From SAUCE.] 1. Showing impertinent boldness or pertness; transgressing the rules of decorum; treating superiors with contempt; impudent; insolent; as, a saucy fellow.

Am I not protector, *sauy* priest? *Shak.*

2. Expressive of, or characterized by, impudence; impertinent; as, a saucy eye; saucy looks.

We then have done you bold and *sauy* wrongs. *Shak.*

Syn.—Impudent; insolent; impertinent; rude.

Sau/rkraut (sôur'krôut'), *n.* [G., fr. *sauer* sour + *kraut* herb, cabbage.] Cabbage cut fine and allowed to ferment in a brine made of its own juice with salt, — a German dish.

Sau/ry (sô'f), *a.* Safe. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sau/ry, *conj. & prep.* Save; except. [*Obs.*] "Sauf I myself." *Chaucer.*

Sau/ry, *adv.* Safely. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sau/ger (sô'jër), *n.* (*Zool.*) An American fresh-water food fish (*Stizostedion Canadense*); — called also *gray pike*, *blue pike*, *hornfish*, *land pike*, *sand pike*, *pickering*, and *pickered*.

Sau/gh, **Sau/h** (sô), *obs. imp. sing.* of SEE. *Chaucer.*

Sauks (sôks), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) Same as SACS.

Saul (sô), *n.* Boul. [*Obs.*]

Saul, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as SAL, the tree.

Sau/lie (sô'li), *n.* A hired mourner at a funeral. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Sault (E. sô; F. sô), *n.* [OF., F. *saut*, fr. L. *saltus*. See SALT a leap.] A rapid in some rivers; as, the *Sault Ste. Marie*. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Sau/dera (sô'n'dër), *n.* See SANDERS.

Sau/dera-blue (-blü'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. F. *cerdres bleues* blue ashes.] A kind of color prepared from calcined lapis lazuli; ultramarine; also, a blue prepared from carbonate of copper. [Written also *sanders-blue*.]

Sau/ter (sô'n'tër), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SAUTERED (-tërd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAUTERING.] [Written also *sauter*.] [Probably fr. F. *sauter* to adventure (one's self), through a shortened form *sautrer*. See ADVENTURE, *n.* & *v.*] To wander or walk about idly and in a leisurely or lazy manner; to lounge; to stroll; to loiter.

One could lie under elm trees in a lawn, or *sauter* in meadows by the side of a stream. *Mason.*

Syn.—To loiter; linger; stroll; wander.

Sau/ter, *n.* A sauntering, or a sauntering place.

That wheel of fops, that *sauter* of the town. *Young.*

Sau/ter-er (-ër), *n.* One who saunters.

Saur (sô), *n.* [Contracted from Gael. *salachar* filth, nastiness, fr. *salach* nasty, fr. *sal* filth, refuse.] Soil; dirt; dirty water; urine from a cowhouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Saur/el (sô'sël), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any carangoid fish of the genus *Trachurus*, especially *T. trachurus*, or *T. saurus*, of Europe and America, and *T. picturatus* of California. Called also *skipjack*, and *horse mackerel*.

Sau/ria (sô'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *σαῦρος* a lizard.] (*Zool.*) A division of Reptilia formerly established to include the Lacertilia, Crocodilia, Dinosaurs, and other groups. By some writers the name is restricted to the Lacertilia.

Sau/ri-an (-än), *a.* (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, the Sauria. — *n.* One of the Sauria.

Sau/ri-oid (sô'ri-ôid), *a.* (*Zool.*) Same as SAUROID.

Sau/ro-ba-tra/chî-a (sô'rô-bâ-trâ'shî-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAURIA, and BATRACHIA.] The Urodela.

Sau/ro-na-thons (sô'rô-nâ-thôns), *a.* [Gr. *σαῦρος* a lizard + *νάθος* the jaw.] (*Zool.*)

Having the bones of the palate arranged as in saurians, the vomer consisting of two lateral halves, as in the woodpeckers (*Pici*).

Sau/roid (sô'roid), *a.* [Gr. *σαῦρος* a lizard + *-oid*: cf. Gr. *σαυροειδής* lizardlike.] (*Zool.*) (a) Like or pertaining to the saurians. (b) Resembling a saurian superficially; as, a *sauroid* fish.

Sau/roid-ich/nite (sô'roid-ik'nî't), *n.* [See SAUROID, and ICHNITE.] (*Paleon.*) The fossil track of a saurian.

Sau/rop-o-da (sô'rôp'ô-dâ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σαῦρος* a lizard + *-poda*.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct order of herbivorous dinosaurs having the feet of a saurian type, instead of birdlike, as they are in many dinosaurs. It includes the largest known land animals, belonging to Brontosaurus, Camarasaurus, and allied genera. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Sau/rop-ti-da (sô'rôp'tî-dâ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σαῦρος* a lizard + *-ti* appearance.] (*Zool.*) A comprehensive group of vertebrates, comprising the reptiles and birds.

Sau/rop-ti-ry/i-a (sô'rôp'tî-ry'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σαῦρος* a lizard + *πτερόν*, -yos, a wing.] (*Paleon.*) Same as PLESIOSAURIA.

Sau/ru-ry (sô'ru-ry), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σαῦρος* a lizard + *οὐρά* a tail.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct order of birds having a long vertebrate tail with quills along each side of it. Archaeopteryx is the type. See ANCHÆOPTERYX, and ODONTOTRITHEX.

Sau/ry (sô'ry), *n.* *pl.* SAURIES (-rîz). [*Etymol.* uncertain.] (*Zool.*) A slender marine fish (*Scomberox saurus*) of Europe and America. It has long, thin, beaklike jaws. Called also *billfish*, *goudnook*, *gairnook*, *skipper*, *skipjack*, *skopster*, *lizard fish*, and *Egypt herring*.

Sau/sage (sô'sâ), *n.* [F. *sauçisse*, LL. *salcitia*, *salcicia*, fr. *salsa*. See SAUCE.] 1. An article of food consisting of meat (esp. pork) minced and highly seasoned, and inclosed in a cylindrical case or skin usually made of the prepared intestine of some animal.

2. A sausage. See SAUCISSON.

Sau/s-flem (sô's-flem), *a.* [OF. *saus* salt (L. *salsus*) + *flemme* phlegm.] Having a red, pimpled face. [*Obs.*] [Written also *sauceflem*.] *Chaucer.*

Sau/saur-ite (sô'sôur-î't), *n.* [F. So called from M. *Saussure*.] (*Min.*) A tough, compact mineral, of a white, greenish, or grayish color. It is near zoisite in composition, and in part, at least, has been produced by the alteration of feldspar.

Sau/s, **Sau/te** (sô't), *n.* An assault. [*Obs.*] *C. Owen.*

Sau/ter (sô'tër), *p. p.* of SAUTER.

Sau/ter (sô'tër), *v. t.* [F., properly, to jump.] To fry lightly and quickly, as meat, by turning or tossing it over frequently in a hot pan greased with a little fat.

Sau/ter (sô'tër), *n.* *Psalter*. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Sau/ter-relle (sô'tër-rêl'), *n.* [F.] An instrument used by masons and others to trace and form angles.

Sau/terne (sô'tër-n'), *n.* [F.] A white wine made in the district of *Sauterne*, France.

Sau/trie (sô'trî), *n.* *Psalttery*. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sau/ve-gar/di (sô've-gârd'), *n.* [F.] (*Zool.*) The monitor.

Sau/va-ble (sô'vâ-bl'), *a.* [From SAVE. Cf. SALVA-BLE.] Capable of, or admitting of, being saved.

In the person prayed for there ought to be the great disposition of being in a *saveable* condition. *Jer. Taylor* Three

Sau/va-ble-ness, *n.* Capability of being saved.

Sau/va-cil-oun (sô'vâ-sî-ôn'), *n.* Salvation. [*Obs.*] *led.*

Sau/vage (sô'vâj; 48), *a.* [F. *sauvage*, OF. *sauvage*, fr. L. *silvaticus* belonging to a wood, wild, fr. *silva* a wood, *silva*. See SILVAN, and cf. SYLVATIC.] 1. Of or pertaining, — the forest; remote from human abodes and cultivation; — in a state of nature; wild; as, a *sauvage* wilderness.

2. Wild; untamed; uncultivated; as, *sauvage* bear. Cornels, and *sauvage* berries of the wood. *M. A. steps.*

3. Uncivilized; untamed; unpollished; rude *sauvage* life; *sauvage* manners.

What nation, since the commencement of the Christ ever rose from *sauvage* to civilized without Christianity. *F. A.*

4. Characterized by cruelty; barbarous; ferocious; inhuman; brutal; as, a *sauvage* spirit.

Syn.—Ferocious; wild; uncivilized; untamed; uncultivated; unpollished; rude; brutish; heathenish; barbarous; cruel; inhuman; ferocious; merciless; unmerciful; atrocious. See SAVAGE, *n.* 1. A human being in his na-

ture; one who is untamed, uncivilized, or uncultivated of mind or manners.

2. A man of extreme, unfeeling, brutal cruelty; barbarian.

Sav (sô'v; 48), *v. t.* To make *savage*. [*R.*]

Its bloodhounds, *savaged* by a cross of wolf. *Soutkey.*

Sav/age-ly, *adv.* In a *savage* manner.

Sav/age-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being *savage*. Wolves and bears, they say, Casting their *savageness* aside have done Like offices of pity. *Shak.*

Sav/age-ry (sô'vâj-ry; 277), *n.* [F. *sauvagerie*.] 1. The state of being *savage*; savageness; savagism. A like work of primeval *savagery*. *C. Kingsley.*

2. An act of cruelty; barbarity. The wildest *savagery*, the vilest stroke, That ever wall-eyed wrath or staring rage Presented to the tears of soft remorse. *Shak.*

3. Wild growth, as of plants. *Shak.*

Sav/a-gium (-â-jîz'm), *n.* The state of being *savage*; the state of rude, uncivilized men, or of men in their native wildness and rudeness.

Sav/a-nilla (sô'vâ-nîl'ä), *n.* (*Zool.*) The tarpum. [*Local, U. S.*]

Sav/an-na (sô'vân'nâ), *n.* [Of American Indian origin; cf. Sp. *sabana*, F. *savane*.] A tract of level land covered with the vegetable growth usually found in a damp soil and warm climate, — as grass or reeds, — but destitute of trees. [Spelt also *savannah*.]

Savannahs are clear pieces of land without woods. *Dampier.*

Savanna flower (*Bot.*), a West Indian name for several climbing apocynaceous plants of the genus *Ecchites*. — **Savanna sparrow** (*Zool.*), an American sparrow (*Ammodramus sandwicensis* or *Passerculus savanna*) of which several varieties are found on grassy plains from Alaska to the Eastern United States. — **Savanna wattle** (*Bot.*), a name of two West Indian trees of the genus *Citharexylum*.

Sav/ant (sô'vânt), *n.* *pl.* SAVANTS (F. sô'vânt; F. sô'vânt'). [F., fr. *savoir* to know, L. *sapere*. See SAGE, *a.*] A man of learning; one versed in literature or science; a person eminent for acquirements.

Save (sô'v or sô'v), *n.* [See SAGE the herb.] The herb sage, or salvia. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Save (sô'v), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SAVED (sô'vd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAVING.] [OE. *saen*, *sauren*, *salven*, OF. *saiver*, *saiver*, F. *saiver*, L. *salvare*, fr. *salvus* saved, safe. See SARE, *a.*] 1. To make safe; to procure the safety of; to preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind; to rescue from impending danger; as, to *save* a house from the flames.

God *save* all this fair company. *Chaucer.*
He cried, saying, Lord, *save* me. *Matt. xiv. 30.*
Thou hast — — — quitted all to *save* *Milton.*

A world from utter loss.

2. (*Theol.*) Specifically, to deliverance, sin and its penalty; to rescue from a state of spiritual death, and bring into a star constellation Libra. Christ Jesus came into the world to PLATFORM.

3. To keep from being spent *p.* SCALED (-skâld); *p. pr. & waste or expenditure; to lay up or measure according to* Now *save* a nation, and to grade or vary according to

4. To rescue from something to prevent from doing something bearing with his past. *Shak.*

— *wn, a debt, wages, etc.*, to reduce That labor, *sg* to a fixed ratio or scale. [*U. S.*]

5. To hinder from *AS. scealu, scale*, a shell, parings obviate the necessitous, G. *schale*, OHG. *scala*, Dan. & Sw Will you *than*, *skil* a fish scale, Goth. *skulja* tile, an

6. To hold *panell*, and perhaps also to *scale* of a balance Just *savings* rather fr. OF. *escalle*, *escalier*, F. *échelle* scale To *save* ash, and *échelle* scale of beans, peas, eggs, nuts, c avoid ex-pan origin, and akin to Goth. *skalja*, G. *schale*. See *Syn.* — *scale*. 1. (*Anat.*) One of the small, thin, membra reserve us, bony or horny pieces which form the covering o

Sav/any fishes and reptiles, and some mammals, belonging ture to the dermal part of the skeleton, or dermoskeleton Br See CYCLOID, CTENOID, and GANOID.

Fish that, with their fins and shining scales, Glide under the green wave. *Milton*

2. Hence, any layer or leaf of metal or other material resembling in size and thinness the scale of a fish; as, a scale of iron, of bone, etc.

3. (*Zool.*) One of the small scalelike structures covering parts of some invertebrates, as those on the wing of Lepidoptera and on the body of Thysanura; the elytra of certain annelids. See LEPIDOPTERA.

4. (*Zool.*) A scale insect. (See below.)

5. (*Bot.*) A small appendage like a rudimentary leaf resembling the scales of a fish in form, and often in arrangement; as, the *scale* of a bud, of a pine cone, or the like. The name is also given to the chaff on the stems of ferns.

6. The thin metallic side plate of the handle of pocketknife. See *Illustr.* of POCKETKNIFE.

7. An incrustation deposited on the inside of a vessel in which water is heated, as a steam boiler.

8. (*Metal.*) The thin oxide which forms on the surface of iron forgings. It consists essentially of the magnetic oxide, Fe₃O₄. Also, a similar coating upon other metals

Covering scale (*Zool.*), a hydrophyllum. — **Ganoïd scale** (*Zool.*), See under GANOID. — **Scales armor** (*M.*), armor made of small metallic scales overlapping, and fastened upon leather or cloth. — **Scale beetle** (*Zool.*), the tire beetle. — **Scale carp** (*Zool.*), a carp having normal scales. — **Scale insect** (*Zool.*), any one of numerous species of small hemipterous insects belonging to the family Coccidæ, in which the females, when adult, become more or less scalelike in form. They are found upon the leaves and twigs of various trees and shrubs, and often do great damage to fruit trees. See ORANGE scale, under ORANGE. — **Scale moss** (*Bot.*), any leafy-stemmed moss of the order Hepaticæ, — so called from the small imbricated scalelike leaves of most of the species. See HEPATICA, 2, and JUNGERMANNIA.



Sauronathons Skull of Woodpecker: Vomer; Palatine; Maxillopalatine; Pterygoid.



Saur.



Saurie (S. Pouter).



Scale insect (*Mytilaria citricola*) of the Orange Tree. a Male; b Young Female; c Mature Scale. All much enlarged.

Sav'ing (sāv'ing), *prep.* or *conj.*; but properly a *participle*. With the exception of; except; excepting; also, without disrespect to. "Saving your reverence." *Shak.* "Saving your presence." *Burns.*

None of us put off our clothes, *saving* that every one put them off for washing. *N. H. iv. 23.*
And in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth *saving* he that receiveth it. *Rev. ii. 17.*

Sav'ing, *n.* 1. Something kept from being expended or lost; that which is saved or laid up; as, the *savings* of years of economy.
2. Exception; reservation.

Content not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty. *L. Estrange.*

Savings bank, a bank in which savings or earnings are deposited and put at interest.

Sav'ing-ly, *adv.* 1. In a saving manner; with frugality or parsimony.
2. So as to be finally saved from eternal death.

Sav'ingly born of water and the Spirit. *Waterb.*
Sav'ing-ness, *n.* 1. The quality of being saving; carefulness not to expend money uselessly; frugality; parsimony. *Mrs. H. H. Jackson.*
2. Tendency to promote salvation. *Johnson.*

Sav'ior (sāv'yēr), *n.* [OE. *saveur*, OF. *salveor*, F. *saveur*, fr. L. *salvator*, fr. *salvare* to save. See *SAVE*, *v.*] [Written also *saviour*.] 1. One who saves, preserves, or delivers from destruction or danger.
2. Specifically: The (or our, your, etc.) *Savior*, he who brings salvation to men; Jesus Christ, the Redeemer.

Sav'ior-ess, *n.* A female savior. [Written also *saviour-ess*.] *[R.]* *Sp. Hall.*

Sav'or (sāv'ēr), *n.* [OE. *savour*, *savor*, *savur*, OF. *savour*, *savour*, F. *saveur*, fr. L. *sapor*, fr. *sapere* to taste, *savor*. See *SAGE*, *a.*, and cf. *SAPID*, *INSIPID*, *SAPOR*.] [Written also *savour*.] 1. That property of a thing which affects the organs of taste or smell; taste and odor; flavor; relish; scent; as, the *savor* of an orange or a rose; an ill *savor*.
I smell sweet *savors* and I feel soft things. *Shak.*
2. Hence, specific flavor or quality; characteristic property; distinctive temper, tinge, taint, and the like.
Why is not my life a continual joy, and the *savor* of heaven perpetually upon my spirit? *Baxter.*
3. Sense of smell; power to scent, or trace by scent. *[R.]* "Beyond my *savor*." *Herbert.*
4. Pleasure; delight; attractiveness. *[Obs.]*

She shall no *savor* have therein but life. *Chaucer.*
Syn.—Tast'or; relish; odor; scent; smell.
" & p. p. *SAVORED* (-vērd); *p. pr.* [Cf. OF. *savorer*, F. *savouir*. See also *savour*.] 1. To have a part with of.
ality or nature; to indicate the smack; — with *of*.
such of distraction. *Shak.*
that *savors* of party. *Addison.*

and feeling. *Chaucer.*
"a taste; *Johnson.*
to the

Milton.
u; to *Shak.*
vell

on the edge, which remove successive portions of the material by cutting and tearing.

Saw is frequently used adjectively, or as the first part of a compound.

Band saw, *Crosscut saw*, etc. See under **BAND**, **CROSSCUT**, etc. — **Circular saw**, a disk of steel with saw teeth upon its periphery, and revolved on an arbor. — **Saw bench**, a bench or table with a flat top for sawing, especially with a circular saw which projects above the table. — **Saw file**, a three-cornered file, such as is used for sharpening saw teeth. — **Saw frame**, the frame or sash in a sawmill, in which the saw, or gang of saws, is held. — **Saw gate**, a saw frame. — **Saw gin**, the form of cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney, in which the cotton fibers are drawn, by the teeth of a set of revolving circular saws, through a wire grating which is too fine for the seeds to pass. — **Saw grass** (*Bot.*), any one of certain cyperaceous plants having the edges of the leaves set with minute sharp teeth, especially the *Cladium Mariscus* of Europe, and the *Cladium effusum* of the Southern United States. Cf. *Razor grass*, under *Razor*. — **Saw log**, a log of suitable size for sawing into lumber. — **Saw mandrel**, a mandrel on which a circular saw is fastened for running. — **Saw pit**, a pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above. *Mortimer.* — **Saw sharpener** (*Zool.*), the great tinmouse; — so named from its harsh call note. *[Prov. Eng.]* — **Saw whetter** (*Zool.*), the marsh tinmouse (*Parus palustris*); — so named from its call note. *[Prov. Eng.]* — **Scroll saw**, a ribbon of steel with saw teeth upon one edge, stretched in a frame, and adapted for sawing curved outlines; also, a machine in which such a saw is worked by foot or power.

Saw (*sq*), *v. t.* [*imp.* *SAWED* (*sqd*); *p. p.* *SAWED* or *SAWN* (*sqn*); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* *n.* *SAWING*.] 1. To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw; as, to saw timber or marble.
2. To form by cutting with a saw; as, to saw boards or planks, that is, to saw logs or timber into boards or planks; to saw shingles; to saw out a panel.
3. Also used figuratively; as, to saw the air.

Saw, *v. i.* 1. To use a saw; to practice sawing; as, a man *saws* well.
2. To cut, as a saw; as, the saw or mill *saws* fast.
3. To be cut with a saw; as, the timber *saws* smoothly.

Saw-ra *nūt* (sā-wā'rā nūt), See *SOUM NUT*.
Saw-bill (*sq/bil*), *n.* The alowite. *[Local, U. S.]*
Saw-bill (*sq/bil*), *n.* The merganser. *[Prov. Eng.]*
Saw-bone (*sq/bōnz*), *n.* A nickname for a surgeon.
Saw-buck (*sq/būk*), *n.* A sawhorse.

Saw-ee-lem (sā-ē-lem), *a.* See *SAUSEFLEM*. *[Obs.]*
Saw-der (sā-dēr), *n.* A corrupt spelling and pronunciation of *solder*.

Soft sawder, seductive praise; flattery; blarney. *[Slang]*
Saw-dust (sā/dūst'), *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood (or of stone, etc.) made by the cutting of a saw.
Saw'er (sā'ēr), *n.* One who saws; a sawyer.

Saw-fish (sā/fish'), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any one of several species of elasmobranch fishes of the genus *Pristis*. They have a sharklike form, but are more nearly allied to the rays. The flattened and much elongated snout has a row of stout toothlike structures inserted along each edge, forming a sawlike organ with which it mutilates or kills its prey.

Saw (*sq*), *v. t.* [*imp.* *SAWED* (*sqd*); *p. p.* *SAWED* or *SAWN* (*sqn*); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* *n.* *SAWING*.] 1. To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw; as, to saw timber or marble.
2. To form by cutting with a saw; as, to saw boards or planks, that is, to saw logs or timber into boards or planks; to saw shingles; to saw out a panel.
3. Also used figuratively; as, to saw the air.

Saw, *v. i.* 1. To use a saw; to practice sawing; as, a man *saws* well.
2. To cut, as a saw; as, the saw or mill *saws* fast.
3. To be cut with a saw; as, the timber *saws* smoothly.

Saw-ra *nūt* (sā-wā'rā nūt), See *SOUM NUT*.
Saw-bill (*sq/bil*), *n.* The alowite. *[Local, U. S.]*
Saw-bill (*sq/bil*), *n.* The merganser. *[Prov. Eng.]*
Saw-bone (*sq/bōnz*), *n.* A nickname for a surgeon.
Saw-buck (*sq/būk*), *n.* A sawhorse.

Saw-ee-lem (sā-ē-lem), *a.* See *SAUSEFLEM*. *[Obs.]*
Saw-der (sā-dēr), *n.* A corrupt spelling and pronunciation of *solder*.

Soft sawder, seductive praise; flattery; blarney. *[Slang]*
Saw-dust (sā/dūst'), *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood (or of stone, etc.) made by the cutting of a saw.
Saw'er (sā'ēr), *n.* One who saws; a sawyer.

Saw-fish (sā/fish'), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any one of several species of elasmobranch fishes of the genus *Pristis*. They have a sharklike form, but are more nearly allied to the rays. The flattened and much elongated snout has a row of stout toothlike structures inserted along each edge, forming a sawlike organ with which it mutilates or kills its prey.

Saw (*sq*), *v. t.* [*imp.* *SAWED* (*sqd*); *p. p.* *SAWED* or *SAWN* (*sqn*); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* *n.* *SAWING*.] 1. To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw; as, to saw timber or marble.
2. To form by cutting with a saw; as, to saw boards or planks, that is, to saw logs or timber into boards or planks; to saw shingles; to saw out a panel.
3. Also used figuratively; as, to saw the air.

Saw, *v. i.* 1. To use a saw; to practice sawing; as, a man *saws* well.
2. To cut, as a saw; as, the saw or mill *saws* fast.
3. To be cut with a saw; as, the timber *saws* smoothly.

Saw-ra *nūt* (sā-wā'rā nūt), See *SOUM NUT*.
Saw-bill (*sq/bil*), *n.* The alowite. *[Local, U. S.]*
Saw-bill (*sq/bil*), *n.* The merganser. *[Prov. Eng.]*
Saw-bone (*sq/bōnz*), *n.* A nickname for a surgeon.
Saw-buck (*sq/būk*), *n.* A sawhorse.

Saw-ee-lem (sā-ē-lem), *a.* See *SAUSEFLEM*. *[Obs.]*
Saw-der (sā-dēr), *n.* A corrupt spelling and pronunciation of *solder*.

Soft sawder, seductive praise; flattery; blarney. *[Slang]*
Saw-dust (sā/dūst'), *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood (or of stone, etc.) made by the cutting of a saw.
Saw'er (sā'ēr), *n.* One who saws; a sawyer.

Saw-fish (sā/fish'), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any one of several species of elasmobranch fishes of the genus *Pristis*. They have a sharklike form, but are more nearly allied to the rays. The flattened and much elongated snout has a row of stout toothlike structures inserted along each edge, forming a sawlike organ with which it mutilates or kills its prey.

Saw (*sq*), *v. t.* [*imp.* *SAWED* (*sqd*); *p. p.* *SAWED* or *SAWN* (*sqn*); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* *n.* *SAWING*.] 1. To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw; as, to saw timber or marble.
2. To form by cutting with a saw; as, to saw boards or planks, that is, to saw logs or timber into boards or planks; to saw shingles; to saw out a panel.
3. Also used figuratively; as, to saw the air.

Saw, *v. i.* 1. To use a saw; to practice sawing; as, a man *saws* well.
2. To cut, as a saw; as, the saw or mill *saws* fast.
3. To be cut with a saw; as, the timber *saws* smoothly.

Saw-ra *nūt* (sā-wā'rā nūt), See *SOUM NUT*.
Saw-bill (*sq/bil*), *n.* The alowite. *[Local, U. S.]*
Saw-bill (*sq/bil*), *n.* The merganser. *[Prov. Eng.]*
Saw-bone (*sq/bōnz*), *n.* A nickname for a surgeon.
Saw-buck (*sq/būk*), *n.* A sawhorse.

Saw-ee-lem (sā-ē-lem), *a.* See *SAUSEFLEM*. *[Obs.]*
Saw-der (sā-dēr), *n.* A corrupt spelling and pronunciation of *solder*.

Soft sawder, seductive praise; flattery; blarney. *[Slang]*
Saw-dust (sā/dūst'), *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood (or of stone, etc.) made by the cutting of a saw.
Saw'er (sā'ēr), *n.* One who saws; a sawyer.

Saw-fish (sā/fish'), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any one of several species of elasmobranch fishes of the genus *Pristis*. They have a sharklike form, but are more nearly allied to the rays. The flattened and much elongated snout has a row of stout toothlike structures inserted along each edge, forming a sawlike organ with which it mutilates or kills its prey.

Saw (*sq*), *v. t.* [*imp.* *SAWED* (*sqd*); *p. p.* *SAWED* or *SAWN* (*sqn*); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* *n.* *SAWING*.] 1. To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw; as, to saw timber or marble.
2. To form by cutting with a saw; as, to saw boards or planks, that is, to saw logs or timber into boards or planks; to saw shingles; to saw out a panel.
3. Also used figuratively; as, to saw the air.

Saw, *v. i.* 1. To use a saw; to practice sawing; as, a man *saws* well.
2. To cut, as a saw; as, the saw or mill *saws* fast.
3. To be cut with a saw; as, the timber *saws* smoothly.

Saw-ra *nūt* (sā-wā'rā nūt), See *SOUM NUT*.
Saw-bill (*sq/bil*), *n.* The alowite. *[Local, U. S.]*
Saw-bill (*sq/bil*), *n.* The merganser. *[Prov. Eng.]*
Saw-bone (*sq/bōnz*), *n.* A nickname for a surgeon.
Saw-buck (*sq/būk*), *n.* A sawhorse.

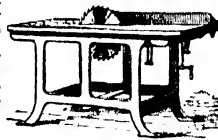
Saw-ee-lem (sā-ē-lem), *a.* See *SAUSEFLEM*. *[Obs.]*
Saw-der (sā-dēr), *n.* A corrupt spelling and pronunciation of *solder*.

Soft sawder, seductive praise; flattery; blarney. *[Slang]*
Saw-dust (sā/dūst'), *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood (or of stone, etc.) made by the cutting of a saw.
Saw'er (sā'ēr), *n.* One who saws; a sawyer.

Saw-fish (sā/fish'), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any one of several species of elasmobranch fishes of the genus *Pristis*. They have a sharklike form, but are more nearly allied to the rays. The flattened and much elongated snout has a row of stout toothlike structures inserted along each edge, forming a sawlike organ with which it mutilates or kills its prey.

Saw (*sq*), *v. t.* [*imp.* *SAWED* (*sqd*); *p. p.* *SAWED* or *SAWN* (*sqn*); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* *n.* *SAWING*.] 1. To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw; as, to saw timber or marble.
2. To form by cutting with a saw; as, to saw boards or planks, that is, to saw logs or timber into boards or planks; to saw shingles; to saw out a panel.
3. Also used figuratively; as, to saw the air.

Saw, *v. i.* 1. To use a saw; to practice sawing; as, a man *saws* well.
2. To cut, as a saw; as, the saw or mill *saws* fast.
3. To be cut with a saw; as, the timber *saws* smoothly.



Circular Saw and Saw Bench.

Saw'yer (sā'yēr), *n.* [*Saw* + *-yer*, as in *lawyer*. Cf. *Sawyer*.] 1. One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or to saw wood for fuel; a sawyer.
2. A tree which has fallen into a stream so that its branches project above the surface, rising and falling with a rocking or swaying motion in the current. *[U. S.]*
3. (*Zool.*) The bowfin. *[Local, U. S.]*

Sax (sāks), *n.* [*AS. seaz* a knife.] A kind of chopping instrument for trimming the edges of roofing slates.
Sax'a-tile (sāks'ā-tīl), *a.* [*L. saxatilis*, fr. *saxum* a rock; cf. *F. saxatile*.] Of or pertaining to rocks; living among rocks; as, a *saxatile* plant.

Sax'horn (sāks'hörn'), *n.* (*Mus.*) A numerous family of brass wind instruments, invented by Antoine Adolphe Joseph Sax (sāks'ā-dōl-f' as Adolphe Sax), of Belgium and Paris, and much used in military bands and in orchestras.

Sax'i-ca'va (-ī-kā'vā), *n.*; pl. *E. SAXICAVAS* (-vāz), *L. SAXICAVÆ* (-væ). [*NL.* See *SAXICAVOUS*.] (*Zool.*) Any species of marine bivalve shells of the genus *Saxicava*. Some of the species are noted for their power of boring holes in limestone and similar rocks.

Sax'i-ca'vid (-vīd), *a.* (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to the *saxicavas*. — *n.* A *saxicava*.

Sax'i-ca'vous (-vūs), *a.* [*L. saxum* a rock + *cavare* to make hollow, fr. *cavus* hollow; cf. *F. saxicave*.] (*Zool.*) Boring, or hollowing out, rocks; — said of certain mollusks which live in holes which they burrow in rocks. See *Illustr.* of *LITHODOMUS*.

Sax-i-o-line (sāks-ī-ō-līn), *a.* [*L. saxum* a rock + *colere* to inhabit.] (*Zool.*) Stone-inhabiting; pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the stonechats.

Sax-i-o-lous (-lūs), *a.* [See *SAXICOLINE*.] (*Bot.*) Growing on rocks.

Sax-i'ra-ga (sāks-ī-rā-gā), *n.* [*L. saxifraga*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of exogenous *U.* petalous plants, embracing about one hundred and eighty species. See *SAXIFRAGE*.

Sax-i'ra-ga-coons (sāks-ī-rā-gā-kōons), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (*Saxifragaceæ*) of which saxifrage is the type. The order includes also the alum rock, the hydrangeas, the mock orange, currants and gooseberries, and many other plants.

Sax-i'ra-gant (sāks-ī-rā-gant), *a.* [See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Breaking or destroying stones; saxifragous. *[R.]* — *n.* That which breaks or destroys stones. *[R.]*

Sax-i'frage (sāks-ī-frā-j; 48), *n.* [*L. saxifraga*, from *saxifragus* stone-breaking; *saxum* rock + *frangere* to break; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *FRACTURE*, and cf. *SABRAFRAS*, *SAXON*.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Saxifraga*, mostly perennial herbs growing in crevices of rocks in mountainous regions.

Burnet saxifrage, a European umbelliferous plant (*Pimpinella Saxifraga*). — **Golden saxifrage**, a low half-succulent herb (*Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*) growing in rivulets in Europe; also, *C. Americum*, common in the United States. See also under *GOLDEN*. — **Meadow saxifrage**, or **Pepper saxifrage**. See under *MEADOW*.

Sax-i'ra-gous (sāks-ī-rā-gūs), *a.* [*L. saxifragus*; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Dissolving stone; — *adder*.

Sax-i'ra-gous (sāks-ī-rā-gūs), *a.* [*L. saxifragus*; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Dissolving stone; — *adder*.

Sax-i'ra-gous (sāks-ī-rā-gūs), *a.* [*L. saxifragus*; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Dissolving stone; — *adder*.

Sax-i'ra-gous (sāks-ī-rā-gūs), *a.* [*L. saxifragus*; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Dissolving stone; — *adder*.

Sax-i'ra-gous (sāks-ī-rā-gūs), *a.* [*L. saxifragus*; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Dissolving stone; — *adder*.

Sax-i'ra-gous (sāks-ī-rā-gūs), *a.* [*L. saxifragus*; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Dissolving stone; — *adder*.

Sax-i'ra-gous (sāks-ī-rā-gūs), *a.* [*L. saxifragus*; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Dissolving stone; — *adder*.

Sax-i'ra-gous (sāks-ī-rā-gūs), *a.* [*L. saxifragus*; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Dissolving stone; — *adder*.

Sax-i'ra-gous (sāks-ī-rā-gūs), *a.* [*L. saxifragus*; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Dissolving stone; — *adder*.

Sax-i'ra-gous (sāks-ī-rā-gūs), *a.* [*L. saxifragus*; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Dissolving stone; — *adder*.

Sax-i'ra-gous (sāks-ī-rā-gūs), *a.* [*L. saxifragus*; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Dissolving stone; — *adder*.

Sax-i'ra-gous (sāks-ī-rā-gūs), *a.* [*L. saxifragus*; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Dissolving stone; — *adder*.

Sax-i'ra-gous (sāks-ī-rā-gūs), *a.* [*L. saxifragus*; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Dissolving stone; — *adder*.

Sax-i'ra-gous (sāks-ī-rā-gūs), *a.* [*L. saxifragus*; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Dissolving stone; — *adder*.

Sax-i'ra-gous (sāks-ī-rā-gūs), *a.* [*L. saxifragus*; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Dissolving stone; — *adder*.

Sax-i'ra-gous (sāks-ī-rā-gūs), *a.* [*L. saxifragus*; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Dissolving stone; — *adder*.

Sax-i'ra-gous (sāks-ī-rā-gūs), *a.* [*L. saxifragus*; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Dissolving stone; — *adder*.

Sax-i'ra-gous (sāks-ī-rā-gūs), *a.* [*L. saxifragus*; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Dissolving stone; — *adder*.

Sax-i'ra-gous (sāks-ī-rā-gūs), *a.* [*L. saxifragus*; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Dissolving stone; — *adder*.

Sax-i'ra-gous (sāks-ī-rā-gūs), *a.* [*L. saxifragus*; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Dissolving stone; — *adder*.

Sax-i'ra-gous (sāks-ī-rā-gūs), *a.* [*L. saxifragus*; cf. *F. saxifrage*. See *SAXIFRAGE*.] Dissolving stone; — *adder*.



Saxicava (Saxicava) shell.



Sawfish (Pristis pectinatus)

Saw'fly (sā/fī'), *n.* species of hymenoptera, belonging to the sawfly family.

Say (sā), obs. imp. of *See*. *Chaucer*.
Say (sā), *n.* [Aphetic form of *assay*.] 1. Trial by sample; assay; sample; specimen; smack. [*Obs.*]
 If those principal works of God... be but certain tastes and says, as it were, of that final benefit.
 Thy tongue come say of breeding breathes. *Shak.*
 2. Tried quality; temper; proof. [*Obs.*]
 He found a sword of better say. *Spenser*.
 3. Essay; trial; attempt. [*Obs.*]
 To give a say at, to attempt. *B. Jonson*.
Say, *v. t.* To try; to assay. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*.
Say, *n.* [OE. *saie*, *F. saie*, fr. *L. saga*, equiv. to *argum*, *sagus*, a coarse woolen mantle; cf. *Gr. sayos*. See *SAGUM*.] 1. A kind of silk or satin. [*Obs.*]
 Thou say, thou serge, nay, thou buckram lord! *Shak.*
 2. A delicate kind of serge, or woolen cloth. [*Obs.*]
 His garment neither was of silk nor say. *Spenser*.
Say, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SAYED* (sād), contracted from *sayed*, *p. pr. & vb. n. SAYING*] [OE. *segen*, *segen*, *siggen*, *sayen*, *sayn*, AS. *seegan*; akin to OS. *segian*, D. *zeggen*, LG. *seggen*, OHG. *sagen*, G. *sagen*, Icel. *segja*, Sw. *siga*, Dan. *sige*, Lith. *sakyti*; cf. OL. *insece* tell, relate, Gr. *euverē* (for *eu-erē*), *euverē*. Cf. *SAGA*, *RAW* a saying.] 1. To utter or express in words; to tell; to speak; to declare; as, he said many wise things.
 Arise, and say how thou earnest here. *Shak.*
 2. To repeat; to rehearse; to recite; to pronounce; as, to say a lesson.
 Of my instruction hast thou nothing bated
 In what thou hast to say? *Shak.*
 After which shall be said or sung the following hymn.
Bk. of Com. Prayer.
 3. To announce as a decision or opinion; to state positively; to assert; hence, to form an opinion upon; to be sure about; to be determined in mind as to.
 But what it is, hard is to say. *Milton*.
 4. To mention or suggest as an estimate, hypothesis, or approximation; hence, to suppose; — in the imperative, followed sometimes by the subjunctive; as, he had, say fifty thousand dollars; the fox had run, say ten miles.
 Say, for nonpayment that the debt should double,
 Is twenty hundred kisses such a trouble? *Shak.*
 It is said, or They say, it is commonly reported; it is rumored; people assert or maintain. — That is to say, that is; in other words; otherwise.
Say, *v. t.* To speak; to express an opinion; to make answer; to reply.
 You have said; but whether wisely or no, let the forest judge. *Shak.*
 To this argument we shall soon have said: for what concerns us to hear a husband divulge his household privacies? *Milton*.
Say, *n.* [From *SAY*, *v. t.*; cf. *SAW* a saying.] A speech; something said; an expression of opinion; a current story; a maxim or proverb. [*Archaic or Colloq.*]
 He no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning snip. *L'Estrange*.
 That strange palmer's boding say,
 That fell so ominous and drear
 Full on the object of his fear. *Sir W. Scott*.
Say'er (sā'ēr), *n.* One who says; an utterer.
 Mr. Curran was something much better than a say'er of smart sayings. *Jeffrey*.
Sa-yette' (sā-yēt'), *n.* [*F. Cf. SAY* a kind of serge.] A mixed stuff, called also *saghty*. See *SAGHTY*.
Saying (sā'ing), *n.* That which is said; a declaration; a statement, especially a proverbial one; an aphorism; a proverb.
 Many are the sayings of the wise,
 In ancient and in modern books enrolled. *Milton*.
Syn. — Declaration; speech; adage; maxim; aphorism; apothegm; saw; proverb; byword.
Say'man (sā'mān), *n.* [*Say* sample + *man*.] One who assays. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*.
Say'man's tor (sā'mān's'tōr), *n.* A master of assay; one who tries or proves. [*Obs.*] "Great assayer of state." *B. Jonson*.
Saynd (sānd), obs. *p. p.* of *SENGE*, to singe. *Chaucer*.
Sblood (sblood), *interj.* An abbreviation of *God's blood*; — used as an oath. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
Scab (skāb), *n.* [OE. *scab*, *scabbe*, *shabbe*; cf. AS. *scab*, *scabb*, *scabb*, Dan. & Sw. *skab*, and also *L. scabies*, fr. *scabere* to scratch, akin to *E. shave*. See *SHAVE*, and cf. *SHAB*, *SHABBY*.] 1. An incrustation over a sore, wound, vesicle, or pustule, formed by the drying up of the discharge from the diseased part.
 2. The itch in man; also, the scurvy. [*Colloq. or Obs.*]
 3. The mange, esp. when it appears on sheep. *Chaucer*.
 4. A disease of potatoes producing pits in their surface, caused by a minute fungus (*Tubercinia Scabies*).
 5. (*Founding*) A slight irregular protuberance which defaces the surface of a casting, caused by the breaking away of a part of the wall of the mold.
 6. A mean, dirty, paltry fellow. [*Low*] *Shak.*
 7. A nickname for a workman who engages for lower wages than are fixed by the trades unions; also, for one who takes the place of a workman on a strike. [*Can't*]
Scab, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SCABBED* (skābd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SCABBING*.] To become covered with a scab; as, the wound scabbed over.
Scab'bard (skāb'bārd), *n.* [OE. *scaubert*, *scauberk*, OF. *escaubers*, *escaubers*, pl. scabbards, probably of German or Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *skálpr* scabbard, and G. *berg* to conceal. Cf. *HAUBERK*.] The case in which the blade of a sword, dagger, etc., is kept; a sheath.
 Nor in thy scabbard sheathe that famous blade. *Fairfax*.
Scabbard fish (Zööl), a long, compressed, silver-colored tenoid fish (*Lepidopus caudatus*, or *argyreus*),

found on the European coasts, and more abundantly about New Zealand, where it is called *frostfish* and considered an excellent food fish.
Scab'bard (skāb'bārd), *v. t.* To put in a scabbard.
Scab'bard plane (skāb'bārd plān'), See *Scaleboard plane*, under *SCALEBOARD*.
Scab'bed (skāb'bēd or skābd), *a.* 1. Abounding with scabs; diseased with scabs.
 2. Fig.: Mean; paltry; vile; worthless. *Bacon*.
Scab'bed-ness (skāb'bēd-nēs), *n.* Scabiness.
Scab'bi-ly (skāb'bī-lī), *adv.* In a scabby manner.
Scab'bi-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being scabby.
Scab'ble (-b'l), *v. t.* See *SCAPLE*.
Scab'by (-b'y), *a.* [*Compar. SCABBIER* (-bī-ēr); *superl. SCABBIST*.] 1. Affected with scabs; full of scabs.
 2. Diseased with the scab, or mange; mangy. *Swift*.
Scab'bi-ous (skāb'bī-ōs), *n.* [*L.*] (Med.) The itch.
Scab'bi-ous (-tis), *a.* [*L. scabiosus*, from *scabies* the scab; cf. *F. scabieux*.] Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprosy; as, scabious eruptions. *Arbutnot*.
Scab'bi-ous, *n.* [*Cf. F. scabieuse*. See *SCABIOUS*, *a.*] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Scabiosa*, several of the species of which are common in Europe. They resemble the *Compositae*, and have similar heads of flowers, but the anthers are not connected.
 Sweet scabious. (*a*) Mourning bride. (*b*) A daisylike plant (*Erigeron annuus*) having a stout branching stem.
Scab'ling (skāb'ling), *n.* [*See SCAPLE*.] A fragment or chip of stone. [*Written also scabline*.]
Scab'ri-ty (skāb'rī-tī), *n.* [*L. scabro, fr. scaber* rough.] Roughness; ruggedness. [*Obs.*] *Burton*.
Scab'rous (skāb'rōs), *a.* [*L. scabrosus*, fr. *scaber* rough; cf. *F. scabreux*.] 1. Rough to the touch, like a file; having small raised dots, scales, or points; scabby; scurfy; scaly. *Arbutnot*.
 2. Fig.: Harsh; unmusical. [*R.*]
 His verse is scabrous and hobbling. *Dryden*.
Scab'rous-ness, *n.* The quality of being scabrous.
Scab'wort (skāb'wōrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) Elecampane.
Scad (skād), *n.* [*Gael. & Ir. sgadan* a herring.] (*Zööl*). (*a*) A small carangoid fish (*Trachurus saurus*) abundant on the European coast, and less common on the American. The name is applied also to several allied species.
 (*b*) The gogger; — called also *big-eyed scad*. See *GOGGER*. (*c*) The friar skate. [*Scot.*] (*d*) The cigar fish, or round robin.
Scad'fold (skād'fōld), *n.* [*OF. eschafaut, eschafuit, escaufat, escaufaut, F. échafaut*; probably originally the same word as *E. F. catfalgue*, *It. catfalgue*. See *CATAFALQUE*.] 1. A temporary structure of timber, boards, etc., for various purposes, as for supporting workmen and materials in building, for exhibiting a spectacle upon, for holding the spectators at a show, etc.
 Pardon, gentlemen all,
 The flat, unraised spirits that have dared
 On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth
 So great an object. *Shak.*
 2. Specifically, a stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal; as, to die on the scaffold.
 That a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of coronation. *Sir P. Sidney*.
 3. (*Metal.*) An accumulation of adherent, partly fused material forming a shelf, or dome-shaped obstruction, above the tuyeres in a blast furnace.
Scad'fold, *v. t.* To furnish or uphold with a scaffold.
Scad'fold-age (-āj), *n.* A scaffold. [*L.*] *Shak.*
Scad'fold-ing, *n.* 1. A scaffold; a supporting framework; as, the scaffolding of the body.
 2. Materials for building scaffolds.
Scaglia (skā'li-ā), *n.* [*It. scaglia* a scale, a shell, a chip of marble.] (*Min.*) A reddish variety of limestone.
Scagli-ola (skā'li-ō-lā), *n.* [*It. scagliola*, dim. of *scaglia*. See *SCALIA*.] An imitation of any veined and ornamental stone, or marble, formed by a substratum of finely ground gypsum mixed with glue, the surface of which, while soft, is variegated with splinters of marble, spar, granite, etc., and is successively colored and polished.
Scalia (skā'li-ā), *n.*; pl. *SCALIAE* (-li-ā). [*L. a ladder*.] 1. (*Surg.*) A machine formerly employed for reducing dislocations of the humerus.
 2. (*Anat.*) A term applied to any one of the three canals of the cochlea.
Scal'a-ble (skā'li-ā-b'l), *n.* Capable of being scaled.
Scal'a-ble (skā'li-ā-b'l), *n.* (*Min.*) See *ESCALADE*.
Scal'a-do (-li-ā-dō), *n.* (*Math.*) In the quaternion analysis, a quantity that has magnitude, but not direction; — distinguished from a *vector*, which has both magnitude and direction.
Scal'a-ri-a (skā'li-ā-ri-ā), *n.* [*L. flight of steps*.] (*Zööl*). Any one of numerous species of marine gastropods of the genus *Scalaria*, or family *Scalariidae*, having elongated spiral turreted shells, with rounded whorls, usually crossed by ribs or varices. The color is generally white or pale. Called also *ladder shell*, and *ventiletrap*. See *PTENOCLOSA*, and *WENTILETRAP*.
Scal'a-ri-form (skā'li-ā-ri-fōrm), *a.* [*L. scalare*, *scalaria*, staircase, ladder + *form*; cf. *F. scalariformis*.] 1. Resembling a ladder in form or appearance; having transverse bars or markings like the rounds of a ladder; as, the *scalari-form* cells and *scalari-form* pits in some plants.
 2. (*Zööl*). Like or pertaining to a *scalaria*.

Scal'a-ry (skā'li-ā-ri), *a.* [*L. scalaris*, fr. *scalae*, pl. *scala*, staircase, ladder.] Resembling a ladder; formed with steps. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne*.
Scal'a-wag (skā'li-ā-wāg), *n.* A scamup; a scapegrace. [*Spelt also scallwag*.] [*Slang. U. S.*] *Barrett*.
Scald (skāld), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SCALDED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. SCALDING*.] [*OF. eschaldre, eschaldre, escauder, F. eschauder, fr. L. ex-caldare; ex- + caldus, calidus, warm, hot. See EX- and CALDRO.*] 1. To burn with hot liquid or steam; to pain or injure by contact with, or immersion in, any hot fluid; as, to scald the hand.
 Mine own tears
 Do scald like molten lead. *Shak.*
 Here the blue flames of seething brimstone fall. *Corley*.
 2. To expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in hot water or other liquid; as, to scald milk or meat.
Scald, *n.* A burn, or injury to the skin or flesh, by some hot liquid, or by steam.
Scald, *a.* [*For scalded*. See *SCALL*.] 1. Affected with the scab; scabby.
 2. Scurvy; paltry; as, *scald* rhymers. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
Scald crow (Zööl), the hooded crow. [*Ireland*] — *Scald head* (*Med.*), a name popularly given to several diseases of the scalp characterized by pustules (the dried discharge of which forms scales) and by falling out of the hair.
Scald, *n.* Scurf on the head. See *SCALL*. *Spenser*.
Scald (skāld or skāld; 277), *n.* [*Icel. skáld*.] One of the ancient Scandinavian poets and historiographers; a reciter and singer of heroic poems, eulogies, etc., among the Norsemen; more rarely, a bard of any of the ancient Teutonic tribes. [*Written also skald*.]
 A war song such as was of yore chanted on the field of battle by the scalds of the yet heathen Saxons. *Sir W. Scott*.
Scald'er (-ēr), *n.* A Scandinavian poet; a scald.
Scald'fish (skāld'fīsh), *n.* [*Scald*, *a. + fish*.] (*Zööl*). A European flounder (*Arnoglossus laterna*, or *Psetta ar-noglossa*); — called also *eggrim*, and *smooth sole*.
Scald'lo (skāld'lo or skāld'lo), *n.* Of or pertaining to the scalds of the Norsemen; as, *scaldic* poetry.
Scale (skāl), *n.* [*AS. scāle*; perhaps influenced by the kindred Icel. *skál* balance, dish, akin also to D. *schal* a scale, bowl, shell, G. *schale*, OHG. *scāla*, Dan. *skål* drinking cup, bowl, dish, and perh. to E. *scale* of a fish. Cf. *SCALZ* of a fish, *SKULL* the brain case.] 1. The dish of a balance; hence, the balance itself; an instrument or machine for weighing; as, to turn the scale; — chiefly used in the plural when applied to the whole instrument or apparatus for weighing. Also used figuratively.
 Long time in even scale *Milton*.
 The battle hung.
 The scales are turned; her kindness weighs no more
 Now than my vows. *Waller*.
 2. pl. (*Astron.*) The sign or constellation Libra.
Platform scale. See under *PLATFORM*.
Scale, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SCALED* (skāld); *p. pr. & vb. n. SCALING*.] To weigh or measure according to a scale; to measure; also, to grade or vary according to a scale or system.
 Scaling his present bearing with his past. *Shak.*
 To scale, or scale down, a debt, wages, etc., to reduce a debt, etc., according to a fixed ratio or scale. [*U. S.*]
Scale, *n.* [*Cf. AS. scēala*, *scēala*, a shell, parings; akin to D. *schal*, G. *schale*, OHG. *scāla*, Dan. & Sw. *skål* a shell, Dan. *skæl* a fish scale, Goth. *skjalla* tile, and E. *shale*, *shell*, and perhaps also to *scale* of a balance; but perhaps rather fr. *OF. escale*, *escale*, *F. échelle* scale of a fish, and *scale* shell of beans, peas, eggs, nuts, of German origin, and akin to Goth. *skjalla*, G. *schale*. See *SHALE*.] 1. (*Anat.*) One of the small, thin, membranous, bony or horny pieces which form the covering of many fishes and reptiles, and some mammals, belonging to the dermal part of the skeleton, or dermoskeleton. See *CYCLOID*, *CTENOID*, and *GANOID*.
 Fish that, with their fins and shining scales,
 Glide under the green wave. *Milton*.
 2. Hence, any layer or leaf of metal or other material, resembling in size and thickness the scale of a fish; as, a scale of iron, of bone, etc.
 3. (*Zööl*). One of the small scalelike structures covering parts of some invertebrates, as those on the wings of Lepidoptera and on the body of Thysanura; the elytra of certain annelids. See *LEPIDOPTERA*.
 4. (*Zööl*). A scale insect. (See below.)
 5. (*Bot.*) A small appendage like a rudimentary leaf, resembling the scales of a fish in form, and often in arrangement; as, the scale of a bud, of a pine cone, and the like. The name is also given to the chaff on the stems of ferns.
 6. The thin metallic side plate of the handle of a pocketknife. See *ILLUSTRATION OF POCKETKNIFE*.
 7. An incrustation deposited on the inside of a vessel in which water is heated, as a steam boiler.
 8. (*Metal.*) The thin oxide which forms on the surface of iron forgings. It consists essentially of the magnetic oxide, Fe₃O₄. Also, a similar coating upon other metals.
Covering scale (Zööl), a hydrophyllum. — *Ganooid scale* (Zööl). See under *GANOID*. — *Scale armor* (*Min.*), armor made of small metallic scales overlapped and fastened upon leather or cloth. — *Scale beetle* (Zööl), the tiger beetle. — *Scale carp* (Zööl), a carp having normal scales. — *Scale insect* (Zööl), any one of numerous species of small hemipterous insects belonging to the family Coccidae, in which the females, when adult, become more or less scalelike in form. They are found upon the leaves and twigs of various trees and shrubs, and often do great damage to fruit trees. See *ORANGE SCALE*, under *ORANGE*. — *Scale moss* (*Bot.*), any leafy-armed moss of the order Hepaticae so called from the small imbricated scalelike leaves of most of the species. See *HEPATICA*, 2, and *JUNGERMANNIA*.



Scad (Trachurus saurus).



Scalaria (S. Poutalensis).



Scale Insect (*Mytilaspis citricola*) of the Orange Tree. *a* Male; *b* Young Female; *c* Mature Scale. All much enlarged.

use, unite, rjds, fpl, up, arr; pity; fōd, fōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bow; sh = z in azure.

Scale (skāl), *v. t.* 1. To strip or clear of scale or scales; as, to scale a fish; to scale the inside of a boiler. 2. To take off in thin layers or scales, as tartar from the teeth; to pare off, as a surface. "If all the mountains were scaled, and the earth made even." *T. Burnet*. 3. To scatter; to spread. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*] 4. (*Gun.*) To clean, as the inside of a cannon, by the explosion of a small quantity of powder. *Totten*.

Scale, *v. t.* 1. To separate and come off in thin layers or laminae; as, some sandstone scales by exposure. Those that cast their shell are the lobster and crab; the old skins are found, but the old shells never; so it is likely that they scale off.

2. To separate; to scatter. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*] **Scale**, *n.* [*L. scalae*, pl., *scala*, staircase, ladder; akin to *scandere* to climb. See *SCAN*; cf. *ESCALADE*.] 1. A ladder; a series of steps; a means of ascending. [*Obs.*] 2. Hence, anything graduated, especially when employed as a measure or rule, or marked by lines at regular intervals. Specifically: (a) A mathematical instrument, consisting of a slip of wood, ivory, or metal, with one or more sets of spaces graduated and numbered on its surface, for measuring or laying off distances, etc., as in drawing, plotting, and the like. See *GUNTER'S SCALE*. (b) A series of spaces marked by lines, and representing proportionately larger distances; as, a scale of miles, yards, feet, etc., for a map or plan. (c) A basis for a numeral system; as, the decimal scale; the binary scale, etc. (d) (*Mus.*) The graduated series of all the tones, ascending or descending, from the keynote to its octave; — called also the *gamut*. It may be repeated through any number of octaves. See *CHROMATIC SCALE*, *DIATONIC SCALE*, *MAJOR SCALE*, and *MINOR SCALE*.

3. Graduation; succession of ascending and descending steps and degrees; progressive series; scheme of comparative rank or order; as, a scale of being.

There is a certain scale of duties . . . which for want of studying in right order, all the world is in confusion. *Milton*.

4. Relative dimensions, without difference in proportion of parts; size or degree of the parts or components in any complex thing, compared with other like things; especially, the relative proportion of the linear dimensions of the parts of a drawing, map, model, etc., to the dimensions of the corresponding parts of the object that is represented; as, a map on a scale of an inch to a mile.

Scale of chords, a graduated scale on which are given the lengths of the chords of arcs from 0° to 90° in a circle of given radius, — used in measuring given angles and in plotting angles of given numbers of degrees.

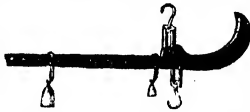
Scale, *v. t.* [*Cf. It. scalare*, fr. *L. scalae*, *scala*.] See *SCALE* a ladder. To climb by a ladder, or as if by a ladder; to ascend by steps or by climbing; to clamber up; as, to scale the wall of a fort.

Of I have scaled the craggy oak. *Spenser*. **Scale**, *v. t.* To lead up by steps; to ascend. [*Obs.*] Satan from hence, now on the lower stair, That scaled by steps of gold to heaven-gate, Looks down with wonder. *Milton*.

Scale-back (-bāk'), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any one of numerous species of marine annelids of the family *Polynoidae*, and allies, which have two rows of scales, or elytra, along the back. See *ILLUSTR.* under *CHETOPODA*.

Scale-beam (-bēm'), *n.* 1. The lever or beam of a balance; the lever of a platform scale, to which the poise for weighing is applied.

2. A weighing apparatus with a sliding weight, resembling a steelyard.



Scalebeam, 2.

Scale-board (skāl'bd'), *n.* [*3d scale* + *board*.] 1. (*Print.*) A thin slip of wood used to justify a page. [*Obs.*] 2. A thin veneer or leaf of wood used for covering the surface of articles of furniture, and the like.

Scaleboard plane, a plane for cutting from a board a wide shaving forming a scaleboard.

Scaled (skāld'), *a.* 1. Covered with scales, or scale-like structures; — said of a fish, a reptile, a moth, etc. 2. Without scales, or with the scales removed; as, scaled herring.

3. (*Zool.*) Having feathers which in form, color, or arrangement somewhat resemble scales; as, the scaled dove.

Scaled dove (*Zool.*), any American dove of the genus *Scardafella*. Its colored feather tips resemble scales.

Scale-less (skāl'lē's), *a.* Destitute of scales.

Scale-less (skāl'lē's), *a.* [*L. scalenus*, Gr. *σκαληνός*; cf. *F. scalène*.] 1. (*Geom.*) (a) Having the sides and angles unequal; — said of a triangle. (b) Having the axis inclined to the base, as a cone.

2. (*Anat.*) (a) Designating several triangular muscles called *scalene muscles*. (b) Of or pertaining to the scalene muscles.

Scalene muscles (*Anat.*), a group of muscles, usually three on each side in man, extending from the cervical vertebrae to the first and second ribs.

Scalene triangle, *n.* (*Geom.*) A triangle having its sides and angles unequal.

Scalene-hedron (skāl'lē-nō-hē'drōn), *a.* (*Crystall.*) Of or pertaining to a scalenohedron.

Scalene-hedron (skāl'lē-nō-hē'drōn), *n.* [*Gr. σκαληνός uneven* + *ἑδρα seat, base*.] (*Crystall.*) A pyramidal form under the rhombohedral system, inclosed by twelve faces, each a scalene triangle.

Scal'er (skāl'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, scales; a dentist's instrument for removing tartar from the teeth.



Scalene triangle.



Scalenohedron.

Scale-winged (skāl'wīngd'), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having the wings covered with small scalelike structures, as the Lepidoptera; scaly-winged.

Scal'-ness (skāl't-nēs), *n.* The state of being scaly; roughness.

Scal'ing (skāl'īng), *a.* 1. Adapted for removing scales, as from a fish; as, a scaling knife; adapted for removing scale, as from the interior of a steam boiler; as, a scaling hammer, bar, etc.

2. Serving as an aid in clambering; as, a scaling ladder, used in assaulting a fortified place.

Scal'-lo-la (skāl'lē-lā), *n.* Same as *SCALLOLA*.

Scal' shell, *n.* [*Ital. skalli* a bald head. Cf. *SCALD*, *a.*] A scurf or scabby disease, especially of the scalp.

It is a dry scalp, even a leprosy upon the head. *Lev. xiii. 30*. **Scall**, *a.* Scabby; scurfy. [*Obs.*] **Scalled** (skāld), *a.* Scabby; scurfy; scall. [*Obs.*] "With scalled brows black." *Chaucer*.

Scalled head, (*Med.*) See *Scall head*, under *SCALD*, *a.*

Scal'lon (skāl'yōn), *n.* [*OF. escalone, eschaloinne*, *L. caepa Ascalonia* union of Ascalon; *caepa* union + *Ascalonius* of Ascalon, fr. *Ascalo* Ascalon, a town in Palestine. Cf. *SHALLOT*.] 1. (*Bot.*) A kind of small onion (*Allium Ascalonicum*), native of Palestine; the eschalot, or shallot.

2. Any onion which does not "bottom out," but remains with a thick stem like a leek. *Amer. Cyc.*

Scallop (skāl'lop; 277), *n.* [*OF. escaloipe* a shell, probably of German or Dutch origin, and akin to *E. scale* of a fish; cf. *D. schelp* shell. See *SCALE* of a fish, and cf. *ESCALOP*.] [Written also *scollup*.] 1. (*Zool.*) Any one of numerous species of marine bivalve mollusks of the genus *Pecten* and allied genera of the family *Pectinidae*. The shell is usually radially ribbed, and the edge is therefore often undulated in a characteristic manner. The large adductor muscle of some of the species is much used as food. One species (*Vola Jacobus*) occurs on the coast of Palestine, and its shell was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land. Called also *fan shell*. See *PECTEN*, 2.

2. The common edible scallop of the Eastern United States is *Pecten irradians*; the large sea scallop, also used as food, is *P. clintonius*, or *tenuicostatus*.

3. One of a series of segments of circles joined at their extremities, forming a border like the edge or surface of a scallop shell.

4. One of the shells of a scallop; also, a dish resembling a scallop shell.

Scallop, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SCALLOPED* (-lōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n. SCALLOPING*.] 1. To mark or cut the edge or border of into segments of circles, like the edge or surface of a scallop shell. See *SCALLOP*, *n.*, 2.

2. (*Cookery*) To bake in scallop shells or dishes; to prepare with crumbs of bread or cracker, and bake. See *SCALLOPED OYSTERS*, below.

Scalloped (-lōpt), *a.* 1. Furnished with a scallop; made or done with or in a scallop.

2. Having the edge or border cut or marked with segments of circles. See *SCALLOP*, *n.*, 2.

3. (*Cookery*) Baked in a scallop; cooked with crumbs. **Scalloped oysters** (*Cookery*), opened oysters baked in a deep dish with alternate layers of bread or cracker crumbs, seasoned with pepper, nutmeg, and butter. This was at first done in scallop shells.

Scal-top'er (-ēr), *n.* One who fishes for scallops.

Scal-top'ing, *n.* Fishing for scallops.

Scalp (skālp), *n.* [*Cf. SCALLOP*.] A bed of oysters or of mussels. [*Scot.*]

Scalp, *n.* [Perhaps akin to *D. schelp* shell. Cf. *SCALLOP*.] 1. That part of the integument of the head which is usually covered with hair.

By the bare scalp of Robin Hood's fat friar, This fellow were a king for our wild faction! *Shak.*

2. A part of the skin of the head, with the hair attached, cut or torn off from an enemy by the Indian warriors of North America, as a token of victory.

3. Fig. The top; the summit. **Scalp lock**, a long tuft of hair left on the crown of the head by the warriors of some tribes of American Indians.

Scalp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SCALPED* (skālpd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SCALPING*.] 1. To deprive of the scalp; to cut or tear the scalp from the head of.

2. (*Surg.*) To remove the skin of.

We must scalp the whole lid [of the eye]. *J. S. Wells*.

3. (*Milling*) To brush the hairs or fuzz from, as wheat grains, in the process of high milling.

Scalp, *v. t.* To make a small, quick profit by slight fluctuations of the market; — said of brokers who operate in this way on their own account. [*Can.*]

Scal'pel (skāl'pēl), *n.* [*L. scalpellum*, dim. of *scalprum* a knife, akin to *scalpere* to cut, carve, scrape; cf. *F. scalpel*.] (*Surg.*) A small knife with a thin, keen blade, — used by surgeons, and in dissecting.

One form of Scalpel.

Scal'per (skāl'pēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, scalps.

2. (*Surg.*) Same as *Scalping iron*, under *SCALPING*.

3. A broker who, dealing on his own account, tries to get a small and quick profit from slight fluctuations of the market. [*Can.*]

4. A person who buys and sells the unused parts of railroad tickets. [*Can.*]

Scal'ping (skāl'pīng), *a. & n.* from *SCALP*.

Scalping iron (*Surg.*), an instrument used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspatory. — **Scalping knife**, a knife used by North American Indians in scalping.

Scal'pri-form (skāl'prī-fōrm), *a.* [*L. scalprum* chisel, knife + *-form*.] (*Anat.*) Shaped like a chisel; as, the scalpriform incisors of rodents.

Scal'y (skāl'y), *a.* 1. Covered or abounding with scales; as, a scaly fish. "A scaly crocodile." *Milton*. 2. Resembling scales, laminae, "layers."

3. Mean; low; as, a scaly fellow.

4. (*Bot.*) Composed of scales lying each other; as, a scaly bulb; covered with scales; as, a scaly stem.

Scaly ant-eater (*Zool.*), the pangolin.

Scal'y-winged (-wīngd'), *a.* (*Zool.*) Scale-winged.

Scam'ble (skām'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SCAMBLE* (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n. SCAMBLING*.] [*Cf. OD. scamplen* to deviate, to slip, *scampen* to go away, escape, slip, and *E. scamper, shamble*.] 1. To move awkwardly; to be shuffling, irregular, or unsteady; to sprawl; to shamble. "Some scambling shifts." *Dr. H. More*. "A fine old hall, but a scambling house." *Everlyn*.

2. To move about pushing and jostling; to be rude and turbulent; to scramble. "The scambling and unquiet time did push it out of . . . question." *Shak.*

Scam'ble, *v. t.* To mangle. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer*.

Scam'bler (skām'b'lēr), *n.* 1. One who scambles.

2. A bold intruder upon the hospitality of others; a mealtime visitor. [*Scot.*]

Scam'bling-ly (-blīng-lī), *adv.* In a scambling manner; with turbulence and noise; with bold intrusiveness.

Scam'ell (skām'ēl), or **Scam'el**, *n.* (*Zool.*) The female bar-tailed godwit. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whether this is the scamel mentioned by Shakespeare ("Tempest," ii. 2) is not known.

Scam'il-lus (skām'il'ūs), *n.* [*pl. SCAMILLI* (-lī).] [*L.* originally, a little bench, dim. of *scannum* bench, stool.] (*Arch.*) A sort of second plinth or block, below the bases of Ionic and Corinthian columns, generally without moldings, and of smaller size horizontally than the pedestal.

Scam-mo-ni-ate (skām-mō'nī-āt), *a.* Made from scammony; as, a scammoniate aperient.

Scam-mo-ny (skām'mō-nī), *n.* [*F. scammonie*, *L. scammonia*, *scammonia*, Gr. *σκαμνία*.] 1. (*Bot.*) A species of bindweed or Convolvulus (*C. Scammonia*).

2. An inspissated sap obtained from the root of the *Convolvulus Scammonia*, of a blackish gray color, a nauseous smell like that of old cheese, and a somewhat acrid taste. It is used in medicine as a cathartic.

Scamp (skāmp), *n.* [*OF. escamper* to run away, to make one's escape. Originally, one who runs away, a fugitive, a vagabond. See *SCAMPER*.] A rascal; a swindler; a rogue. [*De Quincey*.]

Scamp, *v. t.* [*Cf. SCAMP*, *n.*, or *SCANT*, *a.*, and *SCIMP*.] To perform in a hasty, neglectful, or imperfect manner; to do superficially. [*Collop*.]

A workman is said to scamp his work when he does it in a superficial, dishonest manner.

Much of the scamping and dawdling complained of is that of men in establishments of good repute. *T. Hughes*.

Scam'pa-via (skām'pā-vī-ā), *n.* [*It.*] A long, low war galley used by the Neapolitans and Sicilians in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Scam'per (skām'pēr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SCAMPERED* (-pērd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SCAMPING*.] [*OF. escamper* to escape, to save one's self; *L. ex* from + *campus* the field (sc. of battle).] Cf. *CAMP*, and cf. *DECAPIER*, *SCAMP*, *n.*, *SHAMBLE*, *v. t.* To run with speed; to run or move in a quick, hurried manner; to hasten away. *Macaulay*.

The lady, however, . . . could not help scampering about the room after a mouse. *S. Sharpe*.

Scam'per, *n.* A scampering; a hasty flight.

Scam'per-er (-ēr), *n.* One who scampers. *Tyndall*.

Scamp'ish (skāmp'ish), *a.* Of or like a scamp; knavish; as, scampish conduct.

Scan (skān), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SCANNED* (skānd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SCANNING*.] [*L. scandere*, *scannum*, to climb, to scan, akin to *Skr. stand* to spring, leap; cf. *F. scander*. Cf. *ASCEND*, *DESCEND*, *SCALE* a ladder.] 1. To mount by steps; to go through with step by step. [*Obs.*]

Nor stayed till she the highest stage had scand. *Spenser*.

2. Specifically (*Pros.*), to go through with, as a verse, marking and distinguishing the feet of which it is composed; to show, in reading, the metrical structure of; to recite metrically.

3. To go over and examine point by point; to examine with care; to look closely at or into; to scrutinize.

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be scanned and sifted. *Atterbury*.

Scan'dal (skān'dal), *n.* [*F. scandale*, fr. *L. scandalum*, Gr. *σκαδάλω*, a snare laid for an enemy, a stumbling block, offense, scandal; cf. *OE. scandle*, *OF. escandle*. See *SLANDER*.] 1. Offense caused or experienced; reproach or reprobation called forth by what is regarded as wrong, criminal, heinous, or flagrant; opprobrium or disgrace.

O, what a scandal is it to our crown, That two such noble peers as ye should jar! *Shak.*

(I) have brought scandal To Israel, diffidence of God, and doubt In feeble hearts. *Milton*.

2. Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; defamatory talk, uttered heedlessly or maliciously.

You must not put another scandal on him. *Shak.*

My known virtue is from scandal free. *Dryden*.

3. (*Equity*) Anything alleged in pleading which is impertinent, and is reproachful to any person, or which derogates from the dignity of the court, or is contrary to good manners. *Daniell*.

Syn. — Defamation; detraction; slander; calumny; opprobrium; reproach; shame; disgrace.

Scand'al (skān'dal), *v. t.* 1. To treat opprobriously; to defame; to asperse; to traduce; to slander. [R.]

I do fawn on men and hug them hard
And after scandal them. *Shak.*

2. To scandalize; to offend. [Obs.] *Sp. Story.*
Syn. — To defame; traduce; reproach; slander; calumniate; asperse; vilify; disgrace.

Scand'al-ize (-iz), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. SCANDALIZED (-ized); p. pr. & vb. n. SCANDALIZING (-izing).] [F. scandaliser, L. scandalizare, from Gr. σκανδαλίζω.] 1. To offend the feelings or the conscience of (a person) by some action which is considered immoral or criminal; to bring shame, disgrace, or reproach upon.

I demand who they are whom we scandalize by using harmless things. *Hooker.*

The congregation looked on in silence, the better class scandalized, and the lower orders, some laughing, others backing the soldier or the minister, as their fancy dictated. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To reproach; to libel; to defame; to slander.

To tell his tale might be interpreted into scandalizing the order. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scand'al-ous (-ūs), *a.* [Cf. F. scandaleux.] 1. Giving offense to the conscience or moral feelings; exciting reprobation; calling out condemnation.

Nothing scandalous or offensive unto any. *Hooker.*

2. Disgraceful to reputation; bringing shame or infamy; opprobrious; as, a scandalous crime or vice.

3. Defamatory; libelous; as, a scandalous story.

Scand'al-ous-ly, *adv.* 1. In a manner to give offense; shamefully.

His discourse at table was scandalously unbecoming the dignity of his station. *Sicily.*

2. With a disposition to impute immorality or wrong. *Shun their fault, who, scandalously nice, Will needs mistake an author into vice. Pope.*

Scand'al-ous-ness, *n.* Quality of being scandalous. [**Scand'al-um mag-na-tum** (skān'dā-lūm mag-nā-tūm).] [L. scandal of magnates.] (*Lex.*) A defamatory speech or writing published to the injury of a person of dignity; — usually abbreviated *scam. mag.*

Scand'ent (skān'dent), *a.* [L. scandens, -entis, p. pr. of scandere to climb.] Climbing.

Scandent plants may climb either by twining, as the hop, or by twisted leafstalks, as the clematis, or by tendrils, as the passion flower, or by rootlets, as the ivy.

Scand'i-a (skān'dī-ā), *n.* [NL. See SCANDIUM.]

(Chem.) A chemical earth, the oxide of scandium.

Scand'io (-dī-ō), *a.* (Chem.) Of or pertaining to scandium; derived from, or containing, scandium.

Scand'i-na-vi-an (skān'dī-nā-vī-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Scandinavia, that is, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Scandinavia.

Scand'ium (skān'dī-ūm), *n.* [NL. So called because found in Scandinavian minerals.] (Chem.) A rare metallic element of the boron group, whose existence was predicted under the provisional name *ekaboron* by means of the periodic law, and subsequently discovered by spectrum analysis in certain rare Scandinavian minerals (*euxenite* and *gadolinite*). It has not yet been isolated. Symbol Sc. Atomic weight 44.

Scand'ion (skān'shūn), *n.* [L. scandio, fr. scandere, to climb. See SCAR.] (*Pros.*) The act of scanning; distinguishing the metrical feet of a verse by emphasis, pauses, or otherwise.

Scand's-tes (skān-sō'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. scandere, to climb.] (*Zoöl.*) An artificial group of birds formerly regarded as an order. They are distributed among several orders by modern ornithologists.

The toes are in pairs, two before and two behind, by which they are enabled to cling to, and climb upon, trees, as the woodpeckers, parrots, cuckoos, and trogons. See *Illustr.* under *AVES*.

Scand's-tr'al (-rī-āl), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) Capable of climbing; as, the woodpecker is a scand's-tr'al bird; adapted for climbing; as, a scand's-tr'al foot. (b) Of or pertaining to the Scansores. See *Illustr.* under *AVES*.

Scand's-tr'al tail (*Zoöl.*), a tail in which the feathers are stiff and sharp at the tip, as in the woodpeckers.

Scant (skānt), *a.* [Compar. SCANTER (-ēr); superl. SCANTEST.] [Icel. skamt, neuter of skamr, skammr, short; cf. skanta to dole out, to portion.] 1. Not full, large, or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; less than is wanted for the purpose; scanty; meager; not enough; as, a scant allowance of provisions or water; a scant pattern of cloth for a garment.

His sermon was scant, in all, a quarter of an hour. *Railry.*

2. Sparing; parsimonious; chary.

Be somewhat scant of your maiden presence. *Shak.*

Syn. — See under SCANTY.

Scant, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. SCANTED; p. pr. & vb. n. SCANTING.] 1. To limit; to straiten; to treat illiberally; to stint; as, to scant one in provisions; to scant ourselves in the use of necessities.

Where a man hath a great living laid together and where he is scant. *Bacon.*

I am scant in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden.*

2. To out short; to make small, narrow, or scanty; to curtail. "Scant not my cups." *Shak.*

Scant, *v. i.* To fall, or become less; to scantle; as, the wind scants.

Scant, *adv.* In a scant manner; with difficulty; scarcely; hardly. [Obs.] *Bacon.*

So weak that he was scant able to go down the stairs. *Fuller.*

Scant, *n.* Scantness; scarcity. [R.] *T. Carew.*

Scant'ly (-lī), *adv.* In a scanty manner; not fully; not plentifully; sparingly; parsimoniously.

His mind was very scantily stored with materials. *Macaulay.*

Scant'i-ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being scanty.

Scant'le (skān'tl), *v. t.* [Dim. of scant, *v.*] To be deficient; to fall. [Obs.] *Drayton.*

Scant'le (skān'tl), *v. t.* [OF. escanteler, escanteler, to break into canticles; pref. es- (L. ez) + cantel, cantel, corner, side, piece. Confused with E. scant. See SCANTLE.] To scant; to be niggard of; to divide into small pieces; to cut short or down. [Obs.]

Must your discretion scantle; keep it back. *J. Webster.*

Scant'let (skān'tlēt), *n.* [OF. escantellet corner.] A small pattern; a small quantity. [Obs.] *Sir M. Hale.*

Scant'ling (-līng), *a.* [See SCANT, *a.*] Not plentiful; small; scanty. [Obs.] *Jer. Taylor.*

Scant'ling, *n.* [Cf. OF. escantillon, F. échantillon, a sample, pattern, example. In some senses confused with scant insufficient. See SCANTLE, *v. t.*] 1. A fragment; a bit; a little piece. Specifically: (a) A piece or quantity cut for a special purpose; a sample. [Obs.]

Such as exceed not this scantling; — to be so close to the sovereign and harmless to the people. *Bacon.*

A pretty scantling of his knowledge may be taken by his delecting to be baptized so many years. *Milton.*

(b) A small quantity; a little bit; not much. [Obs.]

Reducing them to narrow scantlings. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A piece of timber sawed or cut of a small size, as for studs, rails, etc.

3. The dimensions of a piece of timber with regard to its breadth and thickness; hence, the measure or dimensions of anything.

4. A rough draught; a rude sketch or outline.

5. A frame for easels to lie upon; a trestle. *Knight.*

Scant'ly, *adv.* 1. In a scant manner; not fully or sufficiently; narrowly; penuriously.

2. Scarcely; hardly; barely.

Scantily they durst their feeble eyes dispend Upon that town. *Fairfax.*

We hold a tourney here to-morrow morn. And there is scanty time for half the work. *Tennyson.*

Scant'ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being scant; narrowness; smallness; insufficiency; scantiness.

"Scantness of outward things." *Barrow.*

Scant'y (-y), *a.* [Compar. SCANTIER (-ier); superl. SCANTIST.] [From SCANT, *v.*] 1. Wanting amplitude or extent; narrow; small; not abundant.

His dominions were very narrow and scanty. *Locke.*

Now scantier limits the proud arch confute. *Pope.*

2. Somewhat less than is needed; insufficient; scant; as, a scanty supply of words; a scanty supply of bread.

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty, be not too scanty words. *J. Watts.*

Syn. — Scant; narrow; small; poor; deficient; meager; scarce; chary; sparing; parsimonious; penurious; niggardly; grudging.

Scap (skāp), *n.* [L. scapus shaft, stem, stalk; cf. Gr. σκαπός a staff; cf. F. scapule, shaft. See SCAPULA.] 1. (Bot.) A peduncle rising from the ground or from a subterranean stem, as in the stemless violets, the bloodroot, and the like.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The long basal joint of the antennae of an insect.

3. (Arch.) (a) The shaft of a column. (b) The apophysis of a shaft.

Scap, *v. t. & i.* [Imp. & p. p. SCAPED (skāpt); p. pr. & vb. n. SCAPING.] [Aphetic form of escape.] To escape. [Obs. or Poetic] *Milton.*

Out of this prison help that we may scape. *Chaucer.*

Scap, *n.* 1. An escape. [Obs.]

I spoke of most disastrous chances, . . . Of hairbreadth scapes in the imminent deadly breach. *Shak.*

2. Means of escape; evasion. [Obs.] *Donne.*

3. A freak; a slip; a fault; an escapade. [Obs.]

Not pardoning so much as the scapes of error and ignorance. *Milton.*

4. Loose act of vice or lewdness. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Scap'gal'low (-gāl'lō), *n.* One who has narrowly escaped the gallows for his crimes. [*Collog.*] *Dickens.*

Scap'goat (-gōt), *n.* [Scap (for escape) + goat.] 1. (*Jewish Antiq.*) A goat upon whose head were symbolically placed the sins of the people, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness. *Lev. xvi. 10.*

2. Hence, a person or thing that is made to bear blame for others. *Tennyson.*

Scap'grace (-grās), *n.* A graceless, unprincipled person; one who is wild and reckless. *Beaconsfield.*

Scap'less, *a.* (*Bot.*) Destitute of a scape.

Scap'ment (-ment), *n.* [See SCAP, *v.*, ESCAPEMENT.] An escapement (as of a clock or a watch) into the teeth of which the pallets play.

Scap'phand'r (skā-fān'dēr), *n.* [Gr. σκάφος, σκάφη, anything hollowed + φανδρ, φανδρος, a man; cf. F. scaphandre.] The case, or impermeable apparel, in which a diver can work while under water.

Scap'ham (skā'fām), *n.* [Gr. σκάφη a trough.] An ancient mode of punishing criminals among the Persians, by confining the victim in a trough, with his head and limbs smeared with honey or the like, and exposed to the sun and to insects until he died.

Scaph'ite (-it), *n.* [L. scapha a boat, fr. Gr. σκάφη a boat, anything dug or scooped out, fr. σκάφω to dig.] (*Paleont.*) Any fossil cephalopod shell of the genus *Scaphites*, belonging to the Ammonite family and having a chambered boat-shaped shell. Scaphites are found in the Cretaceous formation.

Scaph'o-ce-phal'ite (skā-fō-sē-fā-līt), *n.* (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or affected with, scaphocephaly; a deuced.

Scaph'o-ceph'al-y (-sē-fā-lī), *n.* [Gr. σκάφη a boat + κεφαλή head.] (*Anat.*) A deformed condition of the skull, in which the vault is narrow, elongated, and more or less boat-shaped.

Scaph'o-cer'ite (skā-fō-sē-rīt), *n.* [Gr. σκάφη boat + E. cerite.] (*Zoöl.*) A flattened plate or scale attached to the second joint of the antennae of many Crustacea.

Scaphog'na-thite (skā-fō-gnā-thīt), *n.* [Gr. σκάφη boat + γνάθος jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) A thin leaflike appendage (the exopodite) of the second maxilla of decapod crustaceans. It serves as a pumping organ to draw the water through the gill cavity.

Scaph'oid (skāf'oid; 277), *a.* [Gr. σκάφη a boat + -oid: cf. F. scaphoide.] (*Anat.*) Resembling a boat in form; boat-shaped. — *n.* The scaphoid bone.

Scaphoid bone. (a) One of the carpal bones, which articulates with the radius; the radiale. (b) One of the tarsal bones; the navicular bone. See under NAVICULAR.

Scaph'o-lu'nar (skāf'ō-lū'nār), *a.* [*Scaphoid* + lu'nar.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and lunar bones of the carpus. — *n.* The scapholunar bone.

Scapholunar bone, a bone formed by the coalescence of the scaphoid and lunar in the carpus of carnivora.

Scaphop'oda (skā-fō-pō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. σκάφη a boat + -poda.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of marlin cephalopods Mollusca having a tubular shell open at both ends, a pointed or spadelike foot for burrowing, and many long, slender, prehensile oral tentacles. It includes Dentalium, or the tooth shells, and other similar shells. Called also *Prosopoccephala*, and *Solenocantha*.

Scap'form (skā'fōrm), *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling a scape, or flower stem.

Scap'o-lite (skāp'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. σκαπός a staff, or L. scapus a stem, stalk + -lite: cf. F. scapolite.] (*Min.*) A grayish white mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals and in cleavable masses. It is essentially a silicate of alumina and soda.

The scapolite group includes scapolite proper, or wernerite, also melonite, dipyrre, etc.

Scap'le (skāp'p'l), *v. t.* [OF. escapeler, escapier, to cut, hew, L. scapellare. Cf. SCABELL.] (a) To work roughly, or shape without finishing, as stone before leaving the quarry. (b) To dress in any way short of fine tooling or rubbing, as stone.

Scap'ula (skāp'ū-lā), *n.* [*pl.* L. SCAPULAE (-lā), E. SCAPULAS (-lās).] [*pl.* L. SCAPULAE (-lā).] (*Anat.*) The principal bone of the shoulder girdle in mammals; the shoulder blade.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the plates from which the arms of a crinoid arise.

Scap'ular (-lār), *a.* [Cf. F. scapulaire. Cf. SCAPULARY.] Of or pertaining to the scapula or the shoulder.

Scapular arch (*Anat.*), the pectoral arch. See under PECTORAL.

Scapular region, or **Scapular tract** (*Zoöl.*), a definite longitudinal area over the shoulder and along each side of the back of a bird, from which the scapular feathers arise.

Scap'ular, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a special group of feathers which arise from each of the scapular regions and lie along the sides of the back.

Scap'ular (skāp'ū-lār), *n.* [*pl.* F. scapulaire, LL. scapularia (-lār).] [*pl.* F. scapulaire, LL. scapularia (-lār).] (*Rel.*) A loose sleeveless vestment falling in front and behind, worn by certain religious orders and devout persons. (b) The name given to two pieces of cloth worn under the ordinary garb and over the shoulders as an act of devotion.

2. (*Surg.*) A bandage passing over the shoulder to support it, or to retain another bandage in place.

Scap'ul-ary, *a.* Same as SCAPULAR, *a.*

Scap'ul-ary, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as 2d and 3d SCAPULAR.

Scap'ul-let (-lēt), *n.* [*Dim.* of scapula.] (*Zoöl.*) A secondary mouth fold developed at the base of each of the armlike lobes of the manubrium of many rhizostome medusae. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

Scap'ulo- (-lō-), *a.* A combining form used in anatomy to indicate connection with, or relation to, the scapula or the shoulder; as, the scapulo-clavicular articulation, the articulation between the scapula and clavicle.

Scap'pus (skā'pūs), *n.* [L.] See 1st SCAPE.

Scar (skār), *n.* [OF. escare, F. eschar, an eschar, a dry slough (cf. It. & Sp. escara), L. eschara, fr. Gr. εσχάρα hearth, fireplace, scar, eschar. Cf. ESCHAR.] 1. A mark in the skin or flesh of an animal, made by a wound or ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix; a mark left by a previous injury; a blemish; a disfigurement.

This earth had the beauty of youth, . . . and not a wrinkle, scar, or fracture on all its body. *T. Burnet.*

2. (*Bot.*) A mark left upon a stem or branch by the fall of a leaf, leaflet, or frond, or upon a seed by the separation of its support. See *Illustr.* under AXILLARY.

Scar, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. SCARRED (skārd); p. pr. & vb. n. SCARRING.] To mark with a scar or scars.

Yet I'll not shed her blood; Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow. *Shak.*

His cheeks were deeply scarred. *Macaulay.*

Scar, *v. i.* To form a scar.

Scar, *n.* [*Scot.* scar, *scarr*, Icel. skær a skerry, an isolated rock in the sea; akin to Dan. skær, Sw. skär. Cf. SKERRY.] An isolated or protruding rock; a steep, rocky eminence; a bare place on the side of a mountain or steep bank of earth. [Written also *scar*.]

O sweet and far, from cliff and scar, The horns of Eifland faintly blowing. *Tennyson.*

Scar, *n.* [L. scarus, a kind of fish, Gr. σκαρός.] (*Zoöl.*) A marine food fish, the scarus, or parrot fish.

skull, in which the vault is narrow, elongated, and more or less boat-shaped.

Scaph'o-cer'ite (skāf'ō-sē-rīt), *n.* [Gr. σκάφη boat + E. cerite.] (*Zoöl.*) A flattened plate or scale attached to the second joint of the antennae of many Crustacea.

Scaphog'na-thite (skā-fō-gnā-thīt), *n.* [Gr. σκάφη boat + γνάθος jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) A thin leaflike appendage (the exopodite) of the second maxilla of decapod crustaceans. It serves as a pumping organ to draw the water through the gill cavity.

Scaph'oid (skāf'oid; 277), *a.* [Gr. σκάφη a boat + -oid: cf. F. scaphoide.] (*Anat.*) Resembling a boat in form; boat-shaped. — *n.* The scaphoid bone.

Scaphoid bone. (a) One of the carpal bones, which articulates with the radius; the radiale. (b) One of the tarsal bones; the navicular bone. See under NAVICULAR.

Scaph'o-lu'nar (skāf'ō-lū'nār), *a.* [*Scaphoid* + lu'nar.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and lunar bones of the carpus. — *n.* The scapholunar bone.

Scapholunar bone, a bone formed by the coalescence of the scaphoid and lunar in the carpus of carnivora.

Scaphop'oda (skā-fō-pō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. σκάφη a boat + -poda.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of marlin cephalopods Mollusca having a tubular shell open at both ends, a pointed or spadelike foot for burrowing, and many long, slender, prehensile oral tentacles. It includes Dentalium, or the tooth shells, and other similar shells. Called also *Prosopoccephala*, and *Solenocantha*.

Scap'form (skā'fōrm), *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling a scape, or flower stem.

Scap'o-lite (skāp'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. σκαπός a staff, or L. scapus a stem, stalk + -lite: cf. F. scapolite.] (*Min.*) A grayish white mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals and in cleavable masses. It is essentially a silicate of alumina and soda.

The scapolite group includes scapolite proper, or wernerite, also melonite, dipyrre, etc.

Scap'le (skāp'p'l), *v. t.* [OF. escapeler, escapier, to cut, hew, L. scapellare. Cf. SCABELL.] (a) To work roughly, or shape without finishing, as stone before leaving the quarry. (b) To dress in any way short of fine tooling or rubbing, as stone.

Scap'ula (skāp'ū-lā), *n.* [*pl.* L. SCAPULAE (-lā), E. SCAPULAS (-lās).] [*pl.* L. SCAPULAE (-lā).] (*Anat.*) The principal bone of the shoulder girdle in mammals; the shoulder blade.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the plates from which the arms of a crinoid arise.

Scap'ular (-lār), *a.* [Cf. F. scapulaire. Cf. SCAPULARY.] Of or pertaining to the scapula or the shoulder.

Scapular arch (*Anat.*), the pectoral arch. See under PECTORAL.

Scapular region, or **Scapular tract** (*Zoöl.*), a definite longitudinal area over the shoulder and along each side of the back of a bird, from which the scapular feathers arise.

Scap'ular, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a special group of feathers which arise from each of the scapular regions and lie along the sides of the back.

Scap'ular (skāp'ū-lār), *n.* [*pl.* F. scapulaire, LL. scapularia (-lār).] [*pl.* F. scapulaire, LL. scapularia (-lār).] (*Rel.*) A loose sleeveless vestment falling in front and behind, worn by certain religious orders and devout persons. (b) The name given to two pieces of

Scand'al (skān'dal), *v. t.* 1. To treat opprobriously; to defame; to asperse; to traduce; to slander. [R.]

I do fawn on men and hug them hard
And after scandal them. *Shak.*

2. To scandalize; to offend. [Obs.] *Ep. Story.*
Syn. — To defame; traduce; reproach; slander; calumniate; asperse; vilify; disgrace.

Scand'al-ize (-iz), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. SCANDALIZED (-ized); p. pr. & vb. n. SCANDALIZING (-izing).] [F. scandaliser, L. scandalizare, from Gr. σκανδαλίζω.] 1. To offend the feelings or the conscience of (a person) by some action which is considered immoral or criminal; to bring shame, disgrace, or reproach upon.

I demand who they are whom we scandalize by using harmless things. *Hooker.*

The congregation looked on in silence, the better class scandalized, and the lower orders, some laughing, others backing the soldier or the minister, as their fancy dictated. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To reproach; to libel; to defame; to slander.
To tell his tale might be interpreted into scandalizing the order. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scand'al-ous (-ūs), *a.* [Cf. F. scandaleux.] 1. Giving offense to the conscience or moral feelings; exciting reprobation; calling out condemnation.

Nothing scandalous or offensive unto any. *Hooker.*

2. Disgraceful to reputation; bringing shame or infamy; opprobrious; as, a scandalous crime or vice.

3. Defamatory; libelous; as, a scandalous story.
Scand'al-ous-ly, *adv.* 1. In a manner to give offense; shamefully.

His discourse at table was scandalously unbecoming the dignity of his station. *Sicily.*

2. With a disposition to impute immorality or wrong.
Shun their fault, who, scandalously nice,
Will needs mistake an author into vice. *Pope.*

Scand'al-ous-ness, *n.* Quality of being scandalous.
[**Scand'al-um mag-na-tum** (skān'dā-lūm mag-nā-tūm).] [L. scandal of magnates.] (*Lex.*) A defamatory speech or writing published to the injury of a person of dignity; — usually abbreviated *scam. mag.*

Scand'ent (skān'dent), *a.* [L. scandens, -entis, p. pr. of scandere to climb.] Climbing.

Scandent plants may climb either by twining, as the hop, or by twisted leafstalks, as the clematis, or by tendrils, as the passion flower, or by rootlets, as the ivy.

Scand'ia (skān'di-ā), *n.* [NL. See SCANDIUM.] (*Chem.*) A chemical earth, the oxide of scandium.

Scand'io (-di-ō), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to scandium; derived from, or containing, scandium.

Scand'i-na-vi-an (skān'di-nā-vi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Scandinavia, that is, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Scandinavia.

Scand'ium (skān'di-ūm), *n.* [NL. So called because found in Scandinavian minerals.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element of the boron group, whose existence was predicted under the provisional name *ekaboron* by means of the periodic law, and subsequently discovered by spectrum analysis in certain rare Scandinavian minerals (*euxenite* and *gadolinite*). It has not yet been isolated. Symbol Sc. Atomic weight 44.

Scand'ion (skān'shūn), *n.* [L. scandio, fr. scandere, to climb. See SCAR.] (*Pros.*) The act of scanning; distinguishing the metrical feet of a verse by emphasis, pauses, or otherwise.

[**Scand'io-res** (skān-dī-ō-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. scandere, to climb.] (*Zoöl.*) An artificial group of birds formerly regarded as an order. They are distributed among several orders by modern ornithologists.

[**Scand'io** (skān'di-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. scandere, to climb.] (*Zoöl.*) A tail in which the feathers are stiff and sharp at the tip, as in the woodpeckers.

Scand'io (skān'di-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. scandere, to climb.] (*Zoöl.*) A tail in which the feathers are stiff and sharp at the tip, as in the woodpeckers.

Scand'io (skān'di-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. scandere, to climb.] (*Zoöl.*) A tail in which the feathers are stiff and sharp at the tip, as in the woodpeckers.

Scant (skānt), *a.* [Compar. SCANTER (-ēr); superl. SCANTEST.] [Icel. skamt, neuter of skamr, skammr, short; cf. skanta to dole out, to portion.] 1. Not full, large, or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; less than is wanted for the purpose; scanty; meager; not enough; as, a scant allowance of provisions or water; a scant pattern of cloth for a garment.

His sermon was scant, in all, a quarter of an hour. *Railay.*

2. Sparing; parsimonious; chary.
Be somewhat scant of your maiden presence. *Shak.*

Syn. — See under SCANTY.

Scant, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. SCANTED; p. pr. & vb. n. SCANTING.] 1. To limit; to straiten; to treat illiberally; to stint; as, to scant one in provisions; to scant ourselves in the use of necessities.

Where a man hath a great living laid together and where he is scant. *Bacon.*

I am scant in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden.*

2. To out short; to make small, narrow, or scanty; to curtail. "Scant not my cups." *Shak.*

Scant, *v. i.* To fall, or become less; to scantle; as, the wind scants.

Scant, *adv.* In a scant manner; with difficulty; scarcely; hardly. [Obs.] *Bacon.*

So weak that he was scant able to go down the stairs. *Fuller.*

Scant, *n.* Scantness; scarcity. [R.] *T. Carew.*

Scant'ly (-lī), *adv.* In a scanty manner; not fully; not plentifully; sparingly; parsimoniously.

His mind was very scantily stored with materials. *Macaulay.*

Scant'ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being scanty.

Scant'le (skān'tl), *v. t.* [Dim. of scant, *v.*] To be deficient; to fall. [Obs.] *Dayton.*

Scant'le (skān'tl), *v. t.* [OF. escanteler, escanteler, to break into canticles; pref. es- (L. ez) + cantel, cantel, corner, side, piece. Confused with E. scant. See SCANTLE.] To scant; to be niggard of; to divide into small pieces; to cut short or down. [Obs.]

Must your discretion scantle; keep it back. *J. Webster.*

Scant'let (skān'tlēt), *n.* [OF. escantellet corner.] A small pattern; a small quantity. [Obs.] *Sir M. Hale.*

Scant'ling (-līng), *a.* [See SCANT, *a.*] Not plentiful; small; scanty. [Obs.] *Jer. Taylor.*

Scant'ling, *n.* [Cf. OF. escantillon, F. échantillon, a sample, pattern, example. In some senses confused with scant insufficient. See SCANTLE, *v. t.*] 1. A fragment; a bit; a little piece. Specifically: (a) A piece or quantity cut for a special purpose; a sample. [Obs.]

Such as exceed not this scantling; — to be so close to the sovereign and harmless to the people. *Bacon.*

A pretty scantling of his knowledge may be taken by his delecting to be baptized so many years. *Milton.*

(b) A small quantity; a little bit; not much. [Obs.]

Reducing them to narrow scantlings. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A piece of timber sawed or cut of a small size, as for studs, rails, etc.

3. The dimensions of a piece of timber with regard to its breadth and thickness; hence, the measure or dimensions of anything.

4. A rough draught; a rude sketch or outline.

5. A frame for easels to lie upon; a trestle. *Knight.*

Scant'ly, *adv.* 1. In a scant manner; not fully or sufficiently; narrowly; penuriously.

2. Scarcely; hardly; barely.

Scantily they durst their feeble eyes dispend Upon that town. *Fairfax.*

We hold a tourney here to-morrow morn.
And there is scanty time for half the work. *Tennyson.*

Scant'ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being scant; narrowness; smallness; insufficiency; scantiness.

"Scantness of outward things." *Barrow.*

Scant'y (-y), *a.* [Compar. SCANTIER (-ier); superl. SCANTIST.] [From SCANT, *v.*] 1. Wanting amplitude or extent; narrow; small; not abundant.

His dominions were very narrow and scanty. *Locke.*

Now scantier limits the proud arch confute. *Pope.*

2. Somewhat less than is needed; insufficient; scant; as, a scanty supply of words; a scanty supply of bread.

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty, be not too scanty words. *J. Watts.*

Syn. — Scant; narrow; small; poor; deficient; meager; scarce; chary; sparing; parsimonious; penurious; niggardly; grudging.

Scap (skāp), *n.* [L. scapus, shaft, stem, stalk; cf. Gr. σκαπός a staff; cf. F. scape, shaft. See SCAPTE.] 1. (*Bot.*) A peduncle rising from the ground or from a subterranean stem, as in the stemless violets, the bloodroot, and the like.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The long basal joint of the antennae of an insect.

3. (*Arch.*) (a) The shaft of a column.

(b) The apophysis of a shaft.

Scap, *v. t. & i.* [Imp. & p. p. SCAPED (skāpt); p. pr. & vb. n. SCAPING.] [Aphetic form of escape.] To escape. [Obs. or Poetic] *Milton.*

Out of this prison help that we may scape. *Chaucer.*

Scap, *n.* 1. An escape. [Obs.]

I spoke of most disastrous chances, . . . Of hairbreadth scapes in the imminent deadly breach. *Shak.*

2. Means of escape; evasion. [Obs.] *Donne.*

3. A freak; a slip; a fault; an escapade. [Obs.]

Not pardoning so much as the scapes of error and ignorance. *Milton.*

4. Loose act of vice or lewdness. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Scap'gal'low (-gāl'lū), *n.* One who has narrowly escaped the gallows for his crimes. [*Collog.*] *Dickens.*

Scap'goat (-gōt), *n.* [Scap (for escape) + goat.] 1. (*Jewish Antiq.*) A goat upon whose head were symbolically placed the sins of the people, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness. *Lev. xvi. 10.*

2. Hence, a person or thing that is made to bear blame for others. *Tennyson.*

Scap'grace (-grās), *n.* A graceless, unprincipled person; one who is wild and reckless. *Beaconsfield.*

Scap'less, *a.* (*Bot.*) Destitute of a scape.

Scap'ment (-ment), *n.* [See SCAPTE, *v.*, ESCAPEMENT.] An escapement (as of a clock or a watch) into the teeth of which the pallets play.

Scap'phand'ér (skā-fān'dēr), *n.* [Gr. σκάφος, σκάφη, anything hollowed + ἀνδρ, ἀνδρός, a man; cf. F. scaphandre.] The case, or impermeable apparel, in which a diver can work while under water.

Scap'ham (skā'fām), *n.* [Gr. σκάφη a trough.] An ancient mode of punishing criminals among the Persians, by confining the victim in a trough, with his head and limbs smeared with honey or the like, and exposed to the sun and to insects until he died.

Scaph'ite (-it), *n.* [L. scapha a boat, fr. Gr. σκάφη a boat, anything dug or scooped out, fr. σκάπτω to dig.] (*Paleont.*) Any fossil cephalopod shell of the genus *Scaphites*, belonging to the Ammonite family and having a chambered boat-shaped shell. Scaphites are found in the Cretaceous formation.

Scaph'o-ce-phal'ite (skā-fō-sē-fā-lit), *n.* (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or affected with, scaphocephaly; a deuced.

Scaph'o-ceph'al-ly (-sē-fā-lī), *n.* [Gr. σκάφη a boat + κεφαλή head.] (*Anat.*) A deformed condition of the skull, in which the vault is narrow, elongated, and more or less boat-shaped.

Scaph'o-cer'ite (skā-fō-sē-rīt), *n.* [Gr. σκάφη boat + E. cerite.] (*Zoöl.*) A flattened plate or scale attached to the second joint of the antennae of many Crustacea.

Scaphog'na-thite (skā-fō-gnā-thīt), *n.* [Gr. σκάφη boat + γνάθος jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) A thin leaflike appendage (the exopodite) of the second maxilla of decapod crustaceans. It serves as a pumping organ to draw the water through the gill cavity.

Scaph'oid (skāf'oid; 277), *a.* [Gr. σκάφη a boat + -oid: cf. F. scaphoide.] (*Anat.*) Resembling a boat in form; boat-shaped. — *n.* The scaphoid bone.

Scaphoid bone, (*a.*) One of the carpal bones, which articulates with the radius; the radiale. (*b.*) One of the tarsal bones; the navicular bone. See under NAVICULAR.

Scaph'o-lu'nar (skāf'ō-lū'nār), *a.* [Scaphoid + lunar.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and lunar bones of the carpus. — *n.* The scapholunar bone.

Scapholunar bone, a bone formed by the coalescence of the scaphoid and lunar in the carpus of carnivora.

Scaphop'oda (skā-fō-pō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. σκάφη a boat + -poda.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of marlin cephalopods Mollusca having a tubular shell open at both ends, a pointed or spadelike foot for burrowing, and many long, slender, prehensile oral tentacles. It includes Dentalium, or the tooth shells, and other similar shells.

Called also *Prosopoccephala*, and *Solenocantha*.

Scap'form (skā'fōrm), *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling a scape, or flower stem.

Scap'o-lite (skāp'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. σκαπός a staff, or L. scapus a stem, stalk + -lite: cf. F. scapolite.] (*Min.*) A grayish white mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals and in cleavable masses. It is essentially a silicate of alumina and soda.

[**Scap'olite** group includes scapolite proper, or wernerite, also melonite, dipyrre, etc.]

Scap'le (skāp'p'l), *v. t.* [OF. escapeler, escapier, to cut, hew, L. scapellare. Cf. SCABELL.] (*a.*) To work roughly, or shape without finishing, as stone before leaving the quarry. (*b.*) To dress in any way short of fine tooling or rubbing, as stone.

Scap'lar (skāp'lār), *n.* [*pl.* L. SCAPULAE (-lā), E. SCAPULAS (-lās).] (*Anat.*) The principal bone of the shoulder girdle in mammals; the shoulder blade.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the plates from which the arms of a crinoid arise.

Scap'ular (-lār), *a.* [Cf. F. scapulaire. Cf. SCAPULARY.] Of or pertaining to the scapula or the shoulder.

Scapular arch (*Anat.*), the pectoral arch. See under PECTORAL.

Scapular region, or **Scapular tract** (*Zoöl.*), a definite longitudinal area over the shoulder and along each side of the back of a bird, from which the scapular feathers arise.

Scap'ular, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a special group of feathers which arise from each of the scapular regions and lie along the sides of the back.

Scap'ular (skāp'lār), *n.* [*pl.* F. scapulaire, LL. scapulae (-lā), *n. pl.* L. SCAPULAE (-lā), E. SCAPULAS (-lās).] (*Anat.*) The principal bone of the shoulder girdle in mammals; the shoulder blade.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the plates from which the arms of a crinoid arise.

Scap'ular (-lār), *a.* [Cf. F. scapulaire. Cf. SCAPULARY.] Of or pertaining to the scapula or the shoulder.

Scapular arch (*Anat.*), the pectoral arch. See under PECTORAL.

Scapular region, or **Scapular tract** (*Zoöl.*), a definite longitudinal area over the shoulder and along each side of the back of a bird, from which the scapular feathers arise.

Scap'ular, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a special group of feathers which arise from each of the scapular regions and lie along the sides of the back.

Scap'ular (skāp'lār), *n.* [*pl.* F. scapulaire, LL. scapulae (-lā), *n. pl.* L. SCAPULAE (-lā), E. SCAPULAS (-lās).] (*Anat.*) The principal bone of the shoulder girdle in mammals; the shoulder blade.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the plates from which the arms of a crinoid arise.

Scap'ular (-lār), *a.* [Cf. F. scapulaire. Cf. SCAPULARY.] Of or pertaining to the scapula or the shoulder.

Scapular arch (*Anat.*), the pectoral arch. See under PECTORAL.

Scapular region, or **Scapular tract** (*Zoöl.*), a definite longitudinal area over the shoulder and along each side of the back of a bird, from which the scapular feathers arise.

Scap'ular, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a special group of feathers which arise from each of the scapular regions and lie along the sides of the back.

Scap'ular (skāp'lār), *n.* [*pl.* F. scapulaire, LL. scapulae (-lā), *n. pl.* L. SCAPULAE (-lā), E. SCAPULAS (-lās).] (*Anat.*) The principal bone of the shoulder girdle in mammals; the shoulder blade.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the plates from which the arms of a crinoid arise.

Scap'ular (-lār), *a.* [Cf. F. scapulaire. Cf. SCAPULARY.] Of or pertaining to the scapula or the shoulder.

Scapular arch (*Anat.*), the pectoral arch. See under PECTORAL.

Scapular region, or **Scapular tract** (*Zoöl.*), a definite longitudinal area over the shoulder and along each side of the back of a bird, from which the scapular feathers arise.

Scap'ular, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a special group of feathers which arise from each of the scapular regions and lie along the sides of the back.

Scap'ular (skāp'lār), *n.* [*pl.* F. scapulaire, LL. scapulae (-lā), *n. pl.* L. SCAPULAE (-lā), E. SCAPULAS (-lās).] (*Anat.*) The principal bone of the shoulder girdle in mammals; the shoulder blade.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the plates from which the arms of a crinoid arise.

Scap'ular (-lār), *a.* [Cf. F. scapulaire. Cf. SCAPULARY.] Of or pertaining to the scapula or the shoulder.

Scapular arch (*Anat.*), the pectoral arch. See under PECTORAL.

Scapular region, or **Scapular tract** (*Zoöl.*), a definite longitudinal area over the shoulder and along each side of the back of a bird, from which the scapular feathers arise.

Scap'ular, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a special group of feathers which arise from each of the scapular regions and lie along the sides of the back.

Scap'ular (skāp'lār), *n.* [*pl.* F. scapulaire, LL. scapulae (-lā), *n. pl.* L. SCAPULAE (-lā), E. SCAPULAS (-lās).] (*Anat.*) The principal bone of the shoulder girdle in mammals; the shoulder blade.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the plates from which the arms of a crinoid arise.

Scap'ular (-lār), *a.* [Cf. F. scapulaire. Cf. SCAPULARY.] Of or pertaining to the scapula or the shoulder.

Scapular arch (*Anat.*), the pectoral arch. See under PECTORAL.

Scapular region, or **Scapular tract** (*Zoöl.*), a definite longitudinal area over the shoulder and along each side of the back of a bird, from which the scapular feathers arise.

Scap'ular, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a special group of feathers which arise from each of the scapular regions and lie along the sides of the back.

Scap'ular (skāp'lār), *n.* [*pl.* F. scapulaire, LL. scapulae (-lā), *n. pl.* L. SCAPULAE (-lā), E. SCAPULAS (-lās).] (*Anat.*) The principal bone of the shoulder girdle in mammals; the shoulder blade.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the plates from which the arms of a crinoid arise.

Scap'ular (-lār), *a.* [Cf. F. scapulaire. Cf. SCAPULARY.] Of or pertaining to the scapula or the shoulder.

Scapular arch (*Anat.*), the pectoral arch. See under PECTORAL.

Scapular region, or **Scapular tract** (*Zoöl.*), a definite longitudinal area over the shoulder and along each side of the back of a bird, from which the scapular feathers arise.

Scap'ular, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a special group of feathers which arise from each of the scapular regions and lie along the sides of the back.

Scap'ular (skāp'lār), *n.* [*pl.* F. scapulaire, LL. scapulae (-lā), *n. pl.* L. SCAPULAE (-lā), E. SCAPULAS (-lās).] (*Anat.*) The principal bone of the shoulder girdle in mammals; the shoulder blade.

2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the plates from which the arms of a crinoid arise.

Scap'ular (-lār), *a.* [Cf. F. scapulaire. Cf. SCAPULARY.] Of or pertaining to the scapula or the shoulder.

<

2. One who, or that which, disciplines and directs.

The law was our *schoolmaster*, to bring us unto Christ. *Gul. iii. 24.*

Schoolmate (skool'māt'), *n.* A pupil who attends the same school as another.

Schoolmistress (-nīs'trēs), *n.* A woman who governs and teaches a school; a female school-teacher.

Schoolroom (-rōm'), *n.* A room in which pupils are taught.

Schoolship (-shīp'), *n.* A vessel employed as a nautical training school, in which naval apprentices receive their education at the expense of the state, and are trained for service as sailors. Also, a vessel used as a reform school to which boys are committed by the courts to be disciplined, and instructed as mariners.

Schoolteacher (-tēch'ēr), *n.* One who teaches or instructs a school. — **Schoolteaching**, *n.*

Schoolward (-wārd'), *adv.* Toward school. *Chaucer.*
Schooner (skoon'ēr), *n.* [See the Note below. Cf. SHUN.] (*Naut.*) Originally, a small, sharp-built vessel, with two masts and fore-and-aft rig. Sometimes it carried square topsails on one or both masts and was called a *topsail schooner*. About 1840, longer vessels with three masts, fore-and-aft rigged, came into use, and since that time vessels with four masts and even with six masts, so rigged, are built. Schooners with more than two masts are designated *three-masted schooners*, *four-masted schooners*, etc. See *Illustration* in Appendix.

The first schooner ever constructed is said to have been built in Gloucester, Massachusetts, about the year 1713, by a Captain Andrew Robinson, and to have received its name from the following trivial circumstance: When the vessel went out the stocks into the water, a bystander cried out, "O, how she *schools*!" Robinson replied, "A schooner let her be," and from that time, vessels thus masted and rigged have gone by this name. The word *school* is popularly used in some parts of New England to denote the act of making stones skip along the surface of water. The Scottish *skoon* means the same thing. Both words are probably allied to the Gaelic *skunda*, *skunda*, to make haste, hurry. *Ab. skoon* to avoid, shun. *Prov. B. skoon*. According to the New England records, the word appears to have been originally written *schooner*. Babson, in his "History of Gloucester," gives the following extract from a letter written in that place on the 25th of Sept., 1721, by Dr. Moses Prince, brother of the Rev. Thomas Prince, the annalist of New England: "Went to see Captain Robinson's lady. This gentleman was first contriver of *schooners*, and built the first of that sort about eight years since."

Schooner, *n.* [D.] A large goblet or drinking glass, — used for lager beer or ale. [*U. S.*]

Schorl (shōrl'), *n.* [*G. schür; Sw. skörl.*] (*Min.*) Black tourmaline. [Written also *schorl*.]

Schorlaceous (shōr-lā'shūs), *a.* Partaking of the nature and character of schorl; resembling schorl.

Schorlious (shōr-lī'ūs), *a.* Schorliaceous.

Schorly (-y), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, schorl; as, *schorly granite*.

Schottish (shōt'tīsh), *n.* [*F. schottish, schottisch, Schottische*] from *G. schottisch* Scottish, Scotch. A Scotch round dance in 2-4 time, similar to the polka, only slower; also, the music for such a dance; — not to be confounded with the *Ecossaise*.

Schreibersite (shri'bērs-īt), *n.* [Named after Carl von Schreibers, of Vienna.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in steel-gray flexible folia. It contains iron, nickel, and phosphorus, and is found only in meteoric iron.

Schrode (skrōd'), *n.* See *Scroop*.

Schwann's sheath (shvān'shēth'), [*So called from Theodor Schwann, a German anatomist of the 19th century.*] (*Anat.*) The neurilemma.

Schwann's white substance (hwīt' sūb'stāns), (*Anat.*) The substance of the medullary sheath.

Schwan'pan (shwān'pān'), *n.* Chinese abacus.

Schweitz-her-keese (shvīt'sēr-kā'sē), *n.* [*G. schweitz-herkeese* Swiss cheese.] Gruyère cheese.

Schwenkfeld (shvānk'fēld'), *n.* A member of **Schwenkfeld's** (*-fēld'-an*), (*Rel.*) a religious sect founded by Kaspar von Schwenkfeld, a Silesian reformer who disagreed with Luther, especially on the deification of the body of Christ.

Sclenoid (sklē'nōid), *a.* [*L. sciēna* a kind of fish (fr. *Gr. skiaua*) + *-oid*.] (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to the *Sciēnidae*, a family of marine fishes which includes the meagre, the aqueteague, and the kingfish.

Scl-graph (skl'grāf'), *n.* [See *SCIOGRAPHY*.] (*Arch.*) An old term for a vertical section of a building; — called also *sciography*. See *Vertical section*, under *SECTION*.

Scl-graphic-al (skl'grāf'ī-kāl), *a.* [*Cf. F. sciagraphique, Gr. σκιαγραφικός.*] Pertaining to *sciography*. — **Scl-graphic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Scl-graphy (skl'grāf'ī-y), *n.* [*Gr. σκιαγραφία, fr. σκιάγραφος* drawing in light and shade; *σκιά* a shadow + *γραφία* to delineate, describe: *Cf. F. sciographie.*] 1. The art or science of projecting or delineating shadows as they fall in nature. *Gullit.*

2. (*Arch.*) Same as *SCIOGRAPHY*. See *SCIOGRAPHY*.

Scl-therio (skl'thēr'īō), *a.* [*Gr. σκιάθηριος, fr. σκιά* a shadow + *θηρίον* to hunt, to catch.] Belonging to a sundial. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.* — **Scl-therio-al-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Scl-tio (skl'tīō), *a.* [*F. sciétique, LL. sciaticus, from L. ischiadicus, Gr. ἰσχιαδικός.* See *ISCHIADIC*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the hip; in the region of, or affecting, the hip; ischiatic; as, the *sciatic nerve*; *sciatic pains*.

Scl-tio, *n.* [*Cf. F. sciétique.*] (*Med.*) Sciatica.

Scl-tio-ia (-ī-kā), *n.* [*NL.*] (*Med.*) Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve, an affection characterized by paroxysmal attacks of pain in the buttock, back of the thigh, or in the leg or foot, following the course of the branches of the sciatic nerve. The name is also popularly applied

to various painful affections of the hip and the parts adjoining it. See *Ischiadic passion*, under *ISCHIADIC*.

Scl-tio-al (skl'tīō-kāl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Sciatic.

Scl-tio-al-ly, *adv.* With, or by means of, sciatics.

Scl-tio-leth (skl'tīō-lēth), *n.* Shishboleth. [*Obs.*]

Science (si'ēns), *n.* [*F., fr. L. scientia, fr. sciens, -entis, p. pr. of scire* to know. Cf. CONSCIENCE, CONSCIOUS, NICKE.] 1. Knowledge; knowledge of principles and causes; ascertained truth or facts.

If we conceive God's sight or science, before the creation, to be extended to all and every part of the world, seeing everything as it is, . . . his science or sight from all eternity lays no necessity on anything to come to pass. *Hammond.*

Shakespeare's deep and accurate science in mental philosophy. *Coleridge.*

2. Accumulated and established knowledge, which has been systematized and formulated with reference to the discovery of general truths or the operation of general laws; knowledge classified and made available in work, life, or the search for truth; comprehensive, profound, or philosophical knowledge.

All this new science that men here [teach]. *Chaucer.*

Science is . . . a complement of cognition, having, in point of form, the character of logical perfection, and in point of matter, the character of real truth. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. Especially, such knowledge when it relates to the physical world and its phenomena, the nature, constitution, and forces of matter, the qualities and functions of living tissues, etc.; — called also *natural science*, and *physical science*.

Voltaire hardly left a single corner of the field entirely unexplored in science, poetry, history, philosophy. *J. Morley.*

4. Any branch or department of systematized knowledge considered as a distinct field of investigation or object of study; as, the *science* of astronomy, of chemistry, or of mind.

The ancients reckoned seven sciences, namely, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy; — the first three being included in the *Trivium*, the remaining four in the *Quadrivium*.

Good sense, which only is the gift of Heaven. And though no science, fairly worth the seven. *Pope.*

5. Art, skill, or experience, regarded as the result of knowledge of laws and principles.

His science, coolness, and great strength. *G. A. Lawrence.*

Science is applied or pure. *Applied science* is a knowledge of facts, events, or phenomena, as explained, accounted for, or produced, by means of powers, causes, or laws. *Pure science* is the knowledge of these powers, causes, or laws, considered apart, or as pure from all applications. Both these terms have a similar and special significance when applied to the science of quantity; as, the *applied* and *pure mathematics*. *Exact science* is knowledge so systematized that prediction and verification, by measurement, experiment, observation, etc., are possible. The mathematical and physical sciences are called the *exact sciences*.

Comparative sciences, inductive sciences. See under *COMPARATIVE*, and *INDUCTIVE*.

Syn. — Literature; art; knowledge. — **SCIENCE, LITERATURE, ART.** *Science* is literally *knowledge*, but more usually denotes a systematic and orderly arrangement of knowledge. In a more distinctive sense, *science* embraces those branches of knowledge of which the subject-matter is either ultimate principles, or facts as explained by principles or laws thus arranged in natural order. The term *literature* sometimes denotes all compositions not embraced under *science*, but is usually confined to the *belles-lettres*. [*See LITERATURE.*] *Art* is that which depends on practice and skill in performance. "In *science*, *scimus ut sciatur*; in *art*, *scimus ut producamus*. And, therefore, *science* and *art* may be said to be investigations of truth; but one, *science*, inquires for the sake of knowledge; the other, *art*, for the sake of production; and hence *science* is more concerned with the higher truths, art with the lower; and *science* never is engaged, as art is, in productive application. And the most perfect state of *science*, therefore, will be the most high and accurate inquiry; the perfection of art will be the most apt and efficient system of rules; art always throwing itself into the form of rules." *Karlisle.*

Science, *v. t.* To cause to become versed in science; to make skilled; to instruct. [*R.*] *Francis.*

Sci-ent (si'ent), *a.* [*L. sciens, -entis, p. pr.*] Knowing; skillful. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Sci-ent-er (si'ent'ēr), *adv.* [*L. (Law)*] Knowingly; willfully. *Bourvier.*

Sci-ent-ial (-shāl), *a.* [*LL. scientialis, fr. L. scientia.*] Pertaining to, or producing, science. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Sci-ent-ific (si'ent-tīf'ik), *a.* [*F. scientifique; L. scientia science + facere* to make.] 1. Of or pertaining to science; used in science; as, *scientific* principles; *scientific* apparatus; *scientific* observations.

2. Agreeing with, or depending on, the rules or principles of science; as, a *scientific* classification; a *scientific* arrangement of fossils.

3. Having a knowledge of science, or of a science; evincing science or systematic knowledge; as, a *scientific* chemist; a *scientific* reasoner; a *scientific* argument. Bousquet is as *scientific* in the structure of his sentences. *Landor.*

Scientific method, the method employed in exact science and consisting of: (a) Careful and abundant observation and experiment. (b) Generalization of the results into formulated "Laws" and statements.

Sci-ent-ific-al (-ī-kāl), *a.* Scientific. *Locke.*

Sci-ent-ific-al-ly, *adv.* In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science.

It is easier to believe than to be scientifically instructed. *Locke.*

Sci-ent-ist (si'ent-tīst), *n.* One learned in science; a scientific investigator; one devoted to scientific study; a savant. [*Recent*]

Twenty years ago I ventured to propose one [a name for the class of men who give their lives to scientific study] which has been slowly finding its way to general adoption; and the word *scientist*, though scarcely euphonious, has gradually assumed its place in our vocabulary. *B. A. Gould Address, 1868.*

Sci-ent-est (si'ent-ēst), *adv.* [*L., fr. scire licet* you may know.] To wit; namely; videlicet; — often abbreviated to *sc.*, or *sz.*

Sci-la-in (si'lā-in), *n.* (*Chem.*) A glucoside extracted from squill (*Scilla*) as a light porous substance.

Sci-li-tin (si'lī-tīn), *n.* [*Cf. F. scillitine.*] (*Chem.*) A bitter principle extracted from the bulbs of the squill (*Scilla*), and probably consisting of a complex mixture of several substances.

Sci-m'i-ter (si'm'i-tēr), *n.* [*F. cimette, cf. It. scimitarra*] *mitarra*, Sp. *cimitarra*; fr. *Biscayan* *cimelarra* with a sharp edge; or corrupted from *Per. shimsitr*.] 1. A saber with a much curved blade having the edge on the convex side, — in use among Moham-medans, esp. the Arabs and Persians. [Written also *cimeter*, and *scymetar*.]

2. A long-handled billhook. See *BILLHOOK*.

Scimitar pods (*Bot.*), the immense covered woody pods of a leguminous woody climbing plant (*Entada scandens*) growing in tropical India and America. They contain hard round flatish seeds two inches in diameter, which are made into boxes.

Scin-coid (sīn'koid), *a.* [*L. scincus* a kind of lizard (fr. *Gr. σκινκος*) + *-oid*. Cf. *SKINK*.] (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to the family *Scincidae*, or skinks. — *n.* A scincoidian.

Scin-coi-de-a (sīn-koi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] (*Zool.*) A tribe of lizards including the skinks. See *SKINK*.

Scin-coi-de-an (sīn-koi'dē-an), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any one of numerous species of lizards of the family *Scincidae*, or tribe *Scincoidae*. The tongue is not extensible. The body and tail are covered with overlapping scales, and the toes are margined. See *Illustr.* under *SKINK*.

Scin-lph (sīn'līf), *n.* [*L. scinifex, cinifex, or ciniphes, pl., Gr. σκινίφ.*] Some kind of stinging or biting insect, as a flea, a gnat, a sandfly, or the like.

Ex. viii. 17 (Douay version).

Scink (skīnk), *n.* (*Zool.*) A skink.

Scink (skīnk), *n.* A slunk calf. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Scin-ti-la (sīn-tī-lā), *n.* [*L.*] A spark; the least particle; an iota; a tittle. *R. North.*

Scin-ti-lant (sīn-tī-lānt), *a.* [*L. scintillans, p. pr. of scintillare* to sparkle. See *SCINTILLATE*.] Emitting sparks, or fine igneous particles; sparkling. *M. Green.*

Scin-ti-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. SCINTILLATE* (-lāt); *p. pr. & vb. n. SCINTILLATING*.] [*L. scintillare, scintillatum, from scintilla* a spark. Cf. *STENCIL*.] 1. To emit sparks, or fine igneous particles.

As the electrical globe only *scintillates* when rubbed against its cushion. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To sparkle, as the fixed stars.

Scin-ti-la-tion (-lāt'shūn), *n.* [*L. scintillatio; cf. F. scintillation.*] 1. The act of scintillating.

2. A spark or flash emitted in scintillating.

These *scintillations* are . . . the inflammable effluences discharged from the bodies collided. *Sir T. Browne.*

Scin-ti-lous (sīn-tī-lūs), *a.* Scintillant. [*R.*]

Scin-ti-lous-ly, *adv.* In a scintillant manner. [*R.*]

Sci-o-gra-phy (si'ō-grā-fy), *n.* See *SCIOGRAPHY*.

Sci-o-lam (si'ō-lām), *n.* [See *SCIOLOGY*.] The knowledge of a sciolist; superficial knowledge.

Sci-o-list (si'ō-līst), *n.* [*L. sciolus*. See *SCIOLOUS*.] One who knows many things superficially; a pretender to science; a smatterer.

These passages in that book were enough to humble the presumption of our modern sciolists, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance. *Sir W. Temple.*

A master were lauded and sciolists abhorred. *R. Browning.*

Sci-o-lis-tic (-līs'tīk), *a.* Of or pertaining to sciolism, or a sciolist; partaking of sciolism; resembling a sciolist.

Sci-o-lous (si'ō-lūs), *a.* [*L. sciolus, dim. of sciens* knowing, fr. *scire* to know. See *SCIENCE*.] Knowing superficially or imperfectly. *Howell.*

Sci-om-a-shad (si'ōm-ā-shāf), *n.* [*Gr. σκιωμαία, σκιωμαία; σκιά* a shadow + *μαχά* battle: *Cf. F. sciomachie, sciomachie.*] A fighting with a shadow; a mock contest; an imaginary or futile combat. [Written also *sciama-chy*.] *Cowley.*

Sci-o-man-oy (si'ō-mān'ōy), *n.* [*Gr. σκιά* a shadow + *μανείν* to be; *Cf. F. sciomanie, sciomanie.*] Divination by means of shadows.

Sci-on (si'ōn), *n.* [*OF. cion, F. scion*, probably from *scier* to saw, fr. *L. scire* to cut. Cf. *SECTION*.] 1. (*Bot.*) (a) A shoot or sprout of a plant; a sucker. (b) A piece of a slender branch or twig cut for grafting. [Formerly written also *cion*, and *cyon*.]

2. Hence, a descendant; an heir; as, a *scion* of a royal stock.

Sci-op-tic (si'ōp-tīk), *a.* [*Gr. σκιά* shadow + *οπτικός* belonging to sight: *Cf. F. scioptique.* See *OPTIC*.] Of or pertaining to an optical arrangement for forming images in a darkened room, usually called *scioptic ball*.

Scioptic ball (*Opt.*), the lens of a camera obscura mounted in a wooden ball which fits a socket in a window shutter so as to be readily turned, like the eye, to different parts of the landscape.

Sci-op-ti-con (-tī-kōn), *n.* [*NL.* See *SCIOPTIC*.] A kind of magic lantern.

Sci-op-tics (-tīks), *n.* The art or process of exhibiting luminous images, especially those of external objects, in a darkened room, by arrangements of lenses or mirrors.

Sci-op-tic (-tīk), *a.* (*Opt.*) Scioptic.

Sci-ot (si'ōt or si'ēt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the island *Sci* (Chio or Chios). — *n.* A native or inhabitant of *Sci*. [Written also *Chiot*.]

Sci-o-ther-io (si'ō-thēr'īō), *a.* [*Cf. L. sciothericon* a sundial. See *SCIOGRAPHY*.] Of or pertaining to a sundial.

Sciotheric telescope (*Dialing*), an instrument consisting of a horizontal dial, with a telescope attached to it, used for determining the time, whether of day or night.

Sci-ous (si'ūs), *a.* [*L. sciens*.] Knowing; having knowledge. "Brutes may be and are *sciens*." *Coleridge.*

2. To treat with extreme contempt; to make the object of insult; to mock; to scoff at; to deride.

His fellow, that lay by his bed's side,
Gave for to laugh, and scorned him full fast. *Chaucer.*

To taunt and scorn you thus opprobriously. *Shak.*

Syn.—To contemn; despise; disdain. See **CONTEMN**.

Scorn (skörn), *v. t.* To scoff; to mock; to show contumely, derision, or reproach; to act disdainfully.

He said mine eyes were black and my hair black,
And, now I am remembered, scorned at me. *Shak.*

Scorn'er (skörn'), *n.* One who scorns; a despiser; a contemner; specifically, a scoffer at religion. "Great scorn-ers of death." *Spenser.*

Surely he scorneth the scorn-ers: but he giveth grace unto the lowly. *Prov. iii. 34.*

Scorn'ful (-fûl), *a.* 1. Full of scorn or contempt; contemptuous; disdainful.

Scornful of winter's frost and summer's sun. *Prior.*

Dart not scornful glances from those eyes. *Shak.*

2. Treated with scorn; exciting scorn. [*Obs.*]

The scornful mark of every open eye. *Shak.*

Syn.—Contemptuous; disdainful; contumelious; reproachful; insolent.

Scorn'ful-ly, *adv.*—**Scorn'ful-ness**, *n.*

Scorn'y (-y), *a.* Deserving scorn; pultury. [*Obs.*]

Scor'o-dite (skôr'dit), *n.* [*G. scorodit*; —so called in allusion to its small under the blowpipe, from *Gr. skorodô* garlic. (*Min.*) A leek-green or brownish mineral occurring in orthorhombic crystals. It is a hydrous arseniate of iron. [*Written also scorodite.*]

Scor-pæ'noid (skôr-pânoid), *a.* [*NL. Scorpæna*, a typical genus (see *SCORPÆNA*) + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the family Scorpænidæ, which includes the scorpene, the rosefish, the California rockfishes, and many other food fishes. [*Written also scorpænid.*] See *ILLUSTR.* under *ROCKFISH*.

Scorpene (skôr'pæn), *n.* [*F. scorpène*, fr. *L. scorpæna* a kind of fish, *Gr. scorpæna*.] (*Zoöl.*) A marine food fish of the genus *Scorpæna*, as the European hogfish (*S. scorpa*), and the California species (*S. gulfata*).

Scor'per (skôr'për), *n.* Same as *SCAUPEN*.

Scor'pi-o (skôr'pî-ô), *n.*; pl. *SCORPIONES* (-ônz). [*L.*] 1. (*Zoöl.*) A scorpion.

2. (*Astron.*) (a) The eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the twenty-third day of October, marked thus [♏] in almanacs. (b) A constellation of the zodiac containing the bright star Antares. It is drawn on the celestial globe in the form of a scorpion.

Scor'pi-o-de-a (-ô-dê-â), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] (*Zoöl.*) Same as *SCORPIONES*.

Scor'pi-oid (skôr'pî-oid), *a.* [*Gr. skorpio* a scorpion + *-oides* form.]. 1. Like a scorpion.

2. (*Bot.*) Having the inflorescence curved or circinate at the end, like a scorpion's tail.

Scor'pi-on (skôr'pî-ôn), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. scorpio*, *scorpius*, *Gr. skorpio*, perhaps akin to *E. sharp*.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of pulmonate arachnids of the order Scorpiones, having a scutellar mouth, large claw-bearing palpi, and a caudal sting.

2. (*Bot.*) Scorpions have a flattened body, and a long, slender post-abdomen formed of six movable segments, the last of which terminates in a curved venomous sting. The venom causes great pain, but is unattended either with redness or swelling, except in the axillary or inguinal glands, when an extremity is affected. It is seldom if ever destructive of life. Scorpions are found widely dispersed in the warm climates of both the Old and New Worlds.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The pine or gray lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*). [*Local, U. S.*]

4. (*Zoöl.*) The scorpene.

5. (*Script.*) A painful scourge. My father hath chastened you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions. *1 Kings xii. 11.*

6. (*Astron.*) A sign and constellation. See *SCORPIO*.

7. (*Antiq.*) An ancient military engine for hurling stones and other missiles.

Book scorpion. (*Zoöl.*) See under *BOOK*. — **False scorpion.** (*Zoöl.*) See under *FALSE*, and *Book scorpion*. — **Scorpion bug, or Water scorpion.** (*Zoöl.*) See *NEPA*. — **Scorpion fly** (*Zoöl.*), a neuropterous insect of the genus *Panorpa*. See *PANORPID*. — **Scorpion grass** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Myosotis*. *M. palustris* is the forget-me-not. — **Scorpion senna** (*Bot.*), a yellow-flowered leguminous shrub (*Coronilla Emerus*) having a slender jointed pod, like a scorpion's tail. The leaves are said to yield a dye like indigo, and to be used sometimes to adulterate senna. — **Scorpion shell** (*Zoöl.*), any shell of the genus *Pteroceras*. See *PTEROCERAS*. — **Scorpion spiders** (*Zoöl.*), any one of the Pedipalpi. — **Scorpion's tail** (*Bot.*), any plant of the leguminous genus *Scorpiurus*, herbs with a circinate coiled pod; — also called *caterpillar*. — **Scorpion's thorn** (*Bot.*), a thorny leguminous plant (*Venturia Scorpius*) of Southern Europe. — **The Scorpion's Heart** (*Astron.*), the star Antares in the constellation Scorpio.

Scor'pi-o-noid (skôr'pî-ônoid), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] (*Zoöl.*) A division of arachnids comprising the scorpions.

Scor'pi-o-uid (-â) (skôr'pî-ô-uid), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] (*Zoöl.*) Same as *SCORPIONES*.

Scor'pi-on-worm (skôr'pî-ôn-wûr't), *n.* (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant (*Ornithoglossum scorpioides*) of Southern Europe, having slender curved pods.

Scorse (skôrs or skôrs), *n.* [*Cf. It. scorsa* a course, and *E. discourse*.] Barter; exchange; trade. [*Obs.*]

And recompensed them with a better scorse. *Spenser.*

Scorse, *v. t.* [*Written also scorse, and scoss.*] 1. To barter or exchange. [*Obs.*]

2. To chase. [*Obs.*]

Scorse, *n.* 1. To deal for the purchase of anything; to practice barter. [*Obs.*]

Scor'ta-to-ry (skôr'tâ-tô-ry), *a.* [*L. scorlator* a fornicator, from *scortari* to fornicate, *scortum* a prostitute.] Pertaining to lewdness or fornication; lewd.

Scot (skôt), *n.* A name for a horse. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Scot, *n.* [*Cf. L. Scotti*, pl., *AS. Scotta*, pl. *Scottas*, *Scottas*.] A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scotsman, or Scotchman.

Scot, *n.* [*Scot. skot*; or *OF. escot*, *F. écot*, *LL. scottum*, *scutum*, from a kindred German word; akin to *AS. scot*, and *E. shot*, *shoot*; cf. *AS. scōtan* to shoot, to contribute. See *SHOOT*, and *cf. SHOT*.] A portion of money assessed or paid; a tax or contribution; a mulct; a fine; a shot.

Scot and *lot*, formerly, a parish assessment laid on subjects according to their ability. [*Eng. Convent.* Now, a phrase for obligations of every kind regarded collectively.

Experienced men of the world know very well that it is best to pay scot and lot as they go along. *Emerson.*

Scot'al (-al), *n.* [*Scot + ale*.] (*O. Eng. Law*) The **Scot'ale** (-al), keeping of an alehouse by the officer of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for liquor, for fear of his displeasure.

Scotch (skêch), *a.* [*Cf. SCOTTISH*.] Of or pertaining to Scotland, its language, or its inhabitants; Scottish.

Scotch broom (*Bot.*), the *Cytisus scoparius*. See *BROOM*.

Scotch dipper, or Scotch duck (*Zoöl.*), the buffhead, — called also *Scotch teal*, and *Scotchman*. — **Scotch saddle**, the itch. [*Low*] *Sir W. Scott*. — **Scotch mist**, a coarse, dense mist, like fine rain. — **Scotch nightingale** (*Zoöl.*), the sedge warbler. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Scotch pebble**. See under *PEBBLE*. — **Scotch pine**. (*Bot.*) See *RIGA FIR*. — **Scotch thistle** (*Bot.*), a species of thistle (*Scorpioid acanthium*); — so called from its being the national emblem of the Scotch.

Scotch, *n.* 1. The dialect or dialects of English spoken by the people of Scotland.

2. Collectively, the people of Scotland.

Scotch, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SCOTTCHED* (skôcht); *p. pr. & vb. n. SCOTTCHING*.] [*Cf. Prov. E. scote* a prop, and *Walloon scot* a prop, *scoter* to prop, *F. acoter*, also *Armor. skoz* the shoulder, *skozia* to shoulder up, to prop, to support, *W. ysgurydd* a shoulder, *ysguryddo* to shoulder. *Cf. SCOTAT*.] [*Written also scatch, scatl.*] To shoulder up; to prop or block with a wedge, clock, etc., as a wheel, to prevent its rolling or slipping.

Scotch, *n.* A clock, wedge, prop, or other support, to prevent slipping; as, a *scotch* for a wheel or a log on inclined ground.

Scotch, *v. t.* [Probably the same word as *scutch*; cf. *Norw. skoka*, *skoko*, a swing for flax; perhaps akin to *E. shake*.] To cut superficially; to wound; to score.

We have *scotched* the snake, not killed it. *Shak.*

Scotched collops (*Cookery*), a dish made of pieces of beef or veal thin, or minced, beaten flat, and stewed with onion and other condiments; called also *Scotch collops*. [*Written also scotch collops.*]

Scotch, *n.* A slight cut or incision; a score. *Walton.*

Scotch-hopper (-hōp'për), *n.* Hopscotch.

Scotch'ing, *n.* (*Masonry*) Dressing stone with a pick or pointed instrument.

Scotch'man (-man), *n.*; pl. *SCOTCHMEN* (-men). 1. A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scot; a Scotsman.

2. (*Naut.*) A piece of wood or stiff hide placed over shrouds and other rigging to prevent chafe by the running gear. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Scot'ter (skôt'tër), *n.* [*Cf. Prov. E. scote* to plow up.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of northern sea ducks of the genus *Oidemia*.

Scot'ter, *n.* The European scoters are (*Oidemia nigra*, called also *black duck*, *black diver*, *surf duck*, and the velvet, or double, scoter (*O. fusca*). The common American species are the velvet, or white-winged, scoter (*O. deglandi*), called also *velvet duck*, *white-wing*, *bull coat*, *white-winged coat*; the black scoter (*O. americana*), called also *black coat*, *butterbill*, *coppernose*; and the surf scoter, or surf duck (*O. perspicillata*), called also *badpate*, *skunkhead*, *horsehead*, *patchhead*, *plawug*, and *spectacled coat*. These birds are collectively called also *scots*. The females and young are called *gray coats*, and *brown coats*.

Scot-free (skôt'frî), *a.* Free from payment of scot; untaxed; hence, unhurt; clear; safe.

Do as much for this purpose, and thou shalt pass scot-free. *Sir W. Scott.*

Then young Hay escaped scot-free to Holland. *A. Lang.*

Scotch (skêch), *v. t.* To clothe or cover up. [*Obs.*]

Scot'ti-a (skôt'tî-â), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. skotia* darkness, a sunken molding in the base of a pillar, so called from the dark shadow it casts, from *skóros* darkness.] (*Arch.*) A concave molding used especially in classical architecture. See *ILLUSTR.* of *MOLDING*.

Scot'ti-a, *n.* [*L.*] Scotland. [*Poetic*]

O *Scotia*! my dear, my native soil! *Byron.*

Scot'tist (skôt'tist), *n.* (*Ecd. Hist.*) A follower of *Duns Scotus* (Johannes Erigena), a Franciscan scholastic of the 13th century, who maintained certain doctrines in philosophy and theology, in opposition to the *Thomists*, or followers of Thomas Aquinas.

Scot'o-graph (skôt'ô-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. skóros* darkness + *-graph*.] An instrument for writing in the dark, or without seeing.

Scot, *n.* [*Scot. skot*; or *OF. escot*, *F. écot*, *LL. scottum*, *scutum*, from a kindred German word; akin to *AS. scot*, and *E. shot*, *shoot*; cf. *AS. scōtan* to shoot, to contribute. See *SHOOT*, and *cf. SHOT*.] A portion of money assessed or paid; a tax or contribution; a mulct; a fine; a shot.

Scot and *lot*, formerly, a parish assessment laid on subjects according to their ability. [*Eng. Convent.* Now, a phrase for obligations of every kind regarded collectively.

Experienced men of the world know very well that it is best to pay scot and lot as they go along. *Emerson.*

Scot'al (-al), *n.* [*Scot + ale*.] (*O. Eng. Law*) The **Scot'ale** (-al), keeping of an alehouse by the officer of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for liquor, for fear of his displeasure.

Scotch (skêch), *a.* [*Cf. SCOTTISH*.] Of or pertaining to Scotland, its language, or its inhabitants; Scottish.

Scotch broom (*Bot.*), the *Cytisus scoparius*. See *BROOM*.

Scotch dipper, or Scotch duck (*Zoöl.*), the buffhead, — called also *Scotch teal*, and *Scotchman*. — **Scotch saddle**, the itch. [*Low*] *Sir W. Scott*. — **Scotch mist**, a coarse, dense mist, like fine rain. — **Scotch nightingale** (*Zoöl.*), the sedge warbler. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Scotch pebble**. See under *PEBBLE*. — **Scotch pine**. (*Bot.*) See *RIGA FIR*. — **Scotch thistle** (*Bot.*), a species of thistle (*Scorpioid acanthium*); — so called from its being the national emblem of the Scotch.

Scotch, *n.* 1. The dialect or dialects of English spoken by the people of Scotland.

2. Collectively, the people of Scotland.

Scotch, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SCOTTCHED* (skôcht); *p. pr. & vb. n. SCOTTCHING*.] [*Cf. Prov. E. scote* a prop, and *Walloon scot* a prop, *scoter* to prop, *F. acoter*, also *Armor. skoz* the shoulder, *skozia* to shoulder up, to prop, to support, *W. ysgurydd* a shoulder, *ysguryddo* to shoulder. *Cf. SCOTAT*.] [*Written also scatch, scatl.*] To shoulder up; to prop or block with a wedge, clock, etc., as a wheel, to prevent its rolling or slipping.

Scotch, *n.* A clock, wedge, prop, or other support, to prevent slipping; as, a *scotch* for a wheel or a log on inclined ground.

Scotch, *v. t.* [Probably the same word as *scutch*; cf. *Norw. skoka*, *skoko*, a swing for flax; perhaps akin to *E. shake*.] To cut superficially; to wound; to score.

We have *scotched* the snake, not killed it. *Shak.*

Scotched collops (*Cookery*), a dish made of pieces of beef or veal thin, or minced, beaten flat, and stewed with onion and other condiments; called also *Scotch collops*. [*Written also scotch collops.*]

Scotch, *n.* A slight cut or incision; a score. *Walton.*

Scotch-hopper (-hōp'për), *n.* Hopscotch.

Scotch'ing, *n.* (*Masonry*) Dressing stone with a pick or pointed instrument.

Scotch'man (-man), *n.*; pl. *SCOTCHMEN* (-men). 1. A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scot; a Scotsman.

2. (*Naut.*) A piece of wood or stiff hide placed over shrouds and other rigging to prevent chafe by the running gear. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Scot'ter (skôt'tër), *n.* [*Cf. Prov. E. scote* to plow up.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of northern sea ducks of the genus *Oidemia*.

Scot'ter, *n.* The European scoters are (*Oidemia nigra*, called also *black duck*, *black diver*, *surf duck*, and the velvet, or double, scoter (*O. fusca*). The common American species are the velvet, or white-winged, scoter (*O. deglandi*), called also *velvet duck*, *white-wing*, *bull coat*, *white-winged coat*; the black scoter (*O. americana*), called also *black coat*, *butterbill*, *coppernose*; and the surf scoter, or surf duck (*O. perspicillata*), called also *badpate*, *skunkhead*, *horsehead*, *patchhead*, *plawug*, and *spectacled coat*. These birds are collectively called also *scots*. The females and young are called *gray coats*, and *brown coats*.

Scot-free (skôt'frî), *a.* Free from payment of scot; untaxed; hence, unhurt; clear; safe.

Do as much for this purpose, and thou shalt pass scot-free. *Sir W. Scott.*

Then young Hay escaped scot-free to Holland. *A. Lang.*

Scotch (skêch), *v. t.* To clothe or cover up. [*Obs.*]

Scot'ti-a (skôt'tî-â), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. skotia* darkness, a sunken molding in the base of a pillar, so called from the dark shadow it casts, from *skóros* darkness.] (*Arch.*) A concave molding used especially in classical architecture. See *ILLUSTR.* of *MOLDING*.

Scot'ti-a, *n.* [*L.*] Scotland. [*Poetic*]

O *Scotia*! my dear, my native soil! *Byron.*

Scot'tist (skôt'tist), *n.* (*Ecd. Hist.*) A follower of *Duns Scotus* (Johannes Erigena), a Franciscan scholastic of the 13th century, who maintained certain doctrines in philosophy and theology, in opposition to the *Thomists*, or followers of Thomas Aquinas.

Scot'o-graph (skôt'ô-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. skóros* darkness + *-graph*.] An instrument for writing in the dark, or without seeing.

Scot-to-ma (skôt-tô-mâ), *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) Scotomy.

Scot'o-my (skôt'tô-my), *n.* [*NL. scotomia*, from *Gr. skotoma* dimness, fr. *skóron* to darken, fr. *skóros* darkness: cf. *F. scotomie*.] 1. Dimness with dimness of sight. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Med.*) Obscuration of the field of vision due to the appearance of a dark spot before the eye.

Scot'to-scope (skôt'tô-skôp or skôt'tô-), *n.* [*Gr. skóros* darkness + *-scope*.] An instrument that discloses objects in the dark or in a faint light. [*Obs.*] *Pepys.*

Scots (skôts), *a.* [*For older Scottish*.] See *SCOTTISH*.] Of or pertaining to the Scotch; Scotch; Scottish; as, *Scots law*; a pound *Scots* (1s. 8d.).

Scots'man (-man), *n.* See *SCOTCHMAN*.

Scot'ter-ing (skôt'tër-ing), *n.* The burning of a wad of pease straw at the end of harvest. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scot'ti-dam (-tî-sîz'm), *n.* An idiom, or mode of expression, peculiar to Scotland or Scotchmen.

Think, in short, in which the *Scotchness* of Scotsmen most intimately consists, is the habit of emphasis. *Macaulay.*

Scot'ti-dize (-îz), *v. t.* To cause to become like the Scotch; to make Scottish. [*R.*]

Scot'tish (-tish), [*From Scot* a Scotsman: cf. *AS. Scyttisc*, and *E. Scotch*, *a. Scots*, *a.*] Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, their country, or their language; as, *Scottish industry* or economy; a *Scottish chief*; a *Scottish dialect*.

Scoun'drel (skoun'drêl), *n.* [*Probably from Prov. E. & Scotch scunner, scinner*, to loathe, to disgust, akin to *AS. scunian* to shun. See *SHUN*.] A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a villain; a man without honor or virtue.

Go, if you ancient, but ignoble blood
Has crept through *scoundrels* ever since the flood. *Pope.*

Scoun'drel, *a.* Low; base; mean; unprincipled.

Scoun'drel-dom (-dôm), *n.* The domain or sphere of scoundrels; scoundrels, collectively; the state, ideas, or practices of scoundrels.

Scoun'drel-ism (-îz'm), *n.* The practices or conduct of a scoundrel; baseness; rascality. *Catgrave.*

Scour (skour), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SCOURED* (skour'd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SCOURING*.] [*Akin to LG. schuren*, *D. schuren*, *schueren*, *G. scheuern*, *Dan. skure*, *Sw. skura*; all possibly fr. *LL. escurare*, fr. *L. ex + curare* to take care. *Cf. CURA*.] 1. To rub hard with something rough, as sand or Bristol brick, especially for the purpose of cleaning; to clean by friction; to make clean or bright; to cleanse from grease, dirt, etc., as articles of dress.

2. To purge; as, to *scour* a horse.

Scout (skout), *v. t.* [Icel. *skúta* a taunt; cf. Icel. *skúta* to jut out, *skóta* to shove, *skóta* to shoot, to shove. See **Scout**.] To reject with contempt, as something absurd; to treat with ridicule; to float; as, to scout an idea or an apology. "Flout 'em and scout 'em." *Shak.*

Scout, *n.* [OF. *escoute* scout, *spy*, *fr. escouter*, *escouter*, to listen, to hear, *F. escouter*, *fr. L. auscultare*, to hear with attention, to listen to. See **AUSCULTATE**.] 1. A person sent out to gain and bring in tidings; especially, one employed in war to gain information of the movements and condition of an enemy.

Scouts each coast light-armed scout, *Milton.*
Each quarter, to desecrate the distant foe.

2. A college student's or undergraduate's servant; — so called in Oxford, England; at Cambridge called a *gyp*; and at Dublin, a *skip*. [*Can't*]

3. (*Cricketer*) A fielder in a game for practice.

4. The act of scouting or reconnoitering. [*Collog.*]

While the rat is on the scout. *Couper.*

Syn. — **Scout**, **Spy**. — In a military sense a scout is a soldier who does duty in his proper uniform, however hazardous his adventure. A *spy* is one who in disguise penetrates the enemies' lines, or lurks near them, to obtain information.

Scout, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SCOUTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb.* *n.* **SCOUTING**.] 1. To observe, watch, or look for, as a scout; to follow for the purpose of observation, as a scout.

Take more men, *Beau. & Ft.*
And scout him round.

2. To pass over or through, as a scout; to reconnoiter; as, to scout a country.

Scout, *v. i.* To go on the business of scouting, or watching the motions of an enemy; to act as a scout.

With obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night. *Milton.*

Scoutel (skú'tel), *n.* [OF. *escoute*, *escouette*, broom, *L. scopae*, or *F. yagubell*, dim. of *yagub* a broom.] A mop for sweeping ovens; a malkin.

Scow (skou), *n.* [D. *schouw*.] (*Naut.*) A large flat-bottomed boat, having broad, square ends.

Scow, *v. t.* To transport in a scow.

Scowl (skoul), *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. **SCOWLED** (skould); *p. pr.* & *vb.* *n.* **SCOWLING**.] [Akin to *Dan. skule*; cf. Icel. *skulla* to skulk, *L.G. skulen* to hide one's self, *D. schuilen*, *G. schielen* to squint, *Dan. skule*, *Sw. skula*, *AS. sceath* squinting. Cf. **SKULK**.] 1. To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to put on a frowning look; to look sour, sullen, severe, or angry.

She scowled and frowned with froward countenance. *Spenser.*

2. Hence, to look gloomy, dark, or threatening; to lower. "The scowling heavens." *Thomson.*

Scowl, *v. t.* 1. To look at or repel with a scowl or a frown. *Milton.*

2. To express by a scowl; as, to scowl defiance.

Scowl, *n.* 1. The wrinkling of the brows or face in frowning; the expression of displeasure, sullenness, or discontent in the countenance; an angry frown.

With solemn phiz, and erie scowl. *Lloyd.*

2. Hence, gloom; dark or threatening aspect. *Burns.*

A ruddy storm, whose scowl
Made heaven's radiant face look foul. *Crashaw.*

Scowling-ly, *adv.* In a scowling manner.

Scrab (skræb), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SCRABED** (skræb); *p. pr.* & *vb.* *n.* **SCRABING**.] [Cf. **SCRAMBLE**.] A Lenten dish, composed of eggs boiled hard, chopped, and seasoned with butter, salt, and pepper. *Hallivell.*

Scrabble (skræb'l), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SCRABBLED** (skræb'l); *p. pr.* & *vb.* *n.* **SCRABBLING** (-bling).] [Freq. of *scrape*. Cf. **SCRAMBLE**, **SCRAWL**, *v. t.*] 1. To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; to proceed by clawing with the hands and feet; to scramble; as, to scramble up a cliff or a tree.

Now after a while Little-bird came to himself, and getting up made shift to scramble on his way. *Bunyan.*

2. To make irregular, crooked, or unmeaning marks; to scribble; to scrawl.

David . . . scribbled on the doors of the gate. *1 Sam. xxi. 13.*

Scrabble, *v. t.* To mark with irregular lines or letters; to scribble; as, to scribble paper.

Scrabble, *n.* The act of scribbling; a moving upon the hands and knees; a scramble; also, a scribble.

Scrabber (skræb'ber), *n.* [Cf. **SCRAMBLE**.] (*Zool.*) (a) The Manx shearwater. (b) The black guillemot.

Scraffle (skræf'l), *v. t.* [See **SCRAMBLE**; cf. *OD. schraffelen* to scrape.] To scramble or struggle; to wrangle; also, to be industrious. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Hallivell.*

Scrag (skræg), *n.* [Cf. *dial. Sw. skräka* a great dry tree, a long, lean man, *Gael. sgrenach* dry, shriveled, rocky. See **SHRINK**, and cf. *Scogog, Shrag*, *v. t.*] 1. Something thin, lean, or rough; a bony piece; especially, a bony neckpiece of meat; hence, humorously or in contempt, the neck.

Lady MacSerev, who . . . serves up a scrag of mutton on silver. *Thackeray.*

2. A rawboned person. [*Low*] *Hallivell.*

3. A ragged, stunted tree or branch.

Scrag whale (*Zool.*), a North Atlantic whalebone whale (*Apapheia gibbosa*). By some it is considered the young of the right whale.

Scragged (-gæd), *a.* 1. Rough with irregular points, or a broken surface; scraggy; as, a scragged backbone.

2. Lean and rough; scraggy.

Scraggedness, *n.* Quality or state of being scragged.

Scraggy (-gri), *adv.* In a scraggy manner.

Scraggy, *n.* The quality or state of being scraggy; scraggedness.

Scraggy (-gri), *a.* [*Compar. SCRAGGIER* (-gri-er); *superl. SCRAGGIEST*.] 1. Rough with irregular points; scragged. "A scraggy rock." *J. Phillips.*

2. Lean and rough; scragged. "His sinewy, scraggy neck." *Sir W. Scott.*

Scraggy, *a.* See **SCRAGGY**.

Scrag-necked (-nækt), *a.* Having a scraggy neck.

Scramble (skræm'b'l), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SCRAMBLED** (-b'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb.* *n.* **SCRAMBLING** (-bling).] [Freq. of *Prov. Fr. scramb* to rake together with the hands, or of *scram* to snatch at. Cf. **SCRAMBLE**.]

1. To clamber with hands and knees; to scramble; as, to scramble up a cliff; to scramble over the rocks.

2. To struggle eagerly with others for something thrown upon the ground; to go down upon all fours to seize something; to catch rudely at what is desired.

Of other care they little reckoning make,
Than how to scramble at the shearer's feast. *Milton.*

Scramble (skræm'b'l), *v. t.* 1. To collect by scrambling; as, to scramble up wealth. *Marlowe.*

2. To prepare (eggs) as a dish for the table, by stirring the yolks and whites together while cooking.

Scramble, *n.* 1. The act of scrambling, climbing on all fours, or clambering.

2. The act of jostling and pushing for something desired; eager and unceremonious struggle for what is thrown or held out; as, a scramble for office.

Scarcely [of money] enhances its price, and increases the scramble. *Locke.*

Scramble (skræm'b'l), *n.* 1. One who scrambles; one who climbs on all fours.

2. A greedy and unceremonious contestant.

Scrambling (-bling), *a.* Confused and irregular; awkward; scrambling. **Scrambling-ly**, *adv.*

A huge old scrambling bedroom. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scranoh (skrænoh), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SCRANCHED** (skrænoht); *p. pr.* & *vb.* *n.* **SCRANCHING**.] [Cf. *D. schranzen* to eat greedily, *G. schranzen*. Cf. **CRUNCH**, **SCURCH**.] To grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound; to crunch. [*Prov. Eng. & Collog. U. S.*]

Scranky (skrænk'y), *a.* Thin; lean. [*Scot.*]

Scranzel (skrænz'l), *a.* [Cf. **SCRAWNY**.] Slight; thin; lean; poor. [*Obs.*]

Grate on their scranzel pipes of wretched straw. *Milton.*

Scranzy (-nzy), *a.* [See **SCRANNEL**.] Thin; lean; meager; scrawny; scannell. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Scrap (skræp), *n.* [OE. *scrappe*, *fr. Icel. skrap* trifle, cracking. See **SCRAPE**, *v. t.*] 1. Something scraped off; hence, a small piece; a bit; a fragment; a detached, incomplete portion.

I have no materials — not a scrap. *De Quincey.*

2. Specifically, a fragment of something written or printed; a brief excerpt; an unconnected extract.

3. *pl.* The crisp substance that remains after trying out animal fat; as, pork scraps.

4. *pl.* Same as **Scrap iron**, below.

Scrap forgings, forgings made from wrought iron scrap. — **Scrap iron**, (a) Cuttings and waste pieces of wrought iron from which bar iron or forgings can be made — called also *wrought-iron scrap*; (b) Fragments of cast iron or defective castings suitable for remelting in the foundry; — called also *foundry scrap*, or *cust scrap*.

Scrapbook (-bōk), *n.* A blank book in which extracts cut from books and papers may be pasted and kept.

Scrape (skræp), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SCRAPED** (skræpt); *p. pr.* & *vb.* *n.* **SCRAPING**.] [Icel. *skrapa*; akin to *Sw. skrapa*, *Dan. skrape*, *D. schrapen*, *schrabben*, *G. schrapen*, and *prob. to E. sharp*.] 1. To rub over the surface of (something) with a sharp or rough instrument; to rub over with something that roughens by removing portions of the surface; to grate harshly over; to abrade; to make even, or bring to a required condition or form, by moving the sharp edge of an instrument breadthwise over the surface with pressure, cutting away excesses and superfluous parts; to make smooth or clean; as, to scrape a bone with a knife; to scrape a metal plate to an even surface.

2. To remove by rubbing or scraping (in the sense above).

I will also scrape her dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock. *Ezek. xxi. 4.*

3. To collect by, or as by, a process of scraping; to gather in small portions by laborious effort; hence, to acquire avariciously and save penuriously; — often followed by *together* or *up*; as, to scrape money together.

The pretentious party complained that to swell a number the nonconformists did not choose, but scrape, subscribers. *Fuller.*

4. To express disapprobation of, as a play, or to silence, as a speaker, by drawing the feet back and forth upon the floor; — usually with *down*. *Macaulay.*

To scrape acquaintance, to seek acquaintance otherwise than by an introduction. *Farquhar.*

He tried to scrape acquaintance with her, but failed ignominiously. *G. W. Cable.*

Scrape, *v. t.* 1. To rub over the surface of anything with something which roughens or removes it, or which smooths or cleans it; to rub harshly and noisily along.

2. To occupy one's self with getting laboriously; as, he scraped and saved until he became rich. "Spend their scraping fathers' gold." *Shak.*

3. To play awkwardly and inharmoniously on a violin or like instrument.

4. To draw back the right foot along the ground or floor when making a bow.

Scrape, *n.* 1. The act of scraping; also, the effect of scraping, as a scratch, or a harsh sound; as, a noisy scrape on the floor; a scrape of a pen.

2. A drawing back of the right foot when howling; also, a bow made with that accompaniment. *H. Spencer.*

3. A disagreeable and embarrassing predicament out of which one can not get without undergoing, as it were, a painful rubbing or scraping; a perplexity; a difficulty.

The too eager pursuit of this old enemy through thick and thin had led him into many of these scrapes. *By. Warburton.*

Scrape-penny (-pénny), *n.* One who gathers and hoards money in trifling sums; a miser.

Scrapper (-ër), *n.* 1. An instrument with which anything is scraped. Specifically: (a) An instrument by which the soles of shoes are cleaned from mud and the like, by drawing them across it. (b) An instrument drawn by oxen or horses, used for scraping up earth in

making or repairing roads, digging cellars, canals, etc. (c) (*Naut.*) An instrument having two or three sharp sides or edges, for cleaning the planks, masts, or decks of a ship. (d) (*Lithography*) In the printing press, a board, or blade, the edge of which is made to rub over the tympan sheet and thus produce the impression.

2. One who scrapes. Specifically: (a) One who plays awkwardly on a violin. (b) One who acquires avariciously and saves penuriously.

Scraping (skræp'ing), *n.* 1. The act of scraping; the act or process of making even, or reducing to the proper form, by means of a scraper.

2. Something scraped off; that which is separated from a substance, or is collected by scraping; as, the scrapings of the street.

Scraping, *a.* Resembling the act of, or the effect produced by, one who, or that which, scrapes; as, a scraping noise; a scraping miser. — **Scraping-ly**, *adv.*

Scrap-pily (skræp'pī-ly), *adv.* In a scraping manner; in scraps. *Mary Cowden Clarke.*

Scrapy (-pī), *a.* Consisting of scraps; fragmentary; lacking unity or consistency; as, a scrapy lecture.

A dreadfully scrapy dinner. *Thackeray.*

Scrat (skræt), *v. t.* [OE. *scratten*. Cf. **SCRATCH**.] To scratch. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Scrat, *v. t.* To rake; to search. [*Obs.*] *Mir. Jar Mag.*

Scrat, *n.* [Cf. *AS. scrutta* an hermaphrodite, *fr. scruta* a scrub, a low, mean person, *Gael. sgrut*, *sgruit*, an old, shriveled person.] An hermaphrodite. [*Obs.*] *Skinner.*

Scratch (skrætch), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SCRATCHED** (skrætcht); *p. pr.* & *vb.* *n.* **SCRATCHING**.] [OE. *scrachen* (perhaps influenced by OE. *scratten* to scratch); cf. *OHG. chrazzen*, *G. kratzen*, *OD. kratzen*, *kretzen*, *D. krassen*, *Sw. krata* to scrape, *krada* to rake, to scratch, *Dan. krade* to scratch, to scrape, *Icel. krata* to engrave. Cf. *GAZE* to rub.] 1. To rub and tear or mark the surface of with something sharp or ragged; to scrape, roughen, or wound slightly by drawing something pointed or rough across, as the claws, the nails, a pin, or the like.

Small sand-colored stones, so hard as to scratch glass. *Grew.*

Be mindful, when inserting nails,
To scratch your head, and bite your nails. *Swift.*

2. To write or draw hastily or awkwardly. "Scratch out a pamphlet." *Swift.*

3. To cancel by drawing one or more lines through, as the name of a candidate upon a ballot, or of a horse in a list; hence, to erase; to efface; — often with *out*.

4. To dig or excavate with the claws; as, some animals scratch holes, in which they burrow.

To scratch a ticket, to cancel one or more names of candidates on a party ballot; to refuse to vote the party ticket in its entirety. [*U. S.*]

Scratch, *v. i.* 1. To use the claws or nails in tearing or in digging; to make scratches.

Dull, tame things, . . . that will neither bite nor scratch. *Dr. H. More.*

2. (*Billiards*) To score, not by skillful play but by some fortunate chance of the game. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Scratch, *n.* 1. A break in the surface of a thing made by scratching, or by rubbing with anything pointed or rough; a slight wound, mark, furrow, or incision.

The coarse file . . . makes deep scratches in the work. *Moxon.*

These nails with scratches shall deform my breast. *Prior.*

God forbid a shallow scratch should drive
The Prince of Wales from such a field as this. *Shak.*

2. (*Pugilistic Matches*) A line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight; hence, test, trial, or proof of courage; as, to bring to the scratch; to come up to the scratch. [*Cant*] *Grose.*

3. *pl.* (*Far.*) Minute, but tender and troublesome, excoriations, covered with scabs, upon the heels of horses which have been used where it is very wet or muddy.

Law (*Farmer's Veter. Adviser*).

4. A kind of wig covering only a portion of the head.

5. (*Billiards*) A shot which scores by chance and not as intended by the player; a fluke. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Scratch cradle. See **Cratch cradle**, under **CRATCH**.

Scratch grass (*Bot.*), a climbing knotweed (*Polygonum sagittatum*) with a square stem beset with fine recurved prickles along the angles. — **Scratch wig**. Same as **SCRATCH**, 4, above. *Thackeray.*

Scratch, *a.* Made, done, or happening by chance; arranged with little or no preparation; determined by circumstances; haphazard; as, a scratch team; a scratch crew for a boat race; a scratch shot in billiards. [*Slang*]

Scratch race, one without restrictions regarding the entrance of competitors; also, one for which the competitors are chosen by lot.

Scratch-back (-bæk), *n.* A toy which imitates the sound of tearing cloth, — used by drawing it across the back of unsuspecting persons. [*Eng.*]

Scratch-brush (-brush), *n.* A stiff wire brush for cleaning iron castings and other metals.

Scratch coat (kōt), *n.* The first coat in plastering; — called also *scratchwork*. See **FINCHING-UP**.

Scratch-er (-ër), *n.* One who, or that which, scratches; specifically (*Zool.*), any rasorial bird.

Scratch-ing-ly, *adv.* With the action of scratching.

Scratch-wood (-wōd), *n.* (*Bot.*) Cleavers.

Scratch-work (-wōrk), *n.* See **SCRATCH COAT**.

Scratchy (-zy), *a.* Characterized by scratches.

Scraw (skræ), *n.* [*fr. scraith* a turf, *sgraith* a turf, green sod; akin to *Gael. sgrath*, *sgraith*, the outer skin of anything, a turf, a green sod.] A turf. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Scrawly (skræ-ly), *v. t.* See **CRAWL**. [*Obs.*] *Latimer.*

Scrawl, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SCRAWLED** (skræpl); *p. pr.* & *vb.* *n.* **SCRAWLING**.] [Probably corrupted from *scrabble*.] To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly; to write hastily and carelessly; to scratch; to scribble; as, to scrawl a letter.

His name, scrawled by himself. *Macaulay.*

Scrawl, *v. t.* 1. To write unskillfully and inelegantly. *Swift.*

Though with a golden pen you scrawl.

Scrawl (skrāl), *n.* Unskillful or inelegant writing; that which is unskillfully or inelegantly written.

The left hand will make such a *scrawl*, that it will not be legible.

You bid me write no more than a *scrawl* to you. *Gray*.

Scrawler (-ēr), *n.* One who scrawls; a hasty, awkward writer.

Scrawny (skrā'nī), *a.* [Cf. SCRANNEL.] Meager; thin; rawnboned; bony; scannny.

Soray (skrā), *n.* [Cf. W. *ysgrifell*, *ysgrüell*, a sea swallow, *Armor. skrav.*] (*Zoöl.*) A tern; the sea swallow. [*Prov. Eng.*] [Written also *scraye*.]

Sore-a-ble (skrā'b-lī), *a.* [L. *scrare* to hawk, spit out.] Capable of being spit out. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*.

Soreak (skrāk), *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. *SCREALED* (skrēkt); p. pr. & vb. n. *SCREAMING*.] [Cf. *Iscl. skräkja* to screech. Cf. *CREAK*, *v.*, *SCREECH*.] To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound; to screech; to creak, as a door or wheel.

Soreak, *n.* A creaking; a screech; a shriek. *Sp. Bull.* **Scream** (skrēm), *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. *SCREAMED* (skrēmd); p. pr. & vb. n. *SCREAMING*.] [*Iscl. skreima* to scare, terrify; akin to *Sw. skräma*, *Dan. skrämmen*. Cf. *SCREECH*.] To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, or shrill, loud cry, as in fright or extreme pain; to shriek; to screech.

I heard the owl *scream* and the crickets cry. *Shak.*

And *scream* thyself as none e'er *screamed* before. *Pope*.

Scream, *n.* A sharp, shrill cry, uttered suddenly, as in terror or in pain; a shriek; a screech. "Screams of horror." *Pope*.

Scream'er (-ēr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of three species of South American birds constituting the family *Ardeidae*, and the suborder *Palamedes*. They have two spines on each wing, and the head is either crested or horned. They are easily tamed, and then serve as guardians for other poultry. The crested screamers, or chajás, belong to the genus *Chauna*. The horned screamer, or kamichí, is *Palamedea cornuta*.

Scream'ing, *a.* 1. Uttering screams; shrieking. 2. Having the nature of a scream; like a scream; shrill; sharp.

Crested Screamer (*Chauna chauraria*).

The fearful matrons raise a *screaming* cry. *Dryden*.

Scree (skrē), *n.* A pebble; a stone; also, a heap of stones or rocky debris. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Southey*.

Screech (skrēch), *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. *SCREAMED* (skrēkt); p. pr. & vb. n. *SCREAMING*.] [Also formerly, *scritch*, *OE. skriken*, *skrichen*, *skriken*, of Scandinavian origin; cf. *Iscl. skrákja* to shriek, to screech, *skríkja* to titter, *Sw. skrika* to shriek, *Dan. skrike*; also *Gael. sgreach*, *sgreach*, *W. ysgrachio*, *Skir. kharj* to creak. Cf. *SHRIEK*, *v.*, *SCREAM*, *v.*] To utter a harsh, shrill cry; to make a sharp outcry, as in terror or acute pain; to scream; to shriek. "The screech owl, *screeching* loud." *Shak.*

Screech, *n.* A harsh, shrill cry, as of one in acute pain or in fright; a shriek; a scream.

Screech bird, or **Screech thrush** (*Zoöl.*), the fieldfare; — so called from its harsh cry before rain. — **Screech hawk** (*Zoöl.*), the European goatsucker; — so called from its note. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Screech owl** (*Zoöl.*) (a) A small American owl (*Scops asio*), either gray or reddish in color. (b) The European barn owl. The name is applied also to other species.

Screech'ers (-ērs), *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The picarian birds, as distinguished from the singing birds.

Screech'y (-y), *a.* Like a screech; shrill and harsh.

Screed (skrēd), *n.* [*Prov. E.*, a shred, the border of a cap. See *SHRED*.] 1. (*Arch.*) (a) A strip of plaster of the thickness proposed for the coat, applied to the wall at intervals of four or five feet, as a guide. (b) A wooden straightedge used to lay across the plaster screed, as a limit for the thickness of the coat.

2. A fragment; a portion; a shred. [*Scot.*] *American Screech Owl*.

Screed, *n.* [See 1st *SCREED*. For sense 2 cf. also *Gael. sgread* an outcry.] 1. A breach or rent; a breaking forth into a loud, shrill sound; as, martial *screeds*.

2. An harangue; a long tirade on any subject.

The old earl gave them a *screed* of doctrine; ye might have heard him a mile down the wind. *Sir W. Scott*.

Screen (skrēn), *n.* [*OE. scren*, *OF. escrein*, *escrean*, *F. écran*, of uncertain origin; cf. *G. schirm* a screen, *OHG. scirm*, *scerm*, a protection, shield, or *G. schranne* a trestle, a stack of wood, or *G. schranne* a railing.] 1. Anything that separates or cuts off inconvenience, injury, or danger; that which shelters or conceals from view; a shield or protection; as, a fire screen.

Your leavy *screens* throw down. *Shak.*

Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon*.

2. (*Arch.*) A dwarf wall or partition carried up to a certain height for separation and protection, as in a church, to separate the aisle from the choir, or the like.

3. A surface, as that afforded by a curtain, sheet, wall,

etc., upon which an image, as a picture, is thrown by a magic lantern, solar microscope, etc.

4. A long, coarse riddle or sieve, sometimes a revolving perforated cylinder, used to separate the coarser from the finer parts, as of coal, sand, gravel, and the like.

Screen (skrēn), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *SCREENED* (skrēnd); p. pr. & vb. n. *SCREENING*.] 1. To provide with a shelter or means of concealment; to separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger; to shelter; to protect; to protect by hiding; as, fruits *screened* from cold winds by a forest or a hill.

They were encouraged and *screened* by some who were in high command. *Macaulay*.

2. To pass, as coal, gravel, ashes, etc., through a screen in order to separate the coarse from the fine, or the worthless from the valuable; to sift.

Screen'ings (-Ingz), *n. pl.* The refuse left after screening sand, coal, ashes, etc.

Screw (skrū), *n.* [*OE. scrue*, *OF. escroue*, *escroe*, *female screw*, *F. écrou*, *L. scrabia* a ditch, trench, in *LL.*, the hole made by swine in rooting; cf. *D. schroef* a screw, *G. schraube*, *Iscl. skrífa*.] 1. A cylinder, or a cylindrical perforation, having a continuous rib, called the *thread*, winding round it spirally at a constant inclination, so as to leave a continuous spiral groove between one turn and the next, — used chiefly for producing, when revolved, motion or pressure in the direction of its axis, by the sliding of the threads of the cylinder in the grooves between the threads of the perforation adapted to it, the former being distinguished as the *external*, or *male screw*, or, more usually, the *screw*; the latter as the *internal*, or *female screw*, or, more usually, the *nut*.

2. The screw, as a mechanical power, is a modification of the inclined plane, and may be regarded as a right-angled triangle wrapped round a cylinder, the hypotenuse of the triangle marking the spiral thread of the screw. Its base equaling the circumference of the cylinder, and its height the *pitch* of the thread.

3. Specifically, a kind of nail with a spiral thread and a head with a nick to receive the end of the screw-driver. Screws are much used to hold together pieces of wood or to fasten something; — called also *wood screws*, and *screw nails*. See also *Screw bolt*, below.

4. Anything shaped or acting like a screw; esp., a form of wheel for propelling steam vessels. It is placed at the stern, and furnished with blades having helicoidal surfaces to act against the water in the manner of a screw. See *Screw propeller*, below.

5. A steam vessel propelled by a screw instead of wheels; a screw steamer; a propeller.

6. An extortor; a sharp bargainer; a skinflint; a niggard. *Thackeray*.

7. A small packet of tobacco. [*Slang*] *Mayhew*.

8. An unsound or worn-out horse, useful as a hack, and commonly of good appearance. *Id. Lytton*.

9. (*Math.*) A straight line in space with which a definite linear magnitude termed the *pitch* is associated (cf. 5th *Princ.* 10 (b)). It is used to express the displacement of a rigid body, which may always be made to consist of a rotation about an axis combined with a translation parallel to that axis.

10. (*Zoöl.*) An amphipod crustacean; as, the *skel-ton screw* (*Caprellia*). See *Sand screw*, under *SAND*.

Archimedes screw, *Compound screw*, *Foot screw*, etc. See under *ARCHIMEDES*, *COMPOUND*, *FOOT*, etc. — A screw loose, something out of order, so that work is not done smoothly; as, there is a *screw loose* somewhere. *Id. Martineau*.

— **Endless**, or **Perpetual screw**, a screw used to give motion to a toothed wheel by the action of its threads between the teeth of the wheel; — called also a *worm*. — **Lag screw**. See under *LAG*. — **Micrometer screw**, a screw with fine threads, used for the measurement of very small spaces.

— **Right and left screw**, a screw having threads upon the opposite ends which wind in opposite directions. — **Screw alley**. See *Shaft alley*, under *SHAFT*. — **Screw bean**. (*Bot.*) (a) The curious spirally coiled pod of a leguminous tree (*Prosopis pubescens*) growing from Texas to California. It is used for fodder, and ground into meal by the Indians. (b) The tree itself.

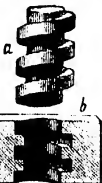
— **Screw bolt**, a bolt having a screw thread on its shank, in distinction from a *key bolt*. See 1st *BOLT*, 3. — **Screw box**, a device, resembling a die, for cutting the thread on a wooden screw.

— **Screw engine**, a marine engine for driving a screw propeller. — **Screw gear**. See *SPIRAL gear*, under *SPIRAL*.

— **Screw jack**. Same as *JACK-screw*. — **Screw key**, a wrench for turning a screw or nut; a spanner wrench. — **Screw machine**. (a) One of a series of machines employed in the manufacture of wood screws. (b) A machine tool resembling a lathe, having a number of cutting tools that can be caused to act on the work successively, for making screws and other turned pieces from metal rods. — **Screw pine** (*Bot.*), any plant of the endogenous



Screen (4) for Gravel, etc.



Screw. a External or Male Screw; b Internal or Female Screw shown in Section.

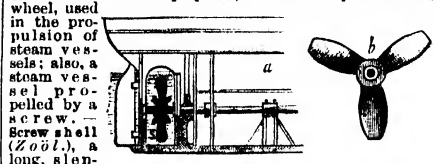


Screw Bolt.



Screw Pine.

genus *Pandanus*, of which there are about fifty species, natives of tropical lands from Africa to Polynesia; — named from the spiral arrangement of the pineapple-like leaves. — **Screw plate**, a device for cutting threads on small screws, consisting of a thin steel plate having a series of perforations with internal screws forming dies. — **Screw press**, a press in which pressure is exerted by means of a screw. — **Screw propeller**, a screw or spiral bladed wheel, used in the propulsion of steam vessels; also, a steam vessel propelled by a screw. — **Screw shell** (*Zoöl.*), a long, slender, spiral gastropod shell, especially of the genus *Turritella* and allied genera. See *TURRITELLA*. — **Screw steamer**, a steamship propelled by a screw. — **Screw thread**, the spiral rib which forms a screw. — **Screw stone** (*Paleon.*), the fossil stem of an encrinurus. — **Screw tree** (*Bot.*), any plant of the genus *Helicteres*, consisting of about thirty species of tropical shrubs, with simple leaves and spirally twisted, five-lobed capsules; — also called *twisted-horn*, and *twisty*. — **Screw valve**, a stop valve which is opened or closed by a screw. — **Screw worm** (*Zoöl.*), the larva of an American fly (*Comptosia macellaria*), allied to the blowflies, which sometimes deposits its eggs in the nostrils, or about wounds, in man and other animals, with fatal results. — **Screw wrench**. (a) A wrench for turning a screw. (b) A wrench with an adjustable jaw that is moved by a screw. — To *put the screw*, or *screws*, on, to use pressure upon, as for the purpose of extortion; to coerce. — To *put under the screw* or *screws*, to subject to pressure; to force. — **Wood screw**, a metal screw with a sharp thread of coarse pitch, adapted to holding fast in wood. See *Illustr. of Wood screw*, under *WOOD*.



One form of Screw Propeller. a Section of Stern of Steam Vessel, showing Screw Propeller (a) in position; b Rear View of Three-bladed Screw Propeller.

Screw (skrū), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *SCREWED* (skrēd); p. pr. & vb. n. *SCREWING*.] 1. To turn, as a screw; to apply a screw to; to press, fasten, or make firm, by means of a screw or screws; as, to *screw* a lock on a door; to *screw* a press. 2. To force; to squeeze; to press, as by screws. But *screw* your courage to the sticking place. *Shak.* And we'll *wat* it all. 3. Hence: To practice extortion upon; to oppress by unreasonable or extortionate exactions. Our country landlords, by unmeasurable *screwing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France. *Swiss.* 4. To twist; to distort; as, to *screw* his visage. He *screwed* his face into a hardened smile. *Dryden*. 5. To examine rigidly, as a student; to subject to a severe examination. [*Cont. American Colleges*] To *screw* out, to press out; to extort. — To *screw* up, to force; to bring by violent pressure. *Houell*. — To *screw* in, to force in by turning or twisting.

Screw, *v. t.* 1. To use violent means in making exactions; to be oppressive or exacting. *Houell*.

2. To turn one's self uneasily with a twisting motion; as, he *screws* about in his chair.

Screw'-out'ing (-kūt'ing), *a.* Adapted for forming a screw by cutting; as, a *screw-cutting* lathe.

Screw'-driv'er (-driv'ēr), *n.* A tool for turning screws so as to drive them into their place. It has a thin end which enters the nick in the head of the screw.

Screw'er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, screws.

Screw'ing, *a.* & *n.* from *SCREW*, *v. t.* Screwing machine. See *Screw machine*, under *SCREW*.

Scrib-a-ble (skrīb'ā-blī), *a.* [See *SCRIBE*.] Capable of being written, or of being written upon. [*R.*]

Scrib'a'tious (skrīb'ā-shūs), *a.* [See *SCRIBE*.] Skillful in, or fond of, writing. [*Obs.*] *Burrow*.

Scrib'et (skrīb'ēt), *n.* A painter's pencil.

Scribble (-blī), *v. t.* [Cf. *SCRABBLE*.] (*Woolen Manuf.*) To card coarsely; to run through the scribbling machine.

Scribble, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *SCRIBBLED* (-bld); p. pr. & vb. n. *SCRIBBLING* (-blīng).] [*From SCRIBE*.] 1. To write hastily or carelessly, without regard to correctness or elegance; as, to *scribble* a letter.

2. To fill or cover with careless or worthless writing.

Scribble, *n.* 1. To write without care, elegance, or value; to scrawl.

If *Mævius scribble* in Apollo's spite. *Pope*.

Scribble, *n.* Hasty or careless writing; a writing of little value; a scrawl; as, a hasty *scribble*. *Boyle*.

Neither did I but vacant seasons spend In this my *scribble*. *Thynan*.

Scribble-ment (-ment), *n.* A scribble. [*R.*] *Foster*.

Scribble'ing (-blīng), *n.* One who scribbles; a petty author; a writer of no reputation; a literary hack.

The *scribble*, pinched with hunger, writes to dine. *Granville*.

Scrib'ler, *n.* A scribbling machine.

Scrib'ling (-blīng), *n.* [See 1st *SCRIBBLE*.] The act or process of carding coarsely.

Scribbling machine, the machine used for the first carding of wool or other fiber; — called also *scribbler*.

Scrib'ling, *a.* Writing hastily or poorly.

Ye newspaper writings! ye pert *scribbling* folks! *Goldsmith*.

Scrib'ling, *n.* The act of writing hastily or idly.

Scrib'ling-ly, *adv.* In a scribbling manner.

Scribe (skrīb), *n.* [*L. scriba*, fr. *scribere* to write; cf. *Gr. ἀρραβός* a splinter, pencil, style (for writing), *E. scriffy*. Cf. *ASCRIBE*, *DESCRIBE*, *SCRIPT*, *SCRIVEN*, *SCRUTINIZE*.] 1. One who writes; a draughtsman; a writer for another; especially, an official or public writer; an amanuensis or secretary; a notary; a copyist.

2. (*Jewish Hist.*) A writer and doctor of the law; one skilled in the law and traditions; one who read and explained the law to the people.

Scribe (skrib), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SCRIBED (skribd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRIBING.] 1. To write, engrave, or mark upon; to inscribe. [Obs.] *Spenser.*

2. (Carp.) To cut (anything) in such a way as to fit closely to a somewhat irregular surface, as a baseboard to a floor which is out of level, a board to the curves of a molding, or the like; — so called because the workman marks, or scribes, with the compasses the line that he afterwards cuts.

3. To score or mark with compasses or a scribing iron. **Scribing** iron, an iron-pointed instrument for scribing, or marking, caaks and logs.

Scribe, *v. i.* To make a mark. With the separated points of a pair of spring dividers scribe around the edge of the temple. *A. M. Mayer.*

Scriber (skrib'er), *n.* A sharp-pointed tool, used by joiners for drawing lines on stuff; a markingawl.

Scribism (-izm), *n.* The character and opinions of a Jewish scribe in the time of Christ. *F. W. Robertson.*

Scribble (skrib'l), *n.* A scrawl; a scrawl; a fragment. [*R.*] **Scribble** (skrib'l), *v. i.* To scribble. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scribble (skrib'l), *n.* 1. A kind of light cotton or linen fabric, often woven in openwork patterns, — used for curtains, etc.; — called also *India scribble*.

2. *pl.* Thin canvas glued on the inside of panels to prevent shrinking, checking, etc.

Scriber (skrib'er), *n.* [*F. escrimeur.* See *SKINSH.*] A fencing master. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Scribble (skrib'l), *n.* [*A.* corruption of *skirmish*. "Sore skirmish." *Ld. Berners.*] [Written also *scribble*.] 1. Formerly, a skirmish; now, a general row or confused fight or struggle.

2. (Football) The struggle in the rush lines after the ball is put in play.

Scribble (skrib'l), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SCRIBLED (skribd); 215; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRIBLING.] [*cf.* Dan. *skrive*, *G. schreiben*, *D. kripfen*. *cf.* *SKRIMP*, *SKRINK*.] To make too small or short; to limit or straiten; to put on short allowance; to scant; to contract; to shorten; as, to scribble the pattern of a coat.

Scribble, *a.* Short; scanty; curtailed.

Scribble, *a.* A pinching miser; a niggard. [*U. S.*]

Scribble, *a.* & *n.* from *scribble*, *v. t.* Scribbling bar, a device used in connection with a calico printing machine for stretching the fabric broadwise so that it may be smooth for printing. *Knight.*

Scribble, *adv.* In a scribbling manner.

Scribble, *n.* The state of being scribbled.

Scribble (-shun), *n.* A small portion; a pittance; a little bit. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Hallivell.*

Scribble (skrib'l), *v. t.* To ornament, as shells, ivory, etc., by engraving, and (usually) rubbing pigments into the incised lines. [*Sailors' cant*, *U. S.*]

Scribble (skrib'l), *n.* A shell, a whale's tooth, or the like, that is scribbled. [*Sailors' cant*, *U. S.*]

Scribble (skrib'l), *n.* [*L. scriptum* a case for books, letters, etc.; *cf.* *OF. escriin*, *F. escriin*. See *SKRINK*.] A chest, bookcase, or other place, where writings or curiosities are deposited; a shrine. [*Obs.*]

But laid them up in his immortal scribe. *Spenser.*

Scribble (skrib'l), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SCRIBLED (skribd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRIBLING.] [*cf.* *SKRIMP*, *SKRINK*.] To engrave. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Local*, *U. S.*]

Scribble (skrib'l), *n.* [*OE. scrippe*, probably of Scand. origin; *cf.* *Isel.* & *OSw. skreppa*, and also *LL. scrippum*, *OF. escripte*, *escripe*, *F. escripte*. *cf.* *SCRAP*, *SCRAP* a piece of dress.] A small bag; a wallet; a satchel. [*Archaic*] *Chaucer.*

And in requital ope his leathern scrip. *Milton.*

Scrip, *n.* [*From scrip.*] 1. A small writing, certificate, or schedule; a piece of paper containing a writing. Call them generally, man by man, according to the scrip. *Shak.*

Bills of exchange can not pay our debts abroad, till scrips of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*

2. A preliminary certificate of a subscription to the capital of a bank, railroad, or other company, or for a share of other joint property, or a loan, stating the amount of the subscription and the date of the payment of the installments; as, insurance scrip, consol scrip, etc. When all the installments are paid, the scrip is exchanged for a bond or share certificate.

3. Paper fractional currency. [*Collog. U. S.*]

Scrip (skrip), *n.* [*OF. scrip*, *L. scriptum* something written, *fr. scribere*, *scriptum*, to write; *cf.* *OF. escript*, *scrip*, *F. écrit*. See *SCRIBE*, and *SCRIP* a writing.] 1. A writing; a written document. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. (Print.) Type made in imitation of handwriting.

This line is printed in Scrip.

3. (Late) An original instrument or document.

4. Written characters; style of writing.

Scrip (skrip), *n.* [*OF. scrip*, *L. scriptum* something written, *fr. scribere*, *scriptum*, to write; *cf.* *OF. escript*, *scrip*, *F. écrit*. See *SCRIBE*, and *SCRIP* a writing.] 1. A writing; a written document. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. (Print.) Type made in imitation of handwriting.

3. (Late) An original instrument or document.

4. Written characters; style of writing.

Scripture (skrip'tur; 135), *n.* [*L. scriptura*, *fr. scribere*, *scriptum*, to write; *cf.* *OF. escripture*, *escriure*, *F. escripture*. See *SCRIBE*.] 1. Anything written; a writing; a document; an inscription.

I have put it in scripture and in remembrance. *Chaucer.*

Then the Lord of Manny read the scripture on the tomb, which was in Latin. *Ld. Berners.*

2. The books of the Old and the New Testament, or of either of them; the Bible; — used by way of eminence or distinction, and chiefly in the plural.

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

3. A passage from the Bible; a text. Compared with the knowledge which the Scriptures contain, every other subject of human inquiry is vanity. *Lockminster.*

4. The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose. *Shak.*

5. Hanging by the twined thread of one doubtful Scripture. *Milton.*

Scripturist (skrip'tur-ist), *n.* A Scripturist. [*Obs.*]

Scripturist (skrip'tur-ist), *n.* One who is strongly attached to, or versed in, the Scriptures, or who endeavors to regulate his life by them.

The Puritan was a Scripturist, — a Scripturist with all his heart, if he yet with imperfect intelligence . . . he cherished the scheme of looking to the Word of God as his sole and universal directory. *Putney.*

Script (skrip), *n.* [*See SCRIP.*] Writing; document; scroll. [*Obs.*] "Of every scrip and bond." *Chaucer.*

Scritch (skritch), *n.* A screech. [*R.*]

Perhaps it is the owl's scritch. *Coleridge.*

Scrive (skriv), *n.* [*OF. scrivain*, *F. scrivain*, *LL. scribanna*, from *L. scribere* to write. See *SCRIBE*.] 1. A professional writer; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or prepare writings.

The writer better scrivener than clerk. *Fuller.*

2. One whose business is to place money at interest; a broker. [*Obs.*]

3. A writing master. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Hallivell.*

Scrive (skriv), *n.* [*OF. scrivain*, *F. scrivain*, *LL. scribanna*, from *L. scribere* to write. See *SCRIBE*.] 1. A professional writer; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or prepare writings.

2. One whose business is to place money at interest; a broker. [*Obs.*]

3. A writing master. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Hallivell.*

Scrive (skriv), *n.* [*OF. scrivain*, *F. scrivain*, *LL. scribanna*, from *L. scribere* to write. See *SCRIBE*.] 1. A professional writer; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or prepare writings.

2. One whose business is to place money at interest; a broker. [*Obs.*]

3. A writing master. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Hallivell.*

Scrive (skriv), *n.* [*OF. scrivain*, *F. scrivain*, *LL. scribanna*, from *L. scribere* to write. See *SCRIBE*.] 1. A professional writer; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or prepare writings.

2. One whose business is to place money at interest; a broker. [*Obs.*]

3. A writing master. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Hallivell.*

Scrive (skriv), *n.* [*OF. scrivain*, *F. scrivain*, *LL. scribanna*, from *L. scribere* to write. See *SCRIBE*.] 1. A professional writer; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or prepare writings.

2. One whose business is to place money at interest; a broker. [*Obs.*]

3. A writing master. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Hallivell.*

Scrive (skriv), *n.* [*OF. scrivain*, *F. scrivain*, *LL. scribanna*, from *L. scribere* to write. See *SCRIBE*.] 1. A professional writer; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or prepare writings.

2. One whose business is to place money at interest; a broker. [*Obs.*]

3. A writing master. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Hallivell.*

Scrive (skriv), *n.* [*OF. scrivain*, *F. scrivain*, *LL. scribanna*, from *L. scribere* to write. See *SCRIBE*.] 1. A professional writer; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or prepare writings.

2. One whose business is to place money at interest; a broker. [*Obs.*]

3. A writing master. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Hallivell.*

Scrive (skriv), *n.* [*OF. scrivain*, *F. scrivain*, *LL. scribanna*, from *L. scribere* to write. See *SCRIBE*.] 1. A professional writer; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or prepare writings.

2. One whose business is to place money at interest; a broker. [*Obs.*]

3. A writing master. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Hallivell.*

Scroph (skroph), *n.* [*OF. scroph*, *F. scroph*, *LL. scrophula*, from *L. scrophi* to write. See *SCRIBE*.] 1. Anything written; a writing; a document; an inscription.

I have put it in scripture and in remembrance. *Chaucer.*

Then the Lord of Manny read the scripture on the tomb, which was in Latin. *Ld. Berners.*

2. The books of the Old and the New Testament, or of either of them; the Bible; — used by way of eminence or distinction, and chiefly in the plural.

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

3. A passage from the Bible; a text. Compared with the knowledge which the Scriptures contain, every other subject of human inquiry is vanity. *Lockminster.*

4. The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose. *Shak.*

5. Hanging by the twined thread of one doubtful Scripture. *Milton.*

Scroph (skroph), *n.* [*OF. scroph*, *F. scroph*, *LL. scrophula*, from *L. scrophi* to write. See *SCRIBE*.] 1. Anything written; a writing; a document; an inscription.

I have put it in scripture and in remembrance. *Chaucer.*

Then the Lord of Manny read the scripture on the tomb, which was in Latin. *Ld. Berners.*

2. The books of the Old and the New Testament, or of either of them; the Bible; — used by way of eminence or distinction, and chiefly in the plural.

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

3. A passage from the Bible; a text. Compared with the knowledge which the Scriptures contain, every other subject of human inquiry is vanity. *Lockminster.*

4. The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose. *Shak.*

5. Hanging by the twined thread of one doubtful Scripture. *Milton.*

Scroph (skroph), *n.* [*OF. scroph*, *F. scroph*, *LL. scrophula*, from *L. scrophi* to write. See *SCRIBE*.] 1. Anything written; a writing; a document; an inscription.

I have put it in scripture and in remembrance. *Chaucer.*

Then the Lord of Manny read the scripture on the tomb, which was in Latin. *Ld. Berners.*

2. The books of the Old and the New Testament, or of either of them; the Bible; — used by way of eminence or distinction, and chiefly in the plural.

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

3. A passage from the Bible; a text. Compared with the knowledge which the Scriptures contain, every other subject of human inquiry is vanity. *Lockminster.*

4. The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose. *Shak.*

5. Hanging by the twined thread of one doubtful Scripture. *Milton.*

Scroph (skroph), *n.* [*OF. scroph*, *F. scroph*, *LL. scrophula*, from *L. scrophi* to write. See *SCRIBE*.] 1. Anything written; a writing; a document; an inscription.

I have put it in scripture and in remembrance. *Chaucer.*

Then the Lord of Manny read the scripture on the tomb, which was in Latin. *Ld. Berners.*

2. The books of the Old and the New Testament, or of either of them; the Bible; — used by way of eminence or distinction, and chiefly in the plural.

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

3. A passage from the Bible; a text. Compared with the knowledge which the Scriptures contain, every other subject of human inquiry is vanity. *Lockminster.*

4. The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose. *Shak.*

5. Hanging by the twined thread of one doubtful Scripture. *Milton.*

Scroph (skroph), *n.* [*OF. scroph*, *F. scroph*, *LL. scrophula*, from *L. scrophi* to write. See *SCRIBE*.] 1. Anything written; a writing; a document; an inscription.

I have put it in scripture and in remembrance. *Chaucer.*

Then the Lord of Manny read the scripture on the tomb, which was in Latin. *Ld. Berners.*

2. The books of the Old and the New Testament, or of either of them; the Bible; — used by way of eminence or distinction, and chiefly in the plural.

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

3. A passage from the Bible; a text. Compared with the knowledge which the Scriptures contain, every other subject of human inquiry is vanity. *Lockminster.*

4. The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose. *Shak.*

5. Hanging by the twined thread of one doubtful Scripture. *Milton.*

Scrup'u-lous-ty (skrup'pū-lōs-tī), *n.* [*L. scrupulositas.*] The quality or state of being scrupulous; doubt; doubtfulness respecting decision or action; caution or tenderness arising from the fear of doing wrong or offending; nice regard to exactness and propriety; precision.

The first sacrifice is looked on with horror; but when they have made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires.

Dr. H. More.

Careful, even to scrupulosity, . . . to keep their Sabbath. *South.*
Scrup'u-lous (skrup'pū-lōs), *a.* [*L. scrupulosus; cf. F. scrupuleux.*] 1. Full of scruples; inclined to scruple; nicely doubtful; hesitating to determine or to act, from a fear of offending or of doing wrong.

Abusing their liberty, to the offense of their weak brethren which were scrupulous.

Hooker.

2. Careful; cautious; exact; nice; as, scrupulous abstinence from labor; scrupulous performance of duties.

3. Given to making objections; captious. [*Obs.*]

Equality of two domestic powers

Shak.

4. Liable to be doubted; doubtful; nice. [*Obs.*]

The justice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not scrupulous.

Bacon.

Syn.—Cautious; careful; conscientious; hesitating.

—**Scrup'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*—**Scrup'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

Scrup'u-ta-ble (skrup'tā-b'l), *a.* Discoverable by scrutiny, inquiry, or critical examination. [*R.*]

Dr. H. More.

Scrup'u-ta-tion (skrup-tā-sh'ūn), *n.* [*L. scrutatio.*] Search; scrutiny. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-tor (-tōr), *n.* [*L.*] One who scrutinizes; a close examiner or inquirer.

Ayliffe.

Scrup'u-ner (skrup'ti-nēr'), *n.* A scrutinizer; specifically, an examiner of votes, as at an election.

Scrup'u-nize (skrup'ti-nīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SCRUTINIZED* (-nīzd), *p. pr. & vb. n. SCRUTINIZING* (-nīz'ing).]

[*From SCRUTINIZE.*] To examine closely; to inspect or observe with critical attention; to regard narrowly; as, to scrutinize the measures of administration; to scrutinize the conduct or motives of individuals.

Whose votes they were obliged to scrutinize.

Ayliffe.

Those pronounced him youngest who scrutinized his face the closest.

G. W. Cable.

Scrup'u-nize, *v. t.* To make scrutiny.

Scrup'u-nizer (-nīz'ēr), *n.* One who scrutinizes.

Scrup'u-nous (-nūs), *a.* Closely examining, or inquiring; careful; strict.—**Scrup'u-nous-ly**, *adv.*

Scrup'u-ny (-nī), *n.* [*L. scrutinium, fr. scrutari* to search carefully, originally, to search even to the rag, fr. *scruta* trash, trumpery; perhaps akin to *E. shred*; cf. *AS. scrudnian* to make scrutiny.] 1. Close examination; minute inspection; critical observation.

They that have designed exactness and deep scrutiny have taken some one part of nature.

Sir M. Hale.

Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer view

And narrower scrutiny.

Milton.

2. (*Anc. Church*) An examination of catechumens, in the last week of Lent, who were to receive baptism on Easter Day.

3. (*Canon Law*) A ticket, or little paper billet, on which a vote is written.

4. (*Parliamentary Practice*) An examination by a committee of the votes given at an election, for the purpose of correcting the poll.

Brande & C.

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scrup'u-ry, *v. t.* To scrutinize. [*Obs.*]

Scuffle (skūfl'f), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SCUFFLED* (-f'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n. SCUFFLING* (-f'ling).] [*Freq. of scuff, v. i.; cf. Sw. skuffa* to push, shove, *skuffa* a push, *Dan. skuffe* a drawer, a shovel, and *E. skuffe*, *shove*. See *SHOVE*, and cf. *SHUFFLE*.] 1. To strive or struggle with a close grapple; to wrestle in a rough fashion.

2. Hence, to strive or contend tumultuously; to struggle confusedly or at haphazard.

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantage in the field, in an orderly way, than scuffle with an undisciplined rabble.

Eikon Basilike.

Scuffle, *n.* 1. A rough, haphazard struggle, or trial of strength; a disorderly wrestling at close quarters.

2. Hence, a confused contest; a tumultuous struggle for superiority; a fight.

The dog leaps upon the serpent, and tears it to pieces; but in the scuffle the cradle happened to be overturned.

L'Estrange.

3. A child's pinafore or bib. [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. A garden hoe. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scuffler (skūfl'ēr), *n.* 1. One who scuffles.

2. An agricultural implement resembling a scarifier, but usually lighter.

Scugg (skūg), *v. t.* [*Cf. Dan. skygge* to darken, a shade, *Sw. skugga* to shade, a shade, *Ice. skuggja* to shade, *skugga* a shade.] To hide. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Hallivell.

Scugg, *n.* A place of shelter; the declivity of a hill. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Hallivell.

Sculk (skūlk), **Sculk'er** (-ēr). See *SKULK*, *SKULKER*.

Scull (skūl), *n.* (*Anat.*) The skull. [*Obs.*]

Scull, *n.* [*See* *1st SCHOOL*.] A shoal of fish. *Milton.*

Scull, *n.* [*Of* uncertain origin; cf. *Ice. skola* to wash.] 1. (*Naut.*) (a) A boat; a cockboat. See *SCULLAN*.

(b) One of a pair of short oars worked by one person.

(c) A single oar used at the stern in propelling a boat.

2. (*Zool.*) The common skua gull. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scull, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SCULLED* (skūld); *p. pr. & vb. n. SCULLING* (-ling).] (*Naut.*) To impel (a boat) with a pair of sculls, or with a single scull or oar worked over the stern obliquely from side to side.

Scull, *v. i.* To impel a boat with a scull or sculls.

Scull'er (-ēr), *n.* 1. A boat rowed by one man with two sculls, or short oars. [*R.*]

Dryden.

2. One who sculls.

Scull'er-y (skūl'ēr-y), *n.*; *pl. SCULLERIES* (-īz). [Probably originally, a place for washing dishes, and for swilling, fr. *OE. scellen* to wash, *AS. scellan* (see *SWILL* to wash, to drink), but influenced either by *Ice. skola*, *skyla*, *Dan. skylle*, or by *OF. escuelier* a place for keeping dishes, fr. *escuele* a dish, *F. escuelle*, fr. *L. scutella* a salver, waiter (cf. *SCUTTLE* a basket); or perhaps the English word is immediately from the *OF. escuelier*; cf. *OE. scyllare* a dishwasher.] 1. A place where dishes, kettles, and other culinary utensils, are cleaned and kept; also, a room attached to the kitchen, where the coarse work is done; a back kitchen.

2. Hence, refuse; filth; offal. [*Obs.*]

Gauden.

Scullion (skūl'yūn), *n.* (*Bot.*) A scallion.

Scullion, *n.* [*OF. escouillon* (Cot.) a dishcloth, apparently for *escouillon*, *F. escouillon* a swab; cf. also *OF. scouillon* a servant employed for base offices. Cf. *SCOVEL*.] A servant who cleans pots and kettles, and does other menial services in the kitchen.

The meanest scullion that followed his camp. *South.*

Scullion-ly, *a.* Like a scullion; base. [*Obs.*]

Sculp (skūlp), *v. t.* [*See* *SCULPTOR*.] To sculpture; to carve; to engrave. [*Obs. or Humorous*]

Sandys.

Sculpin (skūlp'īn), *n.* [*Writ-*

ten also *sculpin*.] (*Zool.*) (a) Any one of numerous species of marine cot-

toid fishes of the genus

Collus, or *Acantho-*

collus, having

a large head armed with several sharp spines, and a broad mouth. They are generally mottled with yellow, brown, and black. Several species are found on the Atlantic coasts of Europe and America. (b) A large cottoid market fish of California (*Scorpaenichthys marmoratus*);—called also *bighaad*, *cabcon*, *scorpion*, *salpa*. (c) The dragonet, or yellow sculpin, of Europe (*Callionymus lyra*).

The name is also applied to other related California species.

Deep-water sculpin, the sea raven.

Sculpt (skūlp), *v. t.* [*See* *SCULPTOR*.] To sculpture; to carve; to engrave. [*Obs. or Humorous*]

Sandys.

Sculptile (skūlp'tīl), *a.* [*L. sculp-*

tile, *See* *SCULPTOR*.] Formed by carving; graven; as, sculptile images. [*Obs.*]

Sir T. Browne.

Sculptor (-tōr), *n.* [*L. sculptor, fr. sculpere*, *sculptum*, to carve; cf. *sculpere* to cut, carve, scratch, and *Gr. γασκω* to carve; cf. *F. sculpteur*.] 1. One who sculpts; one whose occupation is to carve statues, or works of sculpture.

2. Hence, an artist who designs works of sculpture, his first studies and his finished model being usually in a plastic material, from which model the marble is cut, or the bronze is cast.

Sculptress (-trēs), *n.* A female sculptor.

Sculptural (skūlp'tūr-al), *a.* [*135*], *a.* Of or pertaining to sculpture.

G. Elliot.

Sculptura (skūlp'tūr; 135), *n.* [*L. sculptura; cf. F. sculpture.*] 1. The art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood, stone, metal, etc., into statues, ornaments, etc., or into figures, as of men, beasts, or other things; hence,

the art of producing figures and groups, whether in plastic or hard materials.

2. Carved work modeled of, or cut upon, wood, stone, metal, etc.

There, too, in living sculpture, might be seen

The mad affection of the Cretan queen. *Dryden.*

Sculpture (skūlp'tūr; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SCULPTURED* (-tūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SCULPTURING*.] To form with the chisel on, in, or from, wood, stone, or metal; to carve; to engrave.

Sculptured tortoise (*Zool.*), a common North American wood tortoise (*Glyptemys insculpta*). The shell is marked with strong grooves and ridges which resemble sculptured figures.



Sculptured Tortoise. (3/4)

Sculptur-tur-esque (-sk'ē), *a.* After the manner of sculpture; resembling, or relating to, sculpture.

Scum (skūm), *n.* [*Of* Scand. origin; cf. *Dan. & Sw. skum*, *Ice. skúm*, *I.G. schum*, *D. schüm*, *OHG. scüm*, *G. schaum*; probably from a root meaning, to cover. 135. Cf. *Hind. akin*, *MEERSCHAUM*, *SKIM*, *v.*, *SKY*.]

1. The extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquids in boiling or fermentation, or which form on the surface by other means; also, the scoria of metals in a molten state; dross.

Some to remove the scum as it did rise. *Spenser.*

2. Refuse; recrement; anything vile or worthless.

The great and innocent are insulted by the scum and refuse of the people. *Addison.*

Scum, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SCUMMED* (skūmd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SCUMMING* (skūm'ing).] 1. To take the scum from; to clear off the impure matter from the surface of; to skim.

You that scum the molten lead. *Dryden & Lee.*

2. To sweep or range over the surface of. [*Obs.*]

Wandering up and down without certain seat, they lived by scumming those seas and shores as pirates. *Milton.*

Scum, *v. i.* To form a scum; to become covered with scum. Also used figuratively.

Life, and the interest of life, have stagnated and scummed over.

A. K. H. Bond.

Scum'ber (skūm'bēr), *v. t.* [*Cf. DISCUMBER.*] To void excrement. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Scum'ber, *n.* Dung. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Scum'ble (-b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SCUMMBLED* (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n. SCUMMBLING* (-bling).] [*Freq. of scum.* 135.] (*Fine Arts*) To cover lightly, as a painting, or a drawing, with a thin wash of opaque color, or with color-crayon dust rubbed on with the stump, or to make any similar additions to the work, so as to produce a softened effect.

Scum'bling (skūm'bling), *n.* 1. (*Fine Arts*) (a) A mode of obtaining a softened effect, in painting and drawing, by the application of a thin layer of opaque color to the surface of a painting, or a part of the surface, which is too bright in color, or which requires harmonizing. (b) In crayon drawing, the use of the stump.

2. The color so laid on. Also used figuratively.

Shining above the brown scumbling of leafless orchards.

J. Wallace.

Scum'mer (-mēr), *v. t.* To scumber. [*Obs.*]

Scum'mer, *n.* Excrement; scumber. [*Obs.*]

Scum'mer, *n.* [*Cf. OF. escumoire, F. escumoire.* See *SCUM*, and cf. *SKIMMER*.] An instrument for taking off scum; a skimmer.

Scum'ming (-ming), *n.* (a) The act of taking off scum. (b) That which is scummed off; skimmings; scum;—used chiefly in the plural.

Scum'my (-mī), *a.* Covered with scum; of the nature of scum. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Scun'ner (skūn'nēr), *v. t.* [*Cf. SHUN.*] To cause to loathe, or feel disgust at. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

Scun'ner, *v. i.* To have a feeling of loathing or disgust; hence, to have dislike, prejudice, or reluctance. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

Scun'ner, *n.* A feeling of disgust or loathing; a strong prejudice; abhorrence

Scuppernail (*Naut.*), a nail with a very broad head, for securing the edge of the hose to the scupper. — **Scupper plug** (*Naut.*), a plug to stop a scupper. *Totten.*

Scuppernong (skûp'pér-nóng), *n.* [Probably of American Indian origin.] (*Bot.*) An American grape, a form of *Vitis vulpina*, found in the Southern Atlantic States, and often cultivated.

Scurf (skûrf), *v. i.* [Cf. SCURF to run.] To move hastily; to scurf. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

Scurf (skûrf), *n.* [*AS. scurf, scurf, or from Scand.*; cf. *Sw. skurf, Dan. skurf, Icel. skurfur, D. schurf, G. schurf*; all akin to *AS. scurf*, and to *AS. scurfan* to scrape, to gnaw, *G. schürfen* to scrape, and probably also to *E. scrape*. Cf. SCURVY.] 1. Thin dry scales or scabs upon the body; especially, thin scales exfoliated from the cuticle, particularly of the scalp; dandruff.

2. Hence, the foul remains of anything adherent.

The scurf is worn away of each committed crime. *Dryden.*

3. Anything like flakes or scales adhering to a surface.

There stood a hill not far, whose grisly top
Belched fire and rolling smoke; the rest entire
Shone with a glossy scurf. *Milton.*

4. (*Bot.*) Minute membranous scales on the surface of some leaves, as in the goosefoot. *Gray.*

Scurf (skûrf), *n.* The bull trout. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scurfiness, *n.* 1. Quality or state of being scurfy.

2. (*Bot.*) Scurf.

Scurfy (-y), *a.* [*Compar. SCURFIER* (-Y-ër); *superl. SCURFIEST*.] Having or producing scurf; covered with scurf; resembling scurf.

Scurf-er (skûrf'ër), *n.* One who scurries.

Scurf-er (skûrf'ër), *n.* [*L. scurrile, fr. scurra* a buffoon, jester; cf. *F. scurrile*.] Such as betrays a buffoon or vulgar jester; grossly opprobrious or lewdly jocose in language; scurrilous; as, scurrilous taunts.

The wretched affectation of scurrile laughter. *Cowley.*

A scurrile or obscene jest will better advance you at the court of Charles than your father's ancient name. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scurf-ri-ty (skûrf'ri-ti), *n.* [*L. scurrilitas*; cf. *F. scurrilité*.] 1. The quality or state of being scurrile or scurrilous; mean, vile, or obscene jocularity.

Your reasons . . . have been sharp and sententious, pleasant without scurrility. *Shak.*

2. That which is scurrile or scurrilous; gross or obscene language; low buffoonery; vulgar abuse.

Interrupting prayers and sermons with clamor and scurrility. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Scurriosity; abuse; insolence; vulgarity; indecency.

Scurf-ri-ous (skûrf'ri-üs), *a.* [*See SCURF.*]

1. Using the low and indecent language of the meaner sort of people, or such as only the license of buffoons can warrant; as, a scurf-ri-ous fellow.

2. Containing low indecency or abuse; mean; foul; vile; obscenely jocular; as, scurf-ri-ous language.

The absurd and scurrilous sermon which had very unwisely been honored with impeachment. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Opprobrious; abusive; reproachful; insulting; insolent; offensive; gross; vile; vulgar; low; foul; foul-mouthed; indecent; scurrile; mean.

Scurf-ri-ous-ly, *adv.* — **Scurf-ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Scurf-ri-ty (skûrf'ri-ti), *n.* (*Zool.*) The lesser tern (*Sterna minuta*). [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scurry (skûrfy), *v. i.* [*Cf. SCUR, SKIR.*] To hasten away or along; to move rapidly; to hurry; as, the rabbit scurried away.

Scurry, *n.* Act of scurrying; hurried movement.

Scurry-ly (skûrfy-li), *adv.* In a scurry manner.

Scurviness (skûrf'viness), *n.* The quality or state of being scurfy; vileness; meanness.

Scurvy (skûrfy), *a.* [*Compar. SCURVIER* (-Y-ër); *superl. SCURVIEST*.] [*From SCURF*; cf. SCURVY.]

1. Covered or affected with scurf or scabs; scabby; scurfy; specifically, diseased with the scurf. "What-soever man . . . be scurfy or scabbed." *Lev. xxi. 18, 20.*

2. Vile; mean; low; vulgar; contemptible. "A scurfy trick." *Ld. Lytton.*

That scurfy custom of taking tobacco. *Swift.*

(He) spoke such scurfy and provoking terms. *Shak.*

Scurvy, *n.* [Probably from the same source as *scorbutus*, but influenced by *scurf, scurfy, scurfy*, *adj.*; cf. *D. scurvisch, scurfy, G. scharbich, LL. scorbutus*, cf. *SCURBUTE*.] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by livid spots, especially about the thighs and legs, due to extravasation of blood, and by spongy gums, and bleeding from almost all the mucous membranes. It is accompanied by paleness, languor, depression, and general debility. It is occasioned by confinement, innutritious food, and hard labor, but especially by lack of fresh vegetable food, or confinement for a long time to a limited range of food, which is incapable of repairing the waste of the system. It was formerly prevalent among sailors and soldiers.

Scurvy grass. [*Scurvy* + *grass*; or cf. *Icel. skurfaöl* scurfy grass.] (*Bot.*) A kind of cress (*Cochlearia officinalis*) growing along the seacoast of Northern Europe and in arctic regions. It is a remedy for the scurfy, and has proved a valuable food to arctic explorers. The name is given also to other allied species of plants.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Cf. Icel. skott* a fox's tail. *v159*.] (*Zool.*) The tail of a hare, or of a deer, or other animal whose tail is short, esp. when carried erect; hence, sometimes, the animal itself. "He ran like a scut." *Skelton.*

How the Indian hare came to have a long tail, whereas that part in others attains no higher than a scut. *Sir T. Browne.*

My doe with the black scut. *Shak.*

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

Scut (skût), *n.* [*Scutellum*.] A shield-shaped plate.

from scutum a shield.] 1. Buckler-shaped; round, or nearly round.

2. (*Zool.*) Protected or covered by bony or horny plates, or large scales.

Scutch (skûch), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p. SCUTCHED* (skûch); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCUTCHING.] [*See SCUTCH to cut slightly.*]

1. To beat or whip; to drub. [*Old or Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

2. To separate the woody fiber from flax, hemp, etc., by beating; to scutch.

3. To loosen and break the fiber of (cotton or silk) by beating to free (fibrous substances) from dust by beating and blowing.

Scutching machine, a machine used to scutch cotton, silk, or flax; — called also *batting machine*.

Scouth, *n.* 1. A wooden instrument used in scutching flax and hemp.

2. The woody fiber of flax; the refuse of scutched flax. "The smoke of the burning scutch." *Cuthbert Bede.*

Scouth-eon (-ün), *n.* [*Aphectic form of escutcheon*.] 1. An escutcheon; an emblazoned shield. *Bacon.*

2. A small plate of metal, as the shield around a key-hole. *See ESCUTCHION.*

Scouth-eon (-ünd), *a.* Emblazoned on or as a shield. *See ESCUTCHION.*

Scutch'er (-ër), *n.* 1. One who scutches.

2. An implement or machine for scutching hemp, flax, or cotton, etc.; a scutch; a scutching machine.

Scutch' grass (gräs), (*Bot.*) A kind of pasture grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*). *See BERMUDA GRASS*; also *Illustration in Appendix.*

Scute (skût), *n.* [*L. scutum* a shield, a buckler. *See SCUDO*.] 1. A small shield. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

2. An old French gold coin of the value of 3s. 4d. sterling, or about 80 cents.

3. (*Zool.*) A bony scale of a reptile or fish; a large horny scale on the leg of a bird, or on the belly of a snake.

Scute-la (skû-tel'ä), *n. pl.* *See SCUTELLUM.*

Scute-la, *n. pl.* *See SCUTELLE* (-lë). [*NL.*, fem. dim. of *L. scutum*.] (*Zool.*) *See SCUTELLUM*, *n.*

Scute-late (skû-tel-lät), *a.* [*L. scutella* a dish, salt-bucket.] 1. (*Zool.*) Formed like a plate or salver; composed of platelike surfaces; as, the scutellate bone of a sturgeon. *Woodward.*

2. [*See SCUTELLUM*.] (*Zool.*) Having the tarsi covered with broad transverse scales, or scutella; — said of certain birds.

Scute-la-tion (-lät-shün), *n.* (*Zool.*) The entire covering, or mode of arrangement, of scales, as on the legs and feet of a bird.

Scute-li-form (skû-tel'i-för-m), *a.* [*L. scutella* a dish + *form*.] 1. Scutellate.

2. (*Bot.*) Having the form of a scutellum.

Scute-li-plan'tar (skû-tel'i-plän'tär), *a.* [*L. scutellus* a shield + *planta* foot.] (*Zool.*) Having broad scutella on the front, and small scales on the posterior side, of the tarsus; — said of certain birds.

Scute-lum (-lüm), *n.* *pl.* *SCUTELLA* (-lä). [*NL.*, neut. dim. of *L. scutum* a shield.] 1. (*Bot.*) A rounded apothecium having an elevated rim formed of the proper thallus, the fructification of certain lichens.

2. (*Zool.*) (a) The third of the four pieces forming the upper part of a thoracic segment of an insect. It follows the scutum, and is followed by the small postscutellum; a scutella. *See THORAX.* (b) One of the transverse scales on the tarsi and toes of birds; a scutella.

Scut'i-bran-oh (skû-ti-brän'k), *a.* (*Zool.*) Scutibranchiate. — *n.* One of the Scutibranchiata.

Scut'i-bran-chi-a (-brän'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] (*Zool.*) Same as SCUTIBRANCHIATA.

Scut'i-bran-chi-an (-än), *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the Scutibranchiata.

Scut'i-bran-chi-a-ta (-ät'ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *See SCUTUM*, and *BRANCHIA*.] (*Zool.*) An order of gastropod mollusca having a heart with two auricles and one ventricle. The shell may be either spiral or shieldlike.

It is now usually regarded as including only the Rhipidoglossa and the Docoglossa. When originally established, it included a heterogeneous group of mollusks having shieldlike shells, such as *Halotis*, *Fissurella*, *Carinaria*, etc.

Scut'i-bran-chi-ate (-ät'ä), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having the gills protected by a shieldlike shell; of or pertaining to the Scutibranchiata. — *n.* One of the Scutibranchiata.

Scut'i-er-ous (skû-ti-ër'üs), *a.* [*L. scutum* a shield + *ferous*.] Carrying a shield or buckler.

Scut'i-form (skû-ti-för-m), *a.* [*L. scutum* a shield + *form*; cf. *F. scutiforme*.] Shield-shaped; scutate.

Scut'i-ger (-jër), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *L. scutum* a shield + *gerere* to bear.] (*Zool.*) Any species of chilepod myriapods of the genus *Scutigera*. They sometimes enter buildings and prey upon insects.

Scut'i-pod (-péd), *n.* [*L. scutum* a shield + *pes*, *pedis*, a foot; cf. *F. scutipède*.] (*Zool.*) Having the anterior surface of the tarsus covered with scutella, or transverse scales, in the form of incomplete bands terminating at a groove on each side; — said of certain birds.

Scut'tle (skû-t'ül), *n.* [*AS. scutel* a dish, platter; cf. *Icel. skutill*; both fr. *L. scutella*, dim. of *scuta*, *scuta*, a dish or platter; cf. *scutum* a shield. Cf. SKILLIT.]

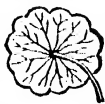
1. A broad, shallow basket.

2. A wide-mouthed vessel for holding coal; a coal hod.

Scut'tle, *v. t.* [*For scuddle, fr. scud*.] To run with affected precipitation; to hurry; to bustle; to scuddle.

With the first dawn of day, old Janet was scuttling about the house to wake the baron. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scut'tle, *n.* A quick pace; a short run. *Spectator.*



Scutella Leaf of *Hydrocotyle umbellata*.



Scute of a Giraffe, reduced.



Scutella of a Catbird.

Scut'tle (skû-t'ül), *n.* [*OF. escoutille, F. écouille*; cf. *Sp. escotilla*; probably akin to *Sp. escotar* to cut a thing so as to make it fit, to hollow a garment about the neck, perhaps originally, to cut a bosom-shaped piece out, and of Teutonic origin; cf. *D. schoot* lap, bosom, *G. Schoss*, Goth. *skauts* the hem of a garment. Cf. *SHIRT* an expanse.] 1. A small opening in an outside wall or covering, furnished with a lid. Specifically: (a) (*Naut.*) A small opening or hatchway in the deck of a ship, large enough to admit a man, and with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side or bottom of a ship. (b) An opening in the roof of a house, with a lid.

2. The lid or door which covers or closes an opening in a roof, wall, or the like.

Scut'tle butt, or scut'tle cask (*Naut.*), a butt or cask with a large hole in it, used to contain the fresh water for daily use in a ship.

Scut'tle, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p. SCUTTTLED* (-t'ül); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCUTTTLING (-t'ing).] 1. To cut a hole or holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of (as of a ship), for any purpose.

2. To sink by making holes through the bottom of; as, to scut'tle a ship.

Scut'tum (skû-t'üm), *n.* *pl.* *SCUTA* (-tä). [*L.*]

1. (*Rom. Antig.*) An oblong shield made of boards or wickerwork covered with leather, with sometimes an iron rim; — carried chiefly by the heavy-armed infantry.

2. (*O. Eng. Law*) A penthouse or awning. [*Obs.*] *Burrill.*

3. (*Zool.*) (a) The second and largest of the four parts forming the upper surface of a thoracic segment of an insect. It is preceded by the prescutum and followed by the scutellum. *See the Illust. under THORAX.* (b) One of the two lower valves of the operculum of a barnacle.

Scyb'ä-la (sib'ä-lä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, fr.

scythe. 1. An instrument for mowing grass, grain, or the like, by hand, composed of a long, curving blade, with a sharp edge, made fast to a long handle, called a *snath*, which is bent into a form convenient for use. The sharp-edged scythe shears up the spring grass. *Drayton*.

Whatever thing
The scythe of Time mows down. *Milton*.

2. (Antiq.) A scythe-shaped blade attached to ancient war chariots.

Scythe (sith), *v. t.* To cut with a scythe; to cut off as with a scythe; to mow. [*Obs.*]

Time had not scythed all that youth begun. *Shak.*

Scythed (sithd), *a.* Armed with scythes, as a chariot.

Chariots scythed,
On thundering axes rolled. *Glover*.

Scythe-man (sith'man), *n.* *pl.* **SCYTHMEN** (-mēn). One who uses a scythe; a mower.

Scythe-stone (-stōn), *n.* A stone for sharpening scythes; a whetstone.

Scythe-whet (-hwēt), *n.* (Zool.) Wilson's thrush; — so called from its note. [*Local, U. S.*]

Scythian (sith'i-an), *n.* Of or pertaining to Scythia (a name given to the northern part of Asia, and Europe adjoining to Asia), or its language or inhabitants.

Scythian lamb. (*Bot.*) See **BAROMETZ**.

Scythian, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Scythia; specifically (*Ethnol.*), one of a Slavonic race which in early times occupied Eastern Europe.

2. The language of the Scythians.

|| **Scyto-derma-ta** (sith-dēr'ma-ta), *n. pl.* [*NL*, fr. *Gr. skutos* a hide + *derma* a skin.] (Zool.) Same as **HOLOTHEURIDEA**.

Sdain (sādn), *v. n.* *Diadani*. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*.

Sdeath (sāth), *interj.* [Corrupted fr. *God's death*.] An exclamation expressive of impatience or anger. *Shak.*

Sdeign (sādn), *v. t.* To disdain. [*Obs.*]

But either *sdeigns* with other to partake. *Spenser*.

Sea (sē), *n.* [*OE. see, AS. sē; akin to D. zee, OS. & OHG. sēo, G. see, OFries. see, Dan. sø, Sw. sjö, Icel. sær, Goth. saius, and perhaps to L. sævis* fierce, savage. *√181 a.*] 1. One of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean, found on the earth's surface; a body of salt water of second rank, generally forming part of, or connecting with, an ocean or a larger sea; as, the Mediterranean Sea; the Sea of Marmora; the North Sea; the Caribbean Sea.

2. An inland body of water, esp. if large or if salt or brackish; as, the Caspian Sea; the Sea of Aral; sometimes, a small fresh-water lake; as, the Sea of Galilee.

3. The ocean; the whole body of the salt water which covers a large part of the globe.

I marvel how the fishes live in the sea. *Shak.*

The river horse and scaly crocodile. *Milton*.

4. The swell of the ocean or other body of water in a high wind; motion or agitation of the water's surface; also, a single wave; a billow; as, there was a high sea at the storm; the vessel shipped a sea.

5. (*Jewish Antiq.*) A great brazen laver in the temple at Jerusalem; — so called from its size.

He made a molten sea of ten cubits from brim to brim, round in compass, and five cubits the height thereof. *2 Chron. iv. 2*

6. Fig.: Anything resembling the sea in vastness; as, a sea of glory.

Shak.

All the space . . . was one sea of heads. *Macaulay*.

Sea is often used in the composition of words of obvious signification; as, *sea-bathed, sea-beaten, sea-bound, sea-bred, sea-circled, seakill, sea-nursed, sea-tossed, sea-walled, sea-worn*, and the like. It is also used either adjectively or in combination with substantives; as, *sea bird, sea-bird, or seabird, sea acorn, or sea-acorn*.

At sea, upon the ocean; away from land; figuratively, without landmarks for guidance; lost; at the mercy of circumstances. "To say the old man was at sea would be too feeble an expression." *G. W. Cable*. — At full sea, at the height of flood tide; hence, at the height. "But now God's mercy was at full sea." *Jer. Taylor*. — Beyond sea, or beyond the sea or the seas (*Lat.*), out of the state, territory, realm, or country. *Wharton*. — Half sea over, half drunk. [*Colling.*] *Spectator*. — Heavy sea, a sea in which the waves run high. — Long sea, a sea characterized by the uniform and steady motion of long and extensive waves. — Short sea, a sea in which the waves are short, broken, and irregular, so as to produce a tumbling or jerking motion. — To go to sea, to adopt the calling or occupation of a sailor.

Sea's a'corn (sē' ā'kōrn). (Zool.) An acorn barnacle (*Balanus*).

Sea's ā'der (sē' ā'dēr). (Zool.) (a) The European fifteen-spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus spinichia*); — called also *bismore*. (b) The European tanglefish, or pipefish (*Syngnathus acus*).

Sea's an'ohor (sē' ā'n'ohōr). (*Naut.*) See **DRAG sail**, under 4th **DRAG**.

Sea's a-nem-o-ne (sē' ā-nēm'ō-nē). (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of soft-bodied Anthozoa, belonging to the order Actinaria; an actinian.

They have the oral disk surrounded by one or more circles of simple tapering tentacles, which are often very numerous, and when expanded somewhat resemble the petals of flowers, with colors varied and often very beautiful.

Sea's ape (sē' āp). (Zool.)

(a) The thrasher shark. (b) The sea otter.

Sea's apple (sē' āp'pl). (*Bot.*) The fruit of a West

Indian palm (*Manicaria Pukettii*), often found floating in the sea.



Sea Anemone (*Metridium dianthus*) of Europe and America. (X)

A. Grisebach.

Sea's arrow (sē' ā'rō). (Zool.) A squid of the genus *Onnastraphes*. See **SQUID**.

Sea's bank (sē' bānk). 1. The seashore. *Shak.*

2. A bank or mole to defend against the sea.

Sea's-bar (sē' bār). (*Zool.*) A tern.

Sea's bar'row (sē' bār'rō). (Zool.) A sea purre.

Sea's bass (sē' bās'). (Zool.) (a) A large marine food fish (*Serranus*, or *Centropomus*, *altrarius*) which

abounds on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is dark bluish, with black bands, and more or less varied with small white spots and blotches. Called also, locally, *blue bass*, *black sea bass*, *blackfish*, *bluefish*, and *black perch*. (b) A California food fish (*Cynoscion nobilis*); — called also *white sea bass*, and *sea salmon*.

Sea's bat (sē' bāt). (Zool.) See **BATFISH** (a).

Sea's beach (sē' bēch). *n.* A beach lying along the sea. "The black sea beach." *Longfellow*.

Sea's bean (sē' bēn). (*Bot.*) Same as **FLORIDA BEAN**.

Sea's bear (sē' bēr). (Zool.) (a) Any fur seal. See under **FUR**. (b) The white bear.

Sea's beard (sē' bērd). *n.* (*Bot.*) A green seaweed (*Cladophora rupestris*) growing in dense tufts.

Sea's beast (sē' bēst). (Zool.) Any large marine mammal, as a seal, walrus, or cetacean.

Sea's bird (sē' bērd). (Zool.) Any swimming bird frequenting the sea; a sea fowl.

Sea's blite (sē' blit). (*Bot.*) A plant (*Suaeda maritima*) of the Goosefoot family, growing in salt marshes.

Sea's blub'ber (sē' blūb'ber). (*Zool.*) A jellyfish.

Sea's board (sē' bōrd). *n.* [Sea + board, *F. bord* side.] The seashore; sea-coast.

Sea's board', a. Bordering upon, or being near, the sea; seaside; sea-coast; as, a sea-board town.

Sea's board', adv. Toward the sea. [*R.*]

Sea's boat (sē' bōt). [*AS. sēbāt.*] 1. A boat or vessel adapted to the open sea; hence, a vessel considered with reference to her power of resisting a storm, or maintaining herself in a heavy sea; as, a good sea boat.

2. (Zool.) A chiton.

Sea's board' (sē' bōrd'), n. & a. See **SEABOARD**.

Sea's board'-der-ing (sē' bōrd'-dēr-ing), *a.* Bordering on the sea; situated beside the sea.

Sea's born (sē' bōrn), *a.* 1. Born of the sea; produced by the sea. "Neptune and his sea-born niece." *Waller*.

2. Born at sea.

Sea's bound' (sē' bound'), a. Bounded by the sea.

Sea's bow (sē' bō). See **MARINE rainbow**, under **RAINBOW**.

Sea's boy (sē' bōi). A boy employed on shipboard.

Sea's breach (sē' brēch). A breaking or overflow of a bank or a dike by the sea.

Sea's bream (sē' brēm). (Zool.) Any one of several species of sparoid fishes, especially the common European species (*Pagellus centrodontus*), the Spanish (*P. Oweni*), and the black sea bream (*Cantharus lineatus*); — called also *old wife*.

Sea's brief (sē' brēf). Same as **SEA LETTER**.

Sea's bug (sē' bŭg). (Zool.) A chiton.

Sea's built (sē' bilt), *a.* Built at, in, or by the sea.

Sea's but'er-fly (hūt'bēr-flī). (Zool.) A pteropod.

Sea's cab'bage (sē' kāb'bāj; 48). (*Bot.*) See **SEA kale**, under **KALE**.

Sea's calf (sē' kāf). (Zool.) The common seal.

Sea's ca-na-ry (sē' kā-nā-ry). [*So called from a whistling sound which it makes.*] (Zool.) The beluga, or white whale.

Sea's cap'tain (sē' kāp'tīn). The captain of a vessel that sails upon the sea.

Sea's card (sē' kārd). Mariner's card, or compass.

Sea's cat'fish (sē' kāt'fīsh). (*Zool.*) (a) The wolf

Sea's cat (sē' kāt). (*Zool.*) (a) Any marine silurid fish, as *Elurichthys marinus*, and *Arenus felle*, of the eastern coast of the United States. Many species are found on the coasts of Central and South America.

Sea's chart (sē' chārt). A chart or map on which the lines of the shore, islands, shoals, harbors, etc., are delineated.

Sea's chick'weed (sē' chīk'wēd). (*Bot.*) A fleshy plant (*Arenaria peploides*) growing in large tufts in the sands of the northern Atlantic seacoast; — called also *sea sandwort*, and *sea purslane*.

Sea's clam (sē' klām). (Zool.) Any one of the large bivalve mollusks found on the open seacoast, especially those of the family *Macridae*, as the common American species (*L. acra*, or *Spinea*, *solidissima*); — called also *beach clam*, and *murf clam*.

Sea's coal (sē' kōl). Coal brought by sea; — a name by which mineral coal was formerly designated in the mouth of England, in distinction from *charcoal*, which was brought by land.

Sea-coal facing (*Founding*), facing consisting of pulverized bituminous coal.

Sea's coast (sē' kōst), *n.* The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean. Also used adjectively.

Sea's ool (sē' kōb). (Zool.) The black-backed gull.

Sea's oock (sē' kōk). 1. In a steamship, a cock or valve close to the vessel's side, for closing a pipe which communicates with the sea.

2. (Zool.) (a) The black-bellied plover. (b) A gurnard, as the European red gurnard (*Trigla pinn*).

Sea's oo'oa (sē' kō'kō). (*Bot.*) A magnificent palm (*Lodoicea Sechellarum*) found only in the Seychelles Islands. The fruit is an immense two-lobed nut. It

was found floating in the Indian Ocean before the tree was known, and called *sea cocoanut*, and *double cocoanut*.

Sea's col'an-der (sē' kōl'an-dēr). (*Bot.*) A large blackish seaweed (*Agarum Turneri*), the frond of which is punctured with many little holes.

Sea's cole'wort (sē' kōl'wōrt). (*Bot.*) Sea cabbage.

Sea's com'pass (sē' kōm'pas). The mariner's compass. See under **COMPASS**.

Sea's coot (sē' kōt). (Zool.) A scoter duck.

Sea's corn (sē' kōrn). (Zool.) A yellow cylindrical mass of egg capsules of certain species of whelks (*Buccinum*), which resembles an ear of maize.

Sea's cow (sē' kōw). (Zool.) (a) The manatee. (b) The dugong. (c) The walrus.

Sea's cray'fish (sē' krā'fīsh). (Zool.) Any crusta-

Sea's cray'fish (sē' krā'fīsh). } cean of the genus *Palinurus* and allied genera, as the European spiny lobster (*P. vulgaris*), which is much used as an article of food.

See **LOBSTER**.

Sea's crow (sē' krō). (Zool.) (a) The croug (*Ireland*). (b) The cormorant.

(c) The black-headed pewit, and other gulls.

(d) The skua. (e) The razorbill. [*Orkney Islands*]. (f) The coot.

Sea's cu'cum-ber (sē' kū-kūm-bēr). (Zool.) Any large holothurian, especially one of those belonging to the genus *Pentacta*, or *Cucumaria*, as the common American and European species (*P. frondosa*).

Sea's dace (sē' dās). (Zool.) The European sea perch.

Sea's dat'fo-dil (sē' dāt'fō-dīl). (*Bot.*) A European annurilidaceous plant (*Pancratium maritimum*).

Sea's dev'il (sē' dēv'īl). (Zool.) (a) Any very large ray, especially any species of the genus *Manta* or *Cephaloptera*, some of which become more than twenty feet across and weigh several tons. See also **Oz ray**, under **OZ**.

(b) Any large cephalopod, as a large Octopus, or a giant squid (*Architeuthis*). See **DEVILFISH**. (c) The augler.

Sea's dog (sē' dōg). (a) Under side of head, showing Gill Openings; enlarged. (b) The common seal.

2. An old sailor; a salt. [*Colling.*]

Sea's dot'ter-el (sē' dōt'tēr-el). (Zool.) The turnstone.

Sea's dove (sē' dōv). (Zool.) The little auk, or rothe. See *Ilust.* of *ROTHE*.

Sea's dragon (sē' drāg'ūn). (Zool.) (a) A dragonet, or sculpin. (b) The pegasus.

Sea's drake (sē' drāk). (Zool.) The pewit gull.

Sea's duck (sē' dŭk). (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of ducks which frequent the seacoasts and feed mainly on fishes and mollusks. The scoters, eiders, old squaw, and ruddy duck are examples. They may be distinguished by the lobate hind toe.

Sea's eagle (sē' ēgl). 1. (Zool.) Any one of several species of fish-eating eagles of the genus *Haliastur* and allied genera, as the North Pacific sea eagle (*H. pelagicus*), which has white shoulders, head, rump, and tail; the European white-tailed eagle (*H. albicollis*); and the Indian white-tailed sea eagle (*Haliastur ichthyophagus*). The bald eagle and the osprey are also sometimes classed as sea eagles.

2. (Zool.) The eagle ray. See under **RAY**.

Sea's ear (sē' ēr). *n.* (Zool.) Any species of ear-shaped shells of the genus *Haliotis*. See **ABALONE**.

Sea's eel (sē' ēl). (Zool.) The conger eel.

Sea's egg (sē' ēg). (Zool.) A sea urchin.

Sea's e-phant (sē' ēf'ant). (Zool.) A very large seal (*Macrorhinus proboscideus*) of the Antarctic seas, much hunted for its oil. It sometimes attains a length of thirty feet, and is remarkable for the prolongation of the nose of the adult male into an erectile elastic proboscis, about a foot in length. Another species of smaller size (*M. angustirostris*) occurs on the coast of Lower California, but is now nearly extinct.

was found floating in the Indian Ocean before the tree was known, and called *sea cocoanut*, and *double cocoanut*.

Sea's col'an-der (sē' kōl'an-dēr). (*Bot.*) A large blackish seaweed (*Agarum Turneri*), the frond of which is punctured with many little holes.

Sea's cole'wort (sē' kōl'wōrt). (*Bot.*) Sea cabbage.

Sea's com'pass (sē' kōm'pas). The mariner's compass. See under **COMPASS**.

Sea's coot (sē' kōt). (Zool.) A scoter duck.

Sea's corn (sē' kōrn). (Zool.) A yellow cylindrical mass of egg capsules of certain species of whelks (*Buccinum*), which resembles an ear of maize.

Sea's cow (sē' kōw). (Zool.) (a) The manatee. (b) The dugong. (c) The walrus.

Sea's cray'fish (sē' krā'fīsh). (Zool.) Any crusta-

Sea's cray'fish (sē' krā'fīsh). } cean of the genus *Palinurus* and allied genera, as the European spiny lobster (*P. vulgaris*), which is much used as an article of food.

See **LOBSTER**.

Sea's crow (sē' krō). (Zool.) (a) The croug (*Ireland*). (b) The cormorant.

(c) The black-headed pewit, and other gulls.

(d) The skua. (e) The razorbill. [*Orkney Islands*]. (f) The coot.

Sea's cu'cum-ber (sē' kū-kūm-bēr). (Zool.) Any large holothurian, especially one of those belonging to the genus *Pentacta*, or *Cucumaria*, as the common American and European species (*P. frondosa*).

Sea's dace (sē' dās). (Zool.) The European sea perch.

Sea's dat'fo-dil (sē' dāt'fō-dīl). (*Bot.*) A European annurilidaceous plant (*Pancratium maritimum*).

Sea's dev'il (sē' dēv'īl). (Zool.) (a) Any very large ray, especially any species of the genus *Manta* or *Cephaloptera*, some of which become more than twenty feet across and weigh several tons. See also **Oz ray**, under **OZ**.

(b) Any large cephalopod, as a large Octopus, or a giant squid (*Architeuthis*). See **DEVILFISH**. (c) The augler.

Sea's dog (sē' dōg). (a) Under side of head, showing Gill Openings; enlarged. (b) The common seal.

1. (Zool.)

(a) The dogfish. (b) The common seal.

2. An old sailor; a salt. [*Colling.*]

Sea's dot'ter-el (sē' dōt'tēr-el). (Zool.) The turnstone.

Sea's dove (sē' dōv). (Zool.) The little auk, or rothe. See *Ilust.* of *ROTHE*.

Sea's dragon (sē' drāg'ūn). (Zool.) (a) A dragonet, or sculpin. (b) The pegasus.

Sea's drake (sē' drāk). (Zool.) The pewit gull.

Sea's duck (sē' dŭk). (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of ducks which frequent the seacoasts and feed mainly on fishes and mollusks. The scoters, eiders, old squaw, and ruddy duck are examples. They may be distinguished by the lobate hind toe.

Sea's eagle (sē' ēgl). 1. (Zool.) Any one of several species of fish-eating eagles of the genus *Haliastur* and allied genera, as the North Pacific sea eagle (*H. pelagicus*), which has white shoulders, head, rump, and tail; the European white-tailed eagle (*H. albicollis*); and the Indian white-tailed sea eagle (*Haliastur ichthyophagus*). The bald eagle and the osprey are also sometimes classed as sea eagles.

2. (Zool.) The eagle ray. See under **RAY**.

Sea's ear (sē' ēr). <

Sea fan (sē' fān'). (Zool.) Any gorgonian which branches in a fanlike form, especially *Gorgonia flabellum* of Florida and the West Indies.

Sea-far'er (sē' fār'ēr). n. [Sea + farer.] One who follows the sea as a business; a mariner; a sailor.

Sea-faring, a. Following the business of a mariner; as, a sea-faring man.

Sea-feath'er (sē' fēth'ēr). (Zool.) Any gorgonian which branches in a plumelike form.

Sea-fen'nel (sē' fēn'nēl). (Bot.) Samphire.

Sea-fern (sē' fēr'n). (Zool.) Any gorgonian which branches like a fern.

Sea-fight (sē' fīt'). An engagement between ships at sea; a naval battle.

Sea-fir (sē' fēr'). (Zool.) A sertularian hydroid, especially *Sertularia abietina*, which branches like a miniature fir tree.

Sea-flow'er (sē' flou'ēr). (Zool.) A sea anemone, or any related anthozoan.

Sea-foam (sē' fōm'). 1. Foam of sea water.

2. (Min.) Meerschaaum; — called also sea froth.

Sea-fowl (sē' fōul'). (Zool.) Any bird which habitually frequents the sea, as an auk, gannet, gull, tern, or petrel; also, all such birds, collectively.

Sea-fox (sē' fōks'). (Zool.) The thrasher shark.

See THRASHER.

Sea-froth (sē' frōth'; 115). See SEA FOAM, 2.

Sea-gate (sē' gāt'), n. A long, ramming swell of the sea.

Sea-gale (sē' gāl'). See under GALE, n.

Sea-gauge (sē' gāj'). See under GAUGE, n.

Sea-her'kin (sē' gēr'kīn) or **Sea-gir'kin** (gēr'kīn). (Zool.) Any small holothurian resembling in form a gherkin.

Sea-gin'ger (sē' jīn'jēr). (Zool.) A hydroid coral of the genus *Millepora*, especially *M. albicornis*, of the West Indies and Florida. So called because it stings the tongue like ginger. See *Millepora* under MILLEPORA.

Sea-gird'les (sē' gēr'dīz). (Bot.) A kind of kelp (*Laminaria digitata*) with palmately cleft fronds; — called also sea wand, seaweed, and tangle.

Sea-girt' (sē' gēr't'), a. Surrounded by the water of the sea or ocean; as, a seagirt isle.

Sea-god (sē' gōd'). A marine deity; a fabulous being supposed to live in, or have dominion over, the sea, or some particular sea or part of the sea, as Neptune.

Sea-god'dess (-dēs). A goddess supposed to live in or reign over the sea, or some part of the sea.

Sea-go'ing (sē' gō'ing). a. Going upon the sea; especially, sailing upon the deep sea; — used in distinction from coasting or river, as applied to vessels.

Sea-goose (sē' gōos'). (Zool.) A phalarope.

Sea-gown (sē' goun'). A gown or frock with short sleeves, formerly worn by mariners.

Sea-grape (sē' grāp'). 1. (Bot.) (a) The gulf weed. See under GULF. (b) A shrubby plant (*Coccoloba uvifera*) growing on the sandy shores of tropical America, somewhat resembling the grapevine.

2. pl. (Zool.) The clusters of gelatinous egg capsules of a squid (*Loligo*).

Sea-grass (sē' grās'). (Bot.) Eelgrass.

Sea-green (sē' grēn'). The green color of sea water.

Sea-green, a. Of a beautiful bluish green color, like sea water on soundings.

Sea-gud'geon (sē' gū'jīn). (Zool.) The European black goby (*Gobius niger*).

Sea-gull (sē' gūl'). (Zool.) Any gull living on the seacoast.

Se'ah (sē'ā). n. A Jewish dry measure containing one third of an ephah.

Sea-hare (sē' hār'). (Zool.) Any tectibranchiate mollusk of the genus *Aplysia*. See APLYSIA.

Sea-hawk (sē' hāk'). (Zool.) A jagged gull.

Sea-heath (sē' hēth'). (Bot.) A low perennial plant (*Frankenia laevis*) resembling heath, growing along the seashore in Europe.

Sea-hedge'hog (sē' hēf'hōg'). (Zool.) A sea urchin.

Sea-hen (sē' hēn'). (Zool.) The common guillemot; — applied also to various other sea birds.

Sea-hog (sē' hōg'). (Zool.) The porpoise.

Sea-holly (sē' hōl'y). (Bot.) An evergreen seashore plant (*Eryngium maritimum*). See ERYNGIUM.

Sea-holm (sē' hōm'). A small uninhabited island.

Sea-holm (sē' hōm'). See holly.

Sea-horse (sē' hōrs'). 1. A fabulous creature, half horse and half fish, represented in classic mythology as driven by sea gods or ridden by the Nereids. It is also depicted in heraldry. See HIPPOCAMPS.

2. (Zool.) (a) The walrus. (b) Any fish of the genus Hippocampus.

See In a passage of Dryden's, the word is supposed to refer to the hippopotamus.

Sea-hul'ver (sē' hūl'vēr). (Bot.) Sea holly.

Sea-island (sē' īl'ānd). a. Of or pertaining to certain islands along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia; as, sea-island cotton, a superior cotton of long fiber produced on those islands.

Sea-jelly (sē' jīl'y). (Zool.) A medusa, or jellyfish.

Seak (sēk). n. Soap prepared for use in milling cloth.

Seak (sēk). n. Soap prepared for use in milling cloth.

Sea-kale (sē' kāl'). (Bot.) See under KALE.

Sea-king (sē' kīng'). One of the leaders among the Norsemen who passed their lives in roving the seas in search of plunder and adventures; a Norse pirate chief.

See The Note under VIXINE.



Sea Fan (*Gorgonia flabellum*). Fragment. Nat. size.

Seal (sēl), n. [OE. *sele*, AS. *seolh*; akin to OHG. *selah*, Dan. *sæl*, Sw. *själ*, Icel. *seil*.] (Zool.) Any aquatic carnivorous mammal of the families Phocidae and Otariidae.



Common Seal (*Phoca vitulina*).

Seals inhabit seacoasts, and are found principally in the higher latitudes of both hemispheres. There are numerous species, bearing such popular names as *sea lion*, *sea leopard*, *sea bear*, or *urwal*; *seal*, *fur seal*, and *sea elephant*. The bearded seal (*Erginathus barbatus*), the hooded seal (*Cytophoca cristata*), and the ringed seal (*Phoca fasciata*), are northern species. See also *Eared seal*, *Harp seal*, *Mink seal*, and *Fur seal*, under EARM, HARP, MINK, and FUR. Seals are much hunted for their skins and fur, and also for their oil, which in some species is very abundant.

Harbor seal (Zool.), the common seal (*Phoca vitulina*). It inhabits both the North Atlantic and the North Pacific Ocean, and often ascends rivers; — called also *marbled seal*, *native seal*, *river seal*, *bay seal*, *land seal*, *sea calf*, *sea cat*, *sea dog*, *dotard*, *ranger*, *selchie*, *tangfish*.

Seal, n. [OE. *seel*, OF. *seel*, F. *seau*, fr. L. *sigillum* a little figure or image, a seal, dim. of *signum* a mark, sign, figure, or image. See SIGN, n., and cf. SEAL.]

1. An engraved or inscribed stamp, used for making an impression in wax or other soft substance, to be attached to a document, or otherwise used by way of authentication or security.

2. Wax, wafer, or other tenacious substance, set to an instrument, and impressed or stamped with a seal; as, to give a deed under hand and seal.

Till thou canst rail the seal from off my bond
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud. *Shak.*

3. That which seals or fastens; esp., the wax or wafer placed on a letter or other closed paper, etc., to fasten it.

4. That which confirms, ratifies, or makes stable; that which authenticates; that which secures; assurance. "Under the seal of silence." *Milton.*

Like a red seal is the setting sun
On the good and the evil men have done. *Longfellow.*

5. An arrangement for preventing the entrance or return of gas or air into a pipe, by which the open end of the pipe dips beneath the surface of water or other liquid, or a deep bend or sag in the pipe is filled with the liquid; a draintrap.

Great seal. See under GREAT. — **Privy seal**. See under PRIVY, a. — **Seal lock**, a lock in which the keyhole is covered by a seal in such a way that the lock can not be opened without rupturing the seal. — **Seal manual**. See under MANUAL, a. — **Seal ring**, a ring having a seal engraved on it, or ornamented with a device resembling a seal; a signet ring. *Shak.*

Seal, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SEALED (sēld); p. pr. & vb. n. SEALING.] [OE. *selren*; cf. OF. *sealer*, *seiler*, F. *sceller*, LL. *sigillare*. See SEAL a stamp.] 1. To set or affix a seal to; hence, to authenticate; to confirm; to ratify; to establish; as, to seal a deed.

And with my hand I seal my true heart's love. *Shak.*

2. To mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality; as, to seal weights and measures; to seal silverware.

3. To fasten with a seal; to attach together with a wafer, wax, or other substance causing adhesion; as, to seal a letter.

4. Hence, to shut close; to keep close; to make fast; to keep secure or secret.

Seal up your lips, and give no words but "mum." *Shak.*

5. To fix, as a piece of iron in a wall, with cement, plaster, or the like. *Quint.*

6. To close by means of a seal; as, to seal a drainpipe with water. See 2d SEAL, 5.

7. Among the Mormons, to confirm or set apart as a second or additional wife. [*Utah, U. S.*]

If a man once married desires a second helpmate . . . she is sealed to him under the solemn sanction of the church. *H. Stansbury.*

Seal, v. t. To affix one's seal, or a seal. [*Obs.*]

I will seal unto this bond. *Shak.*

Sea-l'oes (sē' l'ōēs'). (Bot.) A kind of seaweed (*Chorda filum*) having blackish cordlike fronds, often many feet long.

Sea-lamp'rey (sē' lām'prēy). (Zool.) The common lamprey.

Sea-lan'guage (sē' lān'gwāj). The peculiar language or phraseology of seamen; sailor's cant.

Sea-lark (sē' lārk'). (Zool.) (a) The rock pipit (*Anthus obscurus*). (b) Any one of several small sandpipers and plovers, as the ringed plover, the turnstone, the dunlin, and the sanderling.

Sea-lav'en-der (sē' lāv'ēn-dēr). (Bot.) See *Marsh rosemary*, under MARSH.

Sea-law'y'er (sē' lā'y'ēr). (Zool.) The gray snapper. See under SNAPPER.

Seal'-brown (sēl'broun'), a. Of a rich dark brown color, like the fur of the fur seal after it is dyed.

Sea-legs (sē' lēgz'). Legs able to maintain their possessor upright in stormy weather at sea, that is, ability to stand or walk steadily on deck when a vessel is rolling or pitching in a rough sea. [*Sailors' Cant*] *Totten.*

Sea-lim'on (sē' līm'ūn). (Zool.) Any one of several species of nudibranchiate mollusks of the genus *Doris* and allied genera, having a smooth, thick, convex yellow body.

Sea-leop'ard (sē' lēp'ārd). (Zool.) Any one of

several species of spotted seals, especially *Ogmodorhinus leptonyx*, and *Leptonychotes weddellii*, of the Antarctic Ocean. The North Pacific sea leopard is the harbor seal.

Sea Leopard (*Ogmodorhinus leptonyx*).

Seal'er (sēl'ēr), n. One who seals; especially, an officer whose duty it is to seal writs or instruments, to stamp weights and measures, or the like.

Seal'er, n. A mariner or a vessel engaged in the business of capturing seals.

Seal'et'ter (sēl'ēt'tēr). (Mar. Law) The customary certificate of national character which neutral merchant vessels are bound to carry in time of war; a passport for a vessel and cargo. *Burrill.*

Seal'et'tuce (sēl'ēt'tis). (Bot.) The green papery fronds of several seaweeds of the genus *Ulva*, sometimes used as food.

Seal' level (sēl' lēv'el). The level of the surface of the sea; any surface on the same level with the sea.

Seal'gh (sēlk), **Sealch**, n. (Zool.) A seal. [*Scotch*]

Seal'ily (sēl' īl'y). (Zool.) A crinoid.

Seal'ing wax (sēl'ing wāks'). A compound of the resins, materials, pigments, etc., used as a material for seals, as for letters, documents, etc.

Seal' li'on (sēl' lī'ōn). (Zool.) Any one of several large species of seals of the family Otariidae, native of the Pacific Ocean, especially the southern sea lion (*Uria jubata*) of the South American coast.

the northern sea lion (*Eumetopias stelleri*) found from California to Japan; and the black, or California, sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*), which is common on the rocks near San Francisco.



California Sea Lion (*Zalophus californianus*).

Seal' loach (sēl' lōch'). (Zool.) The three-bearded rockling. See ROCKLING.

Seal' louse (sēl' lous'). (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of isopod crustaceans of *Cymothoa*, *Levinseni*, and allied genera, mostly parasites on fishes.

Seam (sēm), n. [See SAIL.] Grease; talrow; lard. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Shak. Dryden.*

Seam, n. [OE. *seem*, *seam*, AS. *seām*; akin to D. *zoom*, OHG. *soom*, G. *saum*, LG. *soom*, Icel. *saumr*, Sw. & Dan. *söm*, and E. *sew*. √156. See SEW to fasten with thread.] 1. The fold or line formed by sewing together two pieces of cloth or leather.

2. Hence, a line of junction; a joint; a suture, as on a ship, a floor, or other structure; the line of union, or joint, of two boards, planks, metal plates, etc.

Precepts should be so finely wrought together . . . that no coarse seam may discover where they join. *Addison.*

3. (*Geol.* & *Mining*) A thin layer or stratum; a narrow vein between two thicker strata; as, a seam of coal.

4. A line or depression left by a cut or wound; a scar; a cicatrix.

Seam blast, a blast made by putting the powder into seams or cracks of rocks. — **Seam lace**, a lace used by carriage makers to cover seams and edges; — called also *seaming lace*. — **Seam presser**. (*Agric.*) (a) A heavy roller to press down newly plowed furrows. (b) A tailor's saddle for pressing seams. *Knicht*. — **Seam set**, a set for flattening the seams of metal sheets, leather work, etc.

Seam, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SEAMED (sēmd); p. pr. & vb. n. SEAMING.] 1. To form a seam upon or of; to join by sewing together; to unite.

2. To mark with something resembling a seam; to line; to scar.

Seamed o'er with wounds which his own saber gave. *Pope.*

3. To make the appearance of a seam in, as in knitting a stocking; hence, to knit with a certain stitch, like that in such knitting.

Seam, v. i. To become ridgy; to crack open.

Later their lips began to parch and seam. *L. Wallace.*

Seam, n. [AS. *seām*, LL. *sauma*, L. *sagma* a pack-saddle, fr. Gr. *ἀγρῆα*. See SUMPTER.] A denomination of weight or measure. Specifically: (a) The quantity of eight bushels of grain. "A seam of oats." *P. Plowman.* (b) The quantity of 120 pounds of glass. [*Eng.*]

Seam'-maid (sē'māid'), n. 1. The mermaid.

2. A sea nymph.

Seam'-mail (sē'māil'), n. [*Sea* + (perhaps) *Mail* Mail, for *Mary*; hence, Prov. E. *mailly* a hare.] (Zool.) A gull; the mew.

Seam'an (sē'mān), n.; pl. SEAMEN (-mēn). A merman; the male of the mermaid. [*E.*] "Not to mention mermaids or seamens." *Locke.*

Seam'an (sē'mān), n.; pl. SEAMEN (-mēn). [*AS. se-mān*.] One whose occupation is to assist in the management of ships at sea; a mariner; a sailor; — applied both to officers and common mariners, but especially to the latter. Opposed to *landman*, or *landman*.

Able seaman, a sailor who is practically conversant with all the duties of common seamanship. — *Ordinary seaman*. See ORDINARY.

Seam'an-like (-līk'), a. Having or showing the skill of a practical seaman.

Seam'an-ship, n. The skill of a good seaman; the art, or skill in the art, of working a ship.

Sea-mantis (sē' māntis). (Zool.) A squilla.

Sea-otter's cabbage (*Bot.*), a gigantic kelp of the Pacific Ocean (*Nereocystis Lutkeana*). See NEREOCYSTIS.

Sea' rat' (sē' rāt'). 1. A pirate. [*R.*] *Massinger.*
2. (*Zoöl.*) The chimæra.

Sea-Scapes (de Haan), N. [Cl. LANDSCAPE.] A picture
representing a scene at sea. [Jocose] Thackeray.



Sea' scorpi-on (sē' skōr'pī-ŏn). (Zool.) (a) A European sculpin (*Cottus scorpius*) having the head armed with short spines. (b) The scorpene.

Sea' scurf (sē' skūrf'). (Zool.) Any bryozoan which forms rounded or irregular patches of coral on stones, seaweeds, etc.

Sea' serpent (sē' sēr'pēnt).

1. (Zool.) Any marine snake. See SEA SNAKE.

2. (Zool.) A large marine anti-Sea Scurf (*Hippothoa hyalina*). A Fennel of unknown tire Colony; B Some of the Cells nature, often re-ported to have been seen at sea, but never yet captured.

Many accounts of sea serpents are imaginary or fictitious; others are greatly exaggerated and distorted by incompetent observers; but a number have been given by competent and trustworthy persons, which indicate that several diverse animals have been called sea serpents. Among these are, apparently, several large mako-like fishes, as the oar fish, or ribbon fish (*Regalecus*), and huge conger eels. Other accounts probably refer to the giant squids (*Archteuthis*). Some of the best accounts seem to describe a marine saurian, like the fossil *Mosasauros*, which were large serpentine creatures with paddles.

Sea'shell (sē'shēl'). (Zool.) The shell of any marine mollusk.

Sea'shore (sē'shōr'), n. 1. The coast of the sea; the land that lies adjacent to the sea or ocean.

2. (Law) All the ground between the ordinary high-water and low-water marks.

Sea'sick (sē'sīk'), a. Affected with seasickness.

Sea'sick'ness, n. The peculiar sickness, characterized by nausea and prostration, which is caused by the pitching or rolling of a vessel.

Sea'side (sē'sīd'), n. The land bordering on, or adjacent to, the sea; the seashore. Also used adjectively.

Sea'slat'er (sē'slāt'ēr). (Zool.) Any isopod crustacean of the genus *Ligia*.

Sea'slug (sē'slūg'). (Zool.) (a) A holothurian. (b) A nudibranch mollusk.

Sea'snail (sē'snāl'). (Zool.) (a) A small fish of the genus *Liparis*, having a ventral sucker. It lives among stones and seaweeds. (b) Any small creeping marine gastropod, as the species of *Littorina*, *Natica*, etc.

Sea'snake (sē'snāk'). (Zool.) Any one of many species of venomous aquatic snakes of the family *Hydrophidae*, having a flattened tail and living entirely in the sea, especially in the warmer parts of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. They feed upon fishes, and are mostly of moderate size, but some species become eight or ten feet long and four inches broad.

Sea'snipe (sē'snīp'). (Zool.) (a) A sandpiper, as the knot and dunlin. (b) The bellows fish.

Sea'son (sē'sŏn), n. [OE. *sesoun*, F. *saison*, properly, the sowing time, fr. L. *satio* a sowing, a planting, fr. *serere*, *satum*, to sow, plant; akin to E. *sow*, v., to scatter, as seed.] 1. One of the divisions of the year, marked by alterations in the length of day and night, or by distinct conditions of temperature, moisture, etc., caused mainly by the relative position of the earth with respect to the sun. In the north temperate zone, four seasons, namely, spring, summer, autumn, and winter, are generally recognized. Some parts of the world have three seasons, — the dry, the rainy, and the cold; other parts have but two, — the dry and the rainy.

The several seasons of the year in their beauty. Addison.

2. Hence, a period of time, especially as regards its fitness for anything contemplated or done; a suitable or convenient time; proper conjuncture; as, the seasons for planting; the season for rest.

The season, prime for sweetest scents and airs. Milton.

3. A period of time not very long; a while; a time. Thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a season. Acts xiii. 11.

4. That which gives relish; seasoning. [Obs.] You lack the season of all natures, sleep. Shak.

In season, in good time, or sufficiently early for the purpose. — Out of season, beyond or out of the proper time, or the usual or appointed time.

Sea'son, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SEASONED (-s'nd); p. pr. & vb. n. SEASONING.] 1. To render suitable or appropriate; to prepare; to fit.

He is fit and seasoned for his passage. Shak.

2. To fit for any use by time or habit; to habituate; to accustom; to inure; to ripen; to mature; as, to season one to a climate.

3. Hence, to prepare by drying or hardening, or removal of natural juices; as, to season timber.

4. To fit for taste; to render palatable; to give zest or relish to; to spice; as, to season food.

5. Hence, to fit for enjoyment; to render agreeable. You season still with sports your serious hours. Dryden.

The proper use of wit is to season conversation. Tillotson.

6. To qualify by admixture; to moderate; to temper. "When mercy seasons justice." Shak.

7. To imbue; to tinge or taint. "Who by his tutor being seasoned with the love of the truth." Fuller.

Season their younger years with prudent and pious principles. Jer. Taylor.

8. To copulate with; to impregnate. [R.] Holland.



Yellow-Bellied Sea Snake

(*Pelamys bicolor*)

Sea'son (sē'sŏn), v. t. 1. To become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate.

2. To become dry and hard, by the escape of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substance; as, timber seasons in the sun.

3. To give token; to favor. [Obs.] Beau. & Fl.

Sea'son-a-ble (-ā-b'l'), a. Occurring in good time, in due season, or in proper time for the purpose; suitable to the season; opportune; timely; as, a seasonable supply of rain.

Mercy is seasonable in the time of affliction. Eccles. xxxv. 20.

Sea'son-a-ble-ness, n. — **Sea'son-a-ble**, adv.

Sea'son-age (-āj'), n. A seasoning. [Obs.] South.

Sea'son-al (-āl), a. Of or pertaining to the seasons.

Seasonal dimorphism (Zool.), the condition of having two distinct varieties which appear at different seasons, as certain species of butterflies in which the spring brood differs from the summer or autumnal brood.

Sea'son-ar (-ār), n. One who, or that which, seasons, or gives a relish; a seasoning.

Sea'son-ing, n. 1. The act or process by which anything is seasoned.

2. That which is added to any species of food, to give it a higher relish, as salt, spices, etc.; a condiment.

3. Hence, something added to enhance enjoyment or relieve dullness; as, wit is the seasoning of conversation.

Political speculations are of so dry and austere a nature, that they will not go down with the public without frequent seasoning.

Seasoning tub (Bakery), a trough in which dough is set to rise.

Sea'son-less, a. Without succession of the seasons.

Sea'spider (sē'spīd'ēr). (Zool.) (a) Any maloid crab; a spider crab. See MALOID, and SPIDER CRAB, under SPIDER. (b) Any pycnogonid.

Sea'squid (sē'skwīt'). (Zool.) An ascidian. See THUST, under TUNICATA.

Sea'star (sē'stār'). (Zool.) A starfish, or brittle star.

Sea'surgeon (sē'sūrj'ŭn). (Zool.) A surgeon fish.

Sea'swallow (sē'swōl'd). 1. (Zool.) (a) The common tern. (b) The storm petrel. (c) The gannet.

2. (Her.) See CORNISH CHOUGH, under CHOUGH.

Sea'side, MHG. *see*, ASE. *see*, ASE. *see*, E. *see*. v. 154.

See SIR, and cf. SETTLE, n.] 1. The place or thing upon which one sits; hence, anything made to be sat in or upon, as a chair, bench, stool, saddle, or the like.

And Jesus . . . overthrew the tables of the money changers, and the seats of them that sold doves. Matt. xxi. 12.

2. The place occupied by anything, or where any person or thing is situated, resides, or abides; a site; an abode; a station; a post; a situation.

Where thou dwellest, even where Satan's seat is. Rev. ii. 13.

He that builds a fair house upon an ill seat committeth himself to prison. Bacon.

A seat of plenty, content, and tranquillity. Macaulay.

3. That part of a thing on which a person sits; as, the seat of a chair or saddle; the seat of a pair of pantaloons.

4. A sitting; a right to sit; regular or appropriate place of sitting; as, a seat in a church; a seat for the season in the opera house.

5. Posture, or way of sitting, on horseback.

She had so good a seat and hand she might be trusted with any mount. G. Eliot.

6. (Mech.) A part or surface on which another part or surface rests; as, a valve seat.

Seat worm (Zool.), the pinworm.

Seat, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SEATED; p. pr. & vb. n. SEATING.] 1. To place on a seat; to cause to sit down; as, to seat one's self.

The guests were no sooner seated but they entered into a warm debate. Arbuthnot.

2. To cause to occupy a post, site, situation, or the like; to station; to establish; to fix; to settle.

Thus high . . . is King Richard seated. Shak.

They had seated themselves in New Guinea. Sir W. Raleigh.

3. To assign a seat to, or the seats of; to give a sitting to; as, to seat a church, or persons in a church.

4. To fix; to set firm.

From their foundations, loosening to and fro, They plucked the seated hills. Milton.

5. To settle; to plant with inhabitants; as, to seat a country. [Obs.] W. Stith.

6. To put a seat or bottom in; as, to seat a chair.

Seat, v. i. To rest; to lie down. [Obs.] Spenser.

Sea's tang (sē's tāng'). (Bot.) A kind of seaweed; tang; tangle.

To their nests of sedge and sea tang. Longfellow.

Sea's term (sē's tēr'm). A term used specifically by seamen; a nautical word or phrase.

Sea's thief (sē's thīf'). A pirate. Drayton.

Sea's thong (sē's thōng'; 116). (Bot.) A kind of blackish seaweed (*Himantalia lorea*) found on the northern coasts of the Atlantic. It has a thonglike forking process rising from a top-shaped base.

Sea'sing (sē'sīng'), n. 1. The act of providing with a seat or seats; as, the seating of an audience.

2. The act of making seats; also, the material for making seats; as, cane seating.

Sea's titling (sē's tīt'īng). (Zool.) The rock pipit.

Sea's less (sē's lēs'), a. Having no seat.

Sea's toad (sē's tōd'). (Zool.) (a) A sculpin. (b) A toadfish. (c) The angler.

Sea's trout (sē's trōt'). (Zool.) (a) Any one of several species of true trouts which descend rivers and enter the sea after spawning, as the European bull trout and salmon trout, and the eastern American spotted trout. (b) The common squeteague, and the spotted squeteague. (c) A California fish of the family *Chiridae*, especially *Hexagrammus decagrammus*; — called also spotted rock trout. See Rock trout, under ROCK. (d) A

California scienoid fish (*Cynoscion nobilis*); — called also white sea bass.

Sea's trumpet (sē's trūmp'ēt). 1. (Bot.) A great blackish seaweed of the Southern Ocean, having a hollow and expanding stem and a pinnate frond, sometimes twenty feet long.

2. (Zool.) Any large marine univalve shell of the genus Triton. See TRITON.

Sea's turn (sē's tūrn'). A breeze, gale, or mist from the sea. Ham. Nav. Encyc.

Sea's turtle (sē's tūrt'l'). (Zool.) (a) Any one of several very large species of chelonians having the feet converted into paddles, as the green turtle, hawksbill, loggerhead, and leatherback. They inhabit all warm seas. (b) The sea pigeon, or guillemot.

Sea's u'ni-corn (ū'nī-kōrn'). (Zool.) The narwhal.

Sea's ur'chin (sē's ūr'chīn'). (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of echinoderms of the order Echinoidea.

When living they are covered with movable spines which are often long and sharp.

Seave (sēv'), n. [Cf. Dan. *see*, Sw. *seif*, Icel. *sef*.] A rush. [Prov. Eng.]

Seavey, a. Overgrown with rushes. [Prov. Eng.]

Sea's wall (sē's wāl'). [AS. *sēweall*.] A wall, or embankment, to resist encroachments of the sea.

Sea-walled (sē's wōld'), a. Surrounded, bounded, or protected by the sea, as if by a wall. Shak.

Sea's wan (sē's wān'), n. The name used by the Al-Sa-want (-want), } gonquin Indians for the shell beads which passed among the Indians as money.

Seawann was of two kinds: *wampum*, white, and *suckinhook*, black or purple, the former having half the value of the latter. Many writers, however, use the terms *seawan* and *wampum* indiscriminately. Bartlett.

Sea's wand (sē's wōnd'). (Bot.) See SEA GRASSES.

Sea's ward (sē's wōrd'), a. Directed or situated toward the sea. Donne.

Two still clouds . . . sparkled on their seaward edges like a frosted fleece. G. W. Cable.

Seaward, adv. Toward the sea. Drayton.

Seaware (sē's wār'), n. [Cf. AS. *sēwār* seaweed.] (Bot.) Seaweed; esp., coarse seaweed. See WARE, and SEA GRASSES.

Seaweed (sē's wēd'), n. 1. Popularly, any plant or plants growing in the sea.

2. (Bot.) Any marine plant of the class Algae, as kelp, dulse, Fucus, Ulva, etc.

Sea's whip (sē's hwīp'). (Zool.) A gorgonian having a simple stem.

Sea's wid'gon (sē's wīd'ŭn). (Zool.) (a) The scap duck. (b) The pintail duck.

Sea's wife (sē's wīf'), n.; pl. SEAWIVES (-wīvz'). (Zool.) A European wrasse (*Labrus vetulus*).

Sea's willow (sē's wīl'ŭ). (Zool.) A gorgonian coral with long flexible branches.

Sea's wing (sē's wīng'). (Zool.) A wing shell (*Aricula*).

Sea's with'wind (sē's wīth'wīnd'). (Bot.) A kind of bludweed (*Convolvulus Soldanella*) growing on the sea-coast of Europe.

Sea's wolf (sē's wōlf'). (Zool.) (a) The wolf fish. (b) The European sea perch. (c) The sea elephant. (d) A sea lion.

Sea's wood'cock (sē's wōd'kōk'). (Zool.) The bar-tailed godwit.

Sea's wood' louse (lous'). (Zool.) A sea louse.

Sea's worm'wood (sē's wūrm'wōd'). (Bot.) A European species of wormwood (*Artemisia maritima*) growing by the sea.

Sea's worthi-ness (sē's wūth'ŭnēs'), n. The state or quality of being seaworthy, or able to resist the ordinary violence of wind and weather.

Sea's worth'y (-th'y'), a. Fit for a voyage; worthy of being trusted to transport a cargo with safety; as, a seaworthy ship.

Sea's wrack (sē's rīk'). (Bot.) See WRACK.

Se-be'aceous (sē-bē'āshūs), a. [NL. *sebaceus*, from L. *sebum* tallow, grease.] (Physiol.) Pertaining to, or secreting, fat; composed of fat; having the appearance of fat; as, the sebaceous secretions of some plants, or the sebaceous humor of animals.

Sebaceous cyst (Med.), a cyst formed by distention of a sebaceous gland, due to obstruction of its excretory duct.

— **Sebaceous glands** (Anat.), small subcutaneous glands, usually connected with hair follicles. They secrete an oily semisolid matter, composed in great part of fat, which softens and lubricates the hair and skin.

Se-bac'io (sē-bās'īō), a. [L. *sebum* tallow; cf. F. *stéarique*.] (Chem.) Of or pertaining to fat; derived from, or resembling, fat; specifically, designating an acid (formerly called also *sebic*, and *pyrolic*, acid), obtained by the distillation or saponification of certain oils (as castor oil) as a white crystalline substance.

Se'bat (sē'bāt'), n. [Heb. *shēbāt*.] The eleventh month of the ancient Hebrew year, approximately corresponding with February. W. Smith (Bibl. Diet.).

Se-bate (sē'bāt'), n. (Chem.) A salt of sebacic acid.

Se-be'sten (sē-bē'stēn), n. [Ar. *sebestān* the tree; cf. Sp. *sebesten*.] (Bot.) The mucilaginous drupaceous fruit of two East Indian trees (*Cordia Myra*, and *C. latifolia*), sometimes used medicinally in pectoral diseases.

In the West Indies the name is given to the similar fruit of *Cordia Sebestena*.



Green Sea Urchin (*Strongylocentrotus drobachianus*)

Sebic (sē'bik), *a.* See **SEBACIC**. [*Obs.*]
Se-bif'er-ous (sē-bif'er-ūs), *a.* [*L. sebum tallow + ferous.*] 1. (*Bot.*) Producing vegetable tallow.

2. (*Physiol.*) Producing fat; sebaceous; *as*, the sebiferous, or sebaceous, glands.

Se-bip'a-rous (sē-bip'a-rūs), *a.* [*L. sebum tallow + parere to bring forth.*] (*Physiol.*) Same *as* **SEBIFEROUS**.

Se-bor-rhe'a (sē-bor-rē'a), *n.* [*N.L., fr. L. sebum tallow + Gr. rheo to flow.*] (*Med.*) A morbidly increased discharge of sebaceous matter upon the skin; seborrhea.

Se-ca-le (sē-kā'lē), *n.* [*L., a kind of grain.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of cereal grasses including rye.

Se-can-ty (sē-kān-tē), *n.* [*See SECCANT.*] A cutting; an intersection; *as*, the point of secancy of one line by another. [*R.*] *Davies & Peck (Math. Dict.).*

Se-cant (sē-kānt), *a.* [*L. secans, -antis, p. pr. of secare to cut.*] See **SECTION**. Cutting; dividing into two parts; *as*, a secant line.

Se-cant, *n.* [*Cf. F. sécante.* See **SECCANT**, *a.*] 1. (*Geom.*) A line that cuts another; especially, a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points.

2. (*Trig.*) A right line drawn from the center of a circle through one end of a circular arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn from the other end; the number expressing the ratio of this line to the radius of the circle. See **TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTION**, under **FUNCTION**.

Se-co (sē-kō), *a.* [*It.*] Dry.

Seco painting, or Painting in seco, painting on dry plaster, *as* distinguished from *fresco painting*, which is on wet or fresh plaster.

Se-cede (sē-sēd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. SECEDED; p. pr. & vb. n. SECEDING.*] [*L. secedere, secessum; pref. se- aside + cedere to go, move.*] See **CEDE**. To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; to separate one's self by a solemn act; to draw off; to retire; especially, to withdraw from a political or religious body.

Se-ced'er (sē-sēd'er), *n.* 1. One who secedes.
 2. (*Ecc. Hist.*) One of a numerous body of Presbyterians in Scotland who seceded from the communion of the Established Church, about the year 1733, and formed the Secession Church, so called.

Se-cern (sē-sēr'n), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. SECCERED (-sēr'd); p. pr. & vb. n. SECCERNING.*] [*L. secernere.* See **SECCRETE**.] 1. To separate; to distinguish.

Verbores seceris a sense of titillation, and a sense of hunger and thirst. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. (*Physiol.*) To secrete; *as*, mucus seccerned in the nose. *Arbuthnot.*

Se-cern'ent (-ent), *a.* [*L. secernens, p. pr.*] (*Physiol.*) Secreting; secretory.

Se-cern'ent, *n.* 1. That which promotes secretion.

2. (*Anat.*) A vessel in, or by means of, which the process of secretion takes place; a secreting vessel.

Se-cern'ment (-ment), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The act or process of secreting.

Se-cess (sē-sēs'), *n.* [*L. secessus.* See **SECCRETE**.] Retirement; retreat; secession. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Se-ces'sion (sē-sēs'hūn), *n.* [*L. secessio; cf. F. sécession.* See **SECCRETE**.] 1. The act of seceding; separation from fellowship or association with others, *as* in a religious or political organization; withdrawal.

2. (*U. S. Hist.*) The withdrawal of a State from the national Union.

Secession Church (in Scotland). See **SECCRETE**.

Se-ces'sion-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The doctrine or policy of secession; the tenets of secessionists.

Se-ces'sion-ist, *n.* 1. One who upholds secession.

2. (*U. S. Hist.*) One who holds to the belief that a State has the right to separate from the Union at its will.

Se-cke (sēk), *v. t. & i.* To seek. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Se-ck-i-um (sēk-i-ūm), *n.* [*N.L.; cf. F. séction; perhaps formed fr. Gr. seikos cucumber.*] (*Bot.*) The edible fruit of a West Indian plant (*Sechium edule*) of the Gourd family. It is soft, pear-shaped, and about four inches long, and contains a single large seed. The root of the plant resembles a yam, and is used for food.

Seck (sēk), *a.* [*F. sec, properly, dry, L. siccus.*] Barren; unprofitable. See **SECK**, under **RANT**.

Seck-el (sēk'el), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small reddish brown sweet and juicy pear. It originated on a farm near Philadelphia, afterwards owned by a Mr. Seckel.

Se-cle (sē-kē'l), *n.* [*L. seculum; cf. F. siècle.* See **SECCULAR**.] A century. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Se-clude (sē-kli-dē'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SECLUDED; p. pr. & vb. n. SECLUDING.*] [*L. secludere, seclusion; pref. se- aside + claudere to shut.* See **CLUSE**, *v. t.*]

1. To shut up apart from others; to withdraw into, or place in, solitude; to separate from society or intercourse with others.

Let Eastern tyrants from the light of heaven Seclude their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*

2. To shut or keep out; to exclude. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Se-clud-ed-ly, *adv.* — **Se-clud-ed-ness**, *n.*

Se-clu'sion (sē-kli'zhūn), *n.* [*See SECCURE.*] The act of secluding, or the state of being secluded; separation from society or connection; *as*, withdrawing; privacy; *as*, to live in seclusion.

O blest seclusion from a jarring world, which he, thus occupied, enjoys! *Cowper.*

Syn. — Solitude; separation; withdrawal; retirement; privacy. See **SOLITUDE**.

Se-clu'sive (-iv), *a.* Tending to seclude; keeping in seclusion; secluding; sequestering.

Se-cund (sē-kūnd), *a.* [*F., fr. L. secundus second, properly, following, fr. sequi to follow.* See **SUB** to follow, and *cf.* **SECUND**.] 1. Immediately following the first; next to the first in order of place or time; hence, occurring again; another; other.

And he slept and dreamed the second time. *Gen. xii. 5.*

2. Next to the first in value, power, excellence, dignity, or rank; secondary; subordinate; inferior.

May the day when we become the second people upon earth... Be the day of our utter extirpation. *Landor.*

3. Being of the same kind as another that has preceded; another, like a prototype; *as*, a second Odo; a second Troy; a second deluge.

A Daniel, still say I, a second Daniel! *Shak.*

Second Adventist. See **ADVENTIST**. — **Second cousin**, the child of a cousin. — **Second-cut fls.** See under **FLOR**.

Second distance (*Adv.*) that part of a picture between the foreground and the background; — called also *middle ground*, or *middle distance*. [*It.*] — **Second estate** (*Eng.*), the House of Peers. — **Second girl**, a female house-servant who does the lighter work, *as* chamber work or waiting on table. — **Second intention**. See under **INTENTION**.

Second story, Second floor, in America, the second range of rooms from the street level. This, in England, is called the first floor, the one beneath being the ground floor.

— **Second thought** or **thoughts**, consideration of a matter following a first impulse or impression; reconsideration.

On second thoughts, gentlemen, I don't wish you had known him. *Dickens.*

Sec'ond (sēk'ūnd), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, follows, or comes after; one next and inferior in place, time, rank, importance, excellence, or power.

An angel's second, nor his second long. *Young.*

2. One who follows or attends another for his support and aid; a backer; an assistant; specifically, one who acts as another's aid in a duel.

Being sure enough of seconds after the first onset. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Aid; assistance; help. [*Obs.*]

Give second, and my love Is everlasting time. *J. Fletcher.*

4. *pl.* An article of merchandise of a grade inferior to the best; *esp.*, a coarse or inferior kind of flour.

5. [*F. Second.* See **SECONDA**, *a.*] The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of a minute of space, that is, the second regular subdivision of the hour or the degree; *as*, sound moves about 1,140 English feet in a second; five minutes and ten seconds north of this place.

6. In the duodecimal system of mensuration, the twelfth part of an inch or prime; a line. See **INCH**, and **PRIME**, *n.*, 8.

7. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The interval between any tone and the tone which is represented on the degree of the staff next above it. (*b*) The second part in a concerted piece; — often popularly applied to the alto.

Second hand, the hand which marks the seconds on the dial of a watch or a clock.

Sec'ond, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SECCONDED; p. pr. & vb. n. SECCONDING.*] [*Cf. F. seconder, L. secundare, from secundus.* See **SECONDA**, *a.*] 1. To follow in the next place; to succeed; to alternate. [*R.*]

In the method of nature, a low valley is immediately secconded with an ambitious hill. *Fuller.*

2. To follow or attend for the purpose of assisting; to support; to back; to act as the second of; to assist; to forward; to encourage.

We have supplies to seccond our attempt. *Shak.*

In human works, though laborious with pain, A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain; In God's, one single can it end produce, Yet serves to seccond too some other use. *Pope.*

3. Specifically, to support, *as* a motion or proposal, by adding one's voice to that of the mover or proposer.

Sec'ond-a-ri-ly (sēk'ūnd-ā-rī-lē), *adv.* 1. In a secondary manner or degree.

2. Secondly; in the second place. [*Obs.*]

God hath set some in the church, first apostles, secondarily prophets, thirdly teachers. *1 Cor. xii. 28.*

Sec'ond-a-ri-ness, *n.* The state of being secondary.

Full of a girl's sweet sense of secondariness to the object of her love. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

Sec'ond-a-ry (-rī), *a.* [*Cf. F. secondaire, L. secundarius.* See **SECONDA**, *a.*] 1. Succeeding next in order to the first; of second place, origin, rank, etc.; not primary; subordinate; not of the first order or rate.

Wherever there is moral right on the one hand, no second-right can discharge it. *L'Estrange.*

Two are the radical differences; the secondary differences are as four. *Bacon.*

2. Acting by deputation or delegated authority; *as*, the work of secondary hands.

3. (*Chem.*) Possessing some quality, or having been subjected to some operation (as substitution), in the second degree; *as*, a secondary salt, a secondary amine, etc. *Cf. PRIMARY.*

4. (*Min.*) Subsequent in origin; — said of minerals produced by alteration or deposition subsequent to the formation of the original rock mass; also of characters of minerals (as secondary cleavage, etc.) developed by pressure or other causes.

5. (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the second joint of the wing of a bird.

6. (*Med.*) (*a*) Dependent or consequent upon another disease; *as*, Bright's disease is often secondary to scarlet fever. (*b*) Occurring in the second stage of a disease; *as*, the secondary symptoms of syphilis.

Secondary agent. See the Note under **AGENT**, *n.*, 1. — **Secondary age**. (*Geol.*) The Mesozoic age, or age before the Tertiary. See **MESOZOIC**, and Note under **AGE**, *n.*, 8.

— **Secondary alcohol** (*Chem.*), any one of a series of alcohols which contain the radical CH₂OH united with two hydrocarbon radicals. On oxidation the secondary alcohols form ketones. — **Secondary amputation** (*Surg.*), an amputation for injury, performed after the constitutional effects of the injury have subsided. — **Secondary axis** (*Opt.*), any line which passes through the optical center of a lens but not through the centers of curvature, or, in the case of a mirror, which passes through the center of curvature but not through the center of the mirror. — **Secondary battery**. (*Elec.*) See under **BATTERY**, *n.*, 4. — **Secondary circle** (*Geom. & Astron.*), a great circle that passes through the poles of another great circle, and is therefore perpendicular to its plane. — **Secondary circuit**, **Secondary coil** (*Elec.*), a circuit or coil in which a current is produced by the induction of a current in a neighboring circuit or coil called the primary circuit or coil. — **Secondary color**, a color

formed by mixing any two primary colors in equal proportions. — **Secondary covert** (*Zoöl.*), the longer covert which overlies the basal part of the secondary quills of a bird. See **ILLUSTR.** under **BIRD**. — **Secondary crystal** (*Min.*), a crystal derived from one of the primary forms. — **Secondary current** (*Elec.*), a momentary current induced in a closed circuit by a current of electricity passing through the same or a contiguous circuit at the beginning and also at the end of the passage of the primary current. — **Secondary evidence**, that which is admitted upon failure to obtain the primary or best evidence. — **Secondary fever** (*Med.*), a fever coming on in a disease after the subsidence of the fever with which the disease began, *as* the fever which attends the outbreak of the eruption in small-pox. — **Secondary hemorrhage** (*Med.*), hemorrhage occurring from a wounded blood vessel at some considerable time after the original bleeding has ceased. — **Secondary planet**. (*Astron.*) See the Note under **PLANET**.

Secondary qualities, those qualities of bodies which are not inseparable from them, but are dependent for their development and intensity on the organism of the percipient, such as color, taste, odor, etc. — **Secondary quills or remiges** (*Zoöl.*), the quill feathers arising from the forearm of a bird and forming a row continuous with the primaries; — called also *secondaries*. See **ILLUSTR.** under **BIRD**. — **Secondary rocks or strata** (*Geol.*), those lying between the Primary, or Palaeozoic, and Tertiary (see **PRIMARY rocks**, under **PRIMARY**); — later restricted to strata of the Mesozoic age, and at present but little used. — **Secondary syphilis** (*Med.*), the second stage of syphilis, including the period from the first development of constitutional symptoms to the time when the bones and the internal organs become involved. — **Secondary tint**, any subdued tint, *as* gray. — **Secondary union** (*Surg.*), the union of wounds after suppuration; union by the second intention.

Syn. — Second; second-rate; subordinate; inferior.

Sec'ond-a-ry (sēk'ūnd-ā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* **SECCONDARIES** (-rī). 1. One who occupies a subordinate, inferior, or auxiliary place; a delegate or deputy; one who is second or next to the chief officer; *as*, the secondary, or undersheriff of the city of London.

Old Escalus . . . is thy secondary. *Shak.*

2. (*Astron.*) (*a*) A secondary circle. (*b*) A satellite.

3. (*Zoöl.*) A secondary quill.

Sec'ond-class (-klās'), *a.* Of the rank or degree below the best or the highest; inferior; second-rate; *as*, a second-class house; a second-class passage.

Sec'ond-er (-ēr), *n.* One who seconds or supports what another attempts, affirms, moves, or proposes; *as*, the secconder of an enterprise or of a motion.

Sec'ond-hand (-hānd'), *a.* 1. Not original or primary; received from another.

They have but a seccondhand or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*

2. Not new; already or previously possessed or used by another; *as*, a seccondhand book, garment.

At seccond hand. See **HAND**, *n.*, 10.

Sec'ond-ly, *adv.* In the second place.

Sec'ond-o (sēk'ūnd'ō), *n.* [*It. sēk'ūnd'ō.*] (*Mus.*) The second part in a concerted piece.

Sec'ond-rate (sēk'ūnd-rāt'), *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, or value; *as*, a second-rate ship; second-rate cloth; a second-rate champion. *Dryden.*

Sec'ond-sight (-sīt'), *n.* The power of discerning what is not visible to the physical eye, or of foreseeing future events, *esp.* such *as* are of a disastrous kind; the capacity of a seer; prophetic vision.

He was seized with a fit of second-sight. *Addison.*

Nor less availed his optic sleight, And Scottish gift of second-sight. *Trumbull.*

Sec'ond-sight'ed, *a.* Having the power of second-sight. [*R.*] *Addison.*

Se-cre (sēkrē or sēkrēs), *a.* Secret; secretive; faithful to a secret. [*Obs.*]

To be hidden stable and secrete. *Chaucer.*

Se-cre, *n.* A secret. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Se-cre-ry (sēkrē-rī), *n.*; *pl.* **SECCRETS** (-rīs). [*From SECCRET.*] 1. The state or quality of being hidden; *as*, his movements were detected in spite of their seccrety.

The Lady Anne, Whom the king hath in seccrety long married. *Shak.*

2. That which is concealed; a secret. [*R.*] *Shak.*

3. Seclusion; privacy; retirement. "The pensive seccrety of desert cell." *Milton.*

4. The quality of being secretive; fidelity to a secret; forbearance of disclosure or discovery.

It is not with public *as* with private prayer; in this, rather seccrety is commanded than outward show. *Hooker.*

Se-cre-ly (sēkrē-lē), *adv.* Secretly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Se-cre-ness, *n.* Secrecy; privacy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Se-cret (sēkrēt), *a.* [*F. secret (cf. Sp. & Pg. secreto, It. segreto, segreto), fr. L. secretus, p. p. of seccernere to put apart, to separate.* See **CECCRAIN**, and *cf.* **SECCRETE**, **SECCREX**.] 1. Hidden; concealed; *as*, secret treasure; secret plans; a secret vow. *Shak.*

The secret things belong unto the Lord our God; but those things which are revealed belong unto us. *Levit. xxiii. 29.*

2. Withdrawn from general intercourse or notice; in retirement or seccrety; secluded.

There, secret in her sapphire cell, He with the Nala wrot to dwell. *Fenton.*

3. Faithful to a secret; not inclined to divulge or betray confidence; secretive. [*R.*]

Secret Romans, that have spoke the word, And will not palter. *Shak.*

4. Separate; distinct. [*Obs.*]

They suppose two other divine hypostases superior thereto, which were perfectly secret from matter. *Quodvult.*

Syn. — Hidden; concealed; secluded; retired; unseen; unknown; private; obscure; recondite; latent; covert; clandestine; privy. See **HIDDER**.

Se-cret, *n.* [*F. secret (cf. Fr. secret, Sp. & Pg. secreto, It. segreto, segreto), from L. secretum.* See **SECCRAIN**, *a.*] 1. Something studiously concealed; a thing kept from general knowledge; what is not revealed, or not to be revealed.

To tell our own secrets is often folly; to communicate those of others is treachery. *Rambler.*

Tark. (b) The seat of an archbishop; a province or jurisdiction of an archbishop; as, an archiepiscopal see. (c) The seat, place, or office of the pope, or Roman pontiff; as, the papal see. (d) The pope or his court at Rome; as, to appeal to the see of Rome.

Apostolic see. See under **APOSTOLIC**.

See (sē), v. t. [*imp.* SAW (sā); p. p. SEEN (sēn); p. pr. & vb. n. SEEING.] [OE. *seon*, *seon*, *seon*, AS. *seon*; akin to OFries. *sta*, D. *zien*, OS. & OHG. *sehan*, G. *sehen*, Icel. *sjá*, Sw. *se*, Dan. *se*, Goth. *saihan*, and probably to L. *sequi* to follow (and so originally meaning, to follow with the eyes), Gr. *εἶδω*, Skr. *śac*. Cf. *Sierr*, *Sum* to follow.] 1. To perceive by the eye; to have knowledge of the existence and apparent qualities of by the organs of sight; to behold; to descry; to view.

I will now turn aside, and see this great sight. Ec. iii. 3.

2. To perceive by mental vision; to form an idea or conception of; to note with the mind; to observe; to discern; to distinguish; to understand; to comprehend; to ascertain.

Go, I pray thee, see whether it be well with thy brethren.

Jesus saw that he answered discreetly. Mark xii. 34.

Who's so gross

That seeth not this palpable device? Shak.

3. To follow with the eyes, or as with the eyes; to watch; to regard attentively; to look after.

I had a mind to see him out, and therefore did not care for contradicting him. Addison.

4. To have an interview with; especially, to make a call upon; to visit; as, to go to see a friend.

And Samuel came no more to see Saul until the day of his death. 1 Sam. xv. 35.

5. To fall in with; to meet or associate with; to have intercourse or communication with; hence, to have knowledge or experience of; as, to see military service.

Make us glad according to the days wherein thou hast afflicted us, and the years wherein we have seen evil. Ps. xc. 15.

Verily, verily, I say unto you, if a man keep my saying, he shall never see death. John viii. 51.

Improvement in wisdom and prudence by seeing men. Locke.

6. To accompany in person; to escort; to wait upon; as, to see one home; to see one aboard the cars.

God you (him, or me, etc.) see, God keep you (him, me, etc.) in his sight; God protect you. [Obs.] Chaucer.

To see (anything) out, to see (it) to the end; to be present at, or attend, to the end. — To see stars, to see flashes of light, like stars; — sometimes the result of concussion of the head. [Colloq.] — To see (one) through, to help, watch, or guard (one) to the end of a course or an undertaking.

See, v. t. 1. To have the power of sight, or of perceiving by the proper organs; to possess or employ the sense of vision; as, he sees distinctly.

Whereas I was blind, now I see. John ix. 25.

2. Figuratively: To have intellectual apprehension; to perceive; to know; to understand; to discern; — often followed by a preposition, as *through*, or *into*.

For judgment I am come into this world, that they which see not might see; and that they which see might be made blind. John ix. 39.

Many sagacious persons will find us out, . . . and see through all our fine pretensions. Titman.

3. To be attentive; to take care; to give heed; — generally with *to*; as, to see to the house.

See that ye fall not out by the way. Gen. xiv. 24.

Let me see, let us see, are used to express consideration, or to introduce the particular consideration of a subject, or some scheme or calculation.

Cassio's a proper man, let me see now, — To get his place. Shak.

See is sometimes used in the imperative for *look*, or *behold*. "See, see!" upon the banks of Boyne he stands. Balfour.

To see about a thing, to pay attention to it; to consider it. — To see on, to look at. [Obs.] "She was full more blisful on to see." Chaucer. — To see to, (a) To look at; to behold; to view. [Obs.] "An altar by Jordan, a great altar to see to." Josh. xxii. 10. (b) To take care about; to look after; as, to see to a fire.

Seed (sēd), n.; pl. SEEDS or SEEDS (sēdz). [OE. *seed*, *sed*, AS. *sēd*, fr. *seowan* to sow; akin to D. *zaad*, G. *satz*, Icel. *sæð*, *sæði*, Goth. *manasþis* seed men, world. See *Sow* to scatter seed, and cf. COLZA.]

1. (Bot.) (a) A ripened ovule, consisting of an embryo with one or more integuments, or coverings; as, an apple seed; a currant seed. By germination it produces a new plant. (b) Any small seedlike fruit, though it may consist of a pericarp, or even a calyx, as well as the seed proper; as, parsnip seed; a thistle seed.

And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself. Gen. i. 11.

The seed proper has an outer and an inner coat, and within these the kernel or nucleus. The kernel is either the embryo alone, or the embryo inclosed in the albumen, which is the material for the nourishment of the developing embryo. The scar on a seed, left where the stem parted from it, is called the *hilum*, and the closed orifice of the ovule, the *micropyle*.

2. (Physiol.) The generative fluid of the male; semen; sperm; — not used in the plural.

3. That from which anything springs; first principle; original; source; as, the seeds of virtue or vice.

4. The principle of production.

Evils of great seeds he scatters as a seed.

Which may the like in coming ages breed. Waller.

5. Progeny; offspring; children; descendants; as, the seed of Abraham; the seed of David.

In this sense the word is applied to one person, or

to any number collectively, and admits of the plural form, though rarely used in the plural.

6. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal seed they were not held.

Waller.

Seed bag (*Artesian well*), a packing to prevent percolation of water down the bore hole. It consists of a bag encircling the tubing and filled with flax seed, which swells when wet and fills the space between the tubing and the sides of the hole. — **Seed bud** (*Bot.*), the germ or rudiment of the plant in the embryo state; the ovule. — **Seed coat** (*Bot.*), the covering of a seed. — **Seed corn, or seed grain** (*Bot.*), corn or grain for seed. — **Seed down** (*Bot.*), the soft hairs on certain seeds, as cotton seed. — **Seed drill. See *6th DILL*, 2 (a). — **Seed eater** (*Zool.*), any finch of the genera *Sporophila*, and *Certhia*. They feed mainly on seeds. — **Seed gall** (*Zool.*), any gall which resembles a seed, formed on the leaves of various plants, usually by some species of Phylloxera. — **Seed leaf** (*Bot.*), a cotyledon. — **Seed lobe** (*Bot.*), a cotyledon; a seed leaf. — **Seed oil**, oil expressed from the seeds of plants. — **Seed oyster**, a young oyster, especially when of a size suitable for transplantation to a new locality. — **Seed pearl**, a small pearl of little value. — **Seed plat, or seed plot**, the ground on which seeds are sown, to produce plants for transplanting; a nursery. — **Seed stalk** (*Bot.*), the stalk of an ovule or seed; a funicle. — **Seed tick** (*Zool.*), one of several species of ticks resembling seeds in form and color. — **Seed vessel** (*Bot.*), that part of a plant which contains the seeds; pericarp. — **Seed weed** (*Zool.*), any one of numerous small weevils, especially those of the genus *Aptin*, which live in the seeds of various plants. — **Seed wool**, cotton wool not yet cleansed of its seeds. [Southern U. S.]**

Seed (sēd), v. t. 1. To sow seed.

2. To shed the seed.

3. To grow to maturity, and to produce seed.

Many interests have grown up, and seeded, and twisted their roots in the crevices of many wrongs. Lander.

Seed, v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. SEEDING; p. seed Weevil pr. & vb. n. SEEING.] 1. To sprinkle with seed; to plant seeds in; to sow; as, to seed a field.

2. To cover thinly with something scattered; to ornament with seedlike decorations.

A sable mantle seeded with waking eyes. B. Jonson.

To seed down, to sow with grass seed.

Seed box ('bōks), n. (*Bot.*) (a) A capsule. (b) A plant (*Ludwigia alternifolia*) which has somewhat cubical or box-shaped capsules.

Seed cake ('kēk), n. A sweet cake or cookie containing aromatic seeds, as caraway.

Seed cod ('kōd), n. A seedlip. [Prov. Eng.]

Seed'er ('ēr), n. One who, or that which, sows or plants seed.

Seediness ('i-nēs), n. The quality or state of being seedy, shabby, or worn out; a state of wretchedness or exhaustion. [Colloq.]

What is called seediness, after a debauch, is a plain proof that nature has been outraged. J. S. Blackie.

Seed-lac ('lāk), n. A species of lac. See the Note under **LAC**.

Seedless, a. Without seed or seeds.

Seedling ('līng), n. (*Bot.*) A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, or the like.

Seedlip ('līp), n. [AS. *sēdlēap*; *sēd* seed + *līp* 'leap'] A vessel in which a sower carries the seed to be scattered. [Prov. Eng.]

Seedman ('mān), n. See **SEEDSMAN**.

Seedness, n. Seedtime. [Obs.]

Seedsmen ('sēdz'mēn), n.; pl. SEEDSMEN ('mēn).

1. A sower; one who sows or scatters seed.

Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain. Shak.

2. A person who deals in seeds.

Seedtime ('tīm), n. [AS. *sēdtima*.] The season proper for sowing.

While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease.

Seedy ('y), a. [Compar. SEEDIER ('y-ēr); superl. SEEDIEST.] 1. Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds; having run to seeds.

2. Having a peculiar flavor supposed to be derived from the weeds growing among the vines; — said of certain kinds of French brandy.

3. Old and worn out; exhausted; spiritless; also, poor and miserable looking; shabbily clothed; shabby looking; as, he looked seedy; a seedy coat. [Colloq.]

A little Flanigan here . . . is a little seedy, as we say among us that practice the law. Goldsmith.

Seedy toe, an affection of a horse's foot, in which a cavity filled with horn powder is formed between the laminae and the wall of the hoof.

Seeing ('sēng), conj. (but originally a present participle). In view of the fact (that); considering; taking into account (that); inasmuch as; since; because; — followed by a dependent clause; as, he did well, seeing that he was so young.

Wherefore come ye to me, seeing ye hate me? Gen. xxvi. 27.

Seek (sēk), a. Sick. [Obs.]

Seek (sēk), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. SOUGHT (sōt); p. pr. & vb. n. SEEKING.] [OE. *seken*, AS. *sēcan*, *sēcan*; akin to OS. *sēkan*, LG. *sēken*, D. *soeken*, OHG. *suohhan*, G. *suchen*, Icel. *sækja*, Sw. *söka*, Dan. *søge*, Goth. *sōkjan*, and E. *sake*. Cf. BESECH, RAISACK, SAGACIOUS, SAKS, Soc.] 1. To go in search of; to look for; to search for; to try to find.

The man asked him, saying, What seekest thou? And he said, I seek my brethren. Gen. xxxvii. 15, 16.

2. To inquire for; to ask for; to solicit; to beseech. Others, tempting him, sought of him a sign. Luke xi. 16.

3. To try to acquire or gain; to strive after; to aim at; as, to seek wealth or fame; to seek one's life.

4. To try to reach or come to; to go to; to resort to.

Seek not Bethel, nor enter into Gilgal. Amos v. 5.

Since great Ulysses sought the Phrygian plains. Pope.

Seek (sēk), v. t. To make search or inquiry; to endeavor to make discovery.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. Isa. xxiv. 16.

To seek, needing to seek or search; hence, unprepared. "Unpracticed, unprepared, and still to seek." Milton.

[Obs.] — To seek after, to make pursuit of; to attempt to find or take. — To seek for, to endeavor to find. — To seek to, to apply to; to resort to; to court. [Obs.] "All the earth sought to Solomon, to hear his wisdom." 1 Kings x. 24. — To seek upon, to make strict inquiry after; to follow up; to persecute. [Obs.]

To seek

Upon a man and do his soul unrest. Chaucer.

Seek'er ('ēr), n. 1. One who seeks; that which is used in seeking or searching.

2. (Ecol.) One of a small heterogeneous sect of the 17th century, in Great Britain, who professed to be seeking the true church, ministry, and sacraments.

A skeptic (is) ever seeking and never finds, like our new upstart sect of Seekers. Dillabaker.

Seek'-no-fur'-ther ('sēk'nō-fūr'thēr), n. A kind of choice winter apple, having a subacid taste; — formerly called *go-no-fur'-ther*.

Seek'-sor-row ('sēr'rō), n. One who contrives to give himself vexation. [Archaic] Sir P. Sidney.

Seel (sēl), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. SEELING ('sēld); p. pr. & vb. n. SEEING.] [F. *stiller*, *ciller*, fr. *œil* an eyelash, L. *clitum*.] 1. (Falconry) To close the eyes of (a hawk or other bird) by drawing through the lids threads which were fastened over the head. Bacon.

Fools climb to fall: fond hopes, like seel'd doves for want of better light, mount till they end their flight with falling. J. Keating.

2. Hence, to shut or close, as the eyes; to blind.

Scarfp up the tender eye of pitiful day. Shak.

Cold death, with a violent fate, his sable eyes did seal. Chapman.

Seel, v. i. [Cf. LG. *sielen* to lead off water, F. *siller* to run ahead, to make headway, E. *sele*, v. t.] To incline to one side; to lean; to roll, as a ship at sea. [Obs.]

Seel (sēl), n. The rolling or agitation of a ship in a Seeling; storm. [Obs.] Sandys.

Seel, n. [AS. *sēl*, from *sēl* good, prosperous. See SILE.] 1. Good fortune; favorable opportunity; prosperity. [Obs.] "So have I seel." Chaucer.

2. Time; season; as, hay seel. [Prov. Eng.]

Seel'ly ('sēl'y), adv. In a silly manner. [Obs.]

Seel'y ('y), a. See SILE. [Obs.] Spenser.

Seem (sēm), v. i. [*imp.* & p. p. SEEMED ('sēmd); p. pr. & vb. n. SEEING.] [OE. *semen* to seem, to become, beft, AS. *sēman* to satisfy, pacify; akin to Icel. *sæma* to honor, to bear with, conform to, *sæmr* becoming, fit, *sōma* to be seem, to beft, *sama* to be seem, *samja* to arrange, settle, put right, Goth. *samjan* to please, and to E. *same*. The sense is probably due to the adj. *seemly*.] 1. To appear; to appear to be, to have a show or semblance; to present an appearance; to look; to strike one's apprehension or fancy as being; to be taken as. "It now seemed probable." Macaulay.

Thou picture of what thou seem'st. Shak.

All seemed well pleased; all seemed, but were not all. Milton.

There is a way which seemeth right unto a man; but the end thereof are the ways of death. Prov. xiv. 12.

It seems, it appears; it is understood as true; it is said. A prince of Italy, it seems, entertained his mistress on a great lake. Addison.

Syn. — To appear; look. — SEEM, APPEAR. To appear has reference to a thing's being presented to our view; as, the sun appears; to seem is connected with the idea of semblance, and usually implies an inference of our mind as to the probability of a thing's being so; as, a storm seems to be coming. "The story appears to be true," means that the facts, as presented, go to show its truth; the story seems to be true, means that it has the semblance of being so, and we infer that it is true. "His first and principal care being to appear unto his people such as he would have them be, and to be such as he appeared." Sir P. Sidney.

Ham. Ay, madam, it is common. If it be,

Why seems it so particular with thee? Ham. Seem, madam; I say, it is; I know not "seems." Shak.

Seem, v. t. To beft; to be seem. [Obs.] Spenser.

Seem'er ('ēr), n. One who seems; one who carries or assumes an appearance or semblance.

Hence shall we see, what our seemers be. Shak.

Seeming, a. Having a semblance, whether with or without reality; apparent; specious; befitting; as, seeming friendship; seeming truth.

My lord, you have lost a friend indeed; And I dare swear you borrow not that face Of seeming sorrow, it is sure your own. Shak.

Seeming, n. 1. Appearance; show; semblance; fair appearance; speciousness.

These keep Seeming and savor all the winter long. Shak.

2. Apprehension; judgment. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Nothing more clear unto their seeming. Hooker.

His persuasive words, impregned With reason, to her seeming. Milton.

Seeming-ly, adv. In appearance; in show; in semblance; apparently; ostensibly.

This the father seemingly complied with. Addison.

Seemingness, n. Semblance; fair appearance; plausibility. Sir K. Digby.

Seemless, a. Unseemly. [Obs.] Spenser.

Seem'ly ('lī'y), adv. In a seemly manner. [Obs.]

Seem'lyness, n. The quality or state of being seemly; comeliness; propriety.

Seemly (sēm'ly), *a.* [*Compar.* **SEEMLESS** (-lī's-); *superl.* **SEEMLESSLY**.] [*Coel. seamlīg, fr. seaml becoming, fit; akin to same name, E. same; the sense being properly, the same or like, hence, fitting. See SEAM, v. t.*] Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; suitable; fit; becoming; comely; decorous.

He had a seemly nose. *Chaucer.*

I am a woman, lacking wit.

To make a seemly answer to such persons. *Shak.*

Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and seemlier for Christian men than the hot pursuit of these controversies. *Hooker.*

Syn.—Becoming; fit; suitable; proper; appropriate; congruous; meet; decent; decorous.

Seemly (sēm'ly), *adv.* [*Compar.* **SEEMLESSLY**; *superl.* **SEEMLESSLY**.] In a decent or suitable manner; becomingly.

Suddenly a man before him stood,

Not rustic as before, but seemlier clad,

As one in city or court or palace bred. *Milton.*

Seemly (sēm'ly), *n.* [*See* -hood.] Comely or decent appearance. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R. Spenser.*

Seen (sēn), *p. p.* of **SEE**.

Seen, *a.* Versed; skilled; accomplished. [*Obs.*]

Well seen in every science that mote be.

Noble Boyle, not less in nature seen,

Than his great brother read in states and men. *Dryden.*

Seep (sēp), or **Sipe** (sīp), *v. t.* [*AS. sipan* to distill.] To run or soak through fine pores and interstices; to ooze. [*Scot. & U. S.*]

Water seeps up through the sidewalks. *G. W. Cable.*

Seepage (sē'j), or **Sipage**, *n.* Water that has seeped or oozed through a porous soil. [*Scot. & U. S.*]

Seepy (-y), or **Sipy**, *a.* Oozy;—applied to land under cultivation that is not well drained.

Seer (sēr), *a.* Sore; painful. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Ray.*

Se'er (sēr), *n.* One who sees. *Addison.*

Seer (sēr), *n.* [*From SEE*.] A person who foresees events; a prophet.

Seeress, *n.* A female seer; a prophetess.

Seerfish (-fish'), *n.* [*Zool.*] A scomroid food fish of Madeira (*Cybtium Commersoni*).

Seerhand (sēr'hānd), *n.* [*Etymol. uncertain.*] A kind of muslin of a texture between nainsook and mull.

Seership, *n.* The office or quality of a seer.

Seersucker (-sūk'ēr), *n.* A light fabric, originally made in the East Indies, of silk and linen, usually having alternating stripes, and a slightly craped or puckered surface; also, a cotton fabric of similar appearance.

Seerwood (-wōod'), *n.* [*See SEAR.*] Dry wood.

Seesaw (sēs'saw), *n.* [*Probably a reduplication of saw, to express the alternating motion to and fro, as in the act of sawing.*]

1. A play among children in which they are seated upon the opposite ends of a plank which is balanced in the middle, and move alternately up and down.

2. A plank or board adjusted for this play.

3. A vibratory or reciprocating motion.

He has been arguing in a circle; there is thus a seesaw between the hypothesis and fact. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. [*Whist*] Same as **CROSSRUFT**.

Seesaw, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p.* **SEESAWED** (-saw'd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SEESAWING**.] To move with a reciprocating motion; to move backward and forward, or upward and downward.

Seesaw, *v. t.* To cause to move backward and forward in seesaw fashion.

He seesaws himself to and fro. *Lt. Lytton.*

Seesaw, *a.* Moving up and down, or to and fro; having a reciprocating motion.

Seeth (sēth), *obs. imp.* of **SIT**. *Sate*; *sat.* *Chaucer.*

Seeth (sēth), *obs. imp.* of **SEETH**. *Chaucer.*

Seethe (sēth), *v. t.* [*Imp.* **SEETHED** (sēthd) (*Sod* (sōd), *obs.*); *p. p.* **SEETHED**, **SODDEN** (sōd'd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SEETHING**.] [*OE. sethen, AS. seōðan*; akin to *D. sieden, OHG. siodan, G. sieden, Icel. sjóða, Sw. sjuda, Dan. syde, Goth. saups* a burnt offering. *Cf. Sod, n.*, *Sodden, Subs.*] To decoct or prepare for food in hot liquid; to boil; as, to seethe flesh. [*Written also seeth.*]

Set on the great pot, and seethe pottage for the sons of the prophets. *2 Kings iv. 38.*

Seethe, *v. t.* To be in a state of ebullition or violent commotion; to be hot; to boil. *1 Sam. ii. 13.*

A long Pointe, round which the Mississippi used to whirl, and seethe, and foam. *G. W. Cable.*

Seether (-ēr), *n.* A pot for boiling things; a boiler.

Like burnished gold the little seether shone. *Dryden.*

Seg (sēg), *n.* [*See SEDGE.*] (*Bot.*) 1. Sedge. [*Obs.*]

2. The gladden, and other species of Iris. *Prior.*

Seg, *n.* [*Probably from the root of L. secare* to cut.] A castrated bull. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Halliwel.*

Seggar (sēg'gēr), *n.* *See CIGAR.*

Seggar (sēg'gēr), *n.* [*Prov. E. saggard* a seggar, seggard a sort of riding surcoat, contr. fr. *safeguard*.] A case or holder made of fire clay, in which fine pottery is inclosed while baking in the kiln. [*Written also saggar, sagger, and segger.*]

Segge (sēg), *n.* [*Zool.*] The hedge sparrow. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

Segment (sēg'mēt), *n.* [*L. segmentum, fr. secare* to cut, out, off; *cf. F. segment*.] *See SAW* a cutting instrument. 1. One of the parts into which any body naturally separates or is divided; a part divided or cut off; a section; a portion; as, a segment of an orange; a segment of a compound or divided leaf.

2. (*Geom.*) A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; especially, that part of a circle contained between a chord and an arc of that circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by the chord; as, the segment *acb* in the illustration.



3. (*Mach.*) (a) A piece in the form of the sector of a circle, or part of a ring; as, the segment of a sectional fly wheel or fly-wheel rim. (b) A segment gear.

4. (*Biol.*) (a) One of the cells or divisions formed by segmentation, as in egg cleavage or in flaspous cell formation. (b) One of the divisions, rings, or joints into which many animal bodies are divided; a somite; a metamere; a somatome.

Segment gear, a piece for receiving or communicating reciprocating motion from or to a cogwheel, consisting of a sector of a circular gear, or ring, having cogs on the periphery, or face.—Segment of a line, the part of a line contained between two points on it.—Segment of a sphere, the part of a sphere cut off by a plane, or included between two parallel planes.—Ventral segment. (*Acoustics*) *See LOOP, n. 5.*

Segment (sēg'mēt), *v. t.* (*Biol.*) To divide or separate into parts in growth; to undergo segmentation, or cleavage, as in the segmentation of the ovum.

Segmental (sēg'mēnt'al), *a.* 1. Relating to, or being, a segment.

2. (*Anat. & Zool.*) (a) Of or pertaining to the segments of animals; as, a segmental duct; segmental papillae. (b) Of or pertaining to the segmental organs.

Segmental duct (*Anat.*), the primitive duct of the embryonic excretory organs which gives rise to the Wolffian duct and ureter; the pronephric duct.—Segmental organs. (a) (*Anat.*) The embryonic excretory organs of vertebrates, consisting primarily of the segmental tubes and segmental ducts. (b) (*Zool.*) The tubular excretory organs, a pair of which often occur in each of several segments in annelids. They serve as renal organs, and often, also, as oviducts and sperm ducts. *See Illust.* under **SIPUNCULOIDEA**.—Segmental tubes (*Anat.*), the tubes which primarily open into the segmental duct, some of which become the urinary tubules of the adult.

Segmentation (sēg'mēn-tā'shun), *n.* The act or process of dividing into segments; specifically (*Biol.*), a self-division into segments as a result of growth; cell cleavage; cell multiplication; endogenous cell formation.

Segmentation cavity (*Biol.*), the cavity formed by the arrangement of the cells in segmentation or cleavage of the ovum; the cavity of the blastosphere. In the gastrula stage, the segmentation cavity in which the mesoblast is formed lies between the entoblast and ectoblast.

Segment of invagination.—Segmentation nucleus (*Biol.*), the body formed by fusion of the male and female pronuclei in an impregnated ovum. *See the Note* under **PRONUCLEUS**.—Segmentation of the ovum, or egg cleavage (*Biol.*), the process by which the embryos of all the higher plants and animals are derived from the germ cell. In the simplest case, that of small ova destitute of food yolk, the ovum or egg divides into two similar halves or segments (blastomeres), each of these again divides into two, and so on, thus giving rise to a mass of cells (mulberry mass, or morula), all equal and similar, from the growth and development of which the future animal is to be formed. This constitutes regular segmentation. Quite frequently, however, the equality and regularity of cleavage is interfered with by the presence of food yolk, which results in unequal segmentation. *See HEMBASTIC, MESOBASTIC, ALCOUSTAL, CENTROBLASTIC, ECTOBLASTIC, and OVUM*.—Segmentation sphere (*Biol.*), the blastosphere, or morula. *See MORULA*.

Segmented (-mēt-ēd), *a.* Divided into segments or joints; articulated.

Segmentum (sēg'mēnt-ūm), *n.* [*L. segmētus, fr. segmēt* to cut, off; *cf. F. segment*.] 1. A segment, or a part of a segment.

Segnity (sēg'nē-ty), *n.* [*From segmēt*.] Sluggishness; dullness; inactivity. [*Obs.*]

Segno (sēg'nō), *n.* [*It. See SIGN.*] (*Mus.*) A sign. *See AL SEGNO*, and **DAL SEGNO**.

Sego (sēg'ō), *n.* (*Bot.*) A lilaceous plant (*Calochortus Nuttallii*) of Western North America, and its edible bulb;—so called by the Ute Indians and the Mormons.

Segregate (sēg'reg-āt), *a.* [*L. segregatus, p. p. of segregare* to separate; *pref. se-* aside + *gregis*, a flock or herd. *See GREGARIOUS.*] 1. Separate; select.

2. (*Bot.*) Separated from others of the same kind.

Segregate (-gāt), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p.* **SEGREGATED** (-gāt-ēd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SEGREGATING**.] To separate from others; to set apart.

They are still segregated, Christians from Christians, under odious designations. *I. Taylor.*

Segregate, *v. i.* (*Geol.*) To separate from a mass, and collect together about centers or along lines of fracture, as in the process of crystallization or solidification.

Segregation (-gāt-ā'shun), *n.* [*L. segregatio*; *cf. F. ségrégation*.] 1. The act of segregating, or the state of being segregated; separation from others; a parting.

2. (*Geol.*) Separation from a mass, and gathering about centers or into cavities at hand through cohesive attraction or the crystallizing process.

Seiches (sēsh), *n. pl.* [*F. (Geol.)*] Local oscillations in level observed in the case of some lakes, as Lake Geneva.

Seld (sēd; 277), *n.* [*Ar. seyd* prince.] A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and nephew Ali.

Selditz (sēd'it-s), *a.* Of or pertaining to Selditz, a village in Bohemia. [*Written also Selditz.*]

Selditz powders, effervescent salts, consisting of two separate powders, one of which contains forty grains of

sodium bicarbonate mixed with two drachms of Rochelle salt (tartrate of potassium and sodium) and the other contains thirty-five grains of tartaric acid. The powders are mixed in water, and drunk while effervescing, as a mild cathartic;—so called from the resemblance to the natural water of Selditz. Called also *Rochelle powders*.—Selditz water, a natural water from Selditz, containing magnesium, sodium, calcium, and potassium sulphates, with calcium carbonate and a little magnesium chloride. It is used as an aperient.

Seign (sē), *obs. imp. sing.* of **SEE**. *Saw.* *Chaucer.*

Seignior (sēn'yōr), *n.* [*OF. seigneur, F. seigneur, cf. SEIGNIOR.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Vested with large powers; independent.

Seignior (sēn'yōr), *n.* [*OF. seigneur, F. seigneur, cf. It. signore, Sp. señor* from an objective case of *L. senior* elder. *See SENIOR.*] 1. A lord; the lord of a manor.

2. A title of honor or of address in the South of Europe, corresponding to *Sir* or *Mr.* in English.

Grand Seignior, the sultan of Turkey.

Seigniorage (sēn'yōr-āj), *n.* [*F. seigneurie, OF. seigneurie.*] 1. Something claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative; specifically, a charge or toll deducted from bullion brought to a mint to be coined.

If government, however, throws the expense of coining, as is reasonable, upon the holders, by making a charge to cover the expense (which is done by giving back rather less in coin than has been received in bullion, and is called "levying a seigniorage"), the coin will rise to the extent of the seigniorage above the value of the bullion. *J. S. Mill.*

Any person may have standard gold coined [at the English mint] in quantities of not less than 10,000*l.* at the public cost. . . . A considerable seigniorage is levied on the silver and copper currencies in this country. *Brande & C.*

2. A share of the receipts of a business taken in payment for the use of a right, as a copyright or a patent.

Seigniorial (-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a seignior; seigniorial. "Kingly or seigniorial patronage." *Burke.*

Seigniorialty (-ty), *n.* The territory or authority of a seignior, or lord. *Milman.*

Seigniorial (sēn'yōr'āl), *a.* Same as **SEIGNIORIAL**.

Seigniorize (sēn'yōr-īz), *v. t.* To lord it over. [*Obs.*]

As proud as he that seigniorizeth hell. *Fairfax.*

Seignior (-y), *n. pl.* -IES (-īz). [*OF. seignorie, OF. seignorie, F. seigneurie; cf. It. signoria.*] 1. The power or authority of a lord; dominion.

O'Neal never had any seignior over that country but what by encroachment he got upon the English. *Spenser.*

2. The territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction; a manor. [*Written also seignorie, and seignory.*]

Seine (sēn or sūn), *n.* [*F. seine, or AS. seene, both fr. L. sagena, Gr. σάγμα.*] (*Fishing*) A large net, one edge of which is provided with sinkers, and the other with floats. It hangs vertically in the water, and when its ends are brought together or drawn ashore incloses the fish.

Seine boat, a boat specially constructed to carry and pay out a seine.

Seiner (-ēr), *n.* One who fishes with a seine.

Seining, *n.* Fishing with a seine.

Seint (saint), *n.* [*See CINCTURE.*] A girdle. [*Obs.*]

"Girt with a seint of silk." *Chaucer.*

Seint, *n.* A saint. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Seintuary (sēn'tū-ry), *n.* [*135.*] Sanctuary. [*Obs.*]

Seirrah (sēr'rah), *n.* [*Zool.*] Same as **SEERFISH**.

Seirapore (sēr'ā-pōr), *n.* [*Gr. seirā* a cord + *E. spore*.] (*Bot.*) One of several spores arranged in a chain, as in certain algae of the genus *Callithamnion*.

Seize (sēz), *v. t.* *See SEIZE.* *Spenser.*

Seize, *This is the common spelling in the law phrase to be seized of (an estate).*

Seisin (sēz-in), *n.* *See SEIZIN.* *Spenser.*

Seism (sēsm), *n.* [*Gr. σεισμός* an earthquake, *Seism* (sēsm), *n.* [*From σεισμός* to shake.] Of or pertaining to an earthquake; caused by an earthquake.

Seismic, *vertical*, the point upon the earth's surface, vertically over the center of effort or focal point, whence the earthquake's impulse proceeds, or the vertical line connecting these two points.

Seismograph (-mō-graph), *n.* [*Gr. σεισμός* an earthquake + *-graph*.] (*Physics*) An apparatus for registering the shocks and undulatory motions of earthquakes.

Seismograph (-mō-graph), *n.* Of or pertaining to a seismograph; indicated by a seismograph.

Seismography (-mō-graph-ī), *n.* 1. A writing about, or a description of, earthquakes.

2. The art of registering the shocks and undulatory movements of earthquakes.

Seismologic (-mō-lōg-ic), *a.* Of or pertaining to seismology. — **Seismologic** (-mō-lōg-ic-ly), *adv.*

Seismology (-mō-lōg-ī), *n.* [*Gr. σεισμός* an earthquake + *-logy*.] The science of earthquakes.

Seismometer (-mō-mē-ter), *n.* [*Gr. σεισμός* an earthquake + *-meter*.] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the direction, duration, and force of earthquakes and like concussions.

Seismometric (-mō-mē-ter-ic), *a.* Of or pertaining to seismometry, or a seismometer; as, seismometric instruments; seismometric measurements.

Seismometry (-mō-mē-ter-ī), *n.* The mensuration of such phenomena of earthquakes as can be expressed in numbers, or by their relation to the coordinates of space.

Seismoscope (-mō-mē-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. σεισμός* an earthquake + *-scope*.] (*Physics*) A seismometer.

Self (sēlf), *n.* [*L. se* one's self.] Something peculiar to one's self. [*R.*] *Tait.*

Self (sēlf), *n.* [*Imp. & p. p.* **SEIZED** (sēz); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SEIZING**.] [*OE. seisen, seisen, OF. seisir, seiser, F. saisir*, of Teutonic origin, and akin to *E. set*. The meaning is properly, to set, put, place, hence, to put in possession of. *See SET, v. t.*] 1. To fall or rush upon

one's private business. [Obs.] Shak



Self-affrighted (sɛlf'af-rīt'əd), *a.* Frightened at or by one's self. *Shak.*

Self-ag-gran-dize-ment (-əg-grān'dīz-mənt or -əg-grān-dīz-mənt), *n.* The aggrandizement of one's self.

Self-an-ni-hi-lated (-an-nī'hī-lāt'əd), *a.* Annihilated by one's self.

Self-an-ni-hi-la-tion (-lā'hūn), *n.* Annihilation by one's own acts; annihilation of one's desires. *Addison.*

Self-ap-plause (-əp-plāz'), *n.* Applause of one's self.

Self-ap-ply-ing (-pīl'ing), *a.* Applying to or by one's self.

Self-ap-prov-ing (-prōv'ing), *a.* Approving one's own action or character by one's own judgment.

One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid stagers and of loud huzzas. *Pope.*

Self-as-ert-ing (-ā-sert'ing), *a.* Asserting one's self, or one's own rights or claims; hence, putting one's self forward in a confident or assuming manner.

Self-as-er-tion (-sēr'thūn), *n.* The act of asserting one's self, or one's own rights or claims; the quality of being self-asserting.

Self-as-ert-ive (-sēr'tiv), *a.* Disposed to self-assertion; self-asserting.

Self-as-sumed (-sūmd'), *a.* Assumed by one's own act, or without authority.

Self-as-sured (-ā-shurd'), *a.* Assured by or of one's self; self-reliant; complacent.

Self-ban-ish-ed (-bān'ish'), *a.* Exiled voluntarily.

Self-be-got'ten (-hē-gōt'tēn), *a.* Begotten by one's self, or one's own powers.

Self-born (-dōrn'), *a.* Born or produced by one's self.

Self-cent-er-ed (-sēn'tērd'), *a.* Centered in itself.

Self-cent-er (-sēn'tēr), *n.* In one's self.

There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt,
Self-centered and unmoved. *Dryden.*

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-cent-er-ing (-tēr'ing), *a.* Centering in one's self.

Self-con-vict'ed (sɛlf'kōn-vīkt'əd), *a.* Convicted by one's own consciousness, knowledge, avowal, or acts.

Self-con-vic-tion (-vīk'ahūn), *n.* The act of convicting one's self, or the state of being self-convicted.

Self-cre-at-ed (-krē-āt'əd), *a.* Created by one's self; not formed or constituted by another.

Self-cul-ture (-kūlt'ūr; 135), *n.* Culture, training, or education of one's self by one's own efforts.

Self-de-ceive (-dē-sēv'), *n.* The act of deceiving one's self, or the state of being self-deceived; self-deception.

Self-de-ceived (-sēvd'), *a.* Deceived or misled respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error.

Self-de-cep-tion (-sēp'ahūn), *n.* Self-deceit.

Self-de-fence (-fēns'), *n.* See SELF-DEFENSE.

Self-de-fense (-fēns'), *n.* The act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation.

In self-defense (*Law*), in protection of self, — it being permitted in law to a party on whom a grave wrong is attempted to resist the wrong, even at the peril of the life of the assailant. *Wharton.*

Self-de-fen-sive (-fēn'siv), *a.* Defending, or tending to defend, one's own person, property, or reputation.

Self-de-gra-da-tion (-dēgrā-dā'hūn), *n.* The act of degrading one's self, or the state of being so degraded.

Self-de-la-tion (-dē-lā'hūn), *n.* Accusation of one's self. [*L.*] *Milman.*

Self-de-lu-sion (-lūzhūn), *n.* The act of deluding one's self, or the state of being thus deluded.

Self-de-ni-al (-nī'al), *n.* The denial of one's self; forbearing to gratify one's own desires; self-sacrifice.

Self-de-ny-ing (-nī'ing), *a.* Refusing to gratify one's self; self-sacrificing. — **Self-de-ny-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Self-de-pend'ent (-pēnd'ēt), *a.* Dependent on one's self; self-depending; self-reliant.

Self-de-pend-ing (-pēnd'ēt), *a.* Depending on one's self.

Self-de-praved (-prāvd'), *a.* Corrupted or depraved by one's self. *Milton.*

Self-de-stroy'er (-dē-stroī'ēr), *n.* One who destroys himself; a suicide.

Self-de-struc-tion (-dē-strūk'ahūn), *n.* The destruction of one's self; self-murder; suicide. *Milton.*

Self-de-struc-tive (-tīv), *a.* Destroying, or tending to destroy, one's self or itself; suicidal.

Self-de-ter-mi-na-tion (-dē-tēr'mī-nā'hūn), *n.* Determination by one's own self; or, determination of one's acts or states without the necessitating force of motives; — applied to the voluntary power or activity.

Self-de-ter-min-ing (-mīn'ing), *a.* Capable of self-determination; as, the self-determining power of will.

Self-de-vised (-dē-vīzd'), *a.* Devised by one's self.

Self-de-vot-ed (-dē-vōt'əd), *a.* Devoted in person, or by one's own will. *Hawthorne.*

Self-de-vote-ment (-mēt), *n.* Self-devotion. [*L.*]

Self-de-vot-ion (-vō'hūn), *n.* The act of devoting one's self, or the state of being self-devoted; willingness to sacrifice one's own advantage or happiness for the sake of others; self-sacrifice.

Self-de-vour-ing (-vour'ing), *a.* Devouring one's self or itself. *Denham.*

Self-dis-si-mu-late (-dīf-fū-sī'atv), *a.* Having power to diffuse itself; diffusing itself. *Norris.*

Self-dis-ci-pline (-dīs-sī-plīn), *n.* Correction or government of one's self for the sake of improvement.

Self-dis-trust (-dīs-trūst'), *n.* Want of confidence in one's self; diffidence.

Self-ed-u-ca-ted (-ēd-ū-kā'təd; 135), *a.* Educated by one's own efforts, without instruction, or without pecuniary assistance from others.

Self-e-lect'ive (-ē-lēkt'iv), *a.* Having the right of electing one's self, or, as a body, of electing its own members.

Self-en-joy-ment (-ēn-jōi'mēt), *n.* Enjoyment of one's self; self-satisfaction.

Self-es-teem (-ē-sē'm), *n.* The holding a good opinion of one's self; self-complacency.

Self-es-ti-ma-tion (-ē-sī-mā'hūn), *n.* The act of estimating one's self; self-esteem.

Self-evi-dence (-ēvī-dēns), *n.* The quality or state of being self-evident. *Locke.*

Self-evi-dent (-dēnt), *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning; producing certainty or conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind; as, a self-evident proposition or truth. — **Self-evi-dent-ly**, *adv.*

Self-ev-o-lu-tion (-ē-lū'hūn), *n.* Evolution of one's self; development by inherent quality or power.

Self-ex-al-ta-tion (-ēgz-al-tā'hūn), *n.* The act of exalting one's self, or the state of being so exalted.

Self-ex-am-i-nant (-ēgz-ām'ī-nant), *n.* One who examines himself; one given to self-examination.

The humiliated self-examinant feels that there is evil in our nature as well as good. *Coleridge.*

Self-ex-am-i-na-tion (-nā'hūn), *n.* An examination into one's own state, conduct, and motives, particularly in regard to religious feelings and duties.

Self-ex-ist-ence (-ēgz-ist'ēns), *n.* Inherent existence; existence possessed by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause; — an attribute peculiar to God. *Blackmore.*

Self-ex-ist-ent (-ēnt), *a.* Existing of or by himself, independent of any other being or cause; — as, God is the only self-existent being.

Self-ex-plain-ing (-ēks-plān'ing), *a.* Explaining itself; capable of being understood without explanation.

Self-ex-po-sure (-pōz'ūr; 135), *n.* The act of exposing one's self; the state of being so exposed.

Self-fert-il-iz-a-tion (-fēr'tī-līz-ā'hūn), *n.* (*Bot.*) The fertilization of a flower by pollen from the same flower and without outer aid; autogamy.

Self-fert-il-ized (-fēr'tī-līzd'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Fertilized by pollen from the same flower. *Dryden.*

Self-glor-i-ous (-glōr'ī-ōs), *a.* Springing from vain-glory or vanity; vain; boastful.

Self-gov-ern-ment (-gōv'ēr-n-mēt), *n.* 1. The act

of governing one's self, or the state of being governed by one's self; self-control; self-command.

2. Hence, government of a community, state, or nation by the joint action of the mass of people constituting such a civil body; also, the state of being so governed; democratic government; democracy.

It is to self-government, the great principle of popular representation and administration, — the system that lets in all to participate in the councils that are to assign the good or evil to all, — that we may owe what we are and what we hope to be. *D. Webster.*

Self-grat-u-la-tion (sɛlf'grāt-ū-lā'hūn; 135), *n.* Gratulation of one's self.

Self-heal' (sɛlf'hēl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A blue-flowered labiate plant (*Brunella vulgaris*); the healall.

Self-heal-ing (-hēl'ing), *a.* Having the power or property of healing itself.

Self-help (sɛlf'hēlp'), *n.* The act of helping one's self, without depending on the aid of another.

Self-hom'i-cide (-hōm'ī-sīd), *n.* The act of killing one's self; suicide. *Hakewill.*

Self-hood (sɛlf'hōd), *n.* Existence as a separate self, or independent person; conscious personality; individuality. *Bib. Sacra.*

Self-ig-no-rance (-īg'nā-rāns), *n.* Ignorance of one's own character, powers, and limitations.

Self-ig-no-rant (-rānt), *a.* Ignorant of one's self.

Self-im-part-ing (-im-pārt'ing), *a.* Imparting by one's own, or by its own, powers and will. *Norris.*

Self-im-port-ance (-im-pōrtāns), *n.* An exaggerated estimate of one's own importance or merit, esp. as manifested by the conduct or manners; self-conceit.

Self-im-portant (-tānt), *a.* Having or manifesting an exaggerated idea of one's own importance or merit.

Self-im-pos-ed (-pōsd'), *a.* Voluntarily taken on one's self; as, self-imposed tasks.

Self-im-pos-ture (-pōst'ūr; 135), *n.* Imposture practiced on one's self; self-deceit. *South.*

Self-in-dig-na-tion (-īn'dīg-nā'hūn), *n.* Indignation at one's own character or actions. *Baxter.*

Self-in-dul-gence (-īn-dūl'jēns), *n.* Indulgence of one's appetites, desires, or inclinations; — the opposite of self-restraint, and self-denial.

Self-in-dul-gent (-jēnt), *a.* Indulging one's appetites, desires, etc., freely.

Self-in-ter-est (-īn'tēr-ēt), *n.* Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.

Self-in-ter-est-ed, *a.* Particularly concerned for one's own interest or happiness.

Self-in-vol-un-tion (-īn-vō-lū'hūn), *n.* Involvement in one's self; hence, abstraction of thought; reverie.

Self-ish (sɛlf'ish), *a.* 1. Caring supremely or unduly for one's self; regarding one's own comfort, advantage, etc., in disregard, or at the expense, of those of others.

They judge of things according to their own private appetites and selfish passions. *Cuthworth.*

In that throng of selfish hearts untrue. *Keble.*

2. (*Ethics*) Believing or teaching that the chief motives of human action are derived from love of self.

Hobbes and the selfish school of philosophers. *Fleming.*

Self-ish-ly, *adv.* In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest only or chiefly.

Self-ish-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being selfish; exclusive regard to one's own interest or happiness; that supreme self-love or self-preference which leads a person to direct his purposes to the advancement of his own interest, power, or happiness, without regarding those of others.

Selfishness, — a vice utterly at variance with the happiness of him who harbors it, and, as such, condemned by self-love. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

Syn. — See SELF-LOVE.

Self-ism (-īz'm), *n.* Concentration of one's interests on one's self; self-love; selfishness. *Emerson.*

Self-ist, *n.* A selfish person. [*L.*] *I. Taylor.*

Self-justi-fi-cer (-jūst'ī-fī'ēr), *n.* One who excuses or justifies himself. *J. M. Mason.*

Self-kind-led (-kīn'dīd'), *a.* Kindled of itself, or without extraneous aid or power. *Dryden.*

Self-know-ing (-nō'ing), *a.* 1. Knowing one's self, or one's own character, powers, and limitations.

2. Knowing of itself, without help from another.

Self-knowl-edge (-nōl'ēj), *n.* Knowledge of one's self, or of one's own character, powers, limitations, etc.

Self-less, *a.* Having no regard to self; unselfish.

Lo now, what hearts have men! they never mount
As high as woman in her selfless mood. *Tennyson.*

Self-less-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being selfless.

Self-life (-līf'), *n.* Life for one's self; living solely or chiefly for one's own pleasure or good.

Self-love (-lūv'), *n.* The love of one's self; desire of personal happiness; tendency to seek one's own benefit or advantage. *Shak.*

Self-love, the spring of motion, acts the soul. *Pope.*

Syn. — Selfishness. — **SELF-LOVE, SELFISHNESS.** The term self-love is used in a twofold sense: 1. It denotes that longing for good or for well-being which actuates the breasts of all, entering into and characterizing every conscious desire. In this sense it has no moral quality, being, from the nature of the case, neither good nor evil.

2. It is applied to a voluntary regard for the gratification of special desires. In this sense it is morally good or bad according as these desires are conformed to duty or opposed to it. Selfishness is always voluntary and always wrong, being that regard to our own interests, gratification, etc., which is sought or indulged at the expense, and to the injury, of others. "So long as self-love does not degenerate into selfishness, it is quite compatible with true benevolence." *Fleming.* "Not only is the phrase self-love used as synonymous with the desire of happiness, but it is often confounded with the word selfishness, which certainly, in strict propriety, denotes a very different disposition of mind." *Stewart.*

Self-lu-mi-nous (-lū'mī-nūs), *a.* Possessing in itself the property of emitting light. *Sir D. Brewster.*

Self-made (*sɛlf'meɪd*), *a.* Made by one's self.

Self-made man, a man who has risen from poverty or obscurity by means of his own talents or energies.

Self-mettle (*sɛlf'mɛtl*), *n.* Inborn mettle or courage; one's own temper. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Self-motion (*sɛlf'moʃən*), *n.* Motion given by inherent power, without external impulse; spontaneous or voluntary motion.

Matter is not induced with self-motion. *Chayne.*

Self-moved (*sɛlf'muʊvd*), *a.* Moved by inherent power, without the aid of external impulse.

Self-moving (*sɛlf'muʊvɪŋ*), *a.* Moving by inherent power, without the aid of external impulse.

Self-murder (*sɛlf'mɜːdər*), *n.* Suicide.

Self-murderer (*sɛlf'mɜːdərər*), *n.* A suicide.

Self-neglecting (*sɛlf'neglɛktɪŋ*), *a.* A neglecting of one's self, or of one's own interests.

Self-love, my here, is not so vile a sin *neglecting.* *Shak.*

Self-ness, *n.* selfishness. [Obs.] *Sir P. Sidney.*

Self-one (*sɛlf'wʌn*), *a.* Secret. [Obs.] *Marston.*

Self-opinion (*sɛlf'ɒpɪnɪən*), *n.* Opinion, especially high opinion, of one's self; an overweening estimate of one's self or of one's own opinion. *Collier.*

Self-opinioned (*sɛlf'ɒpɪnɪd*), *a.* Having a high opinion of one's self; opinionated; conceited. *South.*

Self-origination (*sɛlf'ɒrɪdʒɪn*), *a.* Beginning with, or springing from, one's self.

Self-parity (*sɛlf'pærɪtɪ*), *n.* That parity to himself by which a man overrates his own worth when compared with others. *Kames.*

Self-perplexed (*sɛlf'pɜːplɛktɪd*), *a.* Perplexed by doubts originating in one's own mind.

Self-posited (*sɛlf'pɒzɪtɪd*), *a.* Disposed or arranged by an action originating in one's self or in itself.

These molecular blocks of salt are self-positioned. *Tyndall.*

Self-positioning, *a.* The act of disposing or arranging one's self or itself.

The self-positioning of the molecules. *I. Watts.*

Self-possession (*sɛlf'pɒzɪʃən* or *sɛlf'pɒsɪʃən*), *a.* Composed or tranquil in mind, manner, etc.; undisturbed.

Self-possession (*sɛlf'pɒzɪʃən* or *sɛlf'pɒsɪʃən*), *n.* The possession of one's powers; calmness; self-command; presence of mind; composure.

Self-praise (*sɛlf'praɪz*), *n.* Praise of one's self.

Self-preservation (*sɛlf'priːzəvəʃən*), *n.* The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury.

Self-propagation (*sɛlf'prɒpəˈɡeɪʃən*), *a.* Propagating by one's self or by itself.

Self-registering (*sɛlf'reɪdʒɪstərɪŋ*), *a.* Registering itself; — said of any instrument so contrived as to record its own indications of phenomena, whether continuously or at stated times, as at the maxima and minima of variations; as, a self-registering anemometer or barometer.

Self-regulated (*sɛlf'reɡjʊleɪtɪd*), *a.* Regulated by one's self or by itself.

Self-regulative (*sɛlf'reɡjʊlətɪv*), *a.* Tending or serving to regulate one's self or itself. *Whewell.*

Self-reliance (*sɛlf'reɪliəns*), *n.* Reliance on one's own powers or judgment; self-trust.

Self-reliant (*sɛlf'reɪliənt*), *a.* Reliant upon one's self; trusting to one's own powers or judgment.

Self-renunciation (*sɛlf'renʊnɪəʃən* or *sɛlf'renʊnɪʃən*), *n.* The act of renouncing, or setting aside, one's own wishes, claims, etc.; self-sacrifice.

Self-repelling (*sɛlf'repɛlɪŋ* or *sɛlf'repɛlɪŋ*), *n.* The quality or state of being self-repelling.

Self-repelling (*sɛlf'repɛlɪŋ*), *a.* Made up of parts, as molecules or atoms, which mutually repel each other; as, gases are self-repelling.

Self-repetition (*sɛlf'repɪtɪʃən*), *n.* Repetition of one's self or of one's acts; the saying or doing what one has already said or done.

Self-reproach (*sɛlf'reprəʃ*), *n.* The act of reproaching one's self; censure by one's own conscience.

Self-reproached (*sɛlf'reprəʃt*), *a.* Reproached by one's own conscience or judgment.

Self-reproaching (*sɛlf'reprəʃɪŋ*), *a.* Reproaching one's self. — **Self-reproachingly**, *adv.*

Self-reproof (*sɛlf'repruʊf*), *n.* The act of reproving one's self; censure of one's conduct by one's own judgment.

Self-reproved (*sɛlf'repruʊvd*), *a.* Reproved by one's own conscience or one's own sense of guilt.

Self-reproving (*sɛlf'repruʊvɪŋ*), *a.* Reproving one's self; reproving by consciousness of guilt.

Self-reprovingly, *adv.* In a self-reproving way.

Self-repugnant (*sɛlf'repʊɡnənt*), *a.* Self-contradictory; inconsistent. *Brougham.*

Self-repulsive (*sɛlf'repʊlɪv*), *a.* Self-repelling.

Self-respect (*sɛlf'respɛkt*), *n.* Respect for one's self; regard for one's character; laudable self-esteem.

Self-restrained (*sɛlf'reɪnstɪd*), *a.* Restrained by one's self or itself; restrained by one's own power or will.

Self-restraint (*sɛlf'reɪnst*), *n.* Restraint over one's self; self-control; self-command.

Self-reverence (*sɛlf'revərəns*), *n.* A reverent respect for one's self. *Tennyson.*

Self-righteous (*sɛlf'raɪtʃəs*), *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaic.

Self-righteousness, *n.* The quality or state of being self-righteous; pharisaism.

Self-sacrifice (*sɛlf'sækrɪfɪs*), *n.* The act of sacrificing one's self, or one's interest, for others; self-devotion.

Self-sacrificing (*sɛlf'sækrɪfɪŋ*), *a.* Yielding up one's own interest, feelings, etc.; sacrificing one's self.

Self-same (*sɛlf'seɪm*), *a.* [Self, a. + same.] Precisely the same; the very same; identical.

His servant was healed in the self-same hour. *Matt. viii. 13.*

Self-satisfaction (*sɛlf'sætɪsfækʃən*), *n.* The quality or state of being self-satisfied.

Self-satisfied (*sɛlf'sætɪsfɪd*), *a.* Satisfied with one's self or one's actions; self-complacent.

Self-satisfaction (*sɛlf'sætɪsfækʃən*), *n.* Giving satisfaction to one's self.

Self-seeker (*sɛlf'siːkər*), *n.* One who seeks only his own interest, advantage, or pleasure.

Self-seeking, *a.* Seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfish. *Arbutnot.*

Self-seeking, *n.* The act or habit of seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfishness.

Self-slaughter (*sɛlf'slaʊtər*), *n.* Suicide. *Shak.*

Self-sufficient (*sɛlf'sɪfɪʃənt*), *n.* The quality or state of being self-sufficient.

Self-sufficient (*sɛlf'sɪfɪʃənt*), *a.* 1. Sufficient for one's self without external aid or cooperation.

Neglect of friends can never be proved rational till we prove the person using it omnipotent and self-sufficient, and such as can never need any mortal assistance. *South.*

2. Having an overweening confidence in one's own abilities or worth; hence, haughty; overbearing. "A rash and self-sufficient manner." *J. Watts.*

Self-sufficing (*sɛlf'sɪfɪzɪŋ*), *a.* Sufficing for one's self or for itself, without needing external aid; self-sufficient. — **Self-sufficingness**, *n.* *J. C. Shairp.*

Self-suspended (*sɛlf'sʊspendɪd*), *a.* Suspended by one's self or by itself; balanced. *Southey.*

Self-suspicious (*sɛlf'sʊpɪʃəs*), *a.* Suspicious or distrustful of one's self.

Self-taught (*sɛlf'tɔːt*), *a.* Taught by one's own efforts.

Self-torment (*sɛlf'tɔːmənt*), *n.* One who torments himself.

Self-torture (*sɛlf'tɔːtʃər*), *n.* The act of inflicting pain on one's self; pain inflicted on one's self.

Self-trust (*sɛlf'trust*), *n.* Faith in one's self; self-reliance.

Self-united (*sɛlf'ʌnɪd*), *a.* [F. *self* + L. *unus* one.] One with itself; separate from others. [Obs.] *Sylvestre.*

Self-view (*sɛlf'vjuː*), *n.* A view of one's self; specifically, carefulness or regard for one's own interests.

Self-will (*sɛlf'wɪl*), *n.* [AS. *selfwill*.] One's own will, esp. when opposed to that of others; obstinacy.

Self-willed (*sɛlf'wɪld*), *a.* Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the wishes of others; obstinate.

Self-willedness, *n.* Obstinacy. *Sir W. Scott.*

Self- worship (*sɛlf'wɜːʃɪp*), *n.* The idolizing of one's self; immoderate self-conceit.

Self-wrong (*sɛlf'rʌŋg*), *n.* Wrong done by a person to himself. *Shak.*

Sellion (*sɛlɪən*), *n.* [OF. *sellon* a measure of land. F. *sillon* a ridge, furrow, L. *sellio* a measure of land.] A short piece of land in arable ridges and furrows, of uncertain quantity; also, a ridge of land lying between two furrows. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Selljukian (*sɛl'juːkɪən*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Seljuk, a Tartar chief who embraced Mohammedanism, and began the subjection of Western Asia to that faith and rule; of or pertaining to the dynasty founded by him, or the empire maintained by his descendants from the 10th to the 13th century. *J. H. Newman.*

Selljukian, *n.* A member of the family of Seljuk; an adherent of that family, or subject of its government; (pl.) the dynasty of Turkish sultans sprung from Seljuk. *B. Jonson.*

Sell (*sɛl*), *n.* Self. [Obs. or Scot.] *Chaucer.*

Sell, *n.* A sell. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Sell, *n.* A cell; a house. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Sell, *n.* [F. *sele*, L. *sellā*, akin to *sedere* to sit. See *SIT*.] 1. A saddle for a horse. [Obs.]

He left his lofty seat with golden sell. *Spenser.*

2. A throne or lofty seat. [Obs.] *Fairfax.*

Sell, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *Sold* (*sɔld*); p. pr. & vb. n. *Selling*.] [OE. *sellēn*, *sellen*, AS. *sellan*, *sellan*, to give, to deliver; akin to OS. *sellian*, OFries. *sellā*, OHG. *sellēn*, Icel. *selja* to hand over, to sell, Sw. *sälja* to sell, Dan. *selge*, Goth. *selljan* to offer a sacrifice; all from a noun akin to E. *sale*. Cf. *SALE*.] 1. To transfer to another for an equivalent; to give up for a valuable consideration; to dispose of in return for something, especially for money.

If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor. *Matt. xix. 21.*

I am changed; I'll go sell all my land. *Shak.*

Sell is correlative to *buy*, as one party *buys* what the other *sells*. It is distinguished usually from *exchange* or *barter*, in which one commodity is given for another; whereas in *selling* the consideration is usually money, or its representative in current notes.

2. To make a matter of bargain and sale of; to accept a price or reward for, as for a breach of duty, trust, or the like; to betray.

You would have sold your king to slaughter. *Shak.*

3. To impose upon; to trick; to deceive; to make a fool of; to cheat. [*Slang*] *Dickens.*

To sell one's life dearly, to cause much loss to those who take one's life, as by killing a number of one's assailants. — To sell (anything) out, to dispose of it wholly or entirely; as, he had sold out his corn, or his interest in a business.

Sell, *v. t.* 1. To practice selling commodities.

I will buy with you, sell with you . . . but I will not eat with you. *Shak.*

2. To be sold; as, corn *sells* at a good price.

To sell out, to sell one's whole stock in trade or one's entire interest in a property or a business.

Sell, *n.* An imposition; a cheat; a hoax. [*Colloq.*] *See* *SAL*.

Selland-dars (*sɛl'ænd-dɜːs*), *n. pl.* [*Far.*] See *SAL*.

Selland-dars (*sɛl'ænd-dɜːs*), *n. pl.* LENDERS. *Chaucer.*

Sellert's water (*sɛl'ɜːtəz wɔːtər*), *n.* A mineral water from Sellert, in the district of Naasau, Germany, containing much free carbonic acid.

Sellert's water (*sɛl'ɜːtəz*), *n.* See *SELLERT'S WATER*.

Sellert's-gene (*sɛl'ɜːtəz-dʒen*), *n.* [Sellert's water + the root of Gr. *γενεα* to be born.] A gaogene.

Sellvage (*sɛl'vɜːʒ*), *n.* [Self + edge, i. e., its own *vedge*] proper edge; cf. *OD. selfegge*.] 1. The

edge of cloth which is woven in such a manner as to prevent raveling.

2. The edge plate of a lock, through which the bolt passes. *Knight.*

3. (Mining) A layer of clay or decomposed rock along the wall of a vein. See *GOUSS*, *n.*, 4. *Raymond.*

Selvaged (*sɛl'vɜːʒd*), *a.* Having a selvage.

Selva-ree (*sɛl'və-riː*), *n.* (Naut.) A skein or hank of rope yarns wound round with yarns or marline, — used for stoppers, straps, etc.

Selve (*sɛlv*), *a.* Self; same. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Selves (*sɛlvz*), *n., pl.* of *SELVE*.

Selly (*sɛlɪ*), *a.* Silly. [Obs.] *Chaucer.* *Wyclif.*

Semaeostoma (*sɛm-ə-sto-mə*), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σῆμα* a military standard + *στόμα*, -eros, mouth.] (Zool.) A division of Discophora having large free mouth lobes. It includes *Aurelia*, and *Pelagia*. Called also *Semeostoma*. See *ILLUSTR.* under *DISCOPHORA*, and *MEDUSA*.

Sema-phore (*sɛm'ə-fɔːr*), *n.* [Gr. *σῆμα* a sign + *φέρω* to bear: cf. F. *sempaphore*.] A signal telegraph; an apparatus for giving signals by the disposition of lanterns, flags, oscillating arms, etc.

Sema-phoric (*sɛm'ə-fɔːrɪk*), *a.* [Cf. F. *sema-phorique*.] Of or pertaining to a semaphore, or semaphores; telegraphic.

Sema-phoric-ally, *adv.* By means of a semaphore. *One form of Semaphore.*

Sema-phorist (*sɛm'ə-fɔːrɪst*), *n.* One who manages or operates a semaphore.

Sema-tology (*sɛm'ə-tɒlə-dʒɪ*), *n.* [Gr. *σῆμα*, *σημα*, sign + *-λογία*.] The doctrine of signs as the expression of thought or reasoning; the science of indicating thought by signs. *Smart.*

Sema-trope (*sɛm'ə-trɒp*), *n.* [Gr. *σῆμα* sign + *τροπή* to turn.] An instrument for signaling by reflecting the rays of the sun in different directions. *Knight.*

Semibla-bile (*sɛm'blə-bɪl*), *a.* [F., from *sembler* to seem, resemble, L. *simulare*, *simulare*. See *SIMULARE*.] Like; similar; resembling. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Semibla-ble, *n.* Likeness; representation. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Semibla-ble, *adv.* In like manner. [Obs.] *See* *SEMIBLA-ble*, *a.*

Semibla-ble (*sɛm'blə-bɪl*), *a.* 1. Seeming; appearance; show; figure; form. *Their semblance kind, and mild their features were.* *Fairfax.*

2. Likeness; resemblance, actual or apparent; similitude; as, the *semblance* of worth; *semblance* of virtue. Only semblances or imitations of shells. *Woodward.*

Semibla-ble (*sɛm'blə-bɪl*), *a.* 1. Like; resembling. [Obs.] *Prior.*

2. Seeming, rather than real; apparent. [R.] *Carlyle.*

Semibla-nt, *n.* [F.] 1. Show; appearance; figure; semblance. [Obs.] *Spenser.*

His flatterers made *semblant* of weeping. *Chaucer.*

2. The face. [Obs.] *Wyclif* (*Juke* xiv. 5).

Semibla-tive (*sɛm'blə-tɪv*), *a.* Resembling. [Obs.] *Shak.*

And all is *semblative* a woman's part.

Semible (*sɛm'blɪ*), *v. t.* [F. *sembler*. See *SEMIBLA-ble*, *a.*] 1. To imitate; to make a representation or likeness. [Obs.]

Where *sembling* art may carve the fair effect. *Prior.*

2. (Law) It seems; — chiefly used impersonally in reports and judgments to express an opinion in reference to the law on some point not necessary to be decided, and not intended to be definitely settled in the cause.

Semible, *a.* Like; resembling. [Obs.] *T. Hudson.*

Semibling (*sɛm'blɪŋ*), *n.* [Cf. *ASSEMBLE*.] (Zool.) The practice of attracting the males of Lepidoptera or other insects by exposing the female confined in a cage.

It is often adopted by collectors in order to procure specimens of rare species.

Semé (*sɛ-mə*), *a.* [F. *semer*, fr. *semer* to sow.] (Her.) Sprinkled or sown; — said of a field, or a charge, when sowed or covered with small charges.

Semélography (*sɛm'ɛ-lɒɡ-rə-fɪ*), or **Semélography** (*sɛm'ɛ-lɒɡ-rə-fɪ*), *n.* [Gr. *σῆμα* sign + *-γραφία*.] (Med.) A description of the signs of disease.

Semélogical (*sɛm'ɛ-lɒɡ-ɪ-kəl*), or **Semélogical**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the science of signs, or the systematic use of signs; as, a *semélogical* classification of the signs or symptoms of disease; a *semélogical* arrangement of signs used as signals.

Semester (sē-mēs'tēr), *n.* [G., from *L. semestris* half-yearly; *sex* six + *mensis* a month.] A period of six months; especially, a term in a college or university which divides the year into two terms.

Semi- (sēm'i-), [*L. semi-*; akin to Gr. *ἡμι-*, *Skr. sāmī-*, *AB. sām-*, and prob. to *E. same*, from the division into two parts of the same size. Cf. *HEMI*, *SEMILIND*.] A prefix signifying half, and sometimes partly or imperfectly; as, *semianual*, half yearly; *semitransparent*, imperfectly transparent.

Semi- The prefix *semi* is joined to another word either with the hyphen or without it. In this book the hyphen is omitted except before a capital letter; as, *semiacid*, *semiaquatic*, *semi-Arian*, *semixia*, *semicalcareous*.

Semi-acid (sē-'ā-sīd'), *a.* Slightly acid; subacid.
Semi-acidified (sē-'ā-sīd'fīd'), *a.* Half acidified.
Semi-adherent (sē-'ā-dēr'ent), *a.* Adherent part way.
Semi-amplexical (sē-'ā-m-plēks'ī-kāl'), *a.* (Bot.) Partially amplexical; embracing the stem half round, as a leaf.

Semi-angle (sē-'ā-ng'l'), *n.* (Geom.) The half of a given, or measuring, angle.

Semi-annual (sē-'ā-nū-āl'), *a.* Half-yearly.

Semi-annual (sē-'ā-nū-āl'), *adv.* Every half year.

Semi-annular (sē-'ā-nū-lār'), *a.* Having the figure of a half circle; forming a semicircle.

Semi-Arian (sē-'ā-ri-an), *n.* [See *ARIAN*.] (*Ecc.*) *Het.* A member of a branch of the Arians which did not acknowledge the Son to be consubstantial with the Father, that is, of the same substance, but admitted him to be of a like substance with the Father, not by nature, but by a peculiar privilege.

Semi-Arian (sē-'ā-ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Semi-Arianism.

Semi-Arianism (sē-'ā-ri-an-iz'm), *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-Arians.

Semi-axis (sē-'ā-ks'is), *n.* (Geom.) One half of the axis of an ellipse or other figure.

Semi-barbarian (sē-'bār-bā-ri-an), *a.* Half barbarous; partially civilized. — *n.* A partly civilized.

Semi-barbaric (sē-'bār-bā-rik'), *a.* Half barbarous or uncivilized; as, *semibarbaric* display.

Semi-barbarism (sē-'bār-bā-ri-izm), *n.* The quality or state of being half barbarous or uncivilized.

Semi-barbarous (sē-'bār-bā-rous'), *a.* Half barbarous.

Semi-breve (sē-'mī-brēv'), *n.*

[*Prof. semi-* + *breve*; cf. *F. semi-breve*, *It. semibreve*.] [Formerly written *semibreve*.] (*Mus.*) A note of half the time or duration of the breve; — now usually called a *whole note*. It is the longest note in general use.

Semi-brief (sē-'mī-brīf'), *n.* (*Mus.*) A semibreve. [*R.*]

Semi-bull (sē-'mī-būl'), *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) A bull issued by a pope in the period between his election and coronation.

Semi-calcareous (sē-'kāl-kā-rē-us'), *a.* Half or partially calcareous; as, a *semicalcareous* plant.

Semi-calined (sē-'kāl-sīnd' or -kāl'sīnd'), *a.* Half calcined; as, *semicalcined* iron.

Semi-castrate (sē-'kās-trāt'), *v. t.* To deprive of one testicle. — *Semi-castration* (sē-'kās-trā-shūn'), *n.*

Semi-centennial (sē-'sen-tēn-ī-āl'), *a.* Of or pertaining to half of a century, or a period of fifty years; as, a *semicentennial* commemoration.

Semi-centennial (sē-'sen-tēn-ī-āl'), *a.* A fiftieth anniversary.

Semi-chaotic (sē-'kē-ōt'ik'), *a.* Partially chaotic.

Semi-chorus (sē-'mī-kō-rus'), *n.* (*Mus.*) A half chorus; a passage to be sung by a selected portion of the voices, as the female voices only, in contrast with the full choir.

Semi-Christianized (sē-'mī-kris-ti-an-īz'd'), *a.* Half Christianized.

Semi-circle (sē-'mī-sēr-k'l'), *n.* 1. (a) The half of a circle; the part of a circle bounded by its diameter and half of its circumference. (b) A semicircumference.

2. A body in the form of half of a circle, or half of a circumference.

3. An instrument for measuring angles.

Semi-circled (sē-'mī-sēr-k'ld'), *a.* Semicircular. [*Shak.*]

Semi-circular (sē-'mī-sēr-kū-lār'), *a.* Having the form of half of a circle. [*Addison.*]

Semicircular canals (*Anat.*), certain canals of the inner ear. See under *EAR*.

Semi-circumference (sē-'mī-sēr-kūn-fēr-ens'), *n.* Half of a circumference.

Semi-cirque (sē-'mī-sēr-k'), *n.* A semicircular hollow or opening among trees or hills. [*Wordsworth.*]

Semi-colon (sē-'mī-kō-lon'), *n.* The punctuation mark [:] indicating a separation between parts or members of a sentence more distinct than that marked by a comma.

Semi-column (sē-'mī-kō-lūm'), *n.* A half column; a column bisected longitudinally, or along its axis.

Semi-columnar (sē-'mī-kō-lūn-ār'), *a.* Like a semicolumn; flat on one side and round on the other; imperfectly columnar.

Semi-compact (sē-'mī-pākt'), *a.* Half compact; imperfectly indurated.

Semi-conscious (sē-'mī-kōn'shūs'), *a.* Half conscious; imperfectly conscious. [*De Quincey.*]

Semi-cope (sē-'mī-kōp'), *n.* A short cope, or an inferior kind of cope. [*Obs.*]

Semi-crustaceous (sē-'mī-krus-tā'shūs'), *a.* Half crustaceous; partially crustaceous.

Semi-crystalline (sē-'mī-kris-tāl-līn or -līn'), *a.* (Min.) Half crystalline; — said of certain eruptive rocks composed partly of crystalline, partly of amorphous matter.

Semi-cubic (sē-'mī-kūb'ī-kāl'), *a.* (Math.) Of or pertaining to the square root of the cube of a quantity.

Semicalculus (sē-'mī-kāl-kū-lus'), *a.* (Geom.) A curve in which the ordinates are proportional to the square roots of the cubes of the abscissas.

Semi-cup (sē-'mī-kūp'), *n.* [*LL.*, fr. *L. semi* half + *cupa* tub, caak.] A half bath, or one that covers only the lower extremities and the hips; a sits-bath; a half bath, or hip bath.

Semi-cup (sē-'mī-kūp'), *n.* [*LL.*, fr. *L. semi* half + *cupa* tub, caak.] A half bath, or one that covers only the lower extremities and the hips; a sits-bath; a half bath, or hip bath.

Semi-cup (sē-'mī-kūp'), *n.* [*LL.*, fr. *L. semi* half + *cupa* tub, caak.] A half bath, or one that covers only the lower extremities and the hips; a sits-bath; a half bath, or hip bath.

Semi-cup (sē-'mī-kūp'), *n.* [*LL.*, fr. *L. semi* half + *cupa* tub, caak.] A half bath, or one that covers only the lower extremities and the hips; a sits-bath; a half bath, or hip bath.

Semi-cup (sē-'mī-kūp'), *n.* [*LL.*, fr. *L. semi* half + *cupa* tub, caak.] A half bath, or one that covers only the lower extremities and the hips; a sits-bath; a half bath, or hip bath.

Semi-cup (sē-'mī-kūp'), *n.* [*LL.*, fr. *L. semi* half + *cupa* tub, caak.] A half bath, or one that covers only the lower extremities and the hips; a sits-bath; a half bath, or hip bath.

Semi-cup (sē-'mī-kūp'), *n.* [*LL.*, fr. *L. semi* half + *cupa* tub, caak.] A half bath, or one that covers only the lower extremities and the hips; a sits-bath; a half bath, or hip bath.

Semi-cup (sē-'mī-kūp'), *n.* [*LL.*, fr. *L. semi* half + *cupa* tub, caak.] A half bath, or one that covers only the lower extremities and the hips; a sits-bath; a half bath, or hip bath.

Semi-cylindrical (sē-'mī-sī-līn-drī-kāl'), *a.* Half cylindrical.

Semi-cylindrical (sē-'mī-sī-līn-drī-kāl'), *a.* Half cylindrical.

Semi-deistical (sē-'mī-dē-'istī-kāl'), *a.* Half deistical; bordering on deism. [*S. Miller.*]

Semi-demiquaver (sē-'mī-dēm-'kwā-vēr'), *n.* (*Mus.*) A demisemiquaver; a thirty-second note.

Semi-detached (sē-'mī-dē-tācht'), *a.* Half detached; partly distinct or separate.

Semidetached house, one of two tenements under a single roof, but separated by a party wall. [*Eng.*]

Semi-diameter (sē-'mī-dī-am'ē-ter), *n.* (*Math.*) Half of a diameter; a right line, or the length of a right line, drawn from the center of a circle, a sphere, or other curved figure, to its circumference or periphery; a radius.

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*R.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Boyle.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

Semi-diaphanous (sē-'mī-dī-ā-fā-nūs'), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. [*Woodward.*]

2. Contained in seed; holding the relation of seed, source, or first principle; holding the first place in a series of developed results or consequences; germinal; radical; primary; original; as, *seminal* principles of generation; *seminal* virtue.

The idea of God is, beyond all question or comparison, the one great seminal principle. [*Hare.*]

Seminal leaf (*Bot.*), a seed leaf, or cotyledon. — **Seminal receptacle**. (*Zool.*) Same as *SPERMATHECA*.

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Seminal (sēm'i-nāl'), *n.* A seed. [*Obs.*]

Sem'i-Pe-la-gi-an-ism (sēm'i-pē-lā-jī-an-iz'm), *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-Pelagians.

Sem'i-pel-lu-oid (-pē-lū-oid), *a.* Half clear, or imperfectly transparent; as, a *semipellucid* gem.

Sem'i-pel-lu-oid-ity (-pē-lū-oid-ī-tē), *n.* The quality or state of being imperfectly transparent.

Sem'i-pen-ni-form (-pē-nī-fōrm), *a.* (Anat.) Half or partially penniform; as, a *semipenniform* muscle.

Sem'i-per-ma-nent, *a.* Half or partly permanent.

Sem'i-per-spic-u-ous (-pē-spī-kū-ū), *a.* Half transparent; imperfectly clear; semipellucid.

Sem'i-phlo-gis-ti-ca-ted (sēm'i-flō-gis-tī-kā-tēd), *a.* (Old Chem.) Partially impregnated with phlogiston.

Sem'i-plu-me (sēm'i-plū-mē), *n.* (Zool.) A feather which has a plumelike web, with the shaft of an ordinary feather.

Sem'i-pre-cious (-prē-shū), *a.* Somewhat precious; as, *semiprecious* stones or metals.

Sem'i-proof (-prōōf), *n.* Half proof; evidence from the testimony of a single witness. [Obs.] Bailey.

Sem'i-pu-pa (-pū-pā), *n.* (Zool.) The young of an insect in a stage between the larva and pupa.

Sem'i-quadr-ate (-kwōd'rāt), *n.* (Astr.) An aspect of the planets when distant from each other the half of a quadrant, or forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half.

Sem'i-quar-ter (-kwōr'tēr), *n.* (Mus.) A note of half the duration of the quaver; — now usually called a *sixteenth note*.

Sem'i-quint-ile (-kwīn'tīl), *n.* (Astr.) An aspect of the planets when distant from each other half of the quintile, or thirty-six degrees.

Sem'i-ree-on-dite (-rēk'ōn-dī-tē or -rē-kōn'dīt), *a.* (Zool.) Half hidden or half covered; — said of the head of an insect when half covered by the shield of the thorax.

Sem'i-ring (-rīng), *n.* (Anat.) One of the incomplete rings of the upper part of the bronchial tubes of most birds. The semirings form an essential part of the syrinx, or musical organ, of singing birds.

Sem'i-sav-age (-sāv'ij), *a.* Half savage.

Sem'i-savage, *n.* One who is half savage.

Sem'i-Sax-on (-sāks'ōn or -n), *a.* Half Saxon; — specifically applied to the language intermediate between Saxon and English, belonging to the period 1150-1250.

Sem'i-sex-tile (-sēks'tīl), *n.* (Astr.) An aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other the twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.

Sem'i-sol-id (-sōl'id), *a.* Partially solid.

Sem'i-soun (-sōn), *n.* A half sound; a low tone. [Obs.] "Soft he cougheth with a *semisoun*." Chaucer.

Sem'i-spher-ic (-sēr'īk), *a.* Having the figure of a sphere.

Sem'i-spher-oid-al (-ī-kōl), *a.* Half spheroid.

Sem'i-spher-oid-al (-sēr'oid'al), *a.* Formed like a half spheroid.

Sem'i-steel (-stēl), *n.* Puddled steel. [U. S.]

Sem'i-ta (sēm'i-tā), *n.*; pl. *SEMITE* (-tē). [L., a path.] (Zool.) A fascicle of a spatangoid sea urchin.

Sem'i-tan-gent (-tān'jēnt), *n.* (Geom.) The tangent of half an arc.

Sem'ite (-it), *n.* One belonging to the Semitic race. Also used adjectively. [Written also *Semitic*.]

Sem'i-to-ter- (-tē-tēr), *a.* (Nat. Hist.) Half terete.

Sem'i-ter-tian (-tēr'tiān), *a.* (Med.) Having the characteristics of both a tertian and a quotidian intermittent. — *n.* An intermittent combining the characteristics of a tertian and a quotidian.

Sem-it-ty (sēm'itē), *a.* Of or pertaining to Shem or his descendants; belonging to that division of the Caucasian race which includes the Arabs, Jews, and related races. [Written also *Semitic*.]

Semitic languages, a name used to designate a group of Asiatic and African languages, some living and some dead, namely: Hebrew and Phœnician, Aramaic, Assyrian, Arabic, Ethiopic (Ge'ez and Amharic). Eneye Brit.

Sem'i-tism (sēm'i-tiz'm), *n.* A Semitic idiom; a word of Semitic origin. [Written also *Semitism*.]

Sem'i-tone (sēm'i-tōn), *n.* [Pref. *semi-* + tone. Cf. *Hamitone*.] (Mus.) Half a tone; — the name commonly applied to the smaller intervals of the diatonic scale.

There is an impropriety in the use of this word, and *half step* is now preferred. See *TONE*. J. S. Dwight.

Sem'i-ton'ic (-tōn'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone, or of semitones.

Sem'i-trans-sept (-trān'sēpt), *n.* (Arch.) The half of a transept; as, the north *semitranssept* of a church.

Sem'i-trans-lu-oescent (sēm'i-trān-sū-sēnt), *a.* Slightly clear; transmitting light in a slight degree.

Sem'i-trans-par-en-oy (-trān-pār-en-ōy), *n.* Imperfect or partial transparency.

Sem'i-trans-par-ent (-ent), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent.

Sem'i-ver-tic-il-late (-vēr-tīs-īl-lāt), *a.* Partially verticillate.

Sem'i-vit (sēm'i-vī), *a.* [L. *semivivus*.] Only half alive. [Obs.] *Piers Plowman*.

Sem'i-vit-re-ous (-vīt-rē-ū), *a.* Partially vitreous.

Sem'i-vit-rif-ic-ation (-vīt-rīf-ī-kā-shūn), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being semivitrified.

2. A substance imperfectly vitrified.

Sem'i-vit-rif-ied (-vīt-rīf-īd), *a.* Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

Sem'i-vocal (-vōk'al), *a.* (Phon.) Of or pertaining to a semivowel; half vocal; imperfectly sounding.

Sem'i-vowel (-vōv'el), *n.* (Phon.) (a) A sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both, as in the English *w* and *y*. (b) The sign or letter representing such a sound.

Sem'i-week'ly (sēm'i-wēk'ly), *a.* Coming, or made, or done, once every half week; as, a *semiweekly* newspaper; a *semiweekly* trip. — *n.* That which comes or happens once every half week, esp. a semiweekly periodical. — *adv.* At intervals of half a week each.

Sem'o-lu-la (sēm'ō-lū-lā), *n.* [It. *semolina*, from *semola* bran, *L. simila* the finest wheat flour. Cf. *SEMOLINE*, *SEMOLIN*.] The fine, hard parts of wheat, rounded by the attrition of the millstones, — used in cookery.

Sem'o-lu-no (-lō'nō), *n.* [It.] Same as *SEMOLINA*.

Se-moul'e (sē-mōl'e), *n.* [F.] Same as *SEMOLINA*.

Sem-per-vi-vent (sēm-pēr-vī-vēnt), *a.* [L. *semper* always + *virens*, p. pr. of *vireo* to be green.] Always fresh; evergreen. [R.]

Sem-per-vive (sēm-pēr-vīv), *n.* [L. *semperviva*, *sempervivum*, fr. *sempervivus* ever-living; *semper* always + *vivus* living.] (Bot.) The houseleek.

Sem-per-viv-um (-vī-vūm), *n.* (Bot.) A genus of fleshy-leaved plants, of which the houseleek (*Sempervivum tectorum*) is the commonest species.

Sem-pi-ter-nal (sēm-pī-tēr-nāl), *a.* [L. *sempiternus*, fr. *semper* always + *cf. F. sempiternel*.] 1. Of never-ending duration; everlasting; endless; having beginning, but no end.

2. Without beginning or end; eternal. [Blackmore.]

Sem-pi-ter-ne (sēm-pī-tēr-nē), *a.* Sempternal. [Obs.]

Sem-pi-ter-ni-ty (-tēr-nī-tē), *n.* [L. *sempiternitas*.] Future duration without end; the relation or state of being sempiternal. [Sir M. Hale.]

Sem-pre (sēm-prē), *adv.* [It., fr. *L. semper*.] (Mus.) Always; throughout; as, *sempre* piano, always soft.

Sem-ster (sēm-stēr), *a.* A seamster. [Obs.]

Sem-stress (sēm-strēs), *n.* A seamstress.

Two hundred *sempstresses* were employed to make me shirts. Swift.

Sem-stress-y (-y), *n.* Seamstressy.

Sem-star (sēm-stār), *n.* A seamster. [Obs.]

Sem-mun-ol-a (sēm-mūn-ol-ā), *n.* [L., fr. *semi* half + *uncia* ounce.] (Rom. Antig.) A Roman coin equivalent to one twenty-fourth part of a Roman pound.

Sen (sēn), *n.* A Japanese coin, worth about four fifths of a cent.

Sen, adv., prep., & conj. [See *SINCE*.] Since. [Obs.]

Sen-ary (sēn-ā-ry), *n.* [L. *senarius*, fr. *seni* six each, fr. *sex* six. See *SIX*.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six. [Dr. H. More.]

Sen-ate (sēn'at; 48), *n.* [OE. *senat*, *F. sénat*, fr. *L. senatus*, fr. *senex*, gen. *senis*, old, an old man. See *SENEX*, *SIR*.] 1. An assembly or council having the highest deliberative and legislative functions. Specifically: (a) (Anc. Rom.) A body of elders appointed or elected from among the nobles of the nation, and having supreme legislative authority.

The senate was thus the medium through which all affairs of the whole government had to pass. Dr. W. Smith.

(b) The upper and less numerous branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France, in the United States, in most of the separate States of the United States, and in some Swiss cantons. (c) In general, a legislative body; a state council; the legislative department of a government.

2. The governing body of the Universities of Cambridge and London. [Eng.]

3. In some American colleges, a council of elected students, presided over by the president of the college, to which are referred cases of discipline and matters of general concern affecting the students. [U. S.]

Senate chamber, a room where a senate meets when it transacts business. — *Senate house*, a house where a senate meets when it transacts business.

Sen-a-tor (-ā-tēr), *n.* [OE. *senator*, OF. *senateur*, *F. sénateur*, fr. *L. senator*.] 1. A member of a senate.

The duke and senators of Venice greet you. Shak.

2. In the United States, each State sends two senators for a term of six years to the national Congress.

3. (O. Eng. Law) A member of the king's council; a king's councillor.

Sen-a-to-ri-al (sēn'ā-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [F. *senatorial*, or *L. senatorius*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a senator, or a senate; becoming to a senator, or a senate; as, *senatorial* duties; *senatorial* dignity.

2. Entitled to elect a senator, or by senators; as, the *senatorial* districts of a State. [U. S.]

Sen-a-to-ri-al-ly, *adv.* In a senatorial manner.

Sen-a-to-ri-an (-an), *a.* Senatorial. [R.] De Quincey.

Sen-a-to-ri-ous (-iūs), *a.* Senatorial. [Obs.]

Sen-a-tor-ship (sēn'ā-tōr-shīp), *n.* The office or dignity of a senator.

Se-na-tus-con-sult'us (sē-nā-tūs-kōn-sult'us), *n.* [L. *senatus consultum*.] A decree of the Roman senate.

Send (sēnd), *v. t.* (imp. & p. p. *SENT* (sēnt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SENDING*.) [AS. *sendan*; akin to OE. *sendian*, D. *zenden*, G. *senden*, OHG. *senten*, Icel. *senda*, Sw. *sända*, Dan. *sende*, Goth. *sendjan*, and to Goth. *sinþ* a time (properly, a going), *gainsþ* companion, OHG. *sind* journey, AS. *sōð*, Icel. *sinn* a walk, journey, a time, W. *hynþ* a way, journey, Oir. *sē*. Cf. *SENSE*.] 1. To cause to go in any manner; to dispatch; to commission or direct to go; as, to *send* a messenger.

I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran. Jer. xxiii. 21. I proceeded forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but he sent me. John vii. 42.

Servants, send on messages, stay out somewhat longer than the message requires. Swift.

2. To give motion to; to cause to be borne or carried; to procure the going, transmission, or delivery of; as, to *send* a message.

He . . . sent letters by posts on horseback. Esther viii. 10. Send out thy light and thy truth! let them lead me. Ps. xliii. 3.

3. To emit; to impel; to cast; to throw; to hurl; as, to *send* a ball, an arrow, or the like.

4. To cause to be or to happen; to bestow; to inflict;

to grant; — sometimes followed by a dependent proposition. "God send him well!" Shak.

The Lord shall send upon thee cursing, vexation, and rebuke. Deut. xxviii. 20.

And sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. Matt. v. 45. God send your mission may bring back peace. Sir W. Scott.

Send (sēnd), *v. t.* 1. To dispatch an agent or messenger to convey a message, or to do an errand.

See ye how this son of a murderer hath sent to take away my head? 2 Kings vi. 28.

2. (Naut.) To pitch; as, the ship *sends* forward so violently as to endanger her masts. Totten.

To send for, to request or require by message to come or be brought.

Send, *n.* (Naut.) The impulse of a wave by which a vessel is carried bodily. [Written also *send*.] W. C. Russell. "The send of the sea." Longfellow.

Send'al (sēn'dāl), *n.* [OF. *sendal* (cf. Pr. & Sp. *sendal*, It. *sendale*), LL. *sendatum*, Gr. *σενδών* a fine Indian cloth.] A light thin stuff of silk. [Written also *sendal*, and *sandal*.] Chaucer.

Wore she not a veil of twisted *sendal* embroidered with silver? Sir W. Scott.

Send'er (sēnd'ēr), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

Sen-e-ol (sēn'ē-ol), *n.* One who sends.

but now cultivated largely in the south of Europe and in the West Indies.

Bladder senna. (Bot.) See under **BLADDER**. — **Wild senna** (Bot.), the *Cassia Marilandica*, growing in the United States, the leaves of which are used medicinally, like those of the official senna.

Sen'na-chy (sén'ná-ký), *n.* See **SENNACHIE**.

Sen'net (sén'nét), *n.* [Properly, a sign given for the entrance or exit of actors, from OF. *signet*, *signet*, dim. of *signe*. See **SIGNET**.] A signal call on a trumpet or cornet for entrance or exit on the stage. [Obs.]

Sen'net, *n.* (Zool.) The barracuda.

Sen'night (sén'nít), *n.* [Contr. fr. *sevennight*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. [Written also *se'night*.] [Archaic.] Shak. Tennyson.

Sen'nit (sén'nít), *n.* [Seven + *nit*.] 1. (Naut.) A braided cord or fabric formed by plaiting together rope yarns or other small stuff.

2. Plaited straw or palm leaves for making hats.

Se-noc'h-lar (sè-nòk'f-lár), *a.* [L. *seni* six each (fr. *sex* six) + *oculus* eye.] Having six eyes. [R.] Derham.

Se-noc'h-an (sè-nòk'f-an), *a.* [F. *senonies*, from the district of *Senonats*, in France.] (Geol.) In European geology, a name given to the middle division of the Upper Cretaceous formation.

Se-flor (sè-flór), *n.* [Sp. Cf. **SENIOR**.] A Spanish title of courtesy corresponding to the English *Mr.* or *Sir*; also, a gentleman.

Se-flor-ra (sè-flór-rá), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish title of courtesy given to a lady; *Mrs.*; *Madam*; also, a lady.

Se-flor-ri-ta (sè-flór-rí-tá), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish title of courtesy given to a young lady; *Miss*; also, a young lady.

Sens (séns), *adv.* [See **SINCE**.] Since. [Obs.] Spenser.

Sens'ate (sén'sát), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SENSATED** (-sá-téd); p. pr. & vb. n. **SENSATING**.] [See **SENSATED**.] To feel or apprehend more or less distinctly through a sense, or the senses; as, to *sensate* light, or an odor.

As those of the one are *sensated* by the ear, so those of the other are by the eye. R. Hooker.

Sens'ate (sén'sát), *a.* [L. *sensatus* gifted with a special kind of feeling, *v. t.*] sense, intelligent; fr. *sensus* sense. See **SENSUS**.] Felt or apprehended through a sense, or the senses. [R.] Baxter.

Sens'ation (sén-sá'shún), *n.* [Cf. F. *sensation*. See **SENSATE**.] 1. (Physiol.) An impression, or the consciousness of an impression, made upon the central nervous organ, through the medium of a sensory or afferent nerve or one of the organs of sense; a feeling, or state of consciousness, whether agreeable or disagreeable, produced either by an external object (stimulus), or by some change in the internal state of the body.

Perception is only a special kind of knowledge, and *sensation* a special kind of feeling. Knowledge and feeling, perception and *sensation*, though ways consistent, are always in the inverse ratio of each other. Sir W. Hamilton.

2. A purely spiritual or psychical affection; agreeable or disagreeable feelings occasioned by objects that are not corporeal or material.

3. A state of excited interest or feeling, or that which causes it.

The *sensation* caused by the appearance of that work is still remembered by many. Brougham.

Syn. — Perception. — **SENSATION**, **PERCEPTION**. The distinction between these words, when used in mental philosophy, may be thus stated; if I simply smell a rose, I have a *sensation*; if I refer that smell to the external object which occasioned it, I have a *perception*. Thus, the former is mere feeling, without the idea of an object; the latter is the mind's apprehension of some external object as occasioning that feeling. "Sensation properly expresses that change in the state of the mind which is produced by an impression upon an organ of sense of which change we can conceive the mind to be conscious, without any knowledge of external objects." Perception, on the other hand, expresses the knowledge or the intimations we obtain by means of our *sensations* concerning the qualities of matter, and consequently involves, in every instance, the notion of *externality*, or *outness*, which it is necessary to exclude in order to seize the precise import of the word *sensation*. Fleming.

Sens'ation-al (-ál), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to *sensation*; as, *sensation-al* nerves.

2. Of or pertaining to *sensationalism*, or the doctrine that sensation is the sole origin of knowledge.

3. Suited or intended to excite temporarily great interest or emotion; melodramatic; emotional; as, *sensation-al* plays or novels; *sensation-al* preaching; *sensation-al* journalism; a *sensation-al* report.

Sens'ation-al-ism (-íz'm), *n.* 1. (Metaph.) The doctrine held by Condillac, and by some ascribed to Locke, that our ideas originate solely in *sensation*, and consist of *sensations* transformed; *sensualism*; — opposed to *intuitionism*, and *rationalism*.

2. The practice or methods of *sensation-al* writing or speaking; as, the *sensation-alism* of a novel.

Sens'ation-al-ist, *n.* 1. (Metaph.) An advocate of, or believer in, philosophical *sensualism*.

2. One who practices *sensation-al* writing or speaking.

Sense (séns), *n.* [L. *sensus*, from *sensire*, *sensum*, to perceive, to feel, from the same root as *E. send*; cf. OHG. *sín* sense, mind, *sinnan* to go, to journey, *G. sinnen* to meditate, to think: cf. F. *sens*. For the change of meaning cf. *SENSE*, *v. t.* See **SEND**, and cf. **ASSENT**, **CONSENT**, **SENT**, *v. t.*, **SENTENCE**, **SENTIENT**.] 1. (Physiol.) A faculty, possessed by animals, of perceiving external objects by means of impressions made upon certain organs (sensory or sense organs) of the body, or of perceiving changes in the condition of the body; as, the *senses* of sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch. See **MUSCULAR SENSE**, under **MUSCULAR**, and **TEMPERATURE SENSE**, under **TEMPERATURE**.

Let fancy still my *sense* in Lethe steep. Shak.

What surmounts the reach Of human *sense* I shall delineate. Milton.

The traitor *sense* recalls The soaring soul from rest. Keble.

2. Perception by the sensory organs of the body; *sensation*; *sensibility*; feeling.

In a living creature, though never so great, the *sense* and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a transgression through the whole. Bacon.

3. Perception through the intellect; apprehension; recognition; understanding; discernment; appreciation. This Basilus, having the quick *sense* of a lover. Sir P. Sidney.

High disdain from *sense* of injured merit. Milton.

4. Sound perception and reasoning; correct judgment; good mental capacity; understanding; also, that which is sound, true, or reasonable; rational meaning. "He speaks *sense*." Shak.

He raves; his words are loose As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from *sense*. Dryden.

5. That which is felt or is held as a sentiment, view, or opinion; judgment; notion; opinion. I speak my private but impartial *sense* Roscommon.

The municipal council of the city had ceased to speak the *sense* of the citizens. Macaulay.

6. Meaning; import; signification; as, the true *sense* of words or phrases; the *sense* of a remark.

So they read in the book in the law of God distinctly, and gave the *sense*. Neh. viii. 8.

I think 't was in another *sense*. Shak.

7. Moral perception or appreciation. Some are so hardened in wickedness as to have no *sense* of the most friendly offer. L. Estlin.

8. (Geom.) One of two opposite directions in which a line, surface, or volume, may be supposed to be described by the motion of a point, line, or surface.

Common sense, according to Sir W. Hamilton: (a) "The complement of those cognitions or convictions which we receive from nature, which all men possess in common, and by which they test the truth of knowledge and the morality of actions." (b) "The faculty of first principles." These two are the philosophical significations.

(c) "Such ordinary complement of intelligence, that, if a person be deficient therein, he is accounted mad or foolish." (d) "When the *sense* of nature is emphasized: 'Native practical intelligence, natural prudence, mother wit, tact in behavior, acuteness in the observation of character, in contrast to habits of acquired learning or of speculation.'"

— **Moral sense**. See under **MORAL**, *a.* — **The inner, or internal, sense**, capacity of the mind to be aware of its own states; consciousness; reflection. This source of ideas every man has wholly in himself, and though it be not *sense*, as having nothing to do with external objects, yet it is very like it, and might properly enough be called *internal sense*. Locke.

— **Sense capsule** (Anat.), one of the cartilaginous or bony cavities which inclose, more or less completely, the organs of smell, sight, and hearing.

— **Sense organ** (Physiol.), a specially irritable mechanism by which some natural force or form of energy is enabled to excite sensory nerves; as the eye, ear, an end bulb or tactile corpuscle, etc. — **Sense organule** (Anat.), one of the modified epithelial cells in or near which the fibers of the sensory nerves terminate.

Syn. — Understanding; reason. — **SENSE**, **UNDERSTANDING**, **REASON**. Some philosophers have given a technical signification to these terms, which may here be stated. *Sense* is the mind's acting in the cognition of the material objects or of its own mental states. In the first case it is called the *outer*, in the second the *inner*, *sense*. *Understanding* is the logical faculty, *i. e.*, the power of apprehending under general conceptions, or the power of classifying, arranging, and making deductions. *Reason* is the power of apprehending those first or fundamental truths or principles which are the conditions of all real and scientific knowledge, and which control the mind in all its processes of investigation and deduction. These distinctions are given, not as established, but simply because they often occur in writers of the present day.

Sense (séns), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SENSED** (-séd); p. pr. & vb. n. **SENSING**.] To perceive by the senses; to recognize. [Obs. or Collog.]

Is he sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others than by him? Glanville.

Senseful (-fúl), *a.* Full of sense, meaning, or reason; reasonable; judicious. [R.] "Senseful speech." Spenser. "Men, otherwise *senseful* and ingenious." Norris.

Senseless, *a.* Destitute of, deficient in, or contrary to, sense; without sensibility or feeling; unconscious; stupid; foolish; unwise; unreasonable. You blocky, you stoney, you worse than *senseless* things. Shak.

The ears are *senseless* that should give us hearing. Shak. The *senseless* grave feels not your pious sorrows. Rowe. They were a *senseless*, stupid race. Swift.

They would repent this their *senseless* perverseness when it would be too late. Clarendon.

— **Senseless-ly**, *adv.* — **Senseless-ness**, *n.*

Sens'ib-il-ity (sén'sí-bíl-í-tý), *n.* *pl.* **SENSIBILITIES** (-íz-ty). [Cf. F. *sensibilité*, LL. *sensibílitās*.] 1. (Physiol.) The quality or state of being *sensible*, or capable of *sensation*; capacity to feel or perceive.

2. The capacity of emotion or feeling, as distinguished from the intellect and the will; peculiar susceptibility of impression, pleasurable or painful; delicacy of feeling; quick emotion or sympathy; as, *sensibility* to pleasure or pain; *sensibility* to shame or praise; exquisite *sensibility*; — often used in the plural. "Sensibilities so fine!" Cooper.

The true lawgiver ought to have a heart full of *sensibility*. Burke.

His *sensibilities* seem rather to have been those of patriotism than of wounded pride. Marshall.

3. Experience of sensations; actual feeling. This adds greatly to my *sensibility*. Burke.

4. That quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; delicacy; as, the *sensibility* of a balance, or of a thermometer.

Syn. — Taste; susceptibility; feeling. See **TASTE**.

Sens'ib-ile (sén'sí-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *sensibílis*, fr. *sensus* sense.] 1. Capable of being perceived by the senses; apprehensible through the bodily organs; hence, also, perceptible to the mind; making an impression

upon the sense, reason, or intellect by its motion. Aristot. heat; *sensible* resistance. Its can in the pain. Sir W. Temple. Air is *sensible* to the touch. "Senses of things. A. Smith.

The disagree was more *sensible*. "Impressions from Any very *sensible* effect upon and all qu'ing by the instru-

2. Having the capacity of being affected by external objects; capable of a leaf, or of mentality of the proper organ. PHARMAC. finger. Shak. physically or mentally; impress! A seed. [Obs.]; easily Would your eambric were *sens*.

3. Hence: Liable to impression; *n.* *ithol*, *qualit*; affected; having nice perception or feeling. *n.* *ithol*, *qualit*; sive; also, readily moved or affected by natural agent. *n.* delicate; as, a *sensible* thermometer. "With affection wondrous *sensible*." Shak.

4. Perceiving or having perception, either by the senses or the mind; cognizant; perceiving so clearly as to be convinced; satisfied; persuaded. He (man) can not think at any time, waking or sleeping, without being *sensible* of it. Locke.

They are now *sensible* it would have been better to comply than to refuse. Addison.

5. Having moral perception; capable of being affected by moral good or evil.

6. Possessing or containing sense or reason; gifted with, or characterized by, good or common sense; intelligent; understanding; wise. Now a *sensible* man, by and by a fool. Shak.

Sensible note or tone (Mus.), the major seventh note of any scale; — so called because, being but a half step below the octave, or key tone, and naturally leading up to that, it makes the ear *sensible* of its approaching sound. Called also the *leading tone*. — **Sensible horizon**. See **HORIZON**, *n.* 2, (c).

Syn. — Intelligent; wise. — **SENSIBLE**, **INTELLIGENT**. We call a man *sensible* whose judgments and conduct are marked and governed by sound judgment or good common sense. We call one *intelligent* who is quick and clear in his understanding, *i. e.*, who discriminates readily and nicely in respect to difficult and important distinctions. The sphere of the *sensible* man lies in matters of practical concern; of the *intelligent* man, in subjects of abstract speculation. "I have been tired with accounts from *sensible* men, furnished with matters of fact which have happened within their own knowledge." Addison. "Trace out the numerous footsteps . . . of a most wise and *intelligent* architect throughout all this stupendous fabric." Woodward.

Sens'ib-ile (sén'sí-b'l), *n.* 1. Sensation; sensibility. [R.] "Our temper changed . . . which must needs remove the *sensible* of pain." Milton.

2. That which impresses itself on the senses; anything perceptible. Aristotle distinguished *sensibles* into common and proper. Aristotle.

3. That which has sensibility; a sensitive being. [R.] This melancholy extends itself not to men only, but even to vegetables and *sensibles*. Burton.

Sens'ib-ile-ness, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being *sensible*; sensibility; appreciation; capacity of perception; susceptibility. "The *sensibleness* of the eye," Sharp. "Sensibleness and sorrow for sin." Hammond. The *sensibleness* of the divine presence. Halliwell.

2. Intelligence; reasonableness; good sense.

Sens'ib-ly, *adv.* 1. In a *sensible* manner; so as to be perceptible to the senses or to the mind; appreciably; with perception; susceptibly; sensitively. What remains past cure, Bear not too *sensibly*. Milton.

2. With intelligence or good sense; judiciously.

Sens'ib-ly-ment (sén'sí-b'l-ment), *a.* [L. *sensus* sense + *facere* to make.] Converting into sensation. Huxley.

Sens'ib-ly-ous (sén'sí-b'l-ús), *a.* [L. *sensifer*; *sensus* sense + *ferre* to bear.] Exciting sensation; conveying sensation. Huxley.

Sens'ib-ly-ous (-ús), *a.* [L. *sensiferus*; *sensus* sense + *facere* to make.] Exciting sensation.

Sens'ib-ly-ous-ness (sén'sí-b'l-ús-nés), *n.* [L. *sensus* sense + *genous*.] Causing or exciting sensation. Huxley.

Sens'ism (sén'síz'm), *n.* Same as **SENSUALISM**, 2 & 3.

Sens'ist, *n.* One who, in philosophy, holds to *sensism*.

Sens'it-ive (sén'sí-tív), *a.* [F. *sensitif*. See **SENSUS**.] 1. Having sense or feeling; possessing or exhibiting the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; as, a *sensitive* soul.

2. Having quick and acute sensibility, either to the action of external objects, or to impressions upon the mind and feelings; highly susceptible; easily and acutely affected. She was too *sensitive* to abuse and calumny. Macaulay.

3. (a) (Mech.) Having a capacity of being easily affected or moved; as, a *sensitive* thermometer; *sensitive* scales. (b) (Chem. & Photog.) Readily affected or changed by certain appropriate agents; as, silver chloride or bromide, when in contact with certain organic substances, is extremely *sensitive* to actinic rays.

4. Serving to affect the senses; *sensible*. [R.] A sensitive love of some sensitive objects. Hammond.

5. Of or pertaining to sensation; depending on sensation; as, *sensitive* motions; *sensitive* muscular motions excited by irritation. E. Darwin.

Sensitive fern (Bot.), an American fern (*Oncoclea sensibilis*), the leaves of which, when plucked, show a slight tendency to fold together. — **Sensitive flame** (Physic), a gas flame so arranged that under a suitable adjustment of pressure it is exceedingly sensitive to sounds, being caused to roar, flare, or become suddenly shortened or extinguished, by slight sounds of the proper pitch. — **Sensitive joint vetch** (Bot.), an annual leguminous herb (*Astragalus hederifolius*), with sensitive foliage. — **Sensitive paper**, paper prepared for photographic purposes by being rendered sensitive to the effect of light. — **Sensitive plant** (Bot.) (a) A leguminous plant (*Mimosa pudica*, or *M. sensitiva*, and other allied species), the leaves

of which close at the slightest touch. (b) Any plant showing motions after irritation, as the sensitive brier (*Schrankia*) of the Southern States, two common American species of *Oxalis* (*O. stricta*, and *O. Chamucrista*), a kind of sorrel (*Oxalis sensitiva*), etc.

Sens'i-tive-ly (sén'al-tiv-ly), *adv.* — **Sens'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

Sens'i-tiv-i-ty (-tív-ty), *n.* The quality or state of being sensitive; — used chiefly in science and the arts; as, the *sensitivity* of iodized silver.

Sensitivity and *emotivity* have also been used as the scientific term for the capacity of feeling.

Sens'i-tive (sén'al-tiv), *v. t.* (Photog.) To render sensitive, or susceptible of being easily acted on by the actinic rays of the sun; as, *sensitized* paper or plate.

Sens'i-ti-zer (-tíz-er), *n.* (Photog.) An agent that sensitizes.

The sensitizer should be poured on the middle of the sheet.

Willis & Clements (*The Platinotype*).

Sens'i-to-ry (-tò-ry), *n.* See **SENSORY**.

Sens'i-ve (sén'iv), *a.* Having sense or sensibility; sensitive. [Obs.] Sir P. Sidney.

Sens'or (sén'sér), *a.* Sensory; as, the *sensor* nerves.

Sens'o-ri-al (sén-só-ri-al), *a.* [Cf. *F. sensorial*. See **SENSORIUM**.] Of or pertaining to the sensorium; as, *sensorial* faculties, motions, powers. A. Tucker.

Sens'o-ri-um (-úm), *n.*; *pl.* *E. SENSORIUMS* (-úmz), *L. SENSORIA* (-á). [L., fr. *sensire*, *sensum*, to discern or perceive by the senses.] (Physiol.) The seat of sensation; the nervous center or centers to which impressions from the external world must be conveyed before they can be perceived; the place where external impressions are localized, and transformed into sensations, prior to being reflected to other parts of the organism; hence, the whole nervous system, when animated, so far as it is susceptible of common or special sensations.

Sens'o-ri-vo-lú-tion-al (sén-só-ri-vó-lúsh'ún-al), *a.* (Physiol.) Concerned both in sensation and volition; — applied to those nerve fibers which pass to and from the cerebro-spinal axis, and are respectively concerned in sensation and volition. Duglison.

Sens'o-ry (sén'só-ry), *n.*; *pl.* **SENSORIES** (-ríz). (Physiol.) Same as **SENSORIUM**.

Sens'o-ry, *a.* (Physiol.) Of or pertaining to the sensorium or sensation; as, *sensory* impulses; — especially applied to those nerves and nerve fibers which convey to a nerve center impulses resulting in sensation; also sometimes loosely employed in the sense of *afferent*, to indicate nerve fibers which convey impressions of any kind to a nerve center.

Sens'u-al (sén'shu-al; 138), *a.* [L. *sensualis*, from *sensus* sense; cf. *F. sensual*.] 1. Pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting the senses, or bodily organs of perception; relating to, or concerning, the body, in distinction from the spirit.

Pleasing and sensual rites and ceremonies. Bacon.

Far as creation's ample range extends.

The scale of sensual mental powers ascends. Pope.

2. Hence, not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; fleshly; pertaining to, or consisting in, the gratification of the senses, or the indulgence of appetite; worldly.

These be they who separate themselves, sensual, having not the Spirit. Jude 19.

The greatest part of men are such as prefer . . . that good which is sensual before whatever is most divine. Hooker.

3. Devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite; luxurious; voluptuous; lewd; libidinous.

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that wherein sensual men place their felicity. Atterbury.

4. Pertaining or peculiar to the philosophical doctrine of sensualism.

Sens'u-al-ism (-íz'm), *n.* [Cf. *F. sensualisme*.] 1. The condition or character of one who is sensual; subjection to sensual feelings and appetite; sensuality.

2. (Philos.) The doctrine that all our ideas, or the operations of the understanding, not only originate in sensation, but are transformed sensations, copies or relations of sensations; sensualism; sensism.

3. (Ethics) The regarding of the gratification of the senses as the highest good. Krauth-Fleming.

Sens'u-al-ist, *n.* [Cf. *F. sensualiste*.] 1. One who is sensual; one given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses as the means of happiness.

2. One who holds to the doctrine of sensualism.

Sens'u-al-ist-ic (-is'tik), *a.* 1. Sensual.

2. Adopting or teaching the doctrines of sensualism.

Sens'u-al-ity (-lít-ty), *n.* [Cf. *F. sensualité*, *L. sensualitas* sensibility, capacity for sensation.] The quality or state of being sensual; devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures; luxuriousness; voluptuousness; lewdness.

Those pampered animals
That rage in savage sensuality. Shak.

They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by any sensuality. Addison.

Sens'u-al-iz-a-tion (-al-íz'ahshún), *n.* The act of sensualizing, or the state of being sensualized.

Sens'u-al-ize (sén'shu-al-íz), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. **SENSUALIZED** (-ízd); p. pr. & vb. n. **SENSUALIZING** (-íz'ing).] To make sensual; to subject to the love of sensual pleasure; to debase by carnal gratifications; to carnalize; as, *sensualized* by pleasure. Pope.

By the neglect of prayer, the thoughts are sensualized. T. H. Skinner.

Sens'u-al-ly, *adv.* In a sensual manner.

Sens'u-al-ness, *n.* Sensuality; fleshliness.

Sens'u-ism (-íz'm), *n.* Sensualism.

Sens'u-ri-ty (-sú-ty), *n.* The quality or state of being sensuous; sensuousness. [R.]

Sens'u-ous (sén'shu-ús), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the senses, or sensible objects; addressing the senses; suggesting pictures or images of sense.

To this poetry would be made precedent, as being less subtle and fine, but more simple, sensuous, and passionate. Milton.

2. Highly susceptible to influence through the senses. — **Sens'u-ous-ly** (sén'shu-ús-ly), *adv.* — **Sens'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Sent (sént), *v. & n.* See **SCENT**, *v. & n.* [Obs.] Spenser.

Sent, *obs.* 3d pers. sing. pres. of **SEND**, for *sendeth*.

Sent, *imp. & p. p.* of **SEND**.

Sent'ence (sén'tens), *n.* [F., from *L. sententia*, for *sententia*, from *sentire* to discern by the senses and the mind, to feel, to think. See **SENSE**, *n.*, and cf. **SENTIENCE**.] 1. Sense; meaning; significance. [Obs.]

Tales of best sentence and most solace. Chaucer.

The discourse itself, voluble enough, and full of sentence. Milton.

2. (a) An opinion; a decision; a determination; a judgment, especially one of an unfavorable nature.

My sentences is for open war. Atterbury.

That by them [Luther's works] we may pass sentence upon his doctrines. Milton.

(b) A philosophical or theological opinion; a dogma; as, Summary of the *Sentences*. Book of the *Sentences*.

3. (Law) In civil and admiralty law, the judgment of a court pronounced in a cause; in criminal and ecclesiastical courts, a judgment passed on a criminal by a court or judge; condemnation pronounced by a judicial tribunal; doom. In common law, the term is exclusively used to denote the judgment in criminal cases.

Received the sentence of the law. Shak.

4. A short saying, usually containing moral instruction; a maxim; an axiom; a saw. Broome.

5. (Gram.) A combination of words which is complete as expressing a thought, and in writing is marked at the close by a period, or full point. See **PROPOSITION**, 4.

6. *Sentences* are simple or compound. A simple sentence consists of one subject and one finite verb; as, "The Lord reigns." A compound sentence contains two or more subjects and finite verbs, as in this verse: — He fills, he bounds, connects, and equals all. Pope.

Dark sentence, a saying not easily explained.

A king . . . understanding dark sentences. Dan. viii. 23.

Sent'ence, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. **SENTENCED** (-ténst); p. pr. & vb. n. **SENTENCING** (-tén-sing).] 1. To pass or pronounce judgment upon; to doom; to condemn to punishment; to prescribe the punishment of.

Nature herself is sentenced in your doom. Dryden.

2. To decree or announce as a sentence. [Obs.] Shak.

3. To utter sentimentally. [Obs.] Feltbam.

Sent'en-er (-tén-sér), *n.* One who pronounces a sentence or condemnation.

Sent'en-tial (sén-tén'shál), *a.* 1. Comprising sentences; as, a *sentential* translation. Abp. Newcome.

2. Of or pertaining to a sentence, or full period; as, a *sentential* pause.

Sent'en-tial-ly, *adv.* In a sentential manner.

Sent'en-ti-a-rist (sén-tén'shí-á-ríst), *n.* A sententiary.

Sent'en-ti-a-ry (-rí), *n.* [LL. *sententiarius*.] One who reads lectures, or commented on the *Sentences* of Peter Lombard, Bishop of Paris (1150-1160), a school divine. R. Henry.

Sent'en-ti-o-si-ty (sén-tén'shí-ós-ty), *n.* The quality or state of being sententious. [Obs.] Sir T. Browne.

Sent'en-tious (sén-tén'shús), *a.* [L. *sententiosus*; cf. *F. sentencieux*.] 1. Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; full of meaning; terse and energetic in expression; pithy; as, a *sententious* style or discourse; *sententious* truth.

How he apes his sire, Ambitiously sententious! Addison.

2. Comprising or representing sentences; sentential. [Obs.] "Sententious marks." Grew.

— **Sent'en-tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Sent'en-tious-ness**, *n.*

Sent'er-y (sén'tér-y), *n.* A sentry. [Obs.] Milton.

Sent'eur (-tér), *n.* [F.] Scent. [Obs.] Holland.

Sent'i-ence (sén'shí-ens or -shens), *n.* [See **SEN-SENTENCE**.] The quality or state of being sentient; esp., the quality or state of having sensation. G. H. Lewes.

An example of harmonious action between the intelligence and the sentience of the mind. Earle.

Sent'i-ent (sén'shí-ent or -shent; 277), *a.* [L. *sentiens*, *entis*, p. pr. of *sentire* to discern or perceive by the senses. See **SENSE**.] Having a faculty, or faculties, of sensation and perception. Specif. (Physiol.), especially sensitive; as, the *sentient* extremities of nerves, which terminate in the various organs or tissues.

Sent'i-ent, *n.* One who has the faculty of perception; a sentient being.

Sent'i-ent-ly, *adv.* In a sentient or perceptive way.

Sent'i-ment (sén'tí-ment), *n.* [OE. *sentiment*, OF. *sentiment*, *F. sentiment*, fr. *L. sentire* to perceive by the senses and the mind, to feel, to think. See **SENTIENT**, *a.*]

1. A thought prompted by passion or feeling; a state of mind in view of some subject; feeling toward or respecting some person or thing; disposition prompting to action or expression.

The word *sentiment*, agreeably to the use made of it by our best English writers, expresses, in my own opinion very happily, those complex determinations of the mind which result from the co-operation of our rational powers and of our moral feelings. Stewart.

Alike to counsel or the assembly came, With equal souls and sentiments the same. Pope.

2. Hence, generally, a decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning; thought; opinion; notion; judgment; as, to express one's *sentiments* on a subject.

Sentiments of philosophers about the perception of external objects. Reid.

Sentiment, as here and elsewhere employed by Reid in the meaning of opinion (*sententia*), is not to be limited. Sir W. Hamilton.

3. A sentence, or passage, considered as the expression of a thought; a maxim; a saying; a toast.

4. Sensibility; feeling; tender susceptibility.

Mr. Hume sometimes employs (after the manner of the French

metaphysicians) *sentiment* as synonymous with feeling; a use of the word quite unprecedented in our tongue. Stewart.

Less of *sentiment* than sense. Tennyson.

Syn. — Thought; opinion; notion; sensibility; feeling. — **SENTIMENT**, **OPINION**, **FEELING**. An *opinion* is an intellectual judgment in respect to any and every kind of truth. *Feeling* describes those affections of pleasure and pain which spring from the exercise of our sentient and emotional powers. *Sentiment* (particularly in the plural) lies between them, denoting *settled opinions* or principles in regard to subjects which interest the feelings strongly, and are presented more or less constantly in practical life. Hence, it is more appropriate to speak of our religious *sentiments* than *opinions*, unless we mean to exclude all reference to our feelings. The word *sentiment*, in the singular, leans ordinarily more to the side of feeling, and denotes a refined sensibility on subjects affecting the heart. "On questions of feeling, taste, observation, or report, we define our *sentiments*." On questions of science, argument, or metaphysical abstraction, we define our *opinions*. The *sentiments* of the heart. The *opinions* of the mind. . . . There is more of instinct in *sentiment*, and more of definition in *opinion*. The admiration of a work of art which results from first impressions is classed with our *sentiments*; and, when we have accounted to ourselves for the approbation, it is classed with our *opinions*. W. Taylor.

Sent'i-men-tal (sén'tí-mén'tál), *a.* [Cf. *F. sentimental*.] 1. Having, expressing, or containing a sentiment or sentiments; abounding with moral reflections; containing a moral reflection; didactic. [Obsolesc.]

Nay, ev'n each moral sentimental stroke, Where not the character, but poet, spoke. He lopped, as foreign to his clime design, Nor spared a useless, though a golden line. Whitehead.

2. Inclined to sentiment; having an excess of sentiment or sensibility; indulging the sensibilities for their own sake; artificially or affectedly tender; — often in a reproachful sense.

A sentimental mind is rather prone to overwrought feeling and exaggerated tenderness. Whately.

3. Addressed or pleasing to the emotions only, usually to the weaker and the unregulated emotions.

Syn. — Romantic. — **SENTIMENTAL**, **ROMANTIC**. *Sentimental* usually describes an error or excess of the sensibilities; *romantic*, a vice of the imagination. The votary of the former gives indulgence to his sensibilities for the mere luxury of their excitement; the votary of the latter allows his imagination to rove for the pleasure of creating scenes of ideal enjoyment. "Perhaps there is less danger in works called *sentimental*. They attack the heart more successfully, because more cautiously." V. Knox. "I can not but look on an indifference of mind, as to the good or evil things of this life, as a mere *romantic* fancy of such who would be thought to be much wiser than they ever were, or could be." Bp. Stillinger.

Sent'i-men-tal-ism (-íz'm), *n.* [Cf. *F. sentimentalisme*.] The quality of being sentimental; the character or behavior of a sentimentalist; sentimentality.

Sent'i-men-tal-ist, *n.* [Cf. *F. sentimentaliste*.] One who has, or affects, sentiment or fine feeling.

Sent'i-men-tal-iz-ty (-mén'tál-íz-ty), *n.* [Cf. *F. sentimentalité*.] The quality or state of being sentimental.

Sent'i-men-tal-ize (-mén'tál-íz), *v. t.* To regard in a sentimental manner; as, to *sentimentalize* a subject.

Sent'i-men-tal-ize, *v. t.* To think or act in a sentimental manner, or like a sentimentalist; to affect exquisite sensibility.

Sent'i-men-tal-ly, *adv.* In a sentimental manner.

Sent'ine (sén'tín), *n.* [L. *sentina* bilge water, hold of a ship, dregs; cf. *F. sentine*.] A place for dregs and dirt; a sink; a sewer. [Obs.] Latimer.

Sent'i-nel (sén'tí-nel; 92-94), *n.* [F. *sentinelle* (cf. *It. sentinella*); probably originally, a little path, the sentinel's beat, and a dim. of a word meaning, path; cf. *F. sentie* path, *L. sentia*; and OF. *sentie*, *seiele*, *centeret*, diminutive words. Cf. **SENTRY**.] 1. One who watches or guards; specifically (*Mil.*), a soldier set to guard an army, camp, or other place, from surprise, to observe the approach of danger, and give notice of it; a sentry.

The sentinels who paced the ramparts. Macaulay.

2. Watch; guard. [Obs.] "That princes do keep due sentinels." Bacon.

3. (Zool.) A marine crab (*Podophthalmus vigli*) native of the Indian Ocean, remarkable for the great length of its eyestalks; — called also *sentinel* crab.

Sent'i-nel, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. **SENTINELLED** (-neld) or **SENTINELING**; p. pr. & vb. n. **SENTINELING** or **SENTINELLING**.] 1. To watch over like a sentinel. "To sentinel enchanted land." [R.] Sir W. Scott.

2. To furnish with a sentinel; to place under the guard of a sentinel or sentinels.

Sent'i-sec-tion (sén'tí-sék'shún), *n.* [L. *sentire* to feel + *E. section*.] Painful vivisection; — opposed to *calisection*. B. G. Wilder.

Sent'ry (-trí), *n.*; *pl.* **SENTRIES** (-tríz). [Probably from OF. *sentier* a little path; cf. *F. sentier* path, and OF. *sentie*. See **SENTINEL**.] 1. (*Mil.*) A soldier placed on guard; a sentinel.

2. Guard; watch, as by a sentinel.

Here tolls, and death, and death's half-brother, sleep, Forms terrible to view, their sentry keep. Dryden.

Sentry box, a small house or box to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather.

« **Sen'sa** (E. sén'sá; It. sén'sá), *prep.* [It.] (Mus.) Without; as, *senza stromenti*, without instruments.

Se'pal (sép'al or sèp'al), *n.* [NL. *sepalum*, formed in imitation of *NL. petalum*, petal, to denote one of the divisions of the calyx: cf. *F. sepal*.] (*Bot.*) A leaf or division of the calyx.

« **Se'pal** When the calyx consists of but one part, it is said to be *monosepalous*; when of two parts, it is said to be *dissepalous*; when of a variable and indefinite number of parts, it is said to be *polysepalous*;



*** Sepals.

when of several parts united, it is properly called *gamosepalous*.

Se'paled (sē'pald or sē'pald), *a.* (Bot.) Having one or more sepals.

Se'pal-ine (sē'pal-in or -in), *a.* (Bot.) Relating to, or having the nature of, sepals.

Se'pal-o-dy (sē'pal-ō-dy), *n.* [Sepal + Gr. *lógos* form.] (Bot.) The metamorphosis of other floral organs into sepals or sepaloid bodies.

Se'pal-oid (sē'pal-oid), *a.* [Sepal + -oid.] (Bot.) Like a sepal, or a division of a calyx.

Se'pal-ous (-ūs), *a.* (Bot.) Having, or relating to, sepals; — used mostly in composition. See under **SEPAL**.

Se'pal-ly (sē'pal-ly), *n.* Quality of being separable or divisible; divisibility; separableness.

Se'pal-ly (sē'pal-ly), *a.* [L. *separabilis*; cf. F. *séparable*.] Capable of being separated, disjoined, disunited, or divided; as, the separable parts of plants; qualities not separable from the substance in which they exist. — **Se'pal-ly-ness**, *n.* — **Se'pal-ly**, *adv.*

Trials permit me not to doubt of the separableness of a yellow tincture from gold.

Se'pal-rate (sē'pal-rāt), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SEPARATED** (-rātēd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SEPARATING**.] [L. *separatus*, *p. p.* of *separare* to separate; pref. *se-* aside + *parare* to make ready, prepare. See **PARADE**, and cf. **SEVER**.]

1. To disunite; to divide; to disconnect; to sever; to part in any manner.

From the fine gold I separate the alloy. Dryden.

Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. Gen. xlii. 9.

Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Rom. viii. 35.

2. To come between; to keep apart by occupying the space between; to lie between; as, the Mediterranean Sea separates Europe and Africa.

3. To set apart; to select from among others, as for a special use or service.

Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them. Acts xiii. 2.

Separated flowers (Bot.), flowers which have stamens and pistils in separate flowers; diolous flowers. Gray.

Se'pal-rate, *v. t.* To part; to become disunited; to be disconnected; to withdraw from one another; as, the family separated.

Se'pal-rate (-rāt), *p. a.* [L. *separatus*, *p. p.*] 1. Divided from another or others; disjoined; disconnected; separated; — said of things once connected.

Him that was separate from his brethren. Gen. xlix. 26.

2. Unconnected; not united or associated; distinct; — said of things that have not been connected.

For such an high priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners. Heb. vii. 26.

3. Disunited from the body; disembodied; as, a separate spirit; the separate state of souls.

Separate estate (Law), an estate limited to a married woman independent of her husband. — **Separate maintenance** (Law), an allowance made to a wife by her husband under deed of separation.

— **Se'pal-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **Se'pal-rate-ness**, *n.*

Se'pal-rat-ly (-rāt-ly), *a.* Of or pertaining to separation in religion; schismatical. [R.] Dr. T. Dwight.

Se'pal-rat-ly (-rāt-ly), *a.* Designed or employed to separate.

Separating funnel (Chem.), a funnel, often globe-shaped, provided with a stopcock for the separate drawing off of immiscible liquids of different specific gravities.

Se'pal-rat-ion (-rāt-ion), *n.* [L. *separatio*; cf. F. *séparation*.] The act of separating, or the state of being separated, or separate. Specifically: (a) Chemical analysis. (b) Divorce. (c) (Steam Boilers) The operation of removing water from steam.

Judicial separation (Law), a form of divorce; a separation of man and wife which has the effect of making each a single person for all legal purposes but without ability to contract a new marriage. Mozley & W.

Se'pal-rat-ism (sē'pal-rāt-iz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *séparatisme*.] The character or act of a separatist; disposition to withdraw from a church; the practice of so withdrawing.

Se'pal-rat-ist (-tist), *n.* [Cf. F. *séparatiste*.] One who withdraws or separates himself; especially, one who withdraws from a church to which he has belonged; a seceder from an established church; a dissenter; a non-conformist; a schismatic; a sectary.

Heavy fines on divines who should preach in any meeting of separatists. Macaulay.

Se'pal-rat-ist (-tist), *a.* Of or pertaining to separatists; characterizing separatists; schismatical.

Se'pal-rat-ive (sē'pal-rāt-iv), *a.* [L. *separativus*.] Causing, or tending to cause, separation. "Separative virtue of extreme cold." Boyle.

Se'pal-rat-ive (-rāt-iv), *n.* [L. *separativus*.] One who, or that which, separates. Specifically: (a) (Steam Boilers) A device for depriving steam of particles of water mixed with it. (b) (Mining) An apparatus for sorting pulverized ores into grades, or separating them from gangue. (c) (Weaving) An instrument used for spreading apart the threads of the warp in the loom, etc.

Se'pal-rat-ive (-rāt-iv), *a.* Separative. Chayne.

Se'pal-rat-ive (-rāt-iv), *n.* [Cf. F. *séparatoire*.] 1. (Chem.) An apparatus used in separating, as a separating funnel.

2. (Surg.) A surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium. [Obs.]

Se'pal-rat-ive (-rāt-iv), *a.*; *pl.* L. -TRICES (-rāt-iv-ēs), E. -TRICES (-rāt-iv-ēs), *pl.* [L. *separatus*, *tr.* *separatus*.] (Arith.) The decimal point; the dot placed at the left of a decimal fraction, to separate it from the whole number which it follows. The term is sometimes also applied to other marks of separation.

Se'pal-rat-ive (-rāt-iv), *n.* See **SEPALED**. [Local, U. S.]

Se'pal-rat-ive (-rāt-iv), *n.* [L. *separabilis*, *tr.* *separare* to bury.] Admitting of burial. [Obs.] Bailey.

Se'pal-rat-ive (-rāt-iv), *n.* Burial. [Obs.] Bp. Hall.

Se'phan (sē'fēn), *n.* (Zool.) A large sting ray of the genus *Trygon*, especially *T. sephes* of the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. The skin is an article of commerce.

Se'pi-a (sē'pī-ā), *n.*; *pl.* E. **SEPIAS** (-ās), L. **SEPIE** (-ēs). [L. fr. Gr. *sepia* the cuttlefish, or squid.] 1. (Zool.)

(a) The common European cuttlefish. (b) A genus comprising the common cuttlefish and numerous similar species. See **ILLUSTR.** under **CUTTLEFISH**.

2. A pigment prepared from the ink, or black secretion, of the sepioid, or cuttlefish. Treated with caustic potash, it has a rich brown color; and this mixed with a red forms *Roman sepioid*. Cf. *India ink*, under **INDIA**.

Sepia drawing or **picture**, a drawing in monochrome, made in sepioid alone, or in sepioid with other brown pigments.

Se'pi-a, *a.* Of a dark brown color, with a little red in its composition; also, made of, or done in, sepioid.

Se'pi-c (sē'pīk or sē'pīk), *a.* Of or pertaining to sepioid; done in sepioid; as, a sepioid drawing.

Se'pi-d-aeo-us (sē'pī-dā-ēo-us or sē'pī-), *a.* (Zool.) Like or pertaining to the cuttlefishes of the genus *Sepia*.

Se'pi-ment (sē'pī-ment), *n.* [L. *sepium*, *sepium*, from *sepiare*, *sepiare*, to hedge in.] Something that separates; a hedge; a fence. [R.] Bailey.

Se'pi-o-lite (sē'pī-ō-lit), *n.* [Sepia + -lite.] (Min.) Meerschaum. See **MEERSCHAUM**.

Se'pi-o-stare (-stār), *n.* [Sepia + Gr. *stōrion* a bone.] (Zool.) The bone or shell of a cuttlefish. See **ILLUSTR.** under **CUTTLEFISH**.

Se'pon (sē'pōn), *n.* See **SEPAWN**. [Local, U. S.]

Se'pose (sē'pōz), *v. t.* [L. pref. *se-* aside + *E. pose*.] To set apart. [Obs.] Donne.

Se'pos-it (sē'pōz-it), *v. t.* [L. *sepositus*, *p. p.* of *seponere* to set aside.] To set aside; to give up. [Obs.]

Se'po-sition (sē'pōz-ī-shūn), *n.* [L. *sepositio*.] The act of setting aside, or of giving up. [Obs.] Jer. Taylor.

Se'poy (sē'pōi), *n.* [Per. *sepiā*, fr. *sepiā* an army. Cf. **SEPIA**.] A native of India employed as a soldier in the service of a European power, esp. of Great Britain; an Oriental soldier disciplined in the European manner.

Se'p-pu-ku (sē'pō-pū-kō), *n.* Same as **HARA-KIRI**.

Seppuku, or *hara-kiri*, also came into vogue. W. E. Griffiths.

Sep'al-in (sē'pāl-in), *n.* [Gr. *sepius* putrefaction.] (Physiol. Chem.) A soluble poison (ptomaine) present in putrid blood. It is also formed in the putrefaction of proteid matter in general.

Sep'al-s (sē'pāl-s), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *sepius* putrefaction.] (Med.) The poisoning of the system by the introduction of putrescent material into the blood.

Sept (sēpt), *n.* [A corruption of *seet*, *n.*] A clan, tribe, or family, proceeding from a common progenitor; — used especially of the ancient clans in Ireland.

The chief, struck by the illustration, asked at once to be baptized, and all his sept followed his example. S. Lover.

Se'p-ti-mi-a (sē'p-tī-mī-ā), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *sepius* putrid + *aiua* blood.] (Med.) Septicemia.

Septal (sēptāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a septum or septa, as of a coral or a shell.

Septane (-tān), *n.* [L. *septem* seven.] (Chem.) See **HEPTANE**. [R.]

Septan-gle (-tāng-gē), *n.* [Septi- + *angle*.] (Geom.) A figure which has seven angles; a heptagon. [R.]

Septan-gu-lar (sē'p-tāng-gū-lār), *a.* Heptagonal.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* E. **SEPTARIA** (-ās), [NL, fr. L. *septum*, *sepium*, an inclosure, a partition, fr. *sepiare*, *sepiare*, to inclose. (Geol.) A flattened concretionary nodule, usually of limestone, intersected with in by cracks which are often filled with calcite, barite, or other minerals. Dana.

Se'p-ti-um (sē'p-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septum*, *sepium*, partition.] Divided by a partition or partitions; having septa; as, a septate pod or shell.

Se'p-ti-um (sē'p-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. fr. *septem* seven, as being the seventh month of the Roman year, which began with March; cf. F. *septembre*. See **SEVEN**.] The ninth month of the year, containing thirty days.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* A September.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [F. *septembre*.] An agent in the massacres in Paris, committed in patriotic frenzy, on the 22d of September, 1792.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Flowing sevenfold; divided into seven streams or currents. [R.] Fuller.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as, a septempartite leaf.

Se'p-ti-um (-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. *septem* seven; *sepium* to flow.] Divided nearly

septuagesimus the seventieth, fr. *septuaginta* seventy. [*Ecc.*] The third Sunday before Lent;—so called because it is about seventy days before Easter.

Septu-a-ges-i-mal (sĕp'tŭ-ā-jĕs't-māl), *a.* Consisting of seventy days, years, etc.; reckoned by seventies. Our abridged and *septuagesimal* age. Sir T. Browne.

Septu-a-gint (sĕp'tŭ-ā-jĭnt), *n.* [From *L. septuaginta* seventy.] A Greek version of the Old Testament;—so called because it was believed to be the work of seventy (or rather of seventy-two) translators.

The causes which produced it [the Septuagint], the number and names of the translators, the times at which different portions were translated, are all uncertain. The only point in which all agree is that Alexandria was the birthplace of the version. On one other point there is a near agreement, namely, as to time, that the version was made, or at least commenced, in the time of the early Ptolemies, in the first half of the third century B. C.

Septu-a-gin-tal (sĕp'tŭ-ā-jĭntāl), *n.* [From *L. septuaginta* seventy.] A week. [*R.*] *Ash.*

Septu-late (-lāt), *n.* [*Dim. fr. septum.*] (*Bot.*) Having imperfectly seven lobes.

Septu-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [*pl. SEPTULA* (-lā).] (*N.L.*, dim. of *L. septum* septum.) (*Anat.*) A little septum; a division between small cavities or parts.

Septu-m (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl. SEPTA* (-tā). [*L. septum, seapum, an inclosure, hedge, fence, fr. seipere, seipire, to hedge in, inclose.*] 1. A wall separating two cavities; a partition; as, the nasal septum.

2. (*Bot.*) A partition that separates Septum (*Bot.*) the cells of a fruit.

3. (*Zool.*) (*a*) One of the radial calcareous plates of a coral. (*b*) One of the transverse partitions dividing the shell of a mollusk, or of a rhizopod, into several chambers. See *Il-lust.* under *Nautil-us*. (*c*) One of the transverse partitions dividing the body cavity of an annelid.

Septu-or (sĕp'tŭ-ŏr), *n.* [*F.*] (*Mus.*) A septet.

Septu-ple (sĕp'tŭ-p'l), *a.* [*LL. septuplus*; cf. *Gr. επταπλος*; cf. *F. septuple*. Cf. *DOUBLE*, *QUADRUPLE*.] Seven times as much; multiplied by seven; sevenfold.

Septu-ple, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SEPTUPLED* (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n. SEPTUPLING* (-p'ling).] To multiply by seven; to make sevenfold. Sir J. Herschel.

Septu-cher (sĕp'tŭ-ċēr), *n.* [*OE. sepulchre, OF. sepulchre, fr. sepulchre, fr. L. sepulchrum, sepulchrum, fr. sepelire to bury.*] The place in which the dead body of a human being is interred, or a place set apart for that purpose; a grave; a tomb.

The stony entrance of this sepulcher. *Shak.*

The first day of the week cometh Mary Magdalene early, when it was yet dark, unto the sepulcher. *John* xx. 1.

A white sepulcher. *Fig.*: Any person who is fair outwardly but unclean or vile within. See *Matt.* xxiii. 27.

Septu-cher (sĕp'tŭ-ċēr), formerly often sĕp'tŭl'ċēr, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SEPTULCHERED* (-ċērd) or SEPTULCHERED (-ċērd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SEPTULCHERING* (-ċēr-ing) or SEPTULCHERING (-ċēr-ing).] To bury; to inter; to entomb; as, obscurely sepulchered.

And so sepulchered in such pomp dost lie That things for such a tomb would wish to die. *Milton.*

Se-pul-chral (sĕp'ŭl'ċrāl), *a.* [*L. sepulchralis*; cf. *F. sepulchral*.] 1. Of or pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead; as, a sepulchral stone; a sepulchral inscription.

2. Unnaturally low and grave; hollow in tone;—said of sound, especially of the voice.

This exaggerated dulling of the voice... giving what is commonly called a sepulchral tone. *H. Sweet.*

Se-pul-ture (sĕp'ŭl-tŭr), *n.* [*F. sépulture, L. sepultura, fr. sepelire, sepulture, to bury.*] 1. The act of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave; burial; interment.

Where we may royal sepulture prepare. *Dryden.*

2. A sepulcher; a grave; a place of burial. Drunkenness that is the horrible sepulture of man's reason. *Chaucer.*

Se-qu-a-cious (sĕ-kwā'shŭs), *a.* [*L. sequax, -acis, fr. sequi to follow.* See *SUZ* to follow.] 1. Inclined to follow a leader; following; attendant.

Trees uprooted left their place, Sequacious of the lyre. *Dryden.*

2. Hence, ductile; malleable; pliant; manageable. In the greater bodies the forge was easy, the matter being ductile and sequacious. *Kay.*

3. Having or observing logical sequence; logically consistent and rigorous; consecutive in development or transition of thought.

The scheme of pantheistic omniscience so prevalent among the sequacious thinkers of the day. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Milton was not an extensive or discursive thinker, as Shakespeare was; for the motions of his mind were slow, solemn, and sequacious, like those of the planets. *De Quincey.*

Se-qu-a-cious-ness, *n.* Quality of being sequacious. **Se-qu-a-cious-ly** (sĕ-kwā'shŭ-ly), *adv.* [*L. sequacitas*.] Quality or state of being sequacious; sequaciousness. *Bacon.*

Se-quel (sĕ-kwĕl), *n.* [*L. sequela, fr. sequi to follow*;

cf. *F. séquelle* a following. See *SUZ* to follow.] 1. That which follows; a succeeding part; continuation; as, the sequel of a man's adventures or history.

Gather the sequel by that went before. *Shak.*

2. Consequence; event; effect; result; as, let the sun cease, fall, or swerve, and the sequel would be ruin.

3. Conclusion; inference. [*R.*] **Se-que-la** (sĕ-kwĕ-lā), *n.*; *pl. SEQUELÆ* (-lĕ). [*L.*, a follower, a result, from *sequi* to follow.] One who, or that which, follows. Specifically: (*a*) An adherent, or a band or sect of adherents. "Coleridge and his sequela." *G. P. Marsh.* (*b*) That which follows as the logical result of reasoning; inference; conclusion; suggestion.

Sequela, or thoughts suggested by the preceding aphorisms. *Coleridge.*

(*c*) (*Med.*) A morbid phenomenon left as the result of a disease; a disease resulting from another.

Se-quence (sĕ-kwĕns), *n.* [*F. séquence, L. sequentia, fr. sequens. See SEQUENT.*] 1. The state of being sequent; succession; order of following; arrangement.

How art thou a king But by fair sequence and succession? *Shak.*

2. That which follows or succeeds as an effect; sequel; consequence; result.

The inevitable sequences of sin and punishment. *Ep. Hall.*

3. (*Philos.*) Simple succession, or the coming after in time, without asserting or implying causative energy; as, the reactions of chemical agents may be conceived as merely invariable sequences.

4. (*Mus.*) (*a*) Any succession of chords (or harmonic phrase) rising or falling by the regular diatonic degrees in the same scale; a succession of similar harmonic steps. (*b*) A melodic phrase or passage successively repeated one tone higher; a *roslia*.

5. (*R. C. Ch.*) A hymn introduced in the Mass on certain festival days, and recited or sung immediately before the gospel, and after the gradual or introit, whence the name. *Ep. Fitzpatrick.*

Originally the sequence was called a *Prose*, because its early form was rhythmical prose. *Shak.*

6. (*Card Playing*) (*a*) (*Whist*) Three or more cards of the same suit in immediately consecutive order of value; as, ace, king, and queen; or knave, ten, nine, and eight. (*b*) (*Poker*) All five cards, of a hand, in consecutive order as to value, but not necessarily of the same suit; when of one suit, it is called a *sequence flush*.

Se-quent (sĕ-kwĕnt), *a.* [*L. sequens, -entis, p. pr. of sequi to follow.* See *SUZ* to follow.] 1. Following; succeeding; in continuance.

What to this was sequent Thou knowest already. *Shak.*

2. Following as an effect; consequent.

Se-quent, *n.* 1. A follower. [*R.*] 2. That which follows as a result; a sequence.

Se-quent-ial (sĕ-kwĕn'shŭl), *a.* Succeeding or following in order.—**Se-quent-ial-ly**, *adv.*

Se-ques-ter (sĕ-kwĕs'tĕr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SEQUESTERED* (-tĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SEQUESTERING*.] [*F. sequester, L. sequesterare to give up for safe keeping, from sequester a depository or trustee in whose hands the thing contested was placed until the dispute was settled. Cf. SEQUESTERATE.*] 1. (*Law*) To separate from the owner for a time; to take from parties in controversy and put into the possession of an indifferent person; to seize or take possession of, as property belonging to another, and hold it till the profits have paid the demand for which it is taken, or till the owner has performed the decree of court, or clears himself of contempt; in international law, to confiscate.

Formerly the goods of a defendant in chancery were, in the last resort, sequestered and detained to enforce the decrees of the court. And now the profits of a benefice are sequestered to pay the debts of ecclesiastics. *Blackstone.*

2. To cause (one) to submit to the process of sequestration; to deprive (one) of one's estate, property, etc.

It was his tailor and his cook, his fine fashions and his French ragouts, which sequestered him. *South.*

3. To set apart; to put aside; to remove; to separate from other things.

I had wholly sequestered my civil affairs. *Daenon.*

4. To cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity; to seclude; to withdraw;—often used reflexively.

When men most sequester themselves from action. *Hooker.*

Se-ques-ter, *v. i.* 1. To withdraw; to retire. [*Obs.*] To sequester out of the world into Atlantic and Utopian politics. *Milton.*

2. (*Law*) To renounce (as a widow may) any concern with the estate of her husband.

Se-ques-ter, *n.* 1. Sequestration; separation. [*R.*] 2. (*Law*) A person with whom two or more contending parties deposit the subject matter of the controversy; one who mediates between two parties; a mediator; an umpire or referee.

3. (*Med.*) Same as SEQUESTERUM.

Se-ques-tered (-tĕrd), *a.* Retired; secluded. "Se-questered scenes." *Cowper.*

Along the cool, sequestered vale of life. *Gray.*

Se-ques-tra-ble (-trā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sequestered; subject or liable to sequestration.

Se-ques-tral (-trāl), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to a sequestrum.

Se-ques-trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SEQUESTERATED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. SEQUESTRATING.*] To sequester.

Se-ques-tration (sĕ-kwĕs'trā'shŭn or sĕ-kwĕs'trā'shŭn), *n.* [*L. sequestratio*; cf. *F. séquestration*.] 1. (*a*) (*Civil & Com. Law*) The act of separating, or setting aside, a thing in controversy from the possession of both the parties that contend for it, to be delivered to the one adjudged entitled to it. It may be voluntary or involuntary. (*b*) (*Chancery*) A prerogative process empowering certain

commissioners to take and hold a defendant's property, and receive the rents and profits thereof, until he clears himself of a contempt or performs a decree of the court.

(*c*) (*Ecc. Law*) A kind of execution for a rent, as in the case of a beneficed clerk, of the profits of a benefice, till he shall have satisfied some debt established by decree; the gathering up of the fruits of a benefice during a vacancy, for the use of the next incumbent; the disposing of the goods, by the ordinary, of one who is dead, whose estate no man will meddle with. *Craig. Tomlins.*

(*d*) (*Internat. Law*) The seizure of the property of an individual for the use of the state; particularly applied to the seizure, by a belligerent power, of debts due from its subjects to the enemy. *Burrill.*

2. The state of being separated or set aside; separation; retirement; seclusion from society.

Since Henry Monmouth first began to reign, This loathsome sequestration have I had. *Shak.*

3. Disunion; disjunction. [*Obs.*] **Se-ques-tra-tor** (sĕ-kwĕs'trā'tŏr or sĕ-kwĕs'trā'tŏr), *n.* [*L.*, one that hinders or impedes.] (*Law*) (*a*) One who sequesters property, or takes the possession of it for a time, to satisfy a demand out of its rents or profits. (*b*) One to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

Se-ques-trum (sĕ-kwĕs'trŭm), *n.*; *pl. SEQUESTRA* (-trā). [*N.L. See SEQUESTER.*] (*Med.*) A portion of dead bone which becomes separated from the sound portion, as in necrosis.

Se-quin (sĕ-kwĕn), *n.* [*F. sequin, It. zecchino, from zecca the mint, fr. Ar. sekkah, sikkah, a die, a stamp. Cf. ZECHIN.*] An old gold coin of Italy and Turkey. It was first struck at Venice about the end of the 13th century, and afterward in the other Italian cities, and by the Levant trade was introduced into Turkey. It is worth about 9s. 3d. sterling, or about \$2.25. The different kinds vary somewhat in value. [Written also *chequin*, and *zequin*.]

Se-quo-ia (sĕ-kwŏ-i-ā), *n.* [*N.L. So called by Dr. Endlicher in honor of Sequoyah, the Cherokee Indian who invented letters for his people.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of coniferous trees, consisting of two species, *Sequoia gigantea*, the "big tree" of California, and *S. sempervirens*, the redwood, both of which attain an immense height.

Se-quo-ene (-ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon (C₁₅H₁₆) obtained in white fluorescent crystals, in the distillation products of the needles of the California "big tree" (*Sequoia gigantea*).

Se-ra-glio (sĕ-rā'ġĭ-ŏ or sĕ-rā'ġĭ-ŏ), *n.* [*It. serraglio, originally, an inclosure of palisades, afterwards also, a palace, seraglio (by confusion with Per serā a palace, an entirely different word), fr. serrare to shut, fr. LL. serra a bar for fastening doors, L. serra. See SERRA, SERIES.*] 1. An inclosure; a place of separation. [*Obs.*]

I went to the Ghetto, where the Jews dwell as in a suburb, by themselves. I passed by the piazza Judea, where their seraglio begins. *Evelyn.*

2. The palace of the Grand Seigneur, or Turkish sultan, at Constantinople, inhabited by the sultan himself, and all the officers and dependents of his court. In it are also kept the females of the harem.

3. A harem; a place for keeping wives or concubines; sometimes, loosely, a place of licentious pleasure; a house of debauchery.

Se-ra'l (sĕ-rā'ġĭ), *n.* [*Per. serā, or sarā, a palace, a king's court, a seraglio, an inn. Cf. CARAVANSARY.*] A palace; a seraglio; also, in the East, a place for the accommodation of travelers; a caravansary, or rest house.

Ser-al-bu'men (sĕr'ā-l-bŭ'mĕn or sĕr'-), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Serum albumin.

Se-rang (sĕ-rāng'), *n.* [*Per. sarhang a commander.*] The boatswain of a Lascar or Rast Indian crew.

Se-ra-pe (sĕ-rā-pĕ), *n.* [*Sp. Amer. sarape.*] A blanket or shawl worn as an outer garment by the Spanish Americans, as in Mexico.

Ser-aph (sĕr'af), *n.*; *pl. E. SERAPHS* (-afs), Heb. SERAPHIM (-ā-fīm). [*Heb. serāphim, pl.*] One of an order of celestial beings, each having three pairs of wings. In ecclesiastical art and in poetry, a seraph is represented as one of a class of angels. *Isa. vi. 2.*

As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns, As the rapt seraph that adores and burns. *Pope.*

Seraph moth (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of geometrid moths of the genus *Lobophora*, having the hind wings deeply bilobed, so that they seem to have six wings.

Seraph-ic (sĕr'āf'ĭk), *a.* [*Cf. F. séraphique.*] Of or pertaining to a seraph; becoming, or suitable to, a seraph; angelic; sublime; pure; refined. "Seraphic arms and tropics." *Milton.*

"Seraphical fervor." *Jer. Taylor.*—**Seraph-ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**Seraph-ic-al-ness**, *n.* The character, quality, or state of a seraph; seraphicalness. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

Ser-a-phim (sĕr'ā-fīm), *n.* The Hebrew plural of SERAPH. Cf. *CHERUBIM*.

The double plural form *seraphim* is sometimes used, as in the King James version of the Bible, *Isa. vi. 2* and 6.



Sequoia (*Sequoia gigantea*), with large firs and firs in the background. This one is "The Forest" said to be 225 feet high.

Ser'a-ph'na (sēr'ā-fē'nā), *n.* [NL.] A seraphine.
Ser'a-phine (sēr'ā-fē'n), *n.* [From SERAPH.] (Mus.) A wind instrument whose sounding parts are reeds, consisting of a thin tongue of brass playing freely through a slot in a plate. It has a case, like a piano, and is played by means of a similar keyboard, the bellows being worked by the foot. The *melodeon* is a portable variety of this instrument.

|| **Ser'a-pla** (sēr'ā-pī'a), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σέρπις, Σέρπας.] (Myth.) An Egyptian deity, at first a symbol of the Nile, and so of fertility; later, one of the divinities of the lower world. His worship was introduced into Greece and Rome.

Ser-ra's-ker (sēr-rās'kēr), *n.* [Turk., fr. Per. ser head, chief + Ar. usker an army.] A general or commander of land forces in the Turkish empire; especially, the commander-in-chief or minister of war.

Ser-ra's-ker-ate (-āt), *n.* The office or authority of a seraskier.

Ser-bo'nian (sēr-bō'nī-an), *a.* Relating to the lake of Serbonis in Egypt, which by reason of the sand blowing into it had a deceptive appearance of being solid land, but was a bog.

A gulf profound as that Serbonian bog . . .
 Where armies whole have sunk. Milton.

Sere (sēr), *a.* Dry; withered. Same as SEAR.
 But with its sound it shook the sails
 That were so thin and sere. Coleridge.

Sere, *n.* [F. sere.] Claw; talon. [Obs.] Chapman.
 || **Sere-ruin** (se-rūn), *n.* [F. Cf. SERENADE, *n.* (Meteorol.) A mist, or very fine rain, which sometimes falls from a clear sky, a few moments after sunset. Tyndall.

Sere-nade (sēr'ē-nād'), *n.* [F. Sérénade, *it. serenata*, probably fr. L. *serenus* serene (cf. SERENE), misunderstood as a derivative fr. L. *serus* late. Cf. SOIRÉE.] (Mus.) (a) Music sung or performed in the open air at night;—usually applied to musical entertainments given in the open air at night, especially by gentlemen, in a spirit of gallantry, under the windows of ladies. (b) A piece of music suitable to be performed at such times.

Sere-nade, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SERENADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SERENADING.] To entertain with a serenade.
Sere-nade, *v. t.* To perform a serenade.
Sere-nade (sēr'ē-nād'), *n.* One who serenades.
Sere-nade (sēr'ē-nād'), *n.* [It. *Serenata*.] (Mus.) A piece of vocal music, especially one on an amorous subject; a serenade.
 Or serenade, which the starved lover sings
 To his proud fair. Milton.

Sere-nate (sēr'ē-nāt'), *n.* The name *serenata* was given by Italian composers in the time of Handel, and by Handel himself, to a cantata of a pastoral or dramatic character, to a secular ode, etc.; also by Mozart and others to an orchestral composition, in several movements, midway between the suite of an earlier period and the modern symphony. Grove.

Sere-ne (sēr'ē-nē), *a.* [L. *serenus*; cf. *serenscere* to grow dry, Gr. *σείρω* hot, scorching.] 1. Bright; clear; unobscured; as, a *serene* sky.
 The moon serene in glory mounts the sky. Pope.
 Full many a gem of purest ray serene
 The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear. Gray.

2. Calm; placid; undisturbed; unruffled; as, a *serene* aspect; a *serene* soul.
 || **Sere-ne** (sēr'ē-nē), *n.* [L. *serenus*.] In several countries of Europe, *Serene* is given as a title to princes and the members of their families; as, His *Serene* Highness.

Drop serene. (Med.) See AMAUROSIS. Milton.

Sere-ne, *n.* 1. Serenity; clearness; calmness. [Poetic] "The serene of heaven." Southey.

To their master is denied
 To share their sweet serene. Young.
 2. [F. *serén* evening dew or damp. See SEREN.] Evening air; night chill. [Obs.] "Some serene blast me." B. Jonson.

Sere-ne, *v. t.* [L. *serenare*.] To make serene.
 Heaven and earth, as if contending, vie
 To raise his being, and serene his soul. Thomson.

Sere-ne-ty, *adv.* 1. In a serene manner; clearly.
 Now setting Phœbus shone serenely bright. Pope.

2. With unruffled temper; coolly; calmly. Prior.
Sere-ne-ness, *n.* Serenity. Feltham.

Sere-ni-tude (sēr'ē-nī-tūd), *n.* Serenity. [Obs.]
Sere-ni-ty (-tī), *n.* [L. *serenitas*; cf. F. *serénité*.]

1. The quality or state of being serene; clearness and calmness; quietness; stillness; peace.

A general peace and serenity newly succeeded a general trouble. Sir W. Temple.

2. Calmness of mind; evenness of temper; undisturbed state; coolness; composure.

I can not see how any men should ever transgress those moral rules with confidence and serenity. Locke.

Ser-eni-ty is given as a title to the members of certain princely families in Europe; as, Your *Serenity*.
Ser (sēr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *servus* servant, slave; akin to *servare* to protect, preserve, observe, and perhaps originally, a client, a man under one's protection. Cf. SERV, *v. t.*] A servant or slave employed in husbandry, and in some countries attached to the soil and transferred with it, as formerly in Russia.

In England, at least from the reign of Henry II., one only, and that the inferior species of villein, existed. . . . But by the customs of France and Germany, persons in this subject state seem to have been called *serfs*, and distinguished from villeins, who were only bound to fixed payments and duties in respect of their lord, though, as it seems, without any legal redress if injured by him. Hallam.

Syn.—SERV SLAVE. A slave is the absolute property of his master, and may be sold in any way. A *serf*, according to the strict sense of the term, is one bound to work on a certain estate, and thus attached to the soil, and sold with it into the service of whoever purchases the land.

Ser'age (sēr'ā-jē; 48), **Ser'f'om** (-dūm), *n.* The state or condition of a serf.

Ser'hood (-hōd), **Ser'f'iam** (-fī'zm), *n.* Serfage.
Serge (sērj), *n.* [F. *serge*, *sarge*, originally, a silken stuff, fr. L. *serica*, *f.* or neut. pl. of *sericus* silken. See SERICIOUS, SILK.] A woolen twilled stuff, much used as material for clothing for both sexes.

Silk serge, a twilled silk fabric used mostly by tailors for lining parts of gentlemen's coats.

Serge, *n.* [F. *cierge*.] A large wax candle used in the ceremonies of various churches.

Ser'geant-oy (sēr'jēn-ōy or sēr'-), *n.*; *pl.* SERGEANTIES (-ēz). [Cf. SERGEANTY.] The office of a sergeant; sergeantship. [Written also *serjeanty*.]

Ser'geant (sēr'jēnt or sēr'-; 277), *n.* [F. *sergent*, fr. L. *serviens*, *entis*, *p. pr.* of *servire* to serve. See SERVE, and cf. SERVANT.] [Written also *serjeant*.] Both spellings are authorized. In England *serjeant* is usually preferred, except for military officers. In the United States *sergeant* is common for civil officers also. 1. Formerly, in England, an officer nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred; also, an officer whose duty was to attend on the king, and on the lord high steward in court, to arrest traitors and other offenders. He is now called *sergeant-at-arms*, and two of these officers, by allowance of the sovereign, attend on the houses of Parliament (one for each house) to execute their commands, and another attends the Court of Chancery.

The sergeants of the town of Rome were sought. Chaucer.
 The magistrates sent the sergeants, saying, Let those men go.
 This fell sergeant, Death, Shakspeare.
 Is strict in his arrest.

2. (Mil.) In a company, battery, or troop, a noncommissioned officer next in rank above a corporal, whose duty is to instruct recruits in discipline, to form the ranks, etc.

|| In the United States service, besides the *sergeants* belonging to the companies there are, in each regiment, a *sergeant major*, who is the chief noncommissioned officer, and has important duties as the assistant to the adjutant; a *quartermaster sergeant*, who assists the quartermaster; a *color sergeant*, who carries the colors; and a *commissary sergeant*, who assists in the care and distribution of the stores. Ordnance sergeants have charge of the ammunition at military posts.

3. (Law) A lawyer of the highest rank, answering to the doctor of the civil law;—called also *serjeant at law*. [Eng.] Blackstone.

4. A title sometimes given to the servants of the sovereign; as, *sergeant surgeon*, that is, a servant, or attendant, surgeon. [Eng.]

5. (Zool.) The cobra.

Drill sergeant. (Mil.) See under DRILL.—**Sergeant-at-arms**, an officer of a legislative body, or of a deliberative or judicial assembly, who executes commands in preserving order and arresting offenders. See SERGEANT, 1.

Sergeant-at-arms, *n.* [Cf. OF. *sergentier*.] See SERGEANT, 1. [Written also *serjeant*.]

Sergeant-ship, *n.* The office of a sergeant.

Sergeant-y (-y), *n.* [Cf. OF. *sergentie*, LL. *sergentia*. See SERGEANT.] (Eng. Law) Tenure of lands of the crown by an honorary kind of service not due to any lord, but to the king only. [Written also *serjeanty*.]

Grand serjeanty, a particular kind of tenure by which the tenant was bound to do some special honorary service to the king in person, as to carry his banner, his sword, or the like. Tomlins. Cowell. Blackstone.—**Pettit serjeanty**. See under PETTIT.

Ser'i-al (sēr'ī-al), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a series; consisting of a series; appearing in successive parts or numbers; as, a *serial* work or publication. "Classification . . . may be more or less serial." H. Spencer.

2. (Bot.) Of or pertaining to rows.

Serial homology. (Biol.) See under HOMOLOG.—**Serial symmetry**. (Biol.) See under SYMMETRY.

Ser'i-al, *n.* A publication appearing in a series or succession of parts; a tale, or other writing, published in successive numbers of a periodical.

Ser'i-al-ty (-lī-tī), *n.* The quality or state of succession in a series; sequence. H. Spencer.

Ser'i-al-ly, *adv.* In a series, or regular order; in a serial manner; as, arranged *serially*; published *serially*.

Ser'i-ate (sēr'ī-āt), *a.* Arranged in a series or succession; pertaining to a series.—**Ser'i-ate-ly**, *adv.*

Ser'i-atim (-ē-tīm), *adv.* [NL.] In regular order; one after the other; severally.

Ser'i-a-tion (-ā-shūn), *n.* (Chem.) Arrangement or position in a series.

Ser'i-cious (sēr'ī-shūn), *a.* [L. *sericus* silken, *sericum* Seric stuff, silk, fr. *Sericus* belonging to the Seres, Gr. Σέρς, a people of Eastern Asia, the modern Chinese, celebrated for their silken fabrics. Cf. SILK, SERAS a woolen stuff.] 1. Of or pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky.

2. (Bot.) Covered with very soft hairs pressed close to the surface; as, a *sericeous* leaf.

3. (Zool.) Having a silklake luster, usually due to fine, close hairs.

Ser'i-cin (sēr'ī-sīn), *n.* [L. *sericus* silken.] (Chem.) A gelatinous nitrogenous material extracted from crude silk and other similar fiber by boiling water;—called also *silk gelatin*.

Ser'i-cite (sēr'ī-sīt), *n.* [L. *sericus* silken.] (Min.) A kind of muscovite occurring in silky scales having a fibrous structure. It is characteristic of sericite schist.

|| **Ser'i-cite-ri-um** (sēr'ī-tē-ri-ūm), *n.* [See SERICIOUS.] (Zool.) A silk gland, as in the silkworms.

Ser'i-cul-ture (sēr'ī-kūltūr), *n.* [See SERICIOUS, and CULTURE.] The raising of silkworms.

Ser'is (sēr'īs), *n.* [Cf. F. *serie*.] Series. [Obs.]
 || **Ser'i-er-ma** (sēr'ī-ērmā), *n.* [Native name.] (Zool.)

A large South American bird (*Dicholophus*, or *Caracara cristata*) related to the cranes. It is often domesticated. Called also *garimá*.

Ser'ies (sēr'īs or sēr'ī-ēs; 277), *n.* [L. *series*, fr. *serere*, *sertum*, to join or bind together; cf. Gr. *σειν* to fasten, Skr. *sarī* thread. Cf. ASERT, DESERT, a solitude, EXERT, INSERT, SERAGLIO.] 1. A number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation; sequence; order; course; a succession of things; as, a continuous *series* of calamitous events.

During some years his life was a *series* of triumphs. Macaulay.

2. (Biol.) Any comprehensive group of animals or plants including several subordinate related groups.

|| Sometimes a *series* includes several classes; sometimes only orders or families; in other cases only species.

3. (Math.) An indefinite number of terms succeeding one another, each of which is derived from one or more of the preceding by a fixed law, called the *law* of the *series*; as, an arithmetical *series*; a geometrical *series*.

Ser'in (sēr'īn), *n.* [F. *serin*.] (Zool.) A European finch (*Serinus hortulanus*) closely related to the canary.

Ser'ine (sēr'īn or sēr'-), *n.* [L. *sericus* silken.] (Chem.) A white crystalline nitrogenous substance obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on silk gelatin.

Ser'i-o-com'ic (sēr'ī-ō-kōm'ik), *a.* Having a mixture of serious and comic.

Ser'i-ous (sēr'ī-ūs), *a.* [L. *serius*; cf. F. *sérieux*, LL. *serius*.] 1. Grave in manner or disposition; earnest; thoughtful; solemn; not light, gay, or volatile.

It is always *serious*, yet there is about his manner a graceful ease. Macaulay.

2. Really intending what is said; being in earnest; not jesting or deceiving. Beaconsfield.

3. Important; weighty; not trifling; grave.
 The holy Scriptures bring to our ears the most serious things in the world. Young.

4. Hence, giving rise to apprehension; attended with danger; as, a *serious* injury.

Syn.—Grave; solemn; earnest; sedate; important; weighty. See GRAVE.

—**Ser'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**Ser'i-ous-ness**, *n.*
Ser'iph (sēr'īf), *n.* (Type Founding) See CERIPH.

Ser'jeant (sēr'jēnt or sēr'-), **Ser'jeant-oy**, etc. See SERGEANT, SERGEANTY, etc.

Serjeant-at-arms. See *Sergeant-at-arms*, under SERGEANT.

Ser-moc'i-na-tion (sēr-mōs'ī-nā-shūn), *n.* [L. *sermo* *cinatio*. See SERMON.] The making of speeches or sermons; sermonizing. [Obs.] Peacham.

Ser-moc'i-na-tor (sēr-mōs'ī-nā-tōr), *n.* [L.] One who makes serious or speeches. [Obs.] Howell.

Ser'mon (sēr'mūn), *n.* [OE. *sermōn*, *sermūn*, F. *sermon*, fr. L. *sermo*, *onis*, a speaking, discourse, probably fr. *serere*, *sertum*, to join, connect; hence, a connected speech. See SERIES.] 1. A discourse or address; a talk; a writing; as, the *sermons* of Chaucer. [Obs.] Chaucer.

2. Specifically, a discourse delivered in public, usually by a clergyman, for the purpose of religious instruction, and grounded on some text or passage of Scripture.

This our life exempt from public haunts
 Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
 Sermons in stones and good in everything. Shakspeare.

His preaching much, but more his practice, wrought.
 A living sermon of the truths he taught. Dryden.

3. Hence, a serious address; a lecture on one's conduct or duty; an exhortation or reproof; a homily;—often in a depreciatory sense.

Ser'mon, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *sermoner*, F. *sermonner* to lecture one.] To speak; to discourse; to compose or deliver a sermon. [Obs.] Holinshed.

What needeth it to sermon of it more? Chaucer.

Ser'mon, *v. t.* 1. To discourse to or of, as in a sermon. [Obs.] Spenser.

2. To tutor; to lecture. [Poetic] Shakspeare.

Ser'mon-er (-ēr), *n.* A sermonizer. B. Jonson.

Ser'mon-er (sēr'mūn-ēr), *n.* A preacher; a sermonizer. [Derogative or Jocular] Thackeray.

Ser'mon-et' (-ēt'), *n.* A short sermon. [Written also *sermonette*.]

Ser'mon'ic (sēr'mōn'ik), *a.* Like, or appropriate to a sermon; grave and didactic. [R.] "Conversation . . . satirical or sermon-ic." Prof. Wilson. "Sermonical style." V. Knox.

Ser'mon-ing (sēr'mūn-ing), *n.* The act of discoursing; discourse; instruction; preaching. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Ser'mon-ish, *a.* Resembling a sermon. [R.]

Ser'mon-ist, *n.* See SERMONIZER.

Ser'mon-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SERMONIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SERMONIZING (-ī-zing).] 1. To compose or write a sermon or sermons; to preach.

2. To inculcate rigid rules. [R.] Chesterfield.

Ser'mon-ize, *v. t.* To preach or discourse to; to affect or influence by means of a sermon or of sermons. [R.] Which of us shall sing or sermonize the other fast asleep? Landor.

Ser'mon-izer (-ī-zēr), *n.* One who sermonizes.

Ser'e-lin (sēr'ē-līn or sēr'-), *n.* [Serum + L. *oleum* oil.] (Physiol. Chem.) (a) A peculiar fatty substance

found in the blood, probably a mixture of fats, cholesterol, etc. (b) A body found in fecal matter and thought to be formed in the intestines from the cholesterol of the bile; — called also *stercorin*, and *stercorin*.

Serom (sēr'ōm), *n.* [Sp. *serum* a kind of ham-
Serom (sēr'ōm), *n.* per or pannier, aug. of *sera* a large pannier or basket.] Same as **CHIRON**.

This word as expressing a quantity or weight has no definite signification.

Serous (sēr'ōs), *a.* Serous. [Obs.] Dr. H. More.
Serous (sēr'ōs), *n.* [Cf. F. *serosité*. See **SEROSITY**.] 1. The quality or state of being serous.

2. (Physiol.) A thin watery animal fluid, as synovial fluid and pericardial fluid.

Serotine (sēr'ōt-in or -tin), *n.* [F. *serotine*, fr. L. *serotinus* that comes or happens late.] (Zool.) The European long-eared bat (*Vesperugo serotinus*).

Seroti-nous (sēr'ōt-i-nūs), *a.* [L. *serotinus*, fr. *serus* late.] (Biol.) Appearing or blossoming later in the season than is customary with allied species.

Serous (sēr'ōs), *a.* [Cf. F. *serous*. See **SERUM**.] (Physiol.) (a) Thin; watery; like serum; as, the serous fluids. (b) Of or pertaining to serum; as, the serous glands, membranes, layers. See **SERUM**.

Serous membrane (Anat.) See under **MEMBRANE**.

Serow (sēr'ō), *n.* (Zool.) The thar.

Serpens (sēr'pēnz), *n.* [L. See **SERPENT**.] (Astron.) A constellation represented as a serpent held by Serpentina.

Serpent (pent), *n.* [F., fr. L. *serpens*, -entis (sc. bestia), fr. *serpens*, p. pr. of *serpere* to creep; akin to Gr. *σέρπειν*, Skr. *sarp*, and perhaps to L. *repere*, E. *reptile*. Cf. **HEPES**.] 1. (Zool.) Any reptile of the order Ophidia; a snake, especially a large snake. See **ILLUSTR.** under **OPHIDIA**.

The serpents are mostly long and slender, and move partly by bending the body into undulations or folds and pressing them against objects, and partly by using the free edges of their ventral scales to cling to rough surfaces. Many species glide swiftly over the ground, some burrow in the earth, others live in trees. A few are entirely aquatic, and swim rapidly. See **OPHIDIA**, and **FANG**.

2. Fig.: A subtle, treacherous, malicious person.

3. A species of firework having a serpentine motion as it passes through the air or along the ground.

4. (Astron.) The constellation Serpens.

5. (Mus.) A bass wind instrument, of a loud and coarse tone, formerly much used in military bands, and sometimes introduced into the orchestra; — so called from its form.



Pharaoh's serpent (Chem.), mercuric sulphocyanate, a combustible white substance which in burning gives off a poisonous vapor and leaves a peculiar brown voluminous residue which is expelled in a serpentine form. It is employed as a scientific toy. — **Serpent cucumber** (Bot.), the long, slender, serpentine fruit of the cucurbitaceous plant *Trichosanthes cucurbita*; also, the plant itself. — **Serpent eagle** (Zool.), any one of several species of raptorial birds of the genera *Circus* and *Spilornis*, which prey on serpents. They inhabit Africa, Southern Europe, and India. The European serpent eagle is *Circus gallicus*. — **Serpent aster** (Zool.) (a) The secretary bird. (b) An Asiatic antelope; the markhor. — **Serpent fish** (Zool.), a fish (*Cepola rubescens*) with a long, thin, compressed body, and a band of red running lengthwise. — **Serpent star** (Zool.), an ophiuran; a brittle star. — **Serpens tongue** (Anat.), the fossil tooth of a shark; — so called from its resemblance to a tongue with its root. — **Serpent with** (Bot.), a West Indian climbing plant (*Aristolochia odoratissima*). — **Tree serpent** (Zool.), any species of African serpents belonging to the family *Dendrophidie*.

Serpent, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SERPENTED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **SERPENTING**.] To wind like a serpent; to crook about; to meander. [R.] "The serpentine of the Thames." Evelyn.

Serpent, *v. t.* To wind; to encircle. [R.] Evelyn.
Serpent-tail (sēr'pēn-tāil), *n.* [L. (sc. herba), fr. *serpens* serpent.] (Med.) The fibrous aromatic root of the Virginia snake-root (*Aristolochia Serpentina*).

Serpent-tri-us (-ūs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *serpens* serpent.] (Astron.) A constellation on the equator, lying between Scorpio and Hercules; — called also *Ophiuchus*.

Serpent-tri-form (sēr'pēn-tī'fōrm), *a.* [L. *serpens* a serpent + *-form*.] Having the form of a serpent.

Serpent-tig-e-nous (sēr'pēn-tī'gēnūs), *a.* [L. *serpens*, -entis, a serpent + *-genous*: cf. L. *serpentina*.] Bred of a serpent.

Serpentine (sēr'pēn-tin), *a.* [L. *serpentinus*: cf. F. *serpentin*.] Resembling a serpent; having the shape or qualities of a serpent; subtle; winding or turning one way and the other, like a moving serpent; anfractuous; meandering; sinuous; zigzag; as, serpentine braids.

Like his, and color serpentine. Milton.

Serpentine, *n.* [Cf. (for sense 1) F. *serpentine*, (for sense 2) *serpentin*.] 1. (Min.) A mineral or rock consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of magnesia. It is usually of an obscure green color, often with a spotted or mottled appearance resembling a serpent's skin. Precious, or noble, serpentine is translucent and of a rich oil-green color.

Serpentine has been largely produced by the alteration of other minerals, especially of chrysolite.

2. (Ordnance) A kind of ancient cannon.

Serpentine, *v. t.* To serpentine. [R.] Lyttleton.

Serpentine-ly, *adv.* In a serpentine manner.

Serpent-tin (sēr'pēn-tīn), *n.* (Ecol.) See **2d OPHITE**.

Serpent-tin-ize (sēr'pēn-tīn-iz), *v. t.* (Min.) To convert (a magnesian silicate) into serpentine. — **Serpent-tin-ization** (-tīn-tīn-izāshūn), *n.*

Serpent-tious (sēr'pēn-tīhūs), *a.* Relating to, or like, serpentine; as, a rock serpentine in character.

Serpent-ize (sēr'pēn-iz), *v. t.* To turn or bend like a serpent, first in one direction and then in the opposite; to meander; to wind; to serpentine. [R.]

The river runs before the door, and serpentine more than you can conceive. Walpole.

Serpent-ry (-rī), *n.* 1. A winding like a serpent's.

2. A place inhabited or infested by serpents.

Serpent-tongued (-tūngd'), *a.* (Zool.) Having a forked tongue, like a serpent.

Serpet (sēr'pēt), *n.* [L. *serpus*, *serpus*, a rush, bulrush.] A basket. [Obs.] Ainsworth.

Ser-pette (sēr'pēt'), *n.* [F.] A pruning knife with a curved blade. Knight.

Ser-pig'i-nous (sēr-pī'g-i-nūs), *a.* [Cf. F. *serpiginous*.] (Med.) Creeping; — said of lesions which heal over one portion while continuing to advance at another.

Ser-pi-go (sēr-pī'gō; 277), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *serpere* to creep.] (Med.) A dry, scaly eruption on the skin; especially, a ringworm.

Ser-po-let (sēr'pō-lēt), *n.* [F.] (Bot.) Wild thyme.

Ser-pu-la (sēr'pū-lā), *n.* [pl. L. *SERPULÆ* (-læ), E. *SERPULAS* (-læz).] [L., a little snake. See **SERPENT**.] (Zool.)

Any one of numerous species of tubiculous annelids of the genus *Serpula* and allied genera of the family *Serpulidae*. They secrete a calcareous tube, which is



Serpula. A Serpula and Tubex. Nat. size. B Cephalic Appendages of Hydroids diantus; o Operculum.

usually irregularly contorted, but is sometimes spirally coiled. The worm has a wreath of plumelike and often bright-colored gills around its head, and usually an operculum to close the aperture of its tube when it retracts.

Ser-pu-lan (sēr'pū-lān), *n.* (Zool.) A serpulid.

Ser-pu-lite (sēr'pū-līt), *n.* A fossil serpulid shell.

Serr (sēr), *v. t.* [F. *serrer*. See **SERRA**.] To crowd, press, or drive together. [Obs.]

Serranoid (sēr-rā'noīd), *n.* [NL. *Serranus*, a typical genus of L. *serra* a saw] + *-oid*.] (Zool.) Any fish of the family *Serranidae*, which includes the striped bass, the black sea bass, and many other food fishes. — *a.* (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the *Serranidae*.

Serrate (sēr'rāt), *a.* [L. *serratus*, fr. *serra* a saw; **SERRA**-ted (-rāt-tēd), perhaps akin to *secare* to cut. E. *saw* a cutting instrument. Cf. **SERRA**.] 1. Notched on the edge, like a saw.

2. (Bot.) Beated with teeth pointing forwards or upwards; as, serrate leaves.

Doubly serrate, having small serratures upon the large ones, as the leaves of the elm. Serrate-ciliate, having fine hairs, like the eyelashes, on the serratures; — said of a leaf. Serrate-dentate, having the serratures toothed.

Serration (-rātshūn), *n.* 1. Condition of being serrate; formation in the shape of a saw. 2. One of the teeth in a serrate or serrulate margin.

Serr-a-ti-ros'tral (-tī-rōs'tral), *a.* [Serrate + *rostrat*.] (Zool.) Having a toothed bill, like that of a toucan.

Serr-a-tor (sēr-rā'tōr), *n.* [NL.] (Zool.) The ivory gull (*Larus hyperboreus*).

Serr-a-ture (sēr-rā'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *serratura* a sawing, fr. *serrare* to saw.] 1. A nothing, like that between the teeth of a saw, in the edge of anything. Martyn.

2. One of the teeth in a serrated edge; a serration.

Serr-i-ca'ted (sēr-rī-kā'tēd), *a.* [See **SERRICORN**.] Covered with fine silky down.

Serr-i-corn (-kōrn), *n.* [L. *serra* saw + *cornu* horn.] (Zool.) Having serrated antennae.

Serr-i-corn, *n.* (Zool.) Any one of a numerous tribe of beetles (*Serricornia*). The joints of the antennae are prominent, thus producing a serrate appearance. See **ILLUSTR.** under **ANTENNA**.

Serr-ied (sēr'rīd), *a.* [See **SERR**.] Crowded; compact; dense; pressed together.

Nor seemed it to relax their serried files. Milton. Serricorn (*La-dius attenuatus*).

Serr-i-f-e-ra (sēr-rī'fē-rā), *n.* pl. [NL., enlarged, fr. L. *serra* saw + *ferre* to bear.] (Zool.)

A division of Hymenoptera comprising the sawflies.

Serr-i-ros'tres (sēr-rī-rōs'trēz), *n.* pl. [NL., fr. L. *serra* saw + *rostrum* beak.] (Zool.) Same as **LAMELLIROSTRES**.

Serrous (sēr'ōs), *a.* [L. *serra* a saw.] Like the teeth of a saw; jagged. [Obs.] Sir T. Browne.

Serru-la (sēr'rū-lā), *n.* [L., a little saw.] (Zool.) The red-breasted merganser.

Serru-la'ted (sēr'rū-lāt), *a.* [L. *serrula* a little saw, dim. of *serra* a saw.] Finely serrate; having very minute teeth.

Serru-la'tion (-lātshūn), *n.* 1. The state of being notched minutely, like a fine saw. Wright.

2. One of the teeth in a serrulate margin.

Serry (sēr'rī), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SERRIED** (-rīd); p. pr. & vb. n. **SERRING**.] [F. *serrer*, LL. *serrare*, *secare*, from L. *serra* a bar, bolt; akin to *secere* to join or bind

together. See **SERRIS**.] To crowd; to press together. [Now perhaps only in the form *serried*, p. p. or a.]

Sertu-la-ri-a (sēr'tū-lā-rī-ā), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *serta* a garland.] (Zool.) A genus of delicate branching hydroids having small sessile hydrothecae along the sides of the branches.

Sertu-la-ri-an (-an), *n.* (Zool.) Any species of Sertularia, or of Sertularidae, a family of hydroids having branched chitinous stems and simple sessile hydrothecae. Also used adjectively.

Serum (sēr'rūm), *n.* [L., akin to Gr. *σῆρ*, Skr. *sāra* curd.] (Physiol.) (a) The watery portion of certain animal fluids, as blood, milk, etc. (b) A thin watery fluid, containing more or less albumin, secreted by the serous membranes of the body, such as the pericardium and peritoneum.

Blood serum, the pale yellowish fluid which exudes from the clot formed in the coagulation of the blood; the liquid portion of the blood, after removal of the blood corpuscles and the fibrin.

— **Muscle serum**, the thin watery fluid which separates from the muscles after coagulation of the muscle plasma; the watery portion of the plasma. See **Muscle plasma**, under **PLASMA**. — **Serum albumin** (Physiol. Chem.), an albuminous body, closely related to egg albumin, present in nearly all serous fluids; esp., the albumin of blood serum. — **Serum globulin** (Physiol. Chem.), paraloglobulin. — **Serum globulin** (Physiol. Chem.), the whey, or fluid portion of milk, remaining after removal of the casein and fat.

Serv-a-ble (sēr'vā-b'l), *a.* [See **SERVE**.] 1. Capable of being served.

2. [L. *servabilis*.] Capable of being preserved. [R.]

Servage (-ā; 48), *n.* [Cf. F. *servage*.] Servitude; slavery; servitude. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Serv'al (sēr'vāl), *n.* [Cf. F. *serval*.] (Zool.) An African wild cat (*Felis serval*) of moderate size. It has rather long legs and a tail of moderate length. Its color is tawny, with black spots on the body and rings of black on the tail.

Serv'al-ine (-in), *a.* (Zool.) Related to, or resembling, the serval.

Servant (sēr'vānt), *n.* [OF. *servant*, *servant*, F. *servant*, a & p. pr. of *servir* to serve, L. *servire*. See **SERVE**, and cf. **SERGEANT**.] 1. One who serves, or does services, voluntarily or on compulsion; a person who is employed by another for menial offices, or for other labor, and is subject to his command; a person who labors or exerts himself for the benefit of another, his master or employer; a subordinate helper. "A yearly hired servant." Lev. xxv. 53.

Men in office have begun to think themselves mere agents and servants of the appointing power, and not agents of the government or the country. D. Webster.

In a legal sense, stewards, factors, bailiffs, and other agents, are servants for the time they are employed in such character, as they act in subordination to others. So any person may be legally the servant of another, in whose business, and under whose order, direction, and control, he is acting for the time being.

2. One in a state of subjection or bondage.

Thou wast a servant in the land of Egypt. Deut. v. 15.

3. A professed lover or suitor; a gallant. [Obs.]

In my time a servant was I one. Chaucer.

Servant of servants, one debased to the lowest condition of servitude. — Your humble servant, or Your obedient servant, phrases of civility often used in closing a letter.

Our betters tell us they are our humble servants, but understand us to be their slaves. Swift.

Servant, *v. t.* To subject. [Obs.] Shak.

Servant-ess, *n.* A maid-servant. [Obs.] Wyclif.

Servant-ry (-rī), *n.* A body of servants; servants, collectively. [R.]

Serve (sēr), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SERVED** (sēr'd); p. pr. & vb. n. **SERVING**.] [OE. *serven*, *servien*, OF. & F. *servir*, fr. L. *servire*; akin to *servus* a servant or slave, *servare* to protect, preserve, observe; cf. *Zeud har* to protect, *haarta* protecting. Cf. **CONSERVE**, **DESSERT** merit, **DESSERT**, **OBSERVE**, **SERP**, **SERGEANT**.] 1. To work for; to labor in behalf of; to exert one's self continuously or steadily for the benefit of; to do service for; to be in the employment of, as an inferior, domestic, sort, slave, hired assistant, official helper, etc.; specifically, in a religious sense, to obey and worship.

God is my witness, whom I serve with my spirit. Rom. i. 9.

Jacob loved Rachel; and said, I will serve thee seven years for Rachel thy younger daughter. Gen. xxix. 18.

No man can serve two masters. Matt. vi. 24.

Had I but served my God with half the zeal I served my king, he would not in mine age Have left me naked to mine enemies. Shak.

2. To be subordinate to; to act a secondary part under; to appear as the inferior of; to minister to.

Bodies bright and greater should not serve The less not bright. Milton.

3. To be suitor to; to profess love to. [Obs.]

To serve a lady in his best wise. Chaucer.

4. To wait upon; to supply the wants of; to attend; specifically, to wait upon at table; to attend at meals; to supply with food; as, to serve customers in a shop.

Others, pampered in their shameless pride, Are served in plate and in their chariot ride. Dryden.

5. Hence, to bring forward, arrange, deal, or distribute,



Sertularian (*Sertularia pumila*). Nat. size.



Serval.



Serrate Leaf.



Serricorn.

as a portion of anything, especially of food prepared for eating; — often with *up*; formerly with *in*.

Did them cover the table, *serve in* the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shak.*

Some part he roasts, then *serves it up* so dressed. *Dryden.*

6. To perform the duties belonging to, or required in or for; hence, to be of use to; to benefit; as, a curate may *serve* two churches; to *serve* one's country.

7. To contribute or conduce to; to promote; to be sufficient for; to satisfy; as, to *serve* one's turn.

Turn it into some advantage, by observing where it can *serve* another end. *Jer. Taylor.*

8. To answer or be (in the place of something) to; as, a sofa *serves* one for a seat and a couch.

9. To treat; to behave one's self to; to requite; to act toward; as, he *served* me very ill.

10. To work; to operate; as, to *serve* the guns.

11. (Law) (a) To bring to notice, deliver, or execute, either actually or constructively, in such manner as the law requires; as, to *serve* a summons. (b) To make legal service upon (a person named in a writ, summons, etc.); as, to *serve* a witness with a subpoena.

12. To pass or spend, as time, esp. time of punishment; as, to *serve* a term in prison.

13. To copy to; to cover; as, a horse *serves* a mare; — said of the male.

14. (Tennis) To lead off in delivering (the ball).

15. (Naut.) To wind spun yarn, or the like, tightly around (a rope or cable, etc.) so as to protect it from chafing or from the weather. See under *SERVE*.

To *serve* an attachment or a writ of attachment (Law), to levy it on the person or goods by seizure, or to seize.

To *serve* an execution (Law), to levy it on lands, goods, or person, by seizure or taking possession. — To *serve* an office, to discharge a public duty. — To *serve* a process (Law), in general, to read it, so as to give due notice to the party concerned, or to leave an attested copy with him or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode. — To *serve* a warrant, to read it, and seize the person against whom it is issued. — To *serve* a writ (Law), to read it to the defendant, or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode. — To *serve* one out, to retaliate upon, to requite. "I'll *serve* you out for this." *C. Kingsley.*

To *serve* one right, to treat, or cause to befall one, according to his deserts. — Used commonly of ill deserts; as, it *serves* the scoundrel right. — To *serve* one's self, to avail one's self of; to make use of. [A Gullitism]

I will *serve* myself of this concession. *Chillingworth.*

— To *serve* out, to distribute; as, to *serve* out rations. — To *serve* the time or the hour, to regulate one's actions by the requirements of the time instead of by one's duty; to be a timeserver. [Obs.]

They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker.*

Syn. — To obey; minister to; subserve; promote; aid; help; assist; benefit; succor.

Serve (sĕrv), v. t. 1. To be a servant or a slave; to be employed in labor or other business for another; to be in subjection or bondage; to render menial service.

The Lord shall give thee rest . . . from the hard bondage wherein thou wast made to *serve*. *Isa. xiv. 3.*

2. To perform domestic offices; to be occupied with household affairs; to prepare and dish up food, etc.

But Martha . . . said, Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to *serve* alone? *Luke x. 40.*

3. To be in service; to do duty; to discharge the requirements of an office or employment. Specifically, to act in the public service, as a soldier, seaman, etc.

Many . . . who had before been great commanders, but now *served* as private gentlemen without pay. *Kneller.*

4. To be of use; to answer a purpose; to suffice; to suit; to be convenient or favorable.

This little brand will *serve* to light your fire. *Dryden.*

An occasion *serves*, this noble queen. And prince shall follow with a fresh supply. *Shak.*

5. (Tennis) To lead off in delivering the ball.

Serv'er (ĕrv'), n. 1. One who serves.

2. A tray for dishes; a salver. *Randolph.*

Serv'i-an (sĕrv'ĭ-an), a. Of or pertaining to Servia, a kingdom of Southern Europe. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Servia.

Service (sĕrv'is), n., or *Service tree* (trĕ'). [Properly, the tree which bears service, OE. *service*, pl., service berries, AS. *syrga* service tree; akin to L. *servus*.] (Bot.) A name given to several trees and shrubs of the genus *Pyrus*, as *Pyrus domestica* and *P. torminalis* of Europe, the various species of mountain ash or rowan tree, and the American shad bush (see *Shad bush*, under *SHAD*). They have clusters of small, edible, applelike berries.

Service berry (Bot.), the fruit of any kind of service tree. In British America the name is especially applied to that of the several species or varieties of the shad bush (*Amelanchier*).

Service, n. [OE. *service*, OF. *service*, *service*, F. *service*, from L. *servitium*. See *SERVE*.] 1. The act of serving; the occupation of a servant; the performance of labor for the benefit of another, or at another's command; attendance of an inferior, hired helper, slave, etc., on a superior, employer, master, or the like; also, spiritual obedience and love. "O God . . . whose *service* is perfect freedom." *Bk. of Comm. Prayer.*

Madam, I entreat true peace of you, Which I will purchase with my *service*. *Shak.*

God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable terms. *Tillotson.*

2. The deed of one who serves; labor performed for another; duty done or required; office.

I have *served* him from the hour of my nativity . . . and have nothing at him for my *service* but blows. *Shak.*

This poem was the last piece of *service* I did for my master, King Charles.

To go on the forlorn hope is a *service* of peril; who will undertake it if it be not also a *service* of honor? *Macaulay.*

3. Office of devotion; official religious duty performed;

religious rites appropriate to any event or ceremonial; as, a burial *service*.

The outward *service* of ancient religion, the rites, ceremonies, and ceremonial vestments of the old law. *Calverley.*

4. Hence, a musical composition for use in churches.

5. Duty performed in, or appropriate to, any office or charge; official function; hence, specifically, military or naval duty; performance of the duties of a soldier.

When he cometh to experience of *service* abroad . . . he maketh a worthy soldier. *Spenser.*

6. Useful office; advantage conferred; that which promotes interest or happiness; benefit; avail.

The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was the *service* she did in picking up venomous creatures. *L'Estrange.*

7. Profession of respect; acknowledgment of duty owed. "Pray, do my *service* to his majesty." *Shak.*

8. The act and manner of bringing food to the persons who eat it; order of dishes at table; also, a set or number of vessels ordinarily used at table; as, the *service* was tardy and awkward; a *service* of plate or glass.

There was no extraordinary service seen on the board. *Hakewill.*

9. (Law) The act of bringing to notice, either actually or constructively, in such manner as is prescribed by law; as, the *service* of a subpoena or an attachment.

10. (Naut.) The materials used for serving a rope, etc., as spun yarn, small lines, etc.

11. (Tennis) The act of serving the ball.

12. Act of serving or covering. See *SERVE*, v. t., 13.

Service book, a prayer book or missal. — *Service line* (Tennis), a line parallel to the net, and at a distance of 21 feet from it. — *Service of a writ*, process, etc. (Law), personal delivery or communication of the writ or process, etc., to the party to be affected by it, so as to subject him to its operation; the reading of it to the person to whom notice is intended to be given, or the leaving of an attested copy with the person or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode. — *Service of an attachment* (Law), the seizing of the person or goods according to the direction. — *Service of an execution* (Law), the levying of it upon the goods, estate, or person of the defendant. — *Service pipe*, a pipe connecting mains with a dwelling, as in gas pipes, and the like. *Tomlinson.* — To accept *service* (Law) See under *ACCEPT*. — To see *service* (Mil.), to do duty in the presence of the enemy, or in actual war.

Service-a-ble (sĕrv'is-ā-b'l'), a. 1. Doing service; promoting happiness, interest, advantage, or any good; useful to any end; adapted to any good end or use; beneficial; advantageous. "Serviceable to religion and learning." *Alterbury.* "Serviceable tools." *Macaulay.*

I know thee well, a *serviceable* villain. *Shak.*

2. Prepared for rendering service; capable of, or fit for, the performance of duty; hence, active; diligent.

Courteous he was, lowly, and *serviceable*. *Chaucer.*

Bright-harnessed angels sit in order *serviceable*. *Milton.*

Seeing her so sweet and *serviceable*. *Tennyson.*

— *Serv'ice-a-ble-ness*, n. — *Serv'ice-a-ble-ly*, adv.

Serv'ice-age (-āj), n. *Servitude*. [Obs.] *Fairfax.*

Serv'ice-ent (-ĭ-ent), a. [L. *servicus*, -entis, p. pr. See *SERVE*.] Subordinate. [Obs. except in law.] *Dyer.*

Servient tenement or estate (Law), that on which the burden of a servitude or an easement is imposed. Cf. *Dominant estate*, under *DOMINANT*. *Gale & Whately.*

Serviette (sĕrv'yĕt'), n. [F.] A table napkin.

Serv'ile (sĕrv'ĭl), a. [L. *servilis*, fr. *servus* a servant or slave; cf. F. *servile*. See *SERVE*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a servant or slave; befitting a servant or a slave; proceeding from dependence; hence, meanly abjective; slavish; mean; cringing; fawning; as, *servile* flattery; *servile* fear; *servile* obedience.

She must bend the *servile* knee. *Thomson.*

Fearing dying pays death *servile* breath. *Shak.*

2. Held in subjection; dependent; enslaved.

Even fortune rules no more, O *servile* land! *Pope.*

3. (Gram.) (a) Not belonging to the original root; as, a *servile* letter. (b) Not itself sounded, but serving to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *e* in *tune*.

Serv'ile, n. (Gram.) An element which forms no part of the original root; — opposed to *radical*.

Serv'ile-ly, adv. In a servile manner; slavishly.

Serv'ile-ness, n. Quality of being servile; servility.

Serv'ility (sĕrv'ĭl'ĭ-tĭ), n. [Cf. F. *servilité*.] The quality or state of being servile; servileness.

To be a slave in bondage is more vile Than is a queen in base *servility*. *Shak.*

Serv'ing, a. & n. from *SERVE*.

Serving beard (Naut.), a flat piece of wood used in serving ropes. — *Serving maid*, a female servant; a maidservant. — *Serving mallet* (Naut.), a wooden instrument shaped like a mallet, used in serving ropes. — *Serving man*, a male servant or attendant; a manservant.

Serving staff (Naut.), small lines for serving ropes.

Serv'ite (sĕrv'it'), n. [It. *servita*.] (R. C. Ch.) One of the order of the Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin, founded in Florence in 1233.

Serv'itor (sĕrv'ĭ-tŏr), a *Serving Mallet*; b *The same* n. [L. fr. *servire* to serve in the process of working, serve; cf. F. *serviteur*.]

1. One who serves; a servant; an attendant; one who acts under another; a follower or adherent.

Your trusty and most valiant *servitor*. *Shak.*

2. (Univ. of Oxford, Eng.) An undergraduate, partly supported by the college funds, whose duty it formerly was to wait at table. A *servitor* corresponded to a *risur* in Cambridge and Dublin universities.

Serv'itor-ship, n. The office, rank, or condition of a *servitor*. *Howell.*

Serv'itude (sĕrv'ĭ-tūd), n. [L. *servitudo*; cf. F. *servitude*.] 1. The state of voluntary or compulsory subjection to a master; the condition of being bound to service; the condition of a slave; slavery; bondage; hence, a state of slavish dependence.

You would have sold your king to slaughter, His prince and his peers to *servitude*. *Shak.*

A splendid *servitude*. . . for he that rises up early, and goes to bed late, only to receive addresses, is really as much abridged in his freedom as he that waits to present one. *South.*

2. Servants, collectively. [Obs.]

After him a cumbrous train Of herds and flocks, and numerous *servitude*. *Milton.*

3. (Law) A right whereby one thing is subject to another thing or person for use or convenience, contrary to the common right.

The object of a *servitude* is either to suffer something to be done by another, or to omit to do something, with respect to a thing. The easements of the English law correspond in some respects with the *servitudes* of the Roman law. Both terms are used by common law writers, and often indiscriminately. The former, however, rather indicates the right enjoyed, and the latter the burden imposed. *Atty. Gen. Erskine. E. Washburn.*

Penal servitude. See under *PENAL*. — *Personal servitude* (Law), that which arises when the use of a thing is granted as a real right to a particular individual other than the proprietor. — *Predial servitude* (Law), that which one estate owes to another estate. When it relates to lands, vineyards, gardens, or the like, it is called *rural*; when it relates to houses and buildings, it is called *urban*.

Serv'itude (-tūd), n. Servants, collectively. [Obs.]

Serv'itude (-tūd), n. [L. *servitus*.] *Servitude*. [Obs.]

Serv'ity (sĕrv'ĭ-tĭ), n. A series. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Ses'a-me (sĕs'ā-mĕ), n. [L. *sesamum*, *sesama*, Gr. *σάμ῀νον*, *σάμ῀να*; cf. F. *sésame*.] (Bot.) Either of two annual herbaceous plants of the genus *Sesamum* (S. *indicum*, and S. *orientale*), from the seeds of which an oil is expressed; also, the small obovate, flatish seeds of these plants, sometimes used as food. See *BENNE*.

Open *Sesame*, the magical command which opened the door of the robbers' den in the Arabian Nights' tale of "The Forty Thieves;" hence, a magical password. — *Sesame grass*. (Bot.) Same as *GAMA GRASS*.

Ses'a-moid (sĕs'ā-moid), a. [Gr. *σάμ῀νον*; cf. like *sesame*; *σάμ῀νον* sesame + *-oides* form; cf. F. *sésamoides*.] 1. Resembling in shape the seeds of sesame.

2. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the sesamoid bones or cartilages; sesamoidal.

Sesamoid bones, *Sesamoid cartilages* (Anat.), small bones or cartilages formed in tendons, like the patella and pteroid in man.

Ses'a-moid, n. (Anat.) A sesamoid bone or cartilage.

Ses'a-moid'al (-mō'id'al), a. (Anat.) *Sesamoid*.

Ses'ban (sĕs'bān), n. [F. fr. Ar. *saisbān*, *seisbān*, a kind of tree, fr. Per. *staḥān* seed of cinquefoil.] (Bot.) A leguminous shrub (*Sesbania aculeata*) which furnishes a fiber used for making ropes.

The name is applied also to the similar plant, *Sesbania Egyptiaca*, and other species of the same genus.

Ses'qui (sĕs'kwĭ-), [L., one half more, one and a half.] (Chem.) A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting that three atoms or equivalents of the substance to the name of which it is prefixed are combined with two of some other element or radical; as, *sesquibromide*, *sesquicarbonate*, *sesquichloride*, *sesquioxide*.

Sesquidupli is sometimes, but rarely, used in the same manner to denote the proportions of two and a half to one, or rather of five to two.

Ses'qui-al'ter (sĕs'kwĭ-ā'l'tĕr), a. *Sesquialteral*.

Ses'qui-al'ter, n. [NL. *sesquialtera*.] (Mus.)

Ses'qui-al'ter-a (-ā), f. A stop on the organ, containing several ranks of pipes which reinforce some of the high harmonics of the ground tone, and make the sound more brilliant.

Ses'qui-al'ter-al (-al), a. [L. *sesquialter* once and *Ses'qui-al'ter-ate* (-āt), a. half; *sesqui-* + *alter* other; cf. F. *sesquialtre*.] Once and a half times as great as another; having the ratio of one and a half to one.

Sesquialter ratio (Math.), the ratio of one and a half to one; thus, 3 and 6 are in a *sesquialter ratio*.

Ses'qui-al'ter-ous (-ŭs), a. *Sesquialteral*.

Ses'qui-ba'sic (-bā'sĭk), a. [*Sesqui-* + *basic*.] (Chem.) Containing, or acting as, a base in the proportions of a sesqui compound.

Ses'qui-du-pli-ate (-dŭ'plĭ-āt), a. [*Sesqui-* + *dupli-ate*.] Twice and a half as great (as another thing); having the ratio of two and a half to one.

Sesquiduplicate ratio (Math.), the ratio of two and a half to one, or one in which the greater term contains the lesser twice and a half, as that of 50 to 20.

Ses'qui-ox'ide (-ŏks'ĭd or -ĭd), n. [*Sesqui-* + *oxide*.] (Chem.) An oxide containing three atoms of oxygen with two atoms (or radicals) of some other substance; thus, alumina, Al₂O₃, is a *sesquioxide*.

Ses'qui-pe-dal (sĕs'kwĭ-pĕ-dāl; 277), a. [*Sesqui-* + *pedal*; cf. F. *sesquipedal*, L. *sesquipedatus*.] Measuring or containing a foot and a half; as, a *sesquipedalian* pygmy; — sometimes humorously applied to long words.

Ses'qui-pe-dal-i-an-ism (-ĭz-m), n. *Sesquipedalism*.

Ses'qui-pe-dal-ism (-ĭz-m), n. *Sesquipedalism*.

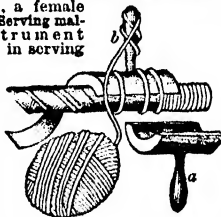
Ses'qui-pe-dal-ity (sĕs'kwĭ-pĕ-dāl'ĭ-tĭ), n. 1. The quality or condition of being *sesquipedal*; style characterized by the use of long words; *sesquipedalism*.

2. The use of *sesquipedalian* words; style characterized by the use of long words; *sesquipedalism*.

Ses'qui-pli-ate (sĕs'kwĭ-pĭ-lĭ-āt; 277), a. [*Sesqui-* + *pliate*.] (Math.) Subduplicate of the triplicate; — a term applied to ratios; thus, a and a' are in the *sesquipedal* ratio of b and b', when a is to a' as the square root of the cube of b is to the square root of the cube of b', or a : a' :: $\sqrt[3]{b}$: $\sqrt[3]{b'}$.

The periodic times of the planets are in the *sesquipedal* ratio of their mean distances. *Sir J. Newton.*

Ses'qui-salt (sĕs'kwĭ-sālt), n. [*Sesqui-* + *salt*.]



Serv'ing, a. & n. from *SERVE*.

Serving beard (Naut.), a flat piece of wood used in serving ropes. — *Serving maid*, a female servant; a maidservant. — *Serving mallet* (Naut.), a wooden instrument shaped like a mallet, used in serving ropes. — *Serving man*, a male servant or attendant; a manservant.

Serving staff (Naut.), small lines for serving ropes.

Serv'ite (sĕrv'it'), n. [It. *servita*.] (R. C. Ch.) One of the order of the Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin, founded in Florence in 1233.

Serv'itor (sĕrv'ĭ-tŏr), a *Serving Mallet*; b *The same* n. [L. fr. *servire* to serve in the process of working, serve; cf. F. *serviteur*.]

1. One who serves; a servant; an attendant; one who acts under another; a follower or adherent.

Your trusty and most valiant *servitor*. *Shak.*

2. (Univ. of Oxford, Eng.) An undergraduate, partly supported by the college funds, whose duty it formerly was to wait at table. A *servitor* corresponded to a *risur* in Cambridge and Dublin universities.

Serv'itor-ship, n. The office, rank, or condition of a *servitor*. *Howell.*

šle, senāte, cāre, ām, ārm, āsk,

šnal, ǵll; šve, švent, šud, šern, recent; šce,

šdea, šll; šld, šbey, šrb, šdd;

(Chem.) A salt derived from a sesquioxide base, or made up on the proportions of a sesqui compound.
Sesqui-sulphide (sēkwī-sŭl'fīd or -fid), *n.* [*Sesqui + sulphide.*] (Chem.) A sulphide, analogous to a sesquioxide, containing three atoms of sulphur to two of the other ingredient; — formerly called *arseniosulphurett*; as, *arseniosulphide*, is arsenic sesquisulphide.

Sesqui-tertiary (sēkwī-tēr'ah), *a.* Sesquitertian.
Sesqui-tertiary (sēkwī-tēr'ah), *a.* [*Sesqui + L. tertiary.*] *tianus* belonging to the third. Cf. **TERTIARY**. [*Math.*] Having the ratio of one and one third to one (as 4:3).

Sesqui-tone (sēkwī-tōn), *n.* [*Sesqui + tone.*] (*Mus.*) A minor third, or interval of three semitones.
Sess (sēs), *v. t.* [Aphetic form of *assess*. See *Assess*, *Cms.*] To lay a tax upon; to assess. [*Obs.*]

Sess, *n.* A tax; an assessment. See *Cms.* [*Obs.*]
Sess'le (sēs'sl), *interj.* Hurry; run. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
Sessile (sēs'sil), *a.* [*L. sessilis* low, dwarf, from *sedere*, *sedum*, to sit: cf. *F. sessile*.] 1. Attached without any sensible projecting support.

2. (*Bot.*) Resting directly upon the main stem or branch, without a petiole or footstalk; as, a *sessile* leaf or blossom.

3. (*Zool.*) Permanently attached; — said of the gonophores of certain hydroids which never become detached.

Sessile-eyed (-id'), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having eyes which are not elevated on a stalk; — opposed to *stalk-eyed*.



Sessile Leaves.

Sessile-eyed *Crustacea*, the *Arthrostraca*.
Sess'ion (sēs'sh'ūn), *n.* [*L. sessio*, *fr. sedere*, *sedum*, to sit: cf. *F. session*. See *Sess*.] 1. The act of sitting, or the state of being seated. [*Archaic*]

So much his session into heaven and his session at the right hand of God do import. *Hooker.*

But Vivien, gathering somewhat of his mood, . . . Leaped from her session on his lap, and stood. *Tennyson.*

2. The actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, etc., or the actual assembly of the members of such a body, for the transaction of business.

It's fit this royal session do proceed. *Shak.*
 Hence, also, the time, period, or term during which a court, council, legislature, etc., meet daily for business; or, the space of time between the first meeting and the prorogation or adjournment; thus, a *session* of Parliament is opened with a speech from the throne, and closed by prorogation. The *session* of a judicial court is called a *term*.

It was resolved that the convocation should meet at the beginning of the next session of Parliament. *Macaulay.*

3. *Sessions*, in some of the States, is particularly used as a title for a court of justices, held for granting licenses to innkeepers, etc., and for laying out highways, and the like; it is also the title of several courts of criminal jurisdiction in England and the United States.

Church session, the lowest court in the Presbyterian Church, composed of the pastor and a body of elders elected by the members of a particular church, and having the care of matters pertaining to the religious interests of that church, as the admission and dismissal of members, discipline, etc. — Court of Session, the supreme civil court of Scotland. — Quarter sessions. (*Eng. Law*) See under *Quarter*. — Sessions of the peace, sittings held by justices of the peace. [*Eng.*]

Sess'ion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a session or sessions.

Sess'pool (sēs'pōōl), *n.* [*Prov. E. sess* hogwash, *sess* a dirty mess, a puddle + *E. pool* a puddle; cf. *Gael. sess* a coarse mess.] Same as *Cesspool*.

Sesterterius (sēs'tēr's), *n.* [*L. sestertius* (*sc. nummus*), *fr. sestertius* two and a half; *sestis* half + *tertius* third: cf. *F. sesterce*.] (*Rom. Antig.*) A Roman coin or denomination of money, in value the fourth part of a denarius, and originally containing two asses and a half, afterward four asses, — equal to about two pence sterling, or four cents.

4. The sestertium was equivalent to one thousand sesterces, equal to 25 *libra* 12 *denarii*, or about \$43, before the reign of Augustus. After his reign its value was about £7 16s. 3d. sterling. The sestertius was originally coined only in silver, but later both in silver and brass.

Ses'tet' (sēs'tēt' or sēs'tēt'), *n.* [*It. sestetto*, *fr. sexto* sixth, *L. sextus*, *fr. sex* six.] 1. (*Mus.*) A piece of music composed for six voices or six instruments; a sextet; — called also *sextuor*. [*Written also sestetti, sextette.*]

2. (*Poet.*) The last six lines of a sonnet.

3. **Ses'tet'** (sēs'tēt'tē), *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A sextet.

Ses'tine (sēs'tīn), *n.* See *SEXTAIN*.

Ses'tu-or (sēs'tū-ōr), *n.* [*F.*] A sextet.

Set (sēt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. set*; *p. pr. & v. b. n. setting*.] [*OE. setten*, *AS. settian*; akin to *OS. settian*, *OFries. settia*, *D. settien*, *OHG. sezzen*, *G. setzen*, *Icel. setja*, *Sw. sätta*, *Dan. sætte*, *Goth. settjan*; causative from the root of *E. sit*.] *V. 154.* See *SET*, and cf. *SEIZE*.
 1. To cause to sit; to make to assume a specified position or attitude; to give site or place to; to place; to put; to fix; as, to *set* a house on a stone foundation; to *set* a book on a shelf; to *set* a dish on a table; to *set* a chest or trunk on its bottom or on end.

I do set my bow in the cloud. *Gen. ix. 13.*
 2. Hence, to attach or affix (something) to something else, or in or upon a certain place.

Set your affection on things above. *Col. iii. 2.*
 The Lord set a mark upon Cain. *Gen. iv. 15.*

3. To make to assume a specified place, condition, or occupation; to put in a certain condition or state (described by the accompanying words); to cause to be.

The Lord thy God will set thee on high. *Deut. xxviii. 1.*
 I am come to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother. *Matt. x. 35.*
 Every incident sets him thinking. *Chelverige.*

4. To fix firmly; to make fast, permanent, or stable; to render motionless; to give an unchanging place, form, or condition to. Specifically: —

(a) To cause to stop or stick; to obstruct; to fasten to a spot; hence, to occasion difficulty to; to embarrass; as, to *set* a coach in the mud.

They show how hard they are set in this particular. *Addison.*
 (b) To fix beforehand; to determine; hence, to make unyielding or obstinate; to render stiff, unpliant, or rigid; as, to *set* one's countenance.

His eyes were set by reason of his age. *1 Kings xiv. 4.*

On these three objects his heart was set. *Macaulay.*

Make my heart as a millstone, set my face as a flint. *Tennyson.*

(c) To fix in the ground, as a post or a tree; to plant; as, to *set* pear trees in an orchard.

(d) To fix, as a precious stone, in a border of metal; to place in a setting; hence, to place in or amid something which serves as a setting; as, to *set* glass in a sash.

And him too rich a jewel to be set in vulgar metal for a vulgar use. *Dryden.*

(e) To render stiff or solid; especially, to convert into curd; to curdle; as, to *set* milk for cheese.

5. To put into a desired position or condition; to adjust; to regulate; to adapt. Specifically: —

(a) To put in order in a particular manner; to prepare; as, to *set* (that is, to hone) a razor; to *set* a saw.

Tables for to sette, and beddes make. *Chaucer.*

(b) To extend and bring into position; to spread; as, to *set* the sails of a ship.

(c) To give a pitch to, as a tune; to start by fixing the keynote; as, to *set* a psalm. *Fielding.*

(d) To reduce from a dislocated or fractured state; to replace; as, to *set* a broken bone.

(e) To make to agree with some standard; as, to *set* a watch or clock.

(f) (*Masonry*) To lower into place and fix solidly, as the blocks of cut stone in a structure.

6. To stake at play; to wager; to risk.

I will set my life upon cast, And I will stand the hazard of the die. *Shak.*

7. To fit with music; to adapt, as words to notes; to prepare for singing.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

8. To determine; to appoint; to assign; to fix; as, to *set* a time for a meeting; to *set* a price on a horse.

9. To adorn with something infix or affixed; to stud; to variegate with objects placed here and there.

High on their heads, with jewels richly set, Each lady wore a radiant coronet. *Dryden.*

Pastoral dales thin set with modern farms. *Wordsworth.*

10. To value; to rate; — with *at*.

By you contented, wearing now the garland, To have a son set your decrees at naught. *Shak.*

I do not set my life at a pin's fee. *Shak.*

11. To point out the seat or position of, as birds, or other game; — said of hunting dogs.

12. To establish as a rule; to furnish; to prescribe; to assign; as, to *set* an example; to *set* lessons to be learned.

13. To suit; to become; as, it *sets* him ill. [*Scot.*]

14. (*Print.*) To compose; to arrange in words, lines, etc.; as, to *set* type; to *set* a page.

To set abroad. See *ABROAD*. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — To set against, to oppose; to set in comparison with, or to oppose to, as an equivalent in exchange; as, to *set* one thing against another. — To set aging, to cause to move. — To set apart, to separate to a particular use; to separate from the rest; to reserve. — To set a saw, to bend each tooth a little, every alternate one being bent to one side, and the intermediate ones to the other side, so that the opening made by the saw may be a little wider than the thickness of the back, to prevent the saw from sticking. — To set aside. (a) To leave out of account; to pass by; to omit; to neglect; to reject; to annul.

Setting aside all other considerations, I will endeavor to know the truth, and yield to that. *Tillotson.*

(b) To set apart; to reserve; as, to *set aside* part of one's income. (c) (*Law*) See under *ASIDE*. — To set at defiance, to defy. — To set at ease, to quiet; to tranquillize; as, to *set* the heart at ease. — To set at naught, to undervalue; to contemn; to despise. "Ye have set at naught all my counsel." *Prov. i. 25.* — To set a trap, snare, or gin, to put it in a proper condition or position to catch prey; hence, to lay a plan to deceive and draw another into one's power. — To set at work, or to set to work. (a) To cause to enter on work or action, or to direct how to enter on work. (b) To apply one's self; — used reflexively. — To set before. (a) To bring out to view before; to exhibit. (b) To propose for choice to; to offer to. — To set by. (a) To set apart or on one side; to reject. (b) To attach the value of (anything) to. "I set not a straw by thy dreamings." *Chaucer.* — To set by the compass, to observe and note the bearing or situation of by the compass. — To set case, to suppose; to assume. Cf. *Put case*, under *PUT*, v. t. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* — To set down. (a) To enter in writing; to register.

Some rules were to be set down for the government of the army. *Clarendon.*

(b) To fix; to establish; to ordain.

This law we may name eternal, being that order which God . . . hath set down with himself, for himself to do all things by. *Hooker.*

(c) To humiliate. — To set eyes on, to see; to behold; to fasten the eyes on. — To set fire to, or to set on fire, to communicate fire to; fig., to inflame; to enkindle the passions of; to irritate. — To set flying (*Naut.*), to hook to halyards, sheets, etc., instead of extending with rings or the like on a stay; — said of a sail. — To set forth. (a) To manifest; to offer or present to view; to exhibit; to display. (b) To publish; to promulgate; to make appear. *Waller.* (c) To send out; to prepare and send. [*Obs.*]

The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty galleys, set forth by the Venetians. *Knolles.*

— To set forward. (a) To cause to advance. (b) To promote. — To set free, to release from confinement, imprisonment, or bondage; to liberate; to emancipate. — To set in, to put in the way; to begin; to give a start to. [*Obs.*]

If you please to assist and set me in, I will recollect myself. *Cotter.*

— To set in order, to adjust or arrange; to reduce to method. "The rest will I set in order when I come." *1 Cor. xi. 34.* — To set milk. (a) To expose it in open dishes in order that the cream may rise to the surface. (b) To cause it to become curdled as by the action of rennet. See 4 (e). — To set much, or little, by, to care much, or little, for. — To set to, to value; to set by. [*Obs.*] "I set not as hawk of his proverbs." *Chaucer.* — To set off. (a) To separate from a whole; to assign to a particular purpose; to portion off; as, to *set off* a portion of an estate. (b) To adorn; to decorate; to embellish.

They . . . set off the worst faces with the best airs. *Addison.*

(c) To give a flattering description of. — To set off against, to place against as an equivalent; as, to *set off* one man's services against another's. — To set on or upon. (a) To incite; to instigate. "Thou, traitor, hast set on thy wife to this." *Shak.* (b) To employ, as in a task. — To set on thy wife to observe." *Shak.* (c) To fix upon; to attach strongly to; as, to *set* one's heart or affections on some object. See definition 2, above. — To set one's cap for. See under *CAP*, n. — To set one's self against, to place one's self in a state of enmity or opposition to. — To set one's teeth, to press them together tightly. — To set on foot, to set going; to state at large. — To set over. (a) To appoint or assign; to allot; to mark off; to limit; as, to *set out* the share of each proprietor or heir of an estate; to *set out* the widow's thirds. (b) To publish, as a proclamation. [*Obs.*] (c) To adorn; to embellish.

An ugly woman, in a rich habit set out with jewels, nothing can become. *Dryden.*

(d) To raise, equip, and send forth; to furnish. [*R.*]

The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men-of-war. *Addison.*

(e) To show; to display; to recommend; to set off.

I could set out that best side of Luther. *Atterbury.*

(f) To show; to prove. [*R.*] "Those very reasons set out how heinous his sin was." *Atterbury.* (g) (*Law*) To lay to large. — To set large. (a) To enlarge. (b) To appoint or constitute as supervisor, inspector, ruler, or commander. (b) To assign; to transfer; to convey. — To set right, to correct; to put in order. — To set sail. (*Naut.*) See under *SAIL*, n. — To set store by, to consider valuable. — To set the fashion, to determine what shall be the fashion; to establish the mode. — To set the teeth on edge, to affect the teeth with disagreeable sensation. — To set one's ears brought in contact with them. — To set the watch (*Naut.*), to place the starboard or port watch on duty. — To set to, to attach to; to affix to. "He . . . hath set to his seal that God is true." *John iii. 33.* — To set up. (a) To erect; to raise; to elevate; as, to *set up* a building, or a machine; to *set up* a post, a wall, a pillar. (b) Hence, to exalt; to put in power. "I will set up the throne of David over Israel." *2 Sam. iii. 10.* (c) To begin, as a new institution; to institute; to establish; to found; as, to *set up* a manufactory; to *set up* a school. (d) To enable to commence a new business; as, to *set up* a son in trade. (e) To place in view; as, to *set up* a mark. (f) To raise; to utter loudly; as, to *set up* the voice.

I'll set up such a note as she shall hear. *Dryden.*

(g) To advance; to propose as truth or for reception; as, to *set up* a new opinion or doctrine. *T. Burnet.* (h) To raise from depression, or to a sufficient fortune; as, this good fortune quite set him up. (i) To intoxicate. [*Slang*]

(j) (*Print.*) To put in type; as, to *set up* copy; to arrange in words, lines, etc., ready for printing; as, to *set up* type. — To set up the rigging (*Naut.*), to make it taut by means of tackles. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

Syn. — See *PUT*.

Set (sēt), *v. i.* 1. To pass below the horizon; to go down; to decline; to sink out of sight; to come to an end.

Ere the weary sun set in the west. *Shak.*

Thus this century sets with little mirth, and the next is likely to arise with more mourning. *Fuller.*

2. To fit music to words. [*Obs.*]

3. To place plants or shoots in the ground; to plant. "To sow dry, and set wet." *Old Proverb.*

4. To be fixed for growth; to strike root; to begin to germinate or form; as, cuttings *set* well; the fruit has *set* well (i. e., not blasted in the blossom).

5. To become fixed or rigid; to be fastened.

A gathering and serring of the spirits together to resist, maketh the teeth to set hard one against another. *Bacon.*

6. To congeal; to concretize; to solidify.

That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to set. *Boyle.*

7. To have a certain direction in motion; to flow; to move on; to tend; as, the current *sets* to the north; the tide *sets* to the windward.

8. To begin to move; to go out or forth; to start; — now followed by *out*.

The king is set from London. *Shak.*

9. To indicate the position of game; — said of a dog; as, the dog *sets* well; also, to hunt game by the aid of a setter.

10. To apply one's self; to undertake earnestly; — now followed by *out*.

If he sets industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it shall prove successful to him. *Hammond.*

11. To fit or suit one; to sit; as, the coat *sets* well. [*Colloquially* used, but improperly, for *fit*.]

12. The use of the verb *set* for *sit* in such expressions as, the hen is *setting* on thirteen eggs; a *setting* hen, etc., although colloquially common, and sometimes tolerated in serious writing, is not to be approved. — To set forward, to set about, to commence; to begin. — To set forward, to move or march; to begin to march; to advance. — To set forth, to begin a journey. — To set in. (a) To begin; to enter upon a particular state; as, winter *sets in* early. (b) To settle one's self; to become established. "When the weather was *set in* to be very bad." *Addison.* (c) To flow toward the shore; — said of the tide. — To set off. (a) To enter upon a journey; to start. (b) To set off a printed sheet, when another sheet comes in contact with it before it has had time to dry. — To set on or upon. (a) To begin, as a journey or enterprise; to set about.

He that would seriously set upon the search of truth. *Locke.*

(b) To assault; to make an attack. *Bacon.*

Cassio hath here been set on in the dark. *Shak.*

— To set out, to begin a journey or course; as, to *set out* for London, or from London; to *set out* in business; to

ase, ante, rude, full, up, urn; pity; food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; bow; zh = z in azure.

set out in life or the world. — To set so, to apply one's self to. — To set up. (a) To begin business or a scheme of life; as, to set up in trade; to set up for one's self. (b) To profess openly; to make pretensions.

Those men who set up for morality without regard to religion, are generally but virtuous in part. *Swift.*

Set (sĕt), *a.* 1. Fixed in position; immovable; rigid; as, a set line; a set countenance. 2. Firm; unchanging; obstinate; as, set opinions or prejudices.

3. Regular; uniform; formal; as, a set discourse; a set battle. "The set phrase of peace." *Shak.* 4. Established; prescribed; as, set forms of prayer. 5. Adjusted; arranged; formed; adapted.

Set hammer. (a) A hammer the head of which is not tightly fastened upon the handle, but may be reversed. *Knight.* (b) A hammer with a concave face which forms a die for shaping anything, as the end of a bolt, rivet, etc. — **Set line,** a line to which a number of baited hooks are attached, and which, supported by floats and properly secured, may be left unguarded during the absence of the fisherman. — **Set nut,** a jam nut or lock nut. See under *NUT*. — **Set screw** (*Mach.*), a screw, sometimes cupped or pointed at one end, and screwed through one part, as of a machine, tightly upon another part, to prevent the one from slipping upon the other. — **Set speech,** a speech carefully prepared before it is delivered in public; a formal or methodical speech.

Set, n. 1. The act of setting, as of the sun or other heavenly body; descent; the close; termination. "Looking at the set of day." *Tennyson.*

The weary sun hath made a golden set. *Shak.* 2. That which is set, placed, or fixed. Specifically: — (a) A young plant for growth; as, a set of white thorn. (b) That which is staked; a wager; a venture; a stake; hence, a game at venture. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

We will in France, by God's grace, play a set Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shak.* That was but civil war, an equal set. *Dryden.*

(c) (*Mech.*) Permanent change of figure in consequence of excessive strain, as from compression, tension, bending, twisting, etc.; as, the set of a spring.

(d) (*Mech.*) A kind of punch used for bending, indenting, or giving shape to, metal; as, a saw set.

(e) (*Pile Driving*) A piece placed temporarily upon the head of a pile when the latter cannot be reached by the weight, or hammer, except by means of such an intervening piece. [Often incorrectly written *sett*.]

(f) (*Carp.*) A short steel spike used for driving the head of a nail below the surface.

3. [Perhaps due to confusion with *sect*, *sepi*.] A number of things of the same kind, ordinarily used or classed together; a collection of articles which naturally complement each other, and usually go together; an assortment; a suit; as, a set of chairs, of china, of surgical or mathematical instruments, of books, etc. [In this sense, sometimes incorrectly written *sett*.]

4. A number of persons associated by custom, office, common opinion, quality, or the like; a division; a group; a clique. "Others of our set." *Tennyson.*

This falls into different divisions, or sets, of nations connected under particular religions. *R. P. Ward.*

5. Direction or course; as, the set of the wind, or of a current.

6. In dancing, the number of persons necessary to execute a quadrille; also, the series of figures or movements executed.

7. The deflection of a tooth, or of the teeth, of a saw, which causes the saw to cut a kerf, or make an opening, wider than the blade.

8. (a) A young oyster when first attached. (b) Collectively, the crop of young oysters in any locality.

9. (*Tennis*) A series of as many games as may be necessary to enable one side to win six. If at the end of the tenth game the score is a tie, the set is usually called a *deuce set*, and decided by an application of the rules for playing off *deuce* in a game. See *DEUCE*.

10. (*Type Foundry*) That dimension of the body of a type called by printers the *width*.

Dead set. (a) The act of a setter dog when it discovers the game, and remains intently fixed in pointing it out. (b) A fixed or stationary condition arising from obstacle or hindrance; a deadlock; as, to be at a dead set. (c) A concerted scheme to defraud by gaming; a determined onset. — To make a dead set, to make a determined onset, literally or figuratively.

Syn. — Collection; series; group. See *PAIR*.

Seta (sĕ'tā), *n.*; *pl.* *SETÆ* (-tē). [*L. seta, seta, a bristle.*] 1. (*Biol.*) Any slender, more or less rigid, bristlelike organ or part; as the hairs of a caterpillar, the slender spines of a crustacean, the hairlike processes of a protozoan, the bristles or stiff hairs on the leaves of some plants, or the pedicel of the capsule of a moss.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (a) One of the movable chitinous spines or hooks of an annelid. They usually arise in clusters from muscular capsules, and are used in locomotion and for defense. They are very diverse in form. (b) One of the spinelike feathers at the base of the bill of certain birds.

Setaceous (sĕ'tā'shĕs), *a.* [*L. seta a bristle; cf. F. setacé.*] 1. Set with, or consisting of, bristles; bristly; as, a stiff, setaceous tail.

2. Bristlelike in form or texture; as, a setaceous feather; a setaceous leaf.

Setback (sĕ'tbăk'), *n.* 1. (*Arch.*) Offset, *n.*, 4.

2. A setback; a countercurrent; an eddy. [*U. S.*]

3. A setback; a check; a repulse; a reverse; a relapse. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Setbolt (sĕ'tbôlt'), *n.* (*Shipbuilding*) 1. An iron pin, or bolt, for fitting planks closely together. *Craig.*

2. A bolt used for forcing another bolt out of its hole.

Setdown (-down'), *n.* The humbling of a person by act or words, especially by a retort or a reproof; the retort or the reproof which has such effect.

Set-off (sĕ't-ŏf'), *n.* (*Naut.*) See *2d SETTER*.

Set-on (sĕ't-ŏn'), *obs. imp. pl.* of *SET*. *Chaucer.*

Set-on wale (sĕ't-ŏ-wā), *n.* See *CETNAWALE*. [*Obs.*]

Set-sail (-fār'), *n.* In plastering, a particularly good troweled surface. *Knight.*

Sett (sĕt), *n.* See *SETTLE*.

Sett (sĕt), *adv. & conj.* See *SINCE*. [*Obs.*]

Sett (sĕt), *a.* See *SETTLE*.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta a bristle + ferous.*] Producing, or having one or more, bristles.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + form; cf. F. setiforme.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

Sett (sĕt), *a.* [*L. seta + ferous.*] Having the form or structure of setae.

2. The act of marking the position of game, as a setter does; also, hunting with a setter. *Boyle.*

3. Something set in, or inserted.

Thou shalt set in it settings of stones. *Ex. xxviii. 17.*

4. That in which something, as a gem, is set; as, the gold setting of a jeweled pin.

Setting coat (*Arch.*), the finishing or last coat of plastering on walls or ceilings. — **Setting dog,** a setter. See *SETTER*, *n.*, 2. — **Setting pole,** a pole, often iron-pointed, used for pushing boats along in shallow water. — **Setting rule.** (*Print.*) A composing rule.

Settle (sĕt'l), *n.* [*OE. setel, setil, a seat, AS. sell; akin to OHG. sessal, G. sessel, Goth. sils, and E. sit. √154.* See *SET*.] 1. A seat of any kind. [*Obs.*]

"Upon the settle of his majesty." *Hampole.*

2. A bench; especially, a bench with a high back.

3. A place made lower than the rest; a wide step or platform lower than some other part.

And from the bottom upon the ground, even to the lower settle, shall be two cubits, and the breadth one cubit. *Ezek. xliii. 14.*

Settle bed, a bed convertible into a seat. [*Eng.*]

Settle, v. t. [*imp. & p. p. SETTLED* (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n. SETTLING* (-t'ling).] [*OE. setten, AS. settan. √154.* See *SETTLE, n.*] In senses 7, 8, and 9 perhaps confused with *OE. sahlian* to reconcile, *AS. sahlitan*, fr. *sah* reconciliation, *sacan* to contend, dispute. [*CF. BAKK.*]

1. To place in a fixed or permanent condition; to make firm, steady, or stable; to establish; to fix; esp., to establish in life; to fix in business, in a home, or the like.

And he settled his countenance steadily upon him, until he was ashamed. *2 Kings viii. 11* (*Rev. Ver.*)

The father thought the time drew on Of settling in the world his own. *Dryden.*

2. To establish in the pastoral office; to ordain or install as pastor or rector of a church, society, or parish; as, to settle a minister. [*U. S.*]

3. To cause to be no longer in a disturbed condition; to render quiet; to still; to calm; to compose.

God settled then the huge whale-bearing lake. *Chapman.*

Hoping that sleep might settle his brains. *Bunyan.*

4. To clear of dregs and impurities by causing them to sink; to render pure or clear; — said of a liquid; as, to settle coffee, or the grounds of coffee.

5. To restore or bring to a smooth, dry, or passable condition; — said of the ground, of roads, and the like; as, clear weather settles the roads.

6. To cause to sink; to lower; to depress; hence, also, to render close or compact; as, to settle the contents of a barrel or bag by shaking it.

7. To determine, as something which is exposed to doubt or question; to free from uncertainty or wavering; to make sure, firm, or constant; to establish; to compose; to quiet; as, to settle the mind when agitated; to settle questions of law; to settle the succession to a throne; to settle an allowance.

It will settle the wavering, and confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*

8. To adjust, as something in discussion; to make up; to compose; to pacify; as, to settle a quarrel.

9. To adjust, as accounts; to liquidate; to balance; as, to settle an account.

10. Hence, to pay; as, to settle a bill. [*Colloq.*] *Abbott.*

11. To plant with inhabitants; to colonize; to people; as, the French first settled Canada; the Puritans settled New England; Plymouth was settled in 1620.

To settle on or upon, to confer upon by permanent grant; to assure to; — *as, I have settled upon him a good annuity.* [*Addition.*]

To settle the land (*Naut.*), to cause it to sink, or appear lower, by receding from it.

Syn. — To fix; establish; regulate; arrange; compose; adjust; determine; decide.

Settle, v. i. 1. To become fixed or permanent; to become stationary; to establish one's self or itself; to assume a lasting form, condition, direction, or the like, in place of a temporary or changing state.

The wind came about and settled in the west. *Bacon.*

Chyle . . . runs through all the intermediate colors until it settles in an intense red. *Arbutnot.*

2. To fix one's residence; to establish a dwelling place or home; as, the Saxons who settled in Britain.

3. To enter into the married state, or the state of a householder.

As people marry now and settle. *Prior.*

4. To be established in an employment or profession; as, to settle in the practice of law.

5. To become firm, dry, and hard, as the ground after the effects of rain or frost have disappeared; as, the roads settled late in the spring.

6. To become clear after being turbid or obscure; to clarify by depositing matter held in suspension; as, the weather settled; wine settles by standing.

A government, on such occasions, is always thick before it settles. *Addison.*

7. To sink to the bottom; to fall to the bottom, as dregs of a liquid, or the sediment of a reservoir.

8. To sink gradually to a lower level; to subside, as the foundation of a house, etc.

9. To become calm; to cease from agitation.

Till the fury of his highness settle. *Shak.*

10. To adjust differences or accounts; to come to an agreement; as, he has settled with his creditors.

11. To make a jointure for a wife.

He sighs with most success that settles well. *Garth.*

Settledness (sĕt'ld-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being settled; confirmed state. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Settlement (-t'le-ment), *n.* 1. The act of settling, or the state of being settled. Specifically: —

(a) Establishment in life, in business, condition, etc.; ordination or installation as pastor.

Every man living has a design in his head upon wealth, power, or settlement in the world. *L'Estrange.*

(b) The act of peopling, or state of being peopled; act



English Setter.

There are several distinct varieties of setters; as, the *Irish*, or *red setter*; the *Gordon setter*, which is usually red or tan variegated with black; and the *English setter*, which is variously colored, but usually white and tawny red, with or without black.

3. One who hunts victims for sharpers. *Shak.*

4. One who adapts words to music in composition.

5. An adornment; a decoration; — with *off.* [*Obs.*]

They come as . . . setters off thy graces. *Whitlock.*

6. (*Pottery*) A shallow sagger for porcelain. *Ure.*

Settler, v. t. To cut the dewlap (of a cow or an ox), and to insert a seton, so as to cause an issue. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Settlerwort (-wŭrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The bear's-foot (*Helleborus foetidus*); — so called because the root was used in settling, or inserting setons into the dewlaps of cattle. Called also *pepproot*. *Dr. Prior.*

Settling (-t'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who, or that which, sets; as, the settling of type, or of gems; the settling of the sun; the settling (hardening) of moist plaster of Paris; the settling (set) of a current.

of planting, as a colony; colonization; occupation by settlers; as, the *settlement* of a new country.

(c) The act or process of adjusting or determining; compromise of doubts or differences; pacification; liquidation of accounts; arrangement; adjustment; as, *settlement* of a controversy, of accounts, etc.

(d) Bestowal, or giving possession, under legal sanction; the act of giving or conferring anything in a formal and permanent manner.

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With *settlement* as good as law can make. Dryden.

(e) (Law) A disposition of property for the benefit of some person or persons, usually through the medium of trustees, and for the benefit of a wife, children, or other relatives; jointure granted to a wife, or the act of granting it.

2. That which settles, or is settled, established, or fixed. Specifically:—

(a) Matter that subsides; settlements; sediment; lees; dregs. [Obs.]

Fuller's earth left a thick *settlement*. Mortimer.

(b) A colony newly established; a place or region newly settled; as, *settlements* in the West.

(c) That which is bestowed formally and permanently; the sum secured to a person; especially, a jointure made to a woman at her marriage; also, in the United States, a sum of money or other property formerly granted to a pastor in addition to his salary.

3. (Arch.) (a) The gradual sinking of a building, whether by the yielding of the ground under the foundation, or by the compression of the joints or the material. (b) *pl.* Fractures or dislocations caused by settlement.

4. (Law) A settled place of abode; residence; a right growing out of residence; legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town, which entitles him to maintenance if a pauper, and subjects the parish or town to his support. Blackstone. Bouvier.

Act of settlement (*Eng. Hist.*), the statute of 12 and 13 William III., by which the crown was limited to the present reigning house (the house of Hanover). Blackstone.

Settler (*sét'ler*), *n.* 1. One who settles, becomes fixed, established, etc.

2. Especially, one who establishes himself in a new region or a colony; a colonist; a planter; as, the first *settlers* of New England.

3. That which settles or finishes; hence, a blow, etc., which settles or decides a contest. [Colloq.]

4. A vessel, as a tub, in which something, as pulverized ore suspended in a liquid, is allowed to settle.

Settling (*-tling*), *n.* 1. The act of one who, or that which, settles; the act of establishing one's self, of colonizing, subsiding, adjusting, etc.

2. *pl.* That which settles at the bottom of a liquid; lees; dregs; sediment. Milton.

Settling day, a day for settling accounts, as in the stock market.

Set-to (*sét'to*), *n.* A contest in boxing, in an argument, or the like. [Colloq.] Halliwell.

Settula (*sét'tu-lá*), *n.*; *pl.* SETTULÆ (*-læ*). [*L. settula*, dimin. of *seta*, bristle.] A small, short hair or bristle; a small seta.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

Setula (*-læ*), [*See SETTULA.*] A setula.

2. Constituting or being one of seventeen equal parts into which anything is divided.

Seventeenth (*sév'n-tēnth*), *n.* 1. The next in order after the sixteenth; one coming after sixteen others.

2. The quotient of a unit divided by seventeen; one of seventeen equal parts or divisions of one whole.

3. (Mus.) An interval of two octaves and a third.

Seventh (*sév'nth*), *a.* [From SEVEN: cf. AS. *seofa*.] 1. Next in order after the sixth; coming after six others.

On the seventh day, God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made.

2. Constituting or being one of seven equal parts into which anything is divided; as, the seventh part.

Seventh day, the seventh day of the week; Saturday.

Seventh-day Baptists. See under BAPTIST.

Seventh, *n.* 1. One next in order after the sixth; one coming after six others.

2. The quotient of a unit divided by seven; one of seven equal parts into which anything is divided.

3. (Mus.) (a) An interval embracing seven diatonic degrees of the scale.

(b) A chord which includes the interval of a seventh whether major, minor, or diminished.

Sevent-hundredth (*sév'n-tēnth*), *n. pl.* A name given to three several issues of United States Treasury notes, made during the Civil War, in denominations of \$50 and over, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three tenths (thirty hundredths) per cent annually.

Within a few years they were all redeemed or funded.

Seventieth (*sév'n-tēnth*), *adv.* In the seventh place.

Seventieth (*sév'n-tēnth*), *n.* [AS. *hund-seofontig*.] 1. Next in order after the sixty-ninth; as, a man in the seventieth year of his life.

2. Constituting or being one of seventy equal parts.

Seventieth, *n.* 1. One next in order after the sixty-ninth.

2. The quotient of a unit divided by seventy; one of seventy equal parts or fractions.

Seventy (*-tē*), *a.* [AS. *hund-seofontig*. See SEVEN, and TEN, and cf. SEVENTEEN, SIXTY.] Seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine.

Seventy, *n.*; *pl.* SEVENTIES (*-tēz*). 1. The sum of seven times ten; seventy units or objects.

2. A symbol representing seventy units, as 70, or lxx.

3. The seventy, the translators of the Greek version of the Old Testament called the Septuagint. See SEPTUAGINT.

Seventy-four (*-tē*), *n.* [Naut.] A naval vessel carrying seventy-four guns.

Seventy-up (*-up*), *n.* The game of cards called also all fours, and old ledge. [U. S.]

Sever (*sév'ér*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEVERED (*-éd*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEVERING.] [*OF. sever, severer, to separate, F. severer to wean, fr. L. separare. See SEPARATE, and cf. SEVERAL.*] 1. To separate, as one from another; to cut off from something; to divide; to part in any way, especially by violence, as by cutting, rending, etc.; as, to *sever* the head from the body.

The angels shall come forth, and *sever* the wicked from among the just. Matt. xiii. 49.

2. To cut or break open or apart; to divide into parts; to cut through; to disjoin; as, to *sever* the arm or leg.

Our state can not be *severed*; we are one. Milton.

3. To keep distinct or apart; to except; to exempt. I will *sever* in that day the land of Goshen, in which my people dwell, that no swarms of flies shall be there. Ex. viii. 22.

4. (Law) To disunite; to disconnect; to terminate; as, to *sever* an estate in joint tenancy. Blackstone.

Sever, *v. i.* 1. To suffer disjunction; to be parted, or rent asunder; to be separated; to part; to separate. Shak.

2. To make a separation or distinction; to distinguish. The Lord shall *sever* between the cattle of Israel and the cattle of Egypt. Ex. ix. 4.

They claimed the right of *severing* in their challenge. Macaulay.

Severable (*-á-b'l*), *a.* Capable of being severed. Encyc. Dict.

Severable (*-á-b'l*), *a.* [OF. *fr. L. separabilis*, fr. *L. separare*, different. See SEVER, SEPARATE.] 1. Separate; distinct; particular; single.

Each *severable* ship a victory did gain. Dryden.

Each might his *several* province well command. Pope.

2. Diverse; different; various. Spenser.

Habits and faculties, *several*, and to be distinguished. Bacon.

Four *several* armies to the field are led. Dryden.

3. Consisting of a number more than two, but not very many; divers; sundry; as, *several* persons were present when the event took place.

Severally, *adv.* By itself; severally. [Obs.] Every kind of thing is laid up *severally* in barns or storehouses. Robinson (More's Utopia).

Severally, *n.* 1. Each particular taken singly; an item; a detail; an individual. [Obs.] There was not time enough to hear . . . The *severals*. Shak.

2. Persons or objects, more than two, but not very many. Several of them neither rose from any conspicuous family, nor left any behind them. Addison.

3. An inclosed or separate place; inclosure. [Obs.] They had their *several* for heathen nations, their *several* for the people of their own nation. Hooker.

In *several*, in a state of separation. [R.] "Where pastures in *several* be." Tusser.

Severally (*-á-lē-tē*), *n.*; *pl.* SEVERALITIES (*-tēz*). Each particular taken singly; distinction. [Obs.] Ep. Hall.

Severally (*-á-lē-tē*), *v. t.* To distinguish. [Obs.] Severally, *adv.* Separately; distinctly; apart from others; individually.

There must be an auditor to check and revise each *severally* by itself. De Quincey.

Severalty (*-tē*), *n.* A state of separation from the rest, or from all others; a holding by individual right.

Forests which had never been owned in *severalty*. Bancroft.

Estate in *severalty* (*Law*), an estate which the tenant holds in his own right, without being joined in interest with any other person; — distinguished from *joint tenancy*, *coparcenary*, and *common*. Blackstone.

Severance (*-áns*), *n.* 1. The act of severing, or the state of being severed; partition; separation. Milton.

2. (Law) The act of dividing; the singling or severing of two or more that join, or are joined, in one writ; the putting in several or separate pleas or answers by two or more jointly; the destruction of the unity of interest in a joint estate. Bouvier.

Severe (*sév'ér*), *a.* [Compar. SEVERER (*-ér*); superl. SEVEREST.] [*L. severus*; perhaps akin to Gr. *σέβας* awe, *σεμνός* revered, holy, solemn, Goth. *seivans* innocent, chaste; cf. F. *severe*. Cf. ASSEVERATE, PEN-SEVERE.] 1. Serious in feeling or manner; sedate; grave; austere; not light, lively, or cheerful.

Your looks must alter, as your subject does, From kind to fierce, from wanton to *severe*. Waller.

2. Very strict in judgment, discipline, or government; harsh; not mild or indulgent; rigorous; as, *severe* criticism; *severe* punishment. "Custody *severe*." Milton.

Come! you are too *severe* a moralist. Shak.

Let your zeal, if it must be expressed in anger, be always more *severe* against thyself than against others. Jer. Taylor.

3. Rigidly methodical, or adherent to rule or principle; exactly conformed to a standard; not allowing or employing unnecessary ornament, amplification, etc.; strict; — said of style, argument, etc. "Restrained by reason and *severe* principles." Jer. Taylor.

The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language. Dryden.

4. Sharp; afflictive; distressing; violent; extreme; as, *severe* pain, anguish, torture; *severe* cold.

5. Difficult to be endured; exact; critical; rigorous; as, a *severe* test.

Syn. — Strict; grave; austere; stern; morose; rigid; exact; rigorous; hard; rough; harsh; censorious; tart; acrimonious; sarcastic; satirical; cutting; biting; keen; bitter; cruel. See STRICT.

Severely, *adv.* — SEVERE, *n.*

Severity (*sév'ér-i-tē*), *n.*; *pl.* SEVERITIES (*-tēz*). [*L. severitas*; cf. F. *sévérité*.] The quality or state of being severe. Specifically:—

(a) Gravity or austerity; extreme strictness; rigor; harshness; as, the *severity* of a reprimand or a reproof; *severity* of discipline or government; *severity* of penalties.

(b) The quality or power of distressing or paining; extreme degree; extremity; intensity; inclemency; as, the *severity* of pain or anguish; the *severity* of cold or heat; the *severity* of the winter.

(c) Harshness; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment; as, *severity* practiced on prisoners of war.

(d) Exactness; rigorousness; strictness; as, the *severity* of a test.

Confining myself to the *severity* of truth. Dryden.

Severy (*sév'ér-y*), *n.* [Prob. corrupted fr. *ciborium*.] Oxf. Gloss. [*Arch.*] A bay or compartment of a vaulted ceiling. [Written also *severy*.]

Sevocation (*sév'ók-á-shún*), *n.* [*L. sevocare, sevocatum*, to call aside.] A calling aside. [Obs.]

Sevres blue (*sév'vr blü*). A very light blue.

Sevres ware (*wär*). Porcelain manufactured at Sevres, France, especially in the national factory situated there.

Sew (*sü*), *n.* [OE. See SEWER household officer.] Juice; gravy; a seasoned dish; a delicacy. [Obs.] Gower.

I will not tell of their strange *sews*. Chaucer.

Sew, *v. t.* [*See SUE to follow.*] To follow; to pursue; to sue. [Obs.] Chaucer. Spenser.

Sew (*sü*), *v. t.* [*imp. SEWED* (*söd*); *p. p.* SEWED, rarely SEWN (*sön*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEWING.] [*OE. sewen, sowaen, AS. sōwian, sōwian*; akin to OHG. *sōwian*, *soel. sōja*, Sw. *sö*, Dan. *sö*, Goth. *sōjan*, Lith. *siuti*, Russ. *shiti*, L. *suere*, Gr. *καὶ σῶω*, Skr. *sit*.] *v. 156*. Cf. SEAM a suture, SUTURE.] 1. To unite or fasten together by stitches, as with a needle and thread.

No man also *seweth* a piece of new cloth on an old garment. Mark ii. 21.

2. To close or stop by sewing; — often with *up*; as, to *sew up* a rip.

3. To inclose by sewing; — sometimes with *up*; as, to *sew money* in a bag.

Sew, *v. i.* To practice sewing; to work with needle and thread.

Sew (*sü*), *v. t.* [*v. 151 b.* See SEWER a drain.] To drain, as a pond, for taking the fish. [Obs.] Tusser.

Sewage (*sü'j*; 48), *n.* 1. The contents of a sewer or drain; refuse liquids or matter carried off by sewers.

2. Sewerage, *v.*

Sewe (*sü*), *v. t.* To perform the duties of a sewer. See 3d SEWER. [Obs.]

Sewel (*sü'el*), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A scarecrow, generally made of feathers tied to a string, hung up to prevent deer from breaking into a place. Halliwell.

Sewel (*sü'el*), *n.* [Of American Indian origin.] A peculiar gregarious burrowing rodent (*Haplodon rufus*), native of the coast region of the Northwestern United States. It somewhat resembles a muskrat or marmot.



Sewell.

but has only a rudimentary tail. Its head is broad, its eyes are small, and its fur is brownish above, gray beneath. It constitutes the family *Haplodontidae*. Called also *boomer*, *shout*, and *mountain beaver*.

Sewen (sū'en), *n.* (Zool.) A British trout usually regarded as a variety (var. *Cumbricus*) of the salmon trout.

Sewer (sū'wēr), *n.* 1. One who sews, or stitches. 2. (Zool.) A small torridic moth whose larva sews together the edges of a leaf by means of silk; as, the apple-leaf sewer (*Phoxopterus nubiculana*).

Sewer (sū'wēr; 277), *n.* [OF. *sewiere*, *seuwiere*, ultimately fr. *L. ex* out + a derivative of *aqua* water; cf. OF. *essevoir* a drain, *esewer*, *esewier*, *esewier*, to cause to flow, to drain, to flow, LL. *exaquatorium* a channel through which water runs off. Cf. *EWER*, *AQUARIUM*.] A drain or passage to carry off water and filth under ground; a subterranean channel, particularly in cities.

Sewer, *n.* [Cf. OE. *assewer*, and *assewer*, OF. *asseoir*, *F. asseoir* to seat, to set, *L. asidere* to sit by; ad + *sedere* to sit (cf. *SIT*); or cf. OE. *sew* pottage, sauce, boiled meat, AS. *seaw* juice, SKr. *su* to press out.] Formerly, an upper servant, or household officer, who set on and removed the dishes at a feast, and who also brought water for the hands of the guests.

Then the sewer
Poured water from a great and golden ewer,
That from their hands to a silver caldron ran. *Chapman*.

Sewerage (-j; 48), *n.* 1. The construction of a sewer or sewers.

2. The system of sewers in a city, town, etc.; the general drainage of a city or town by means of sewers.

3. The material collected in, and discharged by, sewers. [In this sense *sewage* is preferable and common.]

Sew'in (sū'in), *n.* (Zool.) Same as *SEWEN*.

Sewing (sū'ing), *n.* 1. The act or occupation of one who sews.

2. That which is sewed with the needle.

Sewing horse (*Harness making*), a clamp, operated by the foot, for holding pieces of leather while being sewed. — **Sewing machine**, a machine for sewing or stitching. — **Sewing press**, or **sewing table** (*Bookbinding*), a fixture or table having a frame in which are held the cords to which the back edges of folded sheets are sewed to form a book.

Sew'ster (-stēr), *n.* A seamstress. [Obs.] *B. Jonson*.

Sex (-sēks), *n.* [L. *sex* six. See *SIX*.] A combining form meaning six; as, *sextidigit*; *sextennial*.

Sex, *n.* [L. *sexus*; cf. *F. sexe*.] 1. The distinguishing peculiarity of male or female in both animals and plants; the physical difference between male and female; the assemblage of properties or qualities by which male is distinguished from female.

2. One of the two divisions of organic beings formed on the distinction of male and female.

3. (Bot.) (a) The capability in plants of fertilizing or of being fertilized; as, staminate and pistillate flowers are of opposite sexes. (b) One of the groups founded on this distinction.

The sex, the female sex; women, in general.

Sex'a-go-na'-ri-an (sēks'a-jō-nā-rī-an), *n.* [See *SEX*, *AGNARY*.] A person who is sixty years old.

Sex'a-go-na'-ry (sēks'a-jō-nā-rī), *a.* [L. *sexagenarius*, fr. *sexageni* sixty each, akin to *sexaginta* sixty, *sex* six; cf. *F. sexagenaire*. See *SIX*.] Pertaining to, or designating, the number sixty; proceeding by sixties; sixty years old.

Sexagenary arithmetic. See under *SEXAGESIMAL*. — **Sexagenary**, or **sexagenal**, scale (*Math.*), a scale of numbers in which the modulus is sixty. It is used in treating the divisions of the circle.

Sex'ag'e-na-ry, *n.* 1. Something composed of sixty parts or divisions.

2. A sexagenarian. *Sir W. Scott*.

Sex'a-go's'i-ma (sēks'a-jō-sī-mā), *n.* [L. *sexagesimus* sixtieth, fr. *sexaginta* sixty.] (Ecl.) The second Sunday before Lent; — so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

Sex'a-go's'i-mal (-mal), *a.* [Cf. *F. sexagésimal*.] Pertaining to, or founded on, the number sixty.

Sexagesimal fractions or numbers (*Arith. & Alg.*), those fractions whose denominators are some power of sixty; as, $\frac{1}{60}$, $\frac{1}{3600}$, $\frac{1}{216000}$; — called also *astronomical fractions*, because formerly they were not so others used in astronomical calculations. — **Sexagesimal**, or **sexagenary**, arithmetic, the method of computing by the sexagenary scale, or by sixties. — **Sexagesimal scale** (*Math.*), the sexagenary scale.

Sex'a-ges'i-mal, *n.* A sexagenal fraction.

Sex'angle (sēks'ān-g'l), *n.* [L. *sexangulus* sexangular; *sex* six + *angulus* angle; cf. *F. sexangle*. Cf. *HEXANGULAR*.] (Geom.) A hexagon. [R.]

Sex'ang'led (sēks'ān-g'ld), *a.* [Cf. *F. sexangulaire*.] Having six angles.

Sex'ang'ular (-ān-g'ū-lār), *a.* Having six angles; hexagonal. [R.]

Sex'ang'ular-ly, *adv.* Hexagonally. [R.]

Sex'ar'i-ent (-ā-r'i-ent), *a.* See *SEXUAL*. [R.]

Sex'dig'i-tism (-dij-'tī-z'm), *n.* [See *SEX* + *digit*.] The state of having six fingers on a hand, or six toes on a foot.

Sex'dig'i-tist, *n.* One who has six fingers on a hand, or six toes on a foot.

Sexed (sēkst), *a.* Belonging to sex; having sex; distinctively male or female; as, the *sexed* condition.

Sex'e-na-ry (sēks'ē-nā-rī), *a.* Proceeding by sixes; sextuple; — applied especially to a system of arithmetical computation in which the base is six.

Sex'en-ni-al (sēks'ē-nī-āl), *a.* [L. *sexennius* a period of six years, *sextennus* of six years; *sex* six + *annus* a year. See *SIX*, and *ANNUAL*.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years. — *n.* A sexennial event.

Sex'en-ni-al-ly, *adv.* Once in six years.

Sex'id (sēks'id), *a.* [See *SEX* + root of *L. findere* to cut.]

Sex'i-tid (-ī-tīd), *a.* split: cf. *F. sexfid*.] (Bot.) Six-cleft; as, a *sexfid* calyx or nectary.

Sex'i-syl-la-b'io (sēks'i-sīl-lā-b'io), *a.* [See *SEX* + *syl-lab-ic*.] Having six syllables.

Sex'i-syl-la-b'le (sēks'i-sīl-lā-b'le), *n.* [See *SEX* + *syl-lab-ic*.] A word of six syllables.

Sex'i-syl-la-b'le (sēks'i-sīl-lā-b'le), *a.* [See *SEX* + *L. valens*, p. pr. See *VALENT*.] (Chem.) Hexavalent. [R.]

Sex'less (sēks'lēss), *a.* Having no sex.

Sex'lo'u-lar (sēks'lō-ū-lār), *a.* [See *SEX* + *locular*; cf. *F. sexloculaire*.] (Bot.) Having six cells for seeds; six-celled; as, a *sexlocular* pericarp.

Sex'ly (sēks'ly), *a.* Pertaining to sex. [R.]

Should I ascribe any of these things unto myself or my *sexly* weakness, I were not worthy to live. *Queen Elizabeth*.

Sex'ra-di-ate (sēks-rā-dī-āt), *a.* [See *SEX* + *radiate*.] (Zool.) Having six rays; — said of certain sponge spicules. See *ILLUSTRATION*.

Sex't (sēkst), *n.* [L. *sexta*, fem. of *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six; cf. *F. sexte*.] (R. C. Ch.) 1. The office for the sixth canonical hour, being a part of the Breviary. (b) The sixth book of the decretals, added by Pope Boniface VIII.

Sex'tan (sēkst'an), *n.* [L. *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six; cf. *It. sestina*.] (Pros.) A stanza of six lines; a sestine.

Sex'tans (-tānz), *n.* [L. See *SEXTANT*.] 1. (Rom. Antig.) A Roman coin, the sixth part of an as.

2. (Astron.) A constellation on the equator south of Leo; the Sextant.

Sex'tant (-tānt), *n.* [L. *sextans*, *antis*, the sixth part of an as, fr. *sextus* sixth, *sex* six. See *SIX*.] 1. (Math.) The sixth part of a circle.

2. An instrument for measuring angular distances between objects, — used esp. at sea, for ascertaining the latitude and longitude. It is constructed on the same optical principle as Hadley's quadrant, but usually of metal, with a nicer graduation, telescopic sight, and its arc the sixth, and sometimes the third, part of a circle. See *QUADRANT*.

3. (Astron.) The constellation Sextans.

Sex sextant, a small sextant enclosed in a cylindrical case to make it more portable.

Sex'ta-ry (-tā-rī), *n.* pl. *SEXTARIES* (-rīz). [L. *sextarius* the sixth part of a measure, weight, etc., fr. *sextus* sixth, *sex* six.] (Rom. Antig.) An ancient Roman liquid and dry measure, about equal to an English pint.

Sex'ta-ry (sēks'tā-rī), *n.* [For *sextary*.] A sabbatist. [Obs.]

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

Sex'tet (sēks'tēt), *n.* [See *SEX* + *tet*.] (Mus.) See *SEXTET*.

2. (Mus.) Divisible by six; having six beats; as, *sextuple* measure.

Sex'u-al (sēks'ū-āl or sēks'ahū-āl; 135), *a.* [L. *sexu-alis*, fr. *sexis* sex; cf. *F. sexuel*.] Of or pertaining to sex, or the sexes; distinguishing sex; peculiar to the distinction and office of male or female; relating to the distinctive genital organs of the sexes; proceeding from, or based upon, sex; as, *sexual* characteristics; *sexual* intercourse, connection, or commerce; *sexual* desire; *sexual* diseases; *sexual* generation.

Sexual dimorphism (Biol.), the condition of having one of the sexes existing in two forms, or varieties, differing in color, size, etc., as in many species of butterflies which have two kinds of females. — **Sexual method** (Bot.), a method of classification proposed by Linnaeus, founded mainly on differences in number and position of the stamens and pistils of plants. — **Sexual selection** (Biol.), the selective preference of one sex for certain characteristics in the other, such as bright colors, musical notes, etc.; also, the selection which results from certain individuals of one sex having more opportunities of pairing with the other sex, on account of greater activity, strength, courage, etc.; applied likewise to that kind of evolution which results from such sexual preferences. *Darwin*.

In these cases, therefore, natural selection seems to have acted independently of *sexual selection*. *A. R. Wallace*.

Sex'u-al-ist, *n.* (Bot.) One who classifies plants by the sexual method of Linnaeus.

Sex'u-al-ity (-itī-ty), *n.* The quality or state of being distinguished by sex.

Sex'u-al-ize (-lī-zē), *v. t.* To attribute sex to.

Sex'u-al-ly, *adv.* In a sexual manner or relation.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. imp. sing. & 2d pers. pl. of* *Sev*. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. imp. pl. & p. p. of* *Sev*. *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs. p. p. of* *Sev*, to singe. *Chaucer*.

Sev (sē), *Sev* (sē), *obs*

Shackle (shák'l), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SHACKLED** (-k'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SHACKLING**.] 1. To tie or confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion; to bind with shackles; to fetter; to chain.

To lead him shackled, and exposed to scorn
Of gathering crowds, the Britons' boasted chief. *J. Phillips*.

2. Figuratively: To bind or confine so as to prevent or embarrass action; to impede; to cumber.

Shackled by her devotion to the king, she seldom could pursue that object. *Walpole*.

3. To join by a link or chain, as railroad cars. [*U. S.*]

Shackle bar, the coupling between a locomotive and its tender. [*U. S.*]—Shackle bolt, a shackle. *Sir W. Scott*.

Shack'lock (shák'lók'), *n.* A sort of shackle. [*Obs.*]

Shack'ly, *a.* Shaky; rickety. [*Collog. U. S.*]

Shad (shád), *n.* sing. & pl. [*AS. sceadda* a kind of fish, akin to *Prov. G. schade*; cf. *Ir. & Gael. sgad* a herring, *W. ysgaden* herrings; all perhaps akin to *skate* a fish.] (*Zool.*) Any one of several species of food fishes of the Herring family. The American species (*Clupea sapidissima*), which is abundant on the Atlantic coast and ascends the larger rivers in spring to spawn, is an important market fish. The European *Atlantic* shad, or *alose* (*C. alosa*), and the *twaita* shad (*C. flava*), are less important species. [Written also *chad*.]



Common Shad. (X)

The name is loosely applied, also, to several other fishes, as the gizzard shad (see under **GIZZARD**), called also *mud shad*, *white-eyed shad*, and *winter shad*.

Hardheaded, or **Yellow-tailed shad**, the menhaden.—*Hickory*, or **Tailor shad**, the *matowacca*.—Long-boned shad, one of several species of important food fishes of the *Bermudas* and the *West Indies*, of the genus *Gerres*.—**Shad bush** (*Bot.*), a name given to the North American shrubs or small trees of the *Rosaceae* genus *Amelanchier* (*A. canadensis*, and *A. alnifolia*). Their white racemose blossoms open in April or May, when the shad appear, and the edible berries (pomes) ripen in June or July, whence they are called *Junberries*. The plant is also called *service tree*, and *Juneberry*.—**Shad frog**, an American spotted frog (*Rana holbrooki*);—so called because it usually appears at the time when the shad begin to run in the rivers.—**Trout shad**, the *squeteague*.—**White shad**, the common shad.

Shad'bird (-bér'd), *n.* (*Zool.*) (*a*) The American, or Wilson's, snipe. See under **SNIPE**. So called because it appears at the same time as the shad. (*b*) The common European sandpiper. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shadd (shád), *n.* (*Mining*) Rounded stones containing the ore, lying at the surface of the ground, and indicating a vein.

Shad'de (shád'de), *obs. imp.* of **SHEED**. *Chaucer*.

Shad'dock (shád'dók), *n.* [Said to be so called from a Captain *Shaddock*, who first brought this fruit from the East Indies.] (*Bot.*) A tree (*Citrus decumana*) and its fruit, which is a large species of orange;—called also *forbidden fruit*, and *pompelmois*.

Shade (shád), *n.* [*OE. schade*, *shadeve*, *schadeve*, *AS. sceadu*, *scead*; akin to *OS. skado*, *D. schadu*, *OHG. scato* (gen. *scataves*), *G. schatten*, *Goth. skadus*, *Ir. & Gael. sgath*, and probably to *Gr. skóros* darkness.] *v. 162*. Cf. **SHADOW**, **SHED** a hut.] 1. Comparative obscurity owing to interception or interruption of the rays of light; partial darkness caused by the intervention of something between the space contemplated and the source of light.

Shade differs from *shadow* as it implies no particular form or definite limit; whereas a *shadow* represents in form the object which intercepts the light. When we speak of the shade of a tree, we have no reference to its form; but when we speak of measuring a pyramid or other object by its *shadow*, we have reference to its form and extent.

2. Darkness; obscurity;—often in the plural.

The shades of night were falling fast. *Longfellow*.

3. An obscure place; a spot not exposed to light; hence, a secluded retreat.

Let us seek out some desolate shade, and there weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shak.*

4. That which intercepts, or shelters from, light or the direct rays of the sun; hence, also, that which protects from heat or currents of air; a screen; protection; shelter; cover; as, a lamp shade.

The Lord is thy shade upon thy right hand. *Ps. cxxi. 5*.

Sleep under a fresh tree's shade. *Shak.*

Let the arched knife well sharpened now assail the spreading shades of vegetables. *J. Phillips*.

5. **Shadow**. [*Poetic*]

Envy will merit, as its shade, pursue. *Pope*.

6. The soul after its separation from the body;—so called because the ancients supposed it to be perceptible to the sight, though not to the touch; a spirit; a ghost; as, the shades of departed heroes.

Swift as thought the fitting shade
Thro' air his momentary journey made. *Dryden*.



Shaddock Tree.

7. (*Painting, Drawing*, etc.) The darker portion of a picture; a less illuminated part. See **Def. 1**, above.

8. Degree or variation of color, as darker or lighter, stronger or paler; as, a delicate shade of pink.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees, or shades and mixtures, as green, come only in by the eyes. *Locke*.

9. A minute difference or variation, as of thought, belief, expression, etc.; also, the quality or degree of anything which is distinguished from others similar by slight differences; as, the shades of meaning in synonyms.

New shades and combinations of thought. *De Quincey*.

Every shade of religious and political opinion has its own headquarters. *Murphy*.

The Shades, the Nether World; the supposed abode of souls after leaving the body.

Shade (shád), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SHADED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SHADING**.] 1. To shelter or screen by intercepting the rays of light; to keep off illumination from. *Milton*.

I went to crop the sylvan scenes,
And shade our altars with their leafy greens. *Dryden*.

2. To shelter; to cover from injury; to protect; to screen; to hide; as, to shade one's eyes.

Ere in our own house I do shade my head. *Shak.*

3. To obscure; to dim the brightness of.

The full blaze of thy beams. *Milton*.

4. To paint in obscure colors; to darken.

5. To mark with gradations of light or color.

6. To present a shadow or image of; to shadow forth; to represent. [*Obs.*]

[The goddess] in her person cunningly did shade
That part of Justice which is Equity. *Spenser*.

Shade'ful (-fúl), *a.* Full of shade; shady.

Shade'less, *a.* Being without shade; not shaded.

Shad'er (shád'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, shades.

Shad'ly (-l'y), *adv.* In a shady manner.

Shad'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being shady.

Shad'ing, *n.* 1. Act or process of making a shade.

2. That filling up which represents the effect of more or less darkness, expressing rotundity, projection, etc., in a picture or a drawing.

Shad'dool (shád-dool'), *n.* [*Ar. shādūf*.] A machine, resembling a well sweep, used in Egypt for raising water from the Nile for irrigation.

Shad'ow (shád'v), *n.* [Originally the same word as *shade*.] *v. 162*. See **SHADE**.] 1. Shade within defined limits; obscurity or deprivation of light, apparent on a surface, and representing the form of the body which intercepts the rays of light; as, the shadow of a man, of a tree, or of a tower. See the Note under **SHADE**, *n.*, 1.

2. Darkness; shade; obscurity.

Night's sable shadows from the ocean rise. *Denham*.

3. A shaded place; shelter; protection; security.

In secret shadow from the sunny ray,
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid. *Spenser*.

4. A reflected image, as in a mirror or in water. *Shak.*

5. That which follows or attends a person or thing like a shadow; an inseparable companion; hence, an obsequious follower.

Sin and her shadow Death. *Milton*.

6. A spirit; a ghost; a shade; a phantom. "Hence, horrible shadow!" [*Obs.*]

7. An imperfect and faint representation; adumbration; indistinct image; dim bodying forth; hence, mystical representation; type.

The law having a shadow of good things to come. *Heb. x. 1*.

[Types] and shadows of that destined seed. *Milton*.

8. A small degree; a shade. "No variableness, neither shadow of turning." *James i. 17*.

9. An uninvited guest coming with one who is invited. [*A Latinism*]

I must not have my board pestered with shadows
That under other men's protection break in
Without invitation. *Mansinger*.

Shadow of death, darkness or gloom like that caused by the presence or the impending of death. *Ps. xxiii. 4*.

Shad'ow, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SHADOWED** (-d); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SHADOWING**.] [*OE. schadoven*, *AS. sceadwian*. See **SHADOW**, *n.*] 1. To cut off light from; to put in shade; to shade; to throw a shadow upon; to overshadow with obscurity.

The warlike elf mood wondered at this tree.
So fair and great, that shadowed all the ground. *Spenser*.

2. To conceal; to hide; to screen. [*R.*]

Let every soldier hear him down a bough,
And bear't before him; thereby shall we shadow
The numbers of our host. *Shak.*

3. To protect; to shelter from danger; to shroud.

Shadowing their right under your wings of war. *Shak.*

4. To mark with gradations of light or color; to shade.

5. To represent faintly or imperfectly; to adumbrate; hence, to represent typically.

Augustus is shadowed in the person of *Enes*. *Dryden*.

6. To cloud; to darken; to cast a gloom over.

The shadowed livery of the burnished sun. *Shak.*

I must not see the face I love thus shadowed. *Beau. & FL*.

7. To attend as closely as a shadow; to follow and watch closely, especially in a secret or unobserved manner; as, a detective shadows a criminal.

Shad'ow-i-ness (-i-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being shadowy.

Shad'ow-ing, *n.* 1. Shade, or gradation of light and color; shading. *Feltham*.

2. A faint representation; an adumbration.

There are . . . in savage theology shadowings, quaint or majestic, of the conception of a Supreme Deity. *Tylor*.

Shad'ow-ish, *a.* Shadowy; vague. [*Obs.*] *Hooker*.

Shad'ow-less, *a.* Having no shadow.

Shad'ow-y (-y), *a.* 1. Full of shade or shadows; causing shade or shadow. "Shadowy verdure." *Fenton*.

This shadowy desert, unrequented woods. *Shak.*

2. Hence, dark; obscure; gloomy; dim. "The shadowy past." *Longfellow*.

3. Not brightly luminous; faintly light.

The moon . . . with more pleasing light,
Shedding soft off the face of things. *Milton*.

4. Faintly representative; hence, typical.

From shadowy types to truth, from flesh to spirit. *Milton*.

5. Unsubstantial; unreal; as, shadowy honor.

Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a shadowy and fictitious nature, in the persons of Sin and Death. *Addison*.

Shad'raoh (shád'drök), *n.* (*Metal.*) A mass of iron on which the operation of smelting has failed of its intended effect;—so called from *Shadrach*, one of the three Hebrews who came forth unharmed from the fiery furnace of Nebuchadnezzar. (See *Dan. iii. 26, 27*.)

Shad'spirit (shád'spí'rít), *n.* See **SHAD-BIRD** (*a*).

Shad'-wa't'er (-wát'ér), *n.* (*Zool.*) A lake white-fish; the roundfish. See **ROUND-FISH**.

Shad'y (shád'y), *a.* [*Comp. SHADIER* (-i-ér); *superl.* **SHADIEST**.] 1. Abounding in shade or shades; overspread with shade; causing shade.

The shady trees cover him with their shadow. *Job xl. 22*.

And Amoryllis fills the shady groves. *Dryden*.

2. Sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat.

Cast it also that you may have rooms shady for summer and warm for winter. *Lucan*.

3. Of or pertaining to shade or darkness; hence, unfit to be seen or known; equivocal; dubious or corrupt. [*Collog.*] "A shady business." *London Sat. Rev.*

Shady characters, disreputable, criminal. *London Spectator*.

On the shady side of, on the thither side of; as, on the shady side of fifty; that is, more than fifty. [*Collog.*].—To keep shady, to stay in concealment; also, to be reticent. [*Slang*]

Shaf'le (sháf'l'), *r. i.* [See **SHUFFLE**.] To hobble or limp; to shuffle. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Shaf'ler (-flér), *a.* A hobler; one who limps; a shuffler. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Shaf'li-ite (sháf'lí-it), *n.* A member of one of the four sects of the *Sunnites*, or *Orthodox Mohammedans*;—so called from its founder, Mohammed al-Shaf'fi.

Shaf't (sháf't), *n.* [*OE. shaft*, *schaf*, *AS. sceaft*; akin to *D. schacht*, *OHG. scenft*, *G. schaft*, *Dan. & Sw. skaf* handle, haft, icel. *skapt*, and probably to *L. scapus*, *Gr. skápos*, *σκαπρον*, a staff. Probably originally, a shaven or smoothed rod. Cf. **SCAPE**, **SCRIPTER**, **SHAVE**.] 1. The slender, smooth stem of an arrow; hence, an arrow.

His sleep, his meat, his drink, is him bereft,
That lean he wax, and dry as is a shaft. *Chaucer*.

A shaft hath three principal parts, the stele [stele], the feathers, and the head. *Ascham*.

2. The long handle of a spear or similar weapon; hence, the weapon itself; (*Fig.*) anything regarded as a shaft to be thrown or darted; as, shafts of light.

Winged with red lightning and impetuous rage,
Perhaps hath spent his shafts. *Milton*.

Some kinds of literary pursuits . . . have been attacked with all the shafts of ridicule. *V. Knor*.

3. That which resembles in some degree the stem or handle of an arrow or a spear; a long, slender part, especially when cylindrical. Specifically: (*a*) (*Bot.*) The trunk, stem, or stalk of a plant. (*b*) (*Zool.*) The stem or midrib of a feather. See **ILLUSTRATION OF FEATHER**. (*c*) The pole, or tongue, of a vehicle; also, a thill. (*d*) The part of a candlestick which supports its branches.

Thou shalt make a candlestick of pure gold . . . his shaft, and his branches, his bowl, his knobs, and his flowers. *Ex. xxv. 31*.

(*e*) The handle or helve of certain tools, instruments, etc., as a hammer, a whip, etc. (*f*) A pole, especially a Maypole. [*Obs.*] *Stow*. (*g*) (*Arch.*) The body of a column; the cylindrical pillar between the capital and base (see **ILLUSTRATION OF COLUMN**). Also, the part of a chimney above the roof. Also, the spire of a steeple. [*Obs. or R.*] *Gullit*. (*h*) A column, an obelisk, or other spire-shaped or columnar monument.

Bid time and nature gently spare
The shafts we raise to thee. *Emerson*.

(*i*) (*Weaving*) A rod at the end of a heddle. (*j*) (*Mach.*) A solid or hollow cylinder or bar, having one or more journals on which it rests and revolves, and intended to carry one or more wheels or other revolving parts and to transmit power or motion; as, the shaft of a steam engine. See **ILLUSTRATION OF COUNTERSHAFT**.

4. (*Zool.*) A humming bird (*Thaumastura cora*) having two of the tail feathers next to the middle ones very long in the male;—called also *cora humming bird*.

5. [*Cf. G. schacht*.] (*Mining*) A well-like excavation in the earth, perpendicular or nearly so, made for reaching and raising ore, for raising water, etc.

6. A long passage for the admission or outlet of air; an air shaft.

7. The chamber of a blast furnace.

Line shaft (*Mach.*), a main shaft of considerable length, in a shop or factory, usually bearing a number of pulleys by which machines are driven, commonly by means of countershafts;—called also *line*, or *main line*.—Shaft alley (*Naut.*), a passage extending from the engine room to the stern, and containing the propeller shaft.—Shaft furnace (*Metal.*), a furnace, in the form of a chimney, which is charged at the top and tapped at the bottom.

Shaf'ted, *a.* 1. Furnished with a shaft, or with shafts; as, a shafted arch.

2. (*Her.*) Having a shaft;—applied to a spear when the head and the shaft are of different tinctures.

Shaf'ting, *n.* (*Mach.*) Shafts, collectively; a system of connected shafts for communicating motion.

Shaf'tman (-mán), *n.* [*AS. sceafmān*.] A meas-

Shaf'tment (-ment), *n.* [*OF. about six inches.*] [*Obs.*]

Shag (shăg), *n.* [AS. *sceaga* a bush of hair; *skinn* to Icel. *skjegg* the beard, *Sw. skjugg*, Dan. *skjugg*. Cf. *Shock* of hair.] 1. Coarse hair or nap; rough, woolly hair.

True Witney broadcloth, with its shag unshorn. Gay.

2. A kind of cloth having a long, coarse nap.
 3. (Com.) A kind of prepared tobacco cut fine.
 4. (Zool.) Any species of cormorant.
- Shag**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *SHAGGED* (shăgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SHAGGING*.] To make hairy or shaggy; hence, to make rough.

Shag the green zone that bounds the boreal skies. J. Barlow.

Shagbark (-bărk'), *n.* (Bot.) (a) A rough-barked species of hickory (*Carya alba*); also, its nut. Called also *shellbark*. See *HICKORY*. (b) The West Indian *Pithecolobium micradenium*, a leguminous tree with a red coiled-up pod.

Shagbush (shăg'byush'), *n.* A sackbut. [Obs.]

Shaggy (shăggy), *a.* Shaggy; rough. Milton. — **Shaggy-edness**, *n.* Dr. H. More.

Shaggy-nosed (-g'nos), *n.* The quality or state of being shaggy; roughness; shaggy-nosedness.

Shaggy (-ggy), *a.* [Compar. *SHAGGIER* (-gy-ër); superl. *SHAGGIEST*.] [From *SHAG*, *n.*] 1. Rough with long hair or wool.

About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin. Dryden.

2. Rough; rugged; jaggy. Milton.

[A rill] that winds unseen beneath the shaggy fell. Keble.

Shag-haired (-hărd'), *a.* Having shaggy hair. Shak.

Shag-rag (-răg'), *n.* The unkempt and ragged part of the community. [Colloq. or Slang] R. Browning.

Shagreen (shă-grēn'), *v. t.* To shagreen. [Obs.]

Shagreen, *n.* [F. *chagrin*, It. *zigrino*, fr. Turk. *saghri* the back of a horse or other beast of burden, chagreen. Cf. *CHAGRIN*.] 1. A kind of untanned leather prepared in Russia and the East, from the skins of horses, asses, and camels, and grained so as to be covered with small round granulations. This characteristic surface is produced by pressing small seeds into the grain or hair side when moist, and afterward, when dry, scraping off the roughness left between them, and then, by soaking, causing the portions of the skin which had been compressed or indented by the seeds to swell up into relief. It is used for covering small cases and boxes.

2. The skin of various small sharks and other fishes when having small, rough, bony scales. The dogfishes of the genus *Scyllium* furnish a large part of that used in the arts.

Shagreen (shă-grēn'), *a.* 1. Made or covered with shagreen. [Obs.] 2. With the leather called shagreen. "A shagreen case of lancets." T. Hook.

2. (Zool.) Covered with rough scales or points like those on shagreen.

Shah (shă), *n.* [Per. *shâh* a king, sovereign, prince. Cf. *CHERCHAK*, *CHERES*, *PASHA*.] The title of the supreme ruler in certain Eastern countries, especially Persia. [Written also *schah*.]

Shah Nameh. [Per. Book of Kings.] A celebrated historical poem written by Ferdowsi, being the most ancient in the modern Persian language. Brande & C.

Shah-hin (shă-hēn'), *n.* [Ar. *shâhin*.] (Zool.) A large and swift Asiatic falcon (*Falco peregrinator*) highly valued in falconry.

Shalk (shăk), *n.* See *SHIEK*.

Shall (shă), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *sceolh* squinting, Icel. *skjalgr* wry, oblique, Dan. *skele* to squint.] To walk sideways. [Obs.] L'Estrange.

Shake (shăk), *obs. p. p.* of *SHAKE*. Chaucer.

Shake, *v. t.* [imp. *SHOOK* (shôok); *p. p.* *SHAKEN* (shăk'n), (*SHOOK*, *obs.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SHAKING*.] [OE. *shaken*, *schaken*, AS. *scacan*, *scacan*; akin to Icel. & Sw. *skaka*, Oð. *skakan* to depart, to flee. √161. Cf. *SHOCK*, *v.*] 1. To cause to move with quick or violent vibrations; to move rapidly one way and the other; to make to tremble or shiver; to agitate.

As a fig tree casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind. Rev. vi. 13.

Ascend my chariot; guide the rapid wheels That shake heaven's basis. Milton.

2. Fig.: To move from firmness; to weaken the stability of; to cause to waver; to impair the resolution of. When his doctrines grew too strong to be shook by his enemies, they persecuted his reputation. Atterbury.

3. (Mus.) To give a tremulous tone to; to trill; as, to shake a note in music.

4. To move or remove by agitating; to throw off by a jolting or vibrating motion; to rid one's self of; — generally with an adverb, as *off*, *out*, etc.; as, to shake fruit down from a tree.

Shake off the golden slumber of repose. Shak.

To shake all cares and business from our age. Shak.

To shake a cask (Naut.), to knock a cask to pieces and pack the staves. — To shake hands, to perform the customary act of civility by clasping and moving hands, as an expression of greeting, farewell, good will, agreement, etc. — To shake out a reef (Naut.), to untie the reef points and spread more canvas. — To shake the bells. See under *BELL*. — To shake the sails (Naut.), to luff up in the wind, causing the sails to shiver. Ham. Nav. Encyc.

Shake, *v. t.* To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; to tremble; to shiver; to quake; to totter. Under his burning wheels The steadfast empyrean shook throughout, All but the throne itself of God. Milton.

What danger? Who's that that shakes behind thee? Beau. & Fl.

Shaking piece, a name given by butchers to the piece of beef cut from the under side of the neck. See *ILLUSTRATION*.

Shake (shăk), *n.* 1. The act or result of shaking; a vacillating or wavering motion; a rapid motion one way and the other; a trembling, quaking, or shivering; agitation.

The great soldier's honor was composed Of thicker stuff, which could endure a shake. Herbert.

Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting of many kind shakes of the hand. Addison.

2. A fissure or crack in timber, caused by its being dried too suddenly. Gwilt.

3. A fissure in rock or earth.

4. (Mus.) A rapid alternation of a principal tone with another represented on the next degree of the staff above or below it; a trill.

5. (Naut.) One of the staves of a hogshead or barrel taken apart.

6. A shock of staves and headings. Knight.

7. (Zool.) The redshank; — so called from the nodding of its head while on the ground. [Prov. Eng.]

No great shakes, of no great importance. [Slang] Byron. — The shakes, the fever and ague. [Colloq. U. S.]

Shake-down (shăk'down'), *n.* A temporary substitute for a bed, as one made on the floor or on chairs; — perhaps originally from the shaking down of straw for this purpose. Sir W. Scott.

Shake-fork (shăk'fôrk'), *n.* A fork for shaking hay; a pitchfork. [Obs.]

Shake'n (shăk'n'), *a.* 1. Caused to shake; agitated; as, a shaken bough.

2. Cracked or checked; split. See *SHAKE*, *n.*, 2.

3. Impaired, as by a shock.

Shake-er (-ër), *n.* 1. A person or thing that shakes, or by means of which something is shaken.

2. One of a religious sect who do not marry, popularly so called from the movements of the members in dancing, which forms a part of their worship.

3. The sect originated in England in 1747, and came to the United States in 1774, under the leadership of Mother Ann Lee. The Shakers are sometimes nicknamed *Shaking Quakers*, but they differ from the Quakers in doctrine and practice. They style themselves the "United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing." The sect is now confined to the United States.

4. (Zool.) A variety of pigeon. P. J. Selby.

Shake-er-ess, *n.* A female Shaker.

Shake-er-ism (-izm'), *n.* Doctrines of the Shakers.

Shake-spear-e-an (shăk-spêr-ē-an'), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, Shakespeare or his works. [Written also *Shakespearean*, *Shakspearean*, *Shakspearian*, *Shaksperian*, *Shaksperian*, etc.]

Shak'-ness (shăk'-nēs), *n.* Quality of being shaky.

Shak'-ings (-ingz), *n. pl.* (Naut.) Deck sweepings, refuse of cordage, canvas, etc. Ham. Nav. Encyc.

Shak'o (shăk'ô'), *n.* [Hung. *csakó*; cf. F. *shako*, *schako*.] A kind of military cap or headdress.

Shaky (shăky'), *a.* [Compar. *SHAKIER* (-i-ër); superl. *SHAKIEST*.] 1. Shaking or trembling; as, a shaky spot in a marsh; a shaky hand. Thackeray.

2. Full of shakes or cracks; cracked; as, shaky timber. Gwilt.

3. Easily shaken; tottering; unsound; as, a shaky constitution; shaky business credit. [Colloq.]

Shale (shă), *n.* [AS. *scætu*, *scalu*. See *SCALE*, and cf. *SHELL*.] 1. A shell or husk; a cod or pod. "The green shales of a bean." Chapman.

2. [G. *schale*.] (Geol.) A fine-grained sedimentary rock of a thin, laminated, and often friable, structure.

Bituminous shale. See under *BITUMINOUS*.

Shale, *v. t.* To take off the shell or coat of; to shell. Life, in its upper grades, was bursting its shell, or was shaking off its husk. J. Taylor.

Shall (shă), *v. i. & auxiliary*. [imp. *SHOULD* (shôod).] [OE. *shal*, *schal*, imp. *sholde*, *scholde*, AS. *scæl*, *scæl*, I am obliged, imp. *scolde*, *scolde*, inf. *sculan*; akin to Oð. *skulan*, pres. *skal*, imp. *skolda*, D. *zullen*, pres. *zal*, imp. *zoude*, *zou*, OHG. *solan*, *solan*, pres. *sol*, *sol*, imp. *scolla*, *scolla*, G. *sollen*, pres. *soll*, imp. *sollte*, *sculla*, *sculla*, pres. *skul*, imp. *skyldi*, Sw. *skola*, pres. *skall*, imp. *skulle*, Dan. *skulle*, pres. *skal*, imp. *skulde*, Goth. *skulan*, pres. *skal*, imp. *skulda*, and to AS. *scylde* guilt, G. *schuld* guilt, fault, debt, and perhaps to L. *scelus* crime.] [Shall is defective, having no infinitive, imperative, or participle.]

1. To owe; to be under obligation for. [Obs.] "By the faith I shall to God." Court of Love.

2. To be obliged; must. [Obs.] "Me athinketh [I am sorry] that I shall rehearse it her." Chaucer.

3. As an auxiliary, *shall* indicates a duty or necessity whose obligation is derived from the person speaking; as, you shall go; he shall go; that is, I order or promise your going. It thus ordinarily expresses, in the second and third persons, a command, a threat, or a promise. If the auxiliary be emphasized, the command is made more imperative, the promise or threat more positive and sure. It is also employed in the language of prophecy; as, "the day shall come when . . ." since a promise or threat and an authoritative prophecy nearly coincide in significance. In *shall* with the first person, the necessity of the action is sometimes implied as residing elsewhere than in the speaker; as, I shall suffer; we shall see; and there is always a less distinct and positive assertion of his volition than is indicated by *will*. "I shall go" implies nearly a simple futurity; more exactly, a foretelling or an expectation of my going, in which, naturally enough, a certain degree of plan or intention may be included; emphasize the *shall*, and the event is described as certain to occur, and the expression approximates in meaning to our emphatic "I will go." In a question, the relation of speaker and source of obligation is of course transferred to the person addressed; as, "Shall he go?" (answer, "I shall go"); "Shall he go?" i. e., "Do you require or promise his going?" (answer, "He shall go.") The

same relation is transferred to either second or third person in such phrases as "You say, or think, you shall go;" "He says, or thinks, he shall go." After a conditional conjunction (as *if*, *whether*) *shall* is used in all persons to express futurity simply; as, if I, you, or he shall say they are right. *Should* is everywhere used in the same connection and the same senses as *shall*, as its imperfect. It also expresses duty or moral obligation; as, he should do it whether he will or not. In the early English, and hence in our English Bible, *shall* is the auxiliary mainly used, in all the persons, to express simple futurity. (Cf. WILL, *v. t.*) *Shall* may be used elliptically; thus, with an adverb or other word expressive of motion *go* may be omitted. "He to England shall along with you." Shak.

Shall and *will* are often confounded by inaccurate speakers and writers. Say: I shall be glad to see you. Shall I do this? Shall I help you? (not Will I do this?) See WILL.

Shall't (shăl't), *n.* See *CHALLIS*.

Shallon (shăl'lôn'), *n.* (Bot.) An evergreen shrub (*Gaultheria Shallon*) of Northwest America; also, its fruit. See *SALAL-BERRY*.

Shalloon (shăl'lôn'), *n.* [F. *chalon*, from *Châlons*, in France, where it was first made.] A thin, loosely woven, twilled worsted stuff.

In blue shalloon shall Hannibal be clad. Swift.

Shallop (shăl'lôp'), *n.* [F. *chaloupe*, probably from D. *schep*. Cf. *STOOP*.] (Naut.) A boat.

[She] thrust the shallop from the floating strand. Spenser.

The term *shallop* is applied to boats of all sizes, from a light canoe up to a large boat with masts and sails.

Shal-lot (shăl'lôt'), *n.* [OF. *eschalote* (for *escalote*), F. *eschalote*. See *SCALLION*, and cf. *ESCHALOT*.] (Bot.) A small kind of onion (*Allium Ascalonicum*) growing in clusters, and ready for gathering in spring; a scallion, or *eschalot*.

Shallow (shăllô'), *a.* [Compar. *SHALLOWER* (-ër); superl. *SHALLOWEST*.] [OE. *schallowe*, probably originally, sloping or shelving; cf. Icel. *skjálgr* wry, squinting, AS. *sceoth*, D. & G. *schel*, OHG. *scelch*. Cf. *SHELVE* to slope, *SHOAL* & *SHOUL*.] 1. Not deep; having little depth; shoal. "Shallow brooks, and rivers wide." Milton.

2. Not deep in tone. [R.]

The sound perfecter and not so shallow and jarring. Bacon.

3. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not penetrating deeply; simple; not wise or knowing; ignorant; superficial; as, a shallow mind; shallow learning.

The king was neither so shallow, nor so ill advertised, as not to perceive the intention of the French king. Bacon.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself. Milton.

Shallow, *n.* 1. A place in a body of water where the water is not deep; a shoal; a flat; a shelf.

A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon shallows of gravel. Bacon.

Dashed on the shallows of the moving sand. Dryden.

2. (Zool.) The rudd. [Prov. Eng.]

Shallow, *v. t.* To make shallow. Sir T. Browne.

Shallow, *v. i.* To become shallow, as water.

Shallow-bod'ed (-bôd'êd'), *a.* (Naut.) Having a moderate depth of hold; — said of a vessel.

Shallow-brained (-brănd'), *a.* Weak in intellect; foolish; empty-headed. [Obs.]

Shallow-heart'ed (-hărt'êd'), *a.* Incapable of deep feeling. Tennyson.

Shallow-ly, *adv.* In a shallow manner.

Shallow-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being shallow.

Shallow-pat'ed (-păt'êd'), *a.* Shallow-brained.

Shallow-wait'ed (-wăt'êd'), *a.* (Naut.) Having a flush deck, or with only a moderate depression amidships; — said of a vessel.

Shalm (shălm), *n.* See *SHAWM*. [Obs.] Knolles.

Shalt (shălt), *2d pr. sing.* of *SHALL*.

Shalt'y (shălt'y), *a.* Resembling salt in structure.

Sham (shăm), *n.* [Originally the same word as *shame*, hence, a disgrace, a trick. See *SHAME*, *n.*] 1. That which deceives expectation; any trick, fraud, or device that deludes and disappoints; a make-believe; delusion; imposture; humbug. "A mere sham." R. Stillingfleet.

Believe who will the solemn sham, not I. Addison.

2. A false front, or removable ornamental covering.

Pillow sham, a covering to be laid on a pillow.

Sham, *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended; feigned; unreal; as, a sham fight.

They scorned the sham independence proffered to them by the Athenians. Jowett (Thucyd.).

Sham, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *SHAMMED* (shămd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SHAMMING*.] 1. To trick; to cheat; to deceive or delude with false pretenses.

Foiled and shammed into a conviction. L'Estrange.

2. To obtrude by fraud or imposition. [R.]

We must have a care that we do not . . . sham fallacies upon the world for current reason. L'Estrange.

3. To assume the manner and character of; to imitate; to ape; to feign.

To sham Abram or Abraham, to feign sickness; to malingering. Hence a malingering is called, in sailors' cant, a *Sham Abram*, or *Sham Abraham*.

Sham, *v. i.* To make false pretenses; to deceive; to feign; to impose.

Wondering . . . whether those who lectured him were such fools as they professed to be, or were only shamming. Macaulay.

Shama (shă'mă), *n.* [Hind. *shāmā*.] (Zool.) A saxicoline singing bird (*Kitacina macroura*) of India, noted for the sweetness and power of its song. In conformation it imitates the notes of other birds and various animals with accuracy. Its head, neck, back, breast, and tail are glossy black, the rump white, the under parts chestnut.

Shaman (shă'măn; 277), *n.* [From the native name.] A priest of Shamanism; a wizard among the Shamanists.

Shaman'ic (shám-mán'ík), *a.* Of or pertaining to Shamanism.

Shaman-lam (shám-mán-lám), *n.* The type of religion which once prevailed among all the Ural-Altaic peoples (Tungusic, Mongol, and Turkish), and which still survives in various parts of Northern Asia. The Shaman, or wizard priest, deals with good as well as with evil spirits, especially the good spirits of ancestors. *Encyc. Brit.*

Shaman-ist, *n.* An adherent of Shamanism.

Sham'ble (shám'b'l), *n.* [OE. *schamel* a bench, stool, AS. *scamel*, *scamol*, a bench, form, stool, fr. L. *scamellum*, dim. of *scamnum* a bench, stool.] 1. (Mining) One of a succession of niches or platforms, one above another, to hold ore which is thrown successively from platform to platform, and thus raised to a higher level.

2. *pl.* A place where butcher's meat is sold.

As summer flies are in the shamblers. *Shak.*

3. *pl.* A place for slaughtering animals for meat.

To make a *shamblers* of the parliament house. *Shak.*

Sham'ble, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SHAMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHAMBLING (-blng).] [Cf. OD. *schampelen* to slip, *schampelen* to slip away, escape. Cf. SCAMBLE, SCAMPAR.] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle along.

Sham'bling (-blng), *a.* Characterized by an awkward, irregular pace; as, a *shambling* trot; *shambling* legs.

Sham'bling, *n.* An awkward, irregular gait.

Shame (shám), *n.* [OE. *shame*, *schame*, AS. *scamu*, *scamu*; akin to OS. & OHG. *scama*, G. *scham*, Icel. *skómm*, *skómm*, Sw. & Dan. *skam*, D. & G. *schande*, Goth. *skanda* shame, *skaman* sit to be ashamed; perhaps from a root *skm* meaning to cover, and akin to the root (*kam*) of G. *hemd* shirt, E. *chemise*. Cf. SHAM.]

1. A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt or impropriety, or of having done something which injures reputation, or of the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts us to conceal.

Hide, for shame.

Romans, your grandeur's images, That blush at their degenerate progeny. *Dryden.*

Have you no modesty, no maiden shame? *Shak.*

2. Reproach incurred or suffered; dishonor; ignominy; derision; contempt.

Ye have borne the shame of the heathen. *Ezek. xxxvi. 6.*

Honor and shame from no condition rise. *Pope.*

And every word we utter can claim Except an erring sister's shame. *Byron.*

3. The cause or reason of shame; that which brings reproach, and degrades a person in the estimation of others; disgrace.

O Caesar, what a wounding shame is this! *Shak.*

Guides who are the shame of religion. *South.*

4. The parts which modesty requires to be covered; the private parts.

For shame! you should be ashamed; shame on you! — To put to shame, to cause to feel shame; to humiliate; to disgrace. Let them be driven backward and put to shame that wish me evil. *Ps. xl. 14.*

Shame, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SHAMED (shámd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHAMING.] 1. To make ashamed; to excite in (a person) a consciousness of guilt or impropriety, or of conduct derogatory to reputation; to put to shame.

Were there but one righteous man in the world, he would . . . shame the world, and not the world him. *South.*

2. To cover with reproach or ignominy; to dishonor; to disgrace.

And with foul cowardice his carcass shame. *Spenser.*

3. To mock at; to deride. [Obs. or R.]

Ye have shamed the counsel of the poor. *Ps. xiv. 6.*

Shame, *v. t.* [AS. *scamian*, *scamian*. See SHAME, *n.*] To be ashamed; to feel shame. [R.]

I do shame

To think of what a noble strain you are. *Shak.*

Shame'faced (-fásh'), *a.* [For *shamefast*; AS. *scamfast*. See SHAME, *n.* and FAST.] Easily confused or put out of countenance; diffident; bashful; modest.

Your shamefaced virtue shunned the people's praise. *Dryden.*

Shame'faced was once *shamefast*, *shamefacedness* was *shamefastness*, like *steadfast* and *steadfastness*; but the ordinary manifestations of shame being by the face, have brought it to its present orthography. *Trench.*

— **Shame'facedly**, *adv.* — **Shame'facedness**, *n.*

Shame'fast (-fásh'), *a.* [AS. *scamfast*.] Modest; shamefaced. — **Shame'fastly**, *adv.* — **Shame'fastness**, *n.* [Archaic.] See SHAMEFACED.

Shamefast she was in maiden shamefastness. *Chaucer.*

[Conscience] is a blushing shamefast spirit. *Shak.*

Modest apparel with shamefastness. 1 Tim. ii. 9 (Rev. Ver.).

Shame'ful (-fúl), *a.* 1. Bringing shame or disgrace; injurious to reputation; disgraceful.

His naval preparations were not more surprising than his quick and shameful retreat. *Arbutnot.*

2. Exciting the feeling of shame in others; indecent; as, a shameful picture; a shameful sight. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Disgraceful; reproachful; indecent; unbecoming; degrading; scandalous; ignominious; infamous.

— **Shame'fully**, *adv.* — **Shame'fulness**, *n.*

Shame'less, *a.* [AS. *scamleas*.] 1. Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; brazen-faced; insolent to disgrace. "Such shameless bards we have." *Pope.*

Shame enough to shame these, wert thou not shameless. *Shak.*

2. Indicating want of modesty, or sensibility to disgrace; indecent; as, a shameless picture or poem.

Syn. — Impudent; unblushing; audacious; immodest; indecent; indelicate.

— **Shame'lessly**, *adv.* — **Shame'lessness**, *n.*

Shame'proof (-prúf'), *a.* Shameless. *Shak.*

Sham'er (shám'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, disgraces, or makes ashamed. *Beau. & Ft.*

Sham'ner (shám'nér), *n.* One who shames; an instructor.

Sham'ny (-mý), *n.* [F. *chamois* a chamois, shamny leather. See CHAMOIS.] 1. (Zool.) The chamois.

2. A soft, pliant leather, prepared originally from the skin of the chamois, but now made also from the skin of the sheep, goat, kid, deer, and calf. See SHAMOVING. [Written also *chamois*, *shamoy*, and *shamois*.]

Sham'ois (shám'oi), *n.* See SHAMMY.

Sham'oy (shám'oi), *n.* See SHAMMY.

Sham'oy'ing (shám'oi'ing or shám'mý'ing), *n.* [See SHAMMY.] A process used in preparing certain kinds of leather, which consists in frizzing the skin, and working oil into it to supply the place of the astringent (tannin, alum, or the like) ordinarily used in tanning.

Sham'poo' (shám-pú'), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SHAMPOOED (-pú'd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHAMPOOING.] [Hind. *chāmpā* to press, to squeeze.] [Written also *cham-poo*.] 1. To press or knead the whole surface of the body of (a person), and at the same time to stretch the limbs and joints, in connection with the hot bath.

2. To wash thoroughly and rub the head of (a person), with the fingers, using either soap, or a soapy preparation, for the more thorough cleansing.

Sham'poo', *n.* The act of shampooing.

Sham'poo'er (-ér), *n.* One who shampoos.

Sham'rock (shám'rók), *n.* [Ir. *seamrog*, *seamar*, trefoil, white clover, white honeysuckle; akin to Gael. *seamrag*.] (Bot.) A trifoliate plant used as a national emblem by the Irish. The legend is that St. Patrick once plucked a leaf of it for use in illustrating the doctrine of the Trinity.

The original plant was probably a kind of wood sorrel (*Oxalis Acetosella*); but now the name is given to the white clover (*Trifolium repens*), and the black medic (*Medicago lupulina*).

Sham'dry-dan (shám-dry-dán), *n.* A jocosely deprecatory name for a vehicle. [Ireland]

Sham'dry-gail (shám-dry-gáil), *n.* A mixture of strong beer and ginger beer. [Eng.]

Shang'hai (sháng'hái), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SHANGHAIED (-hái'd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHANGHAING.] To intoxicate and ship (a person) as a sailor while in this condition. [Written also *shanghai*.] [Slang, U. S.]

Shang'hai' (-hái'), *n.* (Zool.) A large and tall breed of domestic fowl. [Eng.]

Shank (shánk), *n.* (Zool.) See CHANK.

Shank, *n.* [OE. *shanke*, *schanke*, *schonke*, AS. *scanca*, *seanca*, *seonca*, *seonca*; akin to D. *schonk* a bone, G. *schenkel* thigh, *shank*, *schinken* ham, OHG. *scincha* shank, Dan. & Sw. *skank*.] 1. The part of the leg from the knee to the foot; the shin; the shin bone; also, the whole leg.

His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide For his shrunk shank. *Shak.*

2. Hence, that part of an instrument, tool, or other thing, which connects the acting part with a handle or other part, by which it is held or moved. Specifically:

(a) That part of a key which is between the bow and the part which enters the wards of the lock. (b) The middle part of an anchor, or that part which is between the ring and the arms. See ILLUST. OF ANCHOR. (c) That part of a hoe, rake, knife, or the like, by which it is secured to a handle. (d) A loop forming an eye to a button.

3. (Arch.) The space between two channels of the Doric triglyph. *Goult.*

4. (Founding.) A large ladle for molten metal, fitted with long bars for handling it.

5. (Print.) The body of a type.

6. (Shoemaking.) The part of the sole beneath the insole connecting the broader front part with the heel.

7. (Zool.) A wading bird with long legs; as, the green-legged shank, or knot; the yellow shank, or tattler; — called also *shanks*.

8. *pl.* Flat-nosed pliers, used by opticians for nipping off the edges of pieces of glass to make them round.

Shank painter (Naut.), a short rope or chain which holds the shank of an anchor against the side of a vessel when it is secured for a voyage. — To ride *shank's mare*, to go on foot; to walk.

Shank, *v. t.* To fall off, as a leaf, flower, or capsule, on account of disease affecting the supporting footstalk; — usually followed by *off*. *Darwin.*

Shank'beer (-bér), *n.* See SCHENKBEER.

Shanked (shánk't), *a.* Having a shank.

Shank'er (shánk'ér), *n.* (Med.) See CRANECR.

Shank'y (shánk'y), *n.* *pl.* SHANKIES (-mí). [Etymol. uncertain.] (Zool.) The European smooth blenny (*Eleuthero pholis*). It is olive-green with irregular black spots, and without appendages on the head.

Shant' (shánt), *a.* A contraction of *shall not*. [Colloq.]

Shant'y (shánk'y), *a.* Jaunty; showy. [Prov. Eng.]

Shant'y, *n.* *pl.* SHANTIES (-tí). [Said to be fr. Ir. *sean* old — *tig* a house.] A small, mean dwelling; a rough, slight building for temporary use; a hut.

Shant'y, *v. t.* To inhabit a shanty. *S. H. Hammond.*

Shap'ble (sháp'b'l), *a.* 1. That may be shaped.

2. Shapely. [R.] "Round and shapable." *De Foe.*

Shape (sháp), *v. t.* [imp. SHAPED (shápt); *p. p.* SHAPED or SHAPEN (sháp'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHAPING.] [OE. *shapen*, *schapen*, AS. *scappian*, *scappian*, *scappian*, *p. p.* *scappen*. See SHAPEN, *n.*] 1. To form or create; especially, to mold or make into a particular form; to give proper form or figure to.

I was shapen in iniquity. *Ps. li. 5.*

Grace shaped her limbs, and beauty decked her face. *Prior.*

2. To adapt to a purpose; to regulate; to adjust; to direct; as, to shape the course of a vessel.

To the stream, when neither friends, nor force, Nor speed nor art avail, he shapes his course. *Denham.*

Charmed by their eyes, their manners I acquire, And shape my foolishness to their desire. *Prior.*

3. To image; to conceive; to body forth.

Off my jealousy Shape faults that are not. *Shak.*

4. To design; to prepare; to plan; to arrange.

When shapen was all this conspiracy, From point to point. *Chaucer.*

Shaping machine. (Mach.) Same as SHAPER. — To shape one's self, to prepare; to make ready. [Obs.]

I will early shape me therefor. *Chaucer.*

2. To adapt to a purpose; to regulate; to adjust; to direct; as, to shape the course of a vessel.

To the stream, when neither friends, nor force, Nor speed nor art avail, he shapes his course. *Denham.*

Charmed by their eyes, their manners I acquire, And shape my foolishness to their desire. *Prior.*

3. To image; to conceive; to body forth.

Off my jealousy Shape faults that are not. *Shak.*

4. To design; to prepare; to plan; to arrange.

When shapen was all this conspiracy, From point to point. *Chaucer.*

Shaping machine. (Mach.) Same as SHAPER. — To shape one's self, to prepare; to make ready. [Obs.]

I will early shape me therefor. *Chaucer.*

Shape (sháp), *v. t.* To suit; to be adjusted or conformable. [R.]

Shape, *n.* [OE. *shap*, *schap*, AS. *scap* in *gescap* creation, creature, fr. the root of *scieppan*, *scieppan*, *scieppan*, to shape, to do, to effect; akin to OS. *giskeppian*, OFries. *skeppa*, D. *scheppen*, G. *schaffen*, OHG. *scapfen*, *scapfen*, Icel. *skappa*, *skappa*, Dan. *skabe*, *skaffe*, Sw. *skapa*, *skaffa*, Goth. *gaskapjan*, and perhaps to E. *shave*, v. Cf. SHIP.] 1. Character or construction of a thing as determining its external appearance; outward aspect; make; figure; form; guise; as, the shape of a tree; the shape of the head; an elegant shape.

He beat me grievously, in the shape of a woman. *Shak.*

2. That which has form or figure; a figure; an appearance; a being.

Before the gates there sat, On either side, a formidable shape. *Milton.*

3. A model; a pattern; a mold.

4. Form of embodiment, as in words; form, as of thought or conception; concrete embodiment or example, as of some quality. *Milton.*

5. Dress for disguise; guise. [Obs.]

Look better on this virgin, and consider This Persian shape laid by, and she appearing In a Greekish dress. *Massinger.*

6. (Iron Manuf.) (a) A rolled or hammered piece, as a bar, beam, angle iron, etc., having a cross section different from merchant bar. (b) A piece which has been roughly forged nearly to the form it will receive when completely forged or fitted.

To take shape, to assume a definite form.

Shape'less, *a.* Destitute of shape or regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions; misshapen; — opposed to *shapely*. — **Shape'less-ness**, *n.*

The shapeless rock, or hanging precipice. *Pope.*

Shape'li-ness (-lí-nés), *n.* The quality or state of being shapely.

Shap'ely, *a.* [Compar. SHAPELIER (-lí-ér); superl. SHAPELIEST.] 1. Well-formed; having a regular shape; comely; symmetrical. *T. Warton.*

Waste sandy valleys, once perplexed with thorn, The spiny ard and shapely box adorn. *Pope.*

Where the shapely column stood. *Cowper.*

2. Fit; suitable. [Obs.]

Shapely for to be an alderman. *Chaucer.*

Shap'er (-ér), *n.* 1. One who shapes; as, the shaper of one's fortunes.

The secret of those old shapers died with them. *Lowell.*

2. That which shapes; a machine for giving a particular form or outline to an object. Specifically: (a) (Metal Working) A kind of planer in which the tool, instead of the work, receives a reciprocating motion, usually from a crank. (b) (Wood Working) A machine with a vertically revolving cutter projecting above a flat table top, for cutting irregular outlines, moldings, etc.

Shap'oo (sháp'ú), *n.* (Zool.) The oriol.

Shard (shárd), *n.* A plant; chard. [Obs.] *Dryden.*

Shard, *n.* [AS. *seard*, properly a *p. p.* from the root of *secan* to shear, to cut; akin to D. *seard* a fragment, G. *scharfe* a notch, Icel. *skarf*. See SHEAR, and cf. SHARD.] [Written also *sheard*, and *sherd*.] 1. A piece or fragment of an earthen vessel, or of a like brittle substance, as the shell of an egg or a small. *Shak.*

The precious dish Broke into shards of beauty on the board. *E. Arnold.*

2. (Zool.) The hard wing case of a beetle.

They are his shards, and he their beetle. *Shak.*

3. A gap in a fence. [Obs.] *Stanyhurst.*

4. A boundary; a division. [Obs. & R.] *Spenser.*

Shard'-borne (-bórn'), *a.* Borne on shards or scaly wing cases. "The shard-borne beetle." *Shak.*

Shard'ed, *a.* (Zool.) Having elytra, as a beetle.

Shard'y (-y), *a.* Having, or consisting of, shards.

Share (shár), *n.* [OE. *schar*, AS. *sear*; akin to OHG. *scaro*, G. *schar*, pf. *schar*, and E. *shear*, v. See SHEAR.]

1. The part (usually an iron or steel plate) of a plow which cuts the ground at the bottom of a furrow; a plowshare.

2. The part which opens the ground for the reception of the seed, in a machine for sowing seed. *Night.*

Share, *n.* [OE. *schar*, AS. *sear*, *sear*, fr. *secan* to shear, cut. See SHEAR, v.] 1. A certain quantity; a portion; a part; a division; as, a small share of prudence.

2. Especially, the part allotted or belonging to one, of any property or interest owned by a number; a portion among others; an apportioned lot; an allotment; a dividend. "My share of fame." *Dryden.*

3. Hence, one of a certain number of equal portions into which any property or invested capital is divided; as, a ship owned in ten shares.

4. The pubes; the sharebone. [Obs.] *Holland.*

To go shares, to partake; to be equally concerned. — Share and share alike, in equal shares.

Share, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SHARED (shárd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHARING.] 1. To part among two or more; to distribute in portions; to divide.

Suppose I share my fortune equally between my children and a stranger. *Swift.*

2. To partake of, use, or experience, with others; to have a portion of; to take and possess in common; as, to share a shelter with another.

While avarice and rapine share the land. *Milton.*
3. To cut; to shear; to cleave; to divide. [*Obs.*]
The shared visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryden.*

Share (shâr), *v. t.* To have part; to receive a portion; to partake, enjoy, or suffer with others.
A right of inheritance gave every one a title to share in the goods of his father. *Locke.*

Share/beam' (-bêm'), *n.* The part of the plow to which the share is attached.

Share/bone' (-bôn'), *n.* (*Anat.*) The pubic bone.

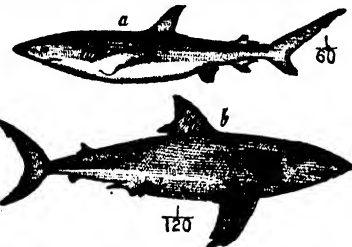
Share/broker (-brô'kër), *n.* A broker who deals in railway or other shares and securities.

Share/holder (-höld'ër), *n.* One who holds or owns a share or shares in a joint fund or property.

Shar'er (shâr'ër), *n.* One who shares; a participant; a partner; also, a divider; a distributor.

Share/wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A composite plant (*Aster Tripolium*) growing along the seacoast of Europe.

Shark (shârk), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; perhaps through OF. fr. *L. carcharus* a kind of dogfish, Gr. *kárpas*, so called from its sharp teeth, fr. *kárpas* having sharp or jagged teeth; or perhaps named from its rapacity (cf. *Shark*, *v. t.* & *i.*); cf. *Gorn. sources*.]
1. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of elasmobranch fishes of the order Plagiostomi, found in all seas.



a The Dusky Shark (*Carcharhinus obscurus*). b The Man-eating Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*).

Some sharks, as the basking shark and the whale shark, grow to an enormous size, the former becoming forty feet or more, and the latter sixty feet or more, in length. Most of them are harmless to man, but some are exceedingly voracious. The man-eating sharks mostly belong to the genera *Carcharhinus*, *Carcharodon*, and related genera. They have several rows of large sharp teeth with serrated edges, as the great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*, or *Ramjet*) of tropical seas, and the great blue shark (*Carcharhinus glaucus*) of all tropical and temperate seas. The former sometimes becomes thirty-six feet long, and is the most voracious and dangerous species known. The rare man-eating shark of the United States coast (*Carcharodon Atwoodi*) is thought by some to be a variety, or the young, of *C. carcharias*. The dusky shark (*Carcharhinus obscurus*), and the smaller blue shark (*C. caudatus*), both common species on the coast of the United States, are of moderate size and not dangerous. They feed on shellfish and bottom fishes.

2. A rapacious, artful person; a sharper. [*Collog.*]
3. Trickery; fraud; petty rapine; as, to live upon the shark. [*Obs.*]

Basking shark. Liver shark. Nurse shark. Oil shark. Sand shark. Tiger shark, etc. See under **BASKING**, **LIVER**, etc. See also **DOG-FISH**, **HOUND-FISH**, **NOTIDIAN**, and **TOPK**. — **Gray shark**, the sand shark. — **Hammer-headed shark.** See **HAMMERHEAD**. — **Port Jackson shark.** See **CETRACANTH**. — **Shark barrow**, the eggcase of a shark; a sea purse. — **Shark ray.** Same as **ANGEL FISH** (q. v.). — **Shark's fin.** Same as **ANGEL FISH** (q. v.). — **Thresher shark**, or **Thresher**, a large, voracious shark. See **THRASHER**. — **Whale shark**, a huge, harmless shark (*Rhinodon typicus*) of the Indian Ocean. It becomes sixty feet or more in length, but has very small teeth.

Shark, *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin; perhaps fr. *shark*, *n.*, or perhaps related to *E. shear* (as *shear* to *hear*), and originally meaning to clip off. Cf. *SHIRK*.] To pick or gather indiscriminately or covertly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Shark, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **SHARKED** (shârk't); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SHARKING**.] 1. To play the petty thief; to practice fraud or trickery; to swindle.

Neither sharks for a cup or a reckoning. *Bp. Earle.*

2. To live by shifts and stratagems. *Deau. & F.*

Shark'er (-ër), *n.* One who lives by sharking.

Sharking, *n.* Petty rapine; trick; also, seeking a livelihood by shifts and dishonest devices.

Shar'ook (shâr'ûk), *n.* An East Indian coin of the value of 12½ pence sterling, or about 25 cents.

Sharp (shârp), *a.* [*Compar.* **SHARPER** (-ër); *superl.* **SHARPEST**.] [*OE.* *sharp*, *sharpp*, *scarp*, *AS.* *scarp*; akin to *OS.* *skarp*, *LG.* *scharp*, *D.* *scherp*, *G.* *scharf*, *Dan.* & *Sw.* *skarp*, *Icel.* *skarp*. Cf. *ESCARP*, *SCARPE*, *SCORPION*.]
1. Having a very thin edge or fine point; of a nature to cut or pierce easily; not blunt or dull; keen.

He dies upon my scimeter's sharp point. *Shak.*

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse or rounded; somewhat pointed or edged; peaked or ridged; as, a sharp bill; sharp features.

3. Affecting the senses as if pointed or cutting, keen, penetrating, acute; to the taste or smell, pungent, acid, sour, as ammonia has a sharp taste and odor; to the hearing, piercing, shrill, as a sharp sound or voice; to the eye, instantaneously brilliant, dazzling, as a sharp flash.

4. (*Mus.*) (a) High in pitch; acute; as, a sharp note or tone. (b) Raised a semitone in pitch; as, *C sharp* (C#), which is a half step, or semitone, higher than *C*. (c) So high as to be out of tune, or above true pitch; as, the tone is sharp; that instrument is sharp. Opposed in all these senses to *flat*.

5. Very trying to the feelings; piercing; keen; severe; painful; distressing; as, sharp pain, weather; a sharp and frosty air.

Sharp misery had worn him to the bones. *Shak.*
The morning sharp and clear. *Cowper.*
In sharpest perils faithful proved. *Keble.*

6. Cutting in language or import; biting; sarcastic; cruel; harsh; rigorous; severe; as, a sharp rebuke. "That sharp look." *Tennyson.*

To that place the sharp Athenian law *Shak.*
Can not pursue us.

Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear. *Dryden.*

7. Of keen perception; quick to discern or distinguish; having nice discrimination; acute; penetrating; sagacious; clever; as, a sharp eye; sharp sight, hearing, or judgment.

Nothing makes men sharper . . . than want. *Addison.*
Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the sharpest philosophers have never yet arrived at clear and distinct ideas. *I. Watts.*

8. Eager in pursuit; keen in quest; impatient for gratification; keen; as, a sharp appetite.

9. Fierce; ardent; fiery; violent; impetuous. "In sharp contest of battle." *Milton.*

A sharp assault already is begun. *Dryden.*

10. Keenly or unduly attentive to one's own interest; close and exact in dealing; shrewd; as, a sharp dealer; a sharp customer.

The necessity of being so sharp and exacting. *Swift.*

11. Composed of hard, angular grains; gritty; as, sharp sand.

12. Steep; precipitous; abrupt; as, a sharp ascent or descent; a sharp turn or curve.

13. (*Phonetic.*) Uttered in a whisper, or with the breath alone, without voice, as certain consonants, such as *p*, *k*, *t*, *f*; sord; nonvocal; aspirated.

Sharp is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, sharp-cornered, sharp-edged, sharp-pointed, sharp-tasted, sharp-visaged, etc.

Sharp practice, the getting of an advantage, or the attempt to do so, by a tricky expedient. — *To brace sharp*, or *to sharp up* (*Naut.*), to turn the yards to the most oblique position possible, that the ship may lie well up to the wind.

Syn. — Keen; acute; piercing; penetrating; quick; sagacious; discerning; shrewd; witty; ingenious; sour; acid; tart; pungent; acrid; severe; poignant; biting; acrimonious; sarcastic; cutting; bitter; painful; afflictive; violent; harsh; fierce; ardent; fiery.

Sharp (shârp), *adv.* 1. To a point or edge; piercingly; eagerly; sharply. *M. Arnold.*
The head [of a spear] full sharp yground. *Chaucer.*
You bite so sharp at reasons. *Shak.*

2. Precisely; exactly; as, we shall start at ten o'clock sharp. [*Collog.*]

Look sharp, attend; be alert. [*Collog.*]

Sharp, *n.* 1. A sharp tool or weapon. [*Obs.*]
If butchers had but the manners to go to sharps, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs. *Collier.*

2. (*Mus.*) (a) The character [♯] used to indicate that the note before which it is placed is to be raised a half step, or semitone, in pitch. (b) A sharp tone or note. *Shak.*

3. A portion of a stream where the water runs very rapidly. [*Prov. Eng.*] *C. Kingsley.*

4. A sewing needle having a very slender point, a needle of the most pointed of the three grades, *blunts, between, and sharps*.

5. *pl.* Same as **MIDDLINGS**, 1.

6. An expert. [*Slang*]

Sharp, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **SHARPED** (shârp't); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SHARPING**.] 1. To sharpen. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. (*Mus.*) To raise above the proper pitch; to elevate the tone of; especially, to raise a half step, or semitone, above the natural tone.

Sharp, *v. t.* 1. To play tricks in bargaining; to act the sharper.

2. (*Mus.*) To sing above the proper pitch.

Sharp-cut' (-kût'), *a.* Cut sharply or definitely, or so as to make a clear, well-defined impression, as the lines of an engraved plate; and the like; clear-cut; hence, having great distinctness; well-defined; clear.

Sharpen (shârp'n), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **SHARPENED** (-'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SHARPENING**.] [*See SHARPEN.*]
To make sharp. Specifically: (a) To give a keen edge or fine point to; to make sharper; as, to sharpen an ax, or the teeth of a saw. (b) To render more quick or acute in perception; to make more ready or ingenious.

The air . . . sharpened his visual ray *Milton.*
To objects distant far.

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. *Burke.*

(c) To make more eager; as, to sharpen men's desires.

Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite. *Shak.*

(d) To make more pungent and intense; as, to sharpen a pain or disease. (e) To make biting, sarcastic, or severe. "Sharpen each word." *E. Smith.* (f) To render more shrill or piercing.

Inclosures not only preserve sound, but increase and sharpen it. *Bacon.*

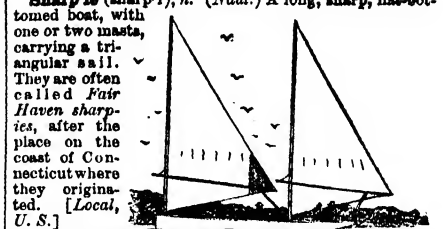
(g) To make more tart or acid; to make sour; as, the rays of the sun sharpen vinegar. (h) (*Mus.*) To raise, as a sound, by means of a sharp; to apply a sharp to.

Sharpen, *v. t.* To grow or become sharp.

Sharper (-ër), *n.* A person who bargains closely; especially, one who cheats in bargains; a swindler; also, a cheating gamster.

Sharper, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. *L'Estrange.*
Syn. — Swindler; cheat; deceiver; trickster; rogue. See **SWINDLER**.

Sharp's (shârp's), *n.* (*Naut.*) A long, sharp, flat-bottomed boat, with one or two masts,



Sharpe, with Centerboard down.

Sharp/ling (shârp'ling), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A stickleback. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sharply, *adv.* In a sharp manner; keenly; acutely. They are more sharply to be chastised and reformed than the rude Irish. *Spenser.*

The soldiers were sharply assailed with wants. *Hayward.*
You contract your eye when you would see sharply. *Bacon.*

Sharpness, *n.* [*AS.* *scarpness*.] The quality or condition of being sharp; keenness; acuteness.

Sharp'saw' (-sâ'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The great titmouse; — so called from its harsh call notes. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sharp-set' (-sêt'), *a.* Eager in appetite or desire of gratification; affected by keen hunger; ravenous; as, an eagle or a lion sharp-set.

The town is sharp-set on new plays. *Pope.*

Sharp/shoot'er (-shûot'ër), *n.* One skilled in shooting at an object with exactness; a good marksman.

Sharp/shooting, *n.* A shooting with great precision and effect; hence, a keen contest of wit or argument.

Sharp-sight'ed (-sit'ëd), *a.* Having quick or acute sight; — used literally and figuratively. — **Sharp-sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

Sharp/tail' (-tâl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) The pintail duck. (b) The pintail grouse, or prairie chicken.

Sharp-wit'ed (-wit'ëd), *a.* Having an acute or nicely discerning mind.

Shash (shâsh), *n.* [*See SHASH*.] 1. The scarf of a turban. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

2. A sash. [*Obs.*]

Shas'ter (shâs'tër or shâs'tër), *n.* [*Skr.* *śāstra* an order or command, a sacred book, fr. *śā* to order, instruct, govern. Cf. *SASTRA*.] A treatise for authoritative instruction among the Hindus; a book of institutes; especially, a treatise explaining the Vedas. [*Written also sastra*.]

Shath'mont (shâth'mönt), *n.* A shaftment. [*Ser.*]

Shat'ter (shât'tër), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **SHATTERED** (-tërd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SHATTERING**.] [*OE.* *schæteren*, *scatteren*, to scatter, to dash, *AS.* *scatteran*; cf. *D.* *schätern* to crack, to make a great noise, *OD.* *schetteren* to scatter, to burst, to crack. Cf. *SCATTER*.] 1. To break at once into many pieces; to dash, burst, or part violently into fragments; to rend into splinters; to make an explosion shatters a rock or a bomb; too much steam shatters a boiler; an oak is shattered by lightning.

A monarchy was shattered to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects. *Locke.*

2. To disorder; to derange; to render unsound; as, to be shattered in intellect; his constitution was shattered; his hopes were shattered.

A man of a loose, volatile, and shattered humor. *Norris.*

3. To scatter about. [*Obs.*]

Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. *Milton.*

Shat'ter, *v. t.* To be broken into fragments; to fall or crumble to pieces by any force applied.

Some fragile bodies break but where the force is; some shatter and fly in many places. *Bacon.*

Shat'ter, *n.* A fragment of anything shattered; — used chiefly or solely in the phrase *into shatters*; as, to break a glass into shatters.

Shat'ter-brained' (-brâ'nd'), *a.* Disordered or wandering in intellect; as, deranged in intellect; hence, heedless; wild. *J. Goodman.*

Shat'ter-y (-y), *a.* Easily breaking into pieces; not compact; loose of texture; brittle; as, shattery spar.

Shave (shâv), *obs. p. p.* of **SHAVE**. *Chaucer.*

His beard was shave as nigh as ever he can. *Chaucer.*

Shave, *v. t.* [*Imp.* **SHAVED** (shâv'd); *p. p.* **SHAVED** or **SHAVEN** (shâv'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SHAVING**.] [*OE.* *shaven*, *shaven*, *AS.* *scafan*, *scæfan*; akin to *D.* *schäven*, *G.* *schaben*, *OHG.* *scaban*, *Icel.* *skafa*, *Sw.* *skafra*, *Dan.* *skave*, *Goth.* *skaban*, *Russ.* *kopale* to dig, *Gr.* *σκάπτω*, and probably to *L.* *scabere* to scratch, to scrape. Cf. *SOAR*, *SHAFT*, *SHAPE*.] 1. To cut or pare off from the surface of a body with a razor or other edged instrument; to cut off closely, as with a razor; as, to shave the beard.

2. To make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the surface, or surface covering, of; especially, to remove the hair from with a razor or other sharp instrument; to take off the beard or hair of; as, to shave the face or the crown of the head; he shaved himself.

I'll shave your crown for this. *Shak.*

The laborer with the bending scythe is seen Shaving the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*

3. To cut off thin slices from; to cut in thin slices. *Bacon.*

Plants bruised or shaven in leaf or root.

4. To skim along or near the surface of; to pass close to, or touch lightly, in passing.

Now shaves with level wing the deep. *Milton.*

5. To strip; to plunder; to fleece. [*Collog.*]

To shave a note, to buy it at a discount greater than the legal rate of interest, or to deduct discounting it more than the legal rate allows. [*Cont. U. S.*]

Shave (shāv), *v. t.* To use a razor for removing the beard; to cut closely; hence, to be hard and severe in a bargain; to practice extortion; to cheat.

Shave (shāv), *n.* [AS. *scafa*, *scēfa*, a sort of knife. See SHAVE, *v. t.*] 1. A thin slice; a shaving. Wright.

2. A cutting of the beard; the operation of shaving.

3. (a) An exorbitant discount on a note. [Cant. U. S.] (b) A premium paid for an extension of the time of delivery or payment, or for the right to vary a stock contract in any particular. [Cant. U. S.] N. Biddle.

4. A hand tool consisting of a sharp blade with a handle at each end; a drawing knife; a spokeshave.

5. The act of passing very near to, so as almost to graze; as, the bullet missed by a close shave. [Colloq.]

Shave grass (Bot.), the scouring rush. See the Note under *Equisetum*.—**Shave hook**, a tool for scraping metals, consisting of a sharp-edged triangular steel plate attached to a shank and handle.

Shave/ling (-ling), *n.* A man shaved; hence, a monk, or other religious; — used in contempt.

I am no longer a *shaveling* than while my frock is on my back. Sir W. Scott.

Shav'er (shāv'ēr), *n.* 1. One who shaves; one whose occupation is to shave.

2. One who is close in bargains; a sharper. Swift.

3. One who fleeces; a pillager; a plunderer.

By these *shavers* the Turks were stripped. Knolles.

4. A boy; a lad; a little fellow. [Colloq.] "These unlucky little *shavers*." Salmagundi.

As I have mentioned at the door to this young *shaver*, I am on a chase in the name of the king. Dickens.

5. (Mech.) A tool or machine for shaving.

A note shaver, a person who buys notes at a discount greater than the legal rate of interest. [Cant. U. S.]

Shaving, *n.* 1. The act of one who, or that which, shaves; specifically, the act of cutting off the beard with a razor.

2. That which is shaved off; a thin slice or strip pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument. "Shaving of silver." Chaucer.

Shaving brush, a brush used in lathering the face preparatory to shaving it.

Shaw (shā), *n.* [OE. *schawe*, *schaze*, thicket, grove, AS. *scaga*; akin to Dan. *skov*, Sw. *skog*, Icel. *skógr*.]

1. A thicket; a small wood or grove. [Obs. or Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Burns.

Gaillard he was as goldfinch in the *shaw*. Chaucer.

The green *shaws*, the merry green woods. Howitt.

2. pl. The leaves and tops of vegetables, as of potatoes, turnips, etc. [Scot.] Jamieson.

Shaw/fowl (-fowl), *n.* [Scot. *shaw*, *shaw*, show + fowl.] The representation or image of a fowl made by fowlers to shoot at. Johnson.

Shawl (shāl), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *shāl*: cf. *F. châle*.] A square or oblong cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or other textile or netted fabric, used, especially by women, as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.

India shawl, a kind of rich shawl made in India from the wool of the Cashmere goat. It is woven in pieces, which are sewed together. — **Shawl goat** (Zool.), the Cashmere goat.

Shawl, *v. t.* To wrap in a shawl. Thackeray.

Shawm (shām), *n.* [OE. *shalmie*, OF. *chalmie*; cf. F. *chalmieu* shawm, *chalmie* haulin, stalk; all fr. L. *calamus* a reed, reed pipe. See HAULEM, and cf. CALUMET.] (Mus.) A wind instrument of music, formerly in use, supposed to have resembled either the clarinet or the hautboy in form. [Written also *shalm*, *shaum*.] Utway.

Even from the shrillest *shawm* unto the cornamute. Drayton.

Shawnees (shāw'nēz), *n. pl.* *shāw'nee* (-nē). (Ethnol.) A tribe of North American Indians who occupied Western New York and part of Ohio, but were driven away and widely dispersed by the Iroquois.

Shay (shā), *n.* A chaise. [Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.]

She (shē), *pron.* [sing. nom. SHE; poss. HER (hēr) or HERS (hērz); obj. HER; pl. nom. THEY (thē); poss. THEIR (thēr) or THAIRS (thārs) or THAIRS (thārs); obj. THEM (thēm).] [OE. *she*, *sche*, *scheo*, *schō*, AS. *schē*, fem. of the definite article, originally a demonstrative pronoun; cf. OS. *siu*, D. *zij*, G. *sie*, OHG. *siu*, *si*, Icel. *si*, *sjá*, Goth. *si* she, *sō*, fem. article, Russ. *si*, *seia*, fem. article, this, Gr. *si*, fem. article, Skr. *sā*, *syā*. The possessive *her* or *hers*, and the objective *her*, are from a different root. See HER.] 1. This or that female; the woman understood or referred to; the animal of the female sex, or object personified as feminine, which was spoken of.

She loved her children best in every wise. Chaucer.

Then Sarah denied, . . . for she was afraid. Gen. xviii. 15.

2. A woman; a female; — used substantively. [R.] Lady, you are the cruellest *she* alive. Shak.

She is used in composition with nouns of common gender, for female, to denote an animal of the female sex; as, a *she-bear*; a *she-cat*.

Sheaf/ing (shēf'ing), *n.* [From AS. *scēdan*, *scēdan*, to separate, divide. See SHEAR, *v. t.*] A titling, or division, in the tale of Man, in which there is a coroner, or chief constable. The island is divided into six sheafings.

Sheaf (shēf), *n.* (Mech.) A sheave. [R.]

Sheaf, *n.* pl. **SHEAVES** (shēvz). [OE. *sheef*, *shef*, *schef*, AS. *schēf*; akin to D. *schöf*, OHG. *scoub*, G. *schaub*, Icel. *skau* a fox's brush, and E. *shove*. See SHOVE.] 1. A quantity of the stalks and ears of wheat, rye, or other grain, bound together; a bundle of grain or straw.

The reaper fills his greedy hands, And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands. Dryden.

2. Any collection of things bound together; a bundle; specifically, a bundle of arrows sufficient to fill a quiver, or the allowance of each archer, — usually twenty-four.

The *sheaf* of arrows shook and rattled in the case. Dryden.

Sheaf, *v. t.* To gather and bind into a sheaf; to make into sheaves; as, to *sheaf* wheat.

3. (Mach.) The bedpiece of a machine tool, upon which a table or slide rest is secured; as, the *shears* of a lathe or planer. See *Illustr.* under LATHE.

Rotary shears. See under ROTARY.

Shear/tail (shēr'tāl'), *n.* (Zool.) (a) The common tern. (b) Any one of several species of humming birds of the genus *Thaumastura* having a long forked tail.

Shear/water (-wātēr), *n.* [*Shear* + *water*; cf. G. *wasserschere*; — so called from its running lightly along the surface of the water.] (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of long-winged oceanic birds of the genus *Puffinus* and related genera. They are allied to the petrels, but are larger.

The Manx shearwater (*P. puffinus*) and the dusky shearwater (*P. obscurus*).

Cory's Shearwater (*Puffinus borealis*).

and the greater shearwater (*P. major*), are well-known species of the North Atlantic. See HAUON.

Sheat/fish (shēt'fīsh'), *n.* [Cf. dial. G. *scheid*, *scheid*, *scheiden*.] (Zool.) A European silurid fish (*Silurus glanis*) allied to the catfishes. It is the largest fresh-water fish of Europe, sometimes becoming six feet or more in length. See SILURID.

Sheath (shēth), *n.* [OE. *schēthe*, AS. *scēð*, *scēð*, *scēð*; akin to OS. *schēð*, D. *scheide*, G. *scheide*, OHG. *scēda*, Sw. *skida*, Dan. *skede*, Icel. *skēðir*, pl., and to E. *shed*, *v. t.*, originally meaning, to separate, to part. See SHED.] 1. A case for the reception of a sword, hunting knife, or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard.

The dead knight's sword out of his *sheath* he drew. Spenser.

2. Any sheathlike covering, organ, or part. Specifically: (a) (Bot.) The base of a leaf when sheathing or investing a stem or branch, as in grasses. (b) (Zool.) One of the elytra of an insect.

Medullary sheath. (Anat.) See under MEDULLARY.

Primitive sheath. (Anat.) See NEURILEMMA.

Sheath knife, a knife with a fixed blade, carried in a sheath. — **Sheath of Schwann**. (Anat.) See SCHWANN'S SHEATH.

Sheath/bill (-bīl'), *n.* (Zool.) Either one of two species of birds composing the genus *Chionis*, and family *Chionidae*, native of the islands of the Antarctic seas.

They are related to the gulls and the plovers, but more nearly to the latter. The base of the bill is covered with a saddle-shaped horny sheath, and the toes are only slightly webbed. The plumage of both species is white.

Sheathe (shēth), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SHEATHED** (shēthd); p. pr. & vb. n. **SHEATHING**.] [Written also *sheath*.] 1. To put into a sheath, case, or scabbard; to inclose or cover with, or as with, a sheath or case.

The leopard . . . keeps the claws of his fore feet turned up from the ground, and *sheathed* in the skin of his toes. Brew.

"It is in my breast she *sheathes* her dagger now. Dryden.

2. To fit or furnish, as with a sheath.

3. To case or cover with something which protects, as thin boards, sheets of metal, and the like; as, to *sheathe* a ship with copper.

4. To obtund or blunt, as acrimonious substances, or sharp particles. [R.] Arbuthnot.

To *sheathe* the sword, to make peace.

Sheathed (shēthd), *a.* 1. Provided with, or inclosed in, a sheath.

2. (Bot.) Invested by a sheath, or cylindrical membranaceous tube, which is the base of the leaf, as the stalk or culm in grasses; vaginate.

Sheath'er (shēth'ēr), *n.* One who sheathes.

Sheath/fish (shēth'fīsh'), *n.* (Zool.) Same as SHEATHFISH.

Sheathing (shēth'ing), *p. pr. & a. from SHEATH. Inclosing with a sheath; as, the *sheathing* leaves of grasses; the *sheathing* stipules of many polygonaceous plants.*

Sheath'ing, *n.* That which sheathes. Specifically: (a) The casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides; the materials for such covering; as, copper *sheathing*. (b) (Arch.) The first covering of boards on the outside wall of a frame house or on a timber roof; also, the material used for covering; ceiling boards in general.

Sheath/less (shēth'lēs), *a.* Without a sheath or case for covering; unsheathed.

Sheath-winged (-wīngd'), *a.* (Zool.) Having elytra, or wing cases, as a beetle.

Sheath'y (shēth'y), *a.* Forming or resembling a sheath or case. Sir T. Browne.

Shea tree (shē'a trē'), (Bot.) An African sapaceous tree (*Bassia*, or *Butyrospermum*, Parkii), from

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; fobd, fobt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

the seeds of which a substance resembling butter is obtained; the African butter tree.

Sheave (shēv), *n.* [Akin to OD. *schijve* orb, dial. wheel, D. *schijf*, G. *scheibe*, Icel. *skífa* a shavings, slice; cf. Gr. *σκινα* a staff. Cf. *SHIPT*, *v.*, *SHIVE*.] A wheel having a groove in the rim for a rope to work in, and set in a block, mast, or the like; the wheel of a pulley.

Sheave hole, a channel cut in a mast, yard, rail, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.

Sheave, v. t. [See *SHEAR* of straw.] To gather and bind into a sheaf or sheaves; hence, to collect. *Ashmole*.

Sheaved (shēvd), *a.* Made of straw. [Obs.] *Shak*.

Sheb'ander (shēb'an-dēr), *n.* [Per. *shābandar*.] A harbor master, or ruler of a port, in the East Indies. [Written also *shebunder*.]

She-bang' (shē-bāng'), *n.* [Cf. *SHEBEN*.] A jocosely deprecative name for a dwelling or shop. [*Slang*, U. S.]

She-been' (shē-bēn'), *n.* [Of Irish origin; cf. Ir. *seupa* a shop.] A low public house; especially, a place where spirits and other excisable liquors are illegally and privately sold. [*Ireland*]

She-chi'nah (shē-chī'nā), *n.* See *SHEKINAH*.

Sheek-la-ton (shēk'lā-tōn), *n.* [Cf. *CICLATON*.] A kind of gilt leather. See *CHECKLATON*. [Obs.] *Spenser*.

Shed (shēd), *n.* [The same word as *shade*. See *SHADE*.] A slight or temporary structure built to shade or shelter something; a structure usually open in front; an outbuilding; a hut; as, a wagon shed; a wood shed.

The first Aletes born in lowly shed. *Fairfax*.

Sheds of reeds which summer's heat repel. *Sandys*.

Shed, v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* *SHED*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SHEDDING*.] [*OE.* *scheden*, *schēden*, to pour, to part, *AS.* *scēdan*, *scēddan*, to part, to separate; akin to *OE.* *skēdan*, *OFries.* *skētha*, G. *scheiden*, *OHG.* *scēdan*, *Goth.* *skēdan*, and probably to Lith. *skēdu* I part, separate, L. *severare* to cleave, to split, Gr. *σχίζω*, *skō*, *skhō*, and perh. also to L. *caedere* to cut. √159. Cf. *CHISEL*, *CONCISE*, *SCHISM*, *SHEADING*, *SHEATH*, *SHIDE*.] 1. To separate; to divide. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Robert of Brunne*.

2. To part with; to throw off or give forth from one's self; to emit; to diffuse; to cause to emanate or flow; to pour forth or out; to spill; as, the sun sheds light; she shed tears; the clouds shed rain.

Did Romeo's hand shed Tybalt's blood? *Shak*.

Twice seven consenting years have shed

Their utmost bounty on thy head. *Wordsworth*.

3. To let fall; to throw off, as a natural covering of hair, feathers, shell; to cast; as, fowls shed their feathers; serpents shed their skins; trees shed leaves.

4. To cause to flow off without penetrating; as, a tight roof, or a covering of oiled cloth, sheds water.

5. To sprinkle; to intersperse; to cover. [*R.*] "Her hair . . . is shed with gray." *B. Jonson*.

6. (Weaving) To divide, as the warp threads, so as to form a shed, or passageway, for the shuttle.

Shed, v. i. 1. To fall in drops; to pour. [*Obs.*] Such a rain down from the welkin shalide. *Chaucer*.

2. To let fall the parts, as seeds or fruit; to throw off a covering or envelope.

White oats are apt to shed most as they lie, and black as they stand. *Mortimer*.

Shed, n. 1. A parting; a separation; a division. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

They say also that the manner of making the shed of new-wedded wives' hair with the iron head of a javelin came up then likewise.

2. The act of shedding or spilling; — used only in composition, as in *bloodshed*.

3. That which parts, divides, or sheds; — used in composition, as in *watershed*.

4. (Weaving) The passageway between the threads of the warp through which the shuttle is thrown, having a sloping top and bottom made by raising and lowering the alternate threads.

Shed'der (shēd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, sheds; as, a shedder of blood; a shedder of tears.

2. (Zool.) A crab in the act of casting its shell, or immediately afterwards while still soft; — applied especially to the edible crabs, which are most prized while in this state.

Shed'ding (-dīng), *n.* 1. The act of shedding, separating, or casting off or out; as, the shedding of blood.

2. That which is shed, or cast off. [*R.*] *Wordsworth*.

Shed'la (shēd'lā), **Shed'la** (shēd'lā), *n.* (Zool.) The chaffinch; — so named from its call note. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shed'ling (shēd'līng), *n.* [Icel. *skjól* a shelter, a cover; akin to Dan. & Sw. *skjul*.] A hut or small cottage in an exposed or a retired place (as on a mountain or at the seaside) such as is used by shepherds, fishermen, sportsmen, etc.; a summer cottage; also, a shed. [Written also *sheel*, *shealing*, *sheiling*, *shieling*, etc.] [*Scot.*]

Shed'y (shēd'y), *n.* (Zool.) Same as *SHEKELA*.

Shēen (shēn), *a.* [*OE.* *schēne*, *AS.* *schēne*, *schēne*, splendid, beautiful; akin to *OFries.* *skēne*, *skōne*, *OHG.* *scōn*, D. *schōon*, G. *schön*, *OHG.* *scōn*, *Goth.* *skōna*, and E. *show*; the original meaning being probably, visible, worth seeing. It is not akin to E. *shine*. See *SNOW*, *v. i.*] Bright; glittering; radiant; fair; showy; sheeny. [*R.*, except in poetry.]

This holy maiden, that is so bright and shēen. *Chaucer*.

Up rose each warrior bold and brave.

Glistening in filed steel and armor shēen. *Fairfax*.

Shēen, v. i. To shine; to glisten. [*Poetic*]

This town,

That, shēening far, celestial seems to be. *Byron*.

Shēen, n. Brightness; splendor; glitter. "Throned in celestial shēen." *Milton*.

Shēen'y, *adv.* Brightly. [*R.*] *Mrs. Browning*.

Shēen'y (-y), *a.* Bright; shining; radiant; shēen. "A shēen'y summer morn." *Tennyson*.

Sheep (shēp), *n. sing. & pl.* [*OE.* *shep*, *scheep*, *AS.* *scēp*, *scēap*; akin to *OFries.* *skēp*, *LG.* & D. *schapp*, G. *schaf*, *OHG.* *scāf*, *SKR.* *chāga* goat. √295. Cf. *SHRIMP*.] 1. (Zool.) Any one of several species of ruminants of the genus *Ovis*, native of the higher mountains of both hemispheres, but most numerous in Asia.

2. The domestic sheep (*Ovis aries*) varies much in size, in the length and texture of its wool, the form and size of its horns, the length of its tail, etc. It was domesticated in prehistoric ages, and many distinct breeds have been produced; as the merinos, celebrated for their fine wool; the Cretan sheep, noted for their long horns; the fat-tailed, or Turkish, sheep, remarkable for the size and fatness of the tail, which often has to be supported on trucks; the Southdowns, in which the horns are lacking; and an Asiatic breed which always has four horns.

3. A weak, bashful, silly fellow. *Ainsworth*.

3. *pl. fig.*: The people of God, as being under the government and protection of Christ, the great Shepherd.

Rocky mountain sheep. (Zool.) See *BIGHORN*. — **Maned sheep.** (Zool.) See *AUDUBON*. — **Sheep bot** (Zool.), the larva of the sheep botfly. See *OSTRUS*. — **Sheep dog** (Zool.), a shepherd dog, or collie. — **Sheep laurel** (Bot.), a small North American shrub (*Kalmia angustifolia*) with deep rose-colored flowers in corymba. — **Sheep pest** (Bot.), an Australian plant (*Acacia ovata*) related to the burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep. — **Sheep run**, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze. — **Sheep's beard** (Bot.), a cichoraceous herb (*Urospermum Dalechampii*) of Southern Europe; — so called from the conspicuous pappus of the achenes. — **Sheep's bit** (Bot.), a European herb (*Jasione montana*) having much the appearance of scabious. — **Sheep pox** (Med.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin. — **Sheep scabious** (Bot.), same as *SHEEP'S BIT*. — **Sheep shears**, shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting; — so called because used to cut off the

wrap in, or cover with, a sheet, or as with a sheet. "The sheeted dead." "When snow the pasture sheets." *Shak.*
 2. To expand, as a sheet.

The star shot flew from the welkin blue,
 As it fell from the sheeted sky. *J. R. Drake.*

To sheet home (*Naut.*), to haul upon a sheet until the sail is as flat, and the clew as near the wind, as possible.

Sheet' (*shē't*), *n.* [OE. *scheten* to shoot, AS. *scēdan*; cf. OE. *shoof* anchor. See *SHOOT*, v. t.]

1. (*Naut.*) A large anchor stowed on shores outside the waist of a vessel; — called also *waist anchor*. See the Note under *ANCHOR*.

2. Anything regarded as a sure support or dependence in danger; the best hope or refuge.

Sheet' *ca'ble* (*kā'b'l*). (*Naut.*) The cable belonging to the sheet anchor.

Sheet' *chain'* (*chān'*). (*Naut.*) A chain sheet cable.

Sheet' *ful* (*-ful*), *n.*; pl. *SHEETFULS* (*-fulz*). Enough to fill a sheet; as much as a sheet can hold.

Sheeting, *n.* 1. Cotton or linen cloth suitable for bed sheets. It is sometimes made of double width.

2. (*Hydraul. Engin.*) A lining of planks or boards (rarely of metal) for protecting an embankment.

3. The act or process of forming into sheets, or flat pieces; also, material made into sheets.

Sheik' (*shēk'*; Ar. *shēkh*), *n.* [Ar. *sheikh*, *shaykh*, a venerable old man, a chief, fr. *shakha* to grow or be old.] The head of an Arab family, or of a clan or a tribe; also, the chief magistrate of an Arab village. The name is also applied to Mohammedan ecclesiastics of a high grade.

[Written also *sheikh*, *shak*, *sheikh*.]

Shell (*shēl*), *n.* See *SHELLING*.

Shelling, *n.* See *SHELLING*.

Shel'el (*shē'l*; 277), *n.* [Heb. *shegel*, fr. *shāgal* to weigh.] 1. An ancient weight and coin used by the Jews and by other nations of the same stock.

2. A common estimate makes the shel'el equal in weight to about 130 grains for gold, 224 grains for silver, and 450 grains for copper, and the approximate values of the coins are (gold) \$5.00, (silver) 60 cents, and (copper) half shel'el, one and one-half cents.

3. pl. A jocosure term for money.

Shek'nah (*shē-kī'nā*; 277), *n.* [Heb. Talmud *shekināh*, fr. *shākan* to inhabit.] The visible majesty of the Divine Presence, especially when resting or dwelling between the cherubim on the mercy seat, in the Tabernacle, or in the Temple of Solomon; — a term used in the Targums and by the later Jews, and adopted by Christians. [Written also *Shechinah*.]

Shield (*shēld*), *a.* [OE. *fr. shield* a shield, probably in allusion to the ornamentation of shields. See *SHIELD*.]

Variegated; spotted; speckled; piebald. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shield'ale (*-ā'l*), *n.* [Perhaps for *shield dapple*.]

Shield'ale (*-p'l*), *n.* Cf. *SHELDRAKE*. (*Zool.*) A chaffinch. [Written also *sheldapple*, and *sheltapple*.]

Shield'fowl' (*-foul'*), *n.* (*Zool.*) The common sheldrake. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sheldrake' (*shēld'drāk'*), *n.* [*Sheld* + *drake*.] 1. (*Zool.*) One of several species of large Old World ducks of the genus *Tadorna* and allied genera, especially the European and Asiatic species (*T. cornuta*, or *tadorna*), which somewhat resembles a goose in form and habit, but breeds in burrows.

2. It has the head and neck greenish black, the breast, sides, and forward part of the back brown, the shoulders and middle of belly black, the speculum green, and the bill and frontal knob bright red. Called also *sheltuck*, *sheltuck*, *sheltfowl*, *sheel-duck*, *bergander*, *burrow duck*, and *links goose*.

3. The Australian sheldrake (*Tadorna radjah*) has the head, neck, breast, flanks, and wing coverts white, the upper part of the back and a band on the breast deep chestnut, and the back and tail black. The chestnut sheldrake of Australia (*Casarca tadornoides*) is varied with black and chestnut, and has a dark green head and neck. The ruddy sheldrake, or Brambling duck (*C. rutila*), and the white-winged sheldrake (*C. leucoptera*), are related Asiatic species.

2. Any one of the American mergansers.

3. The name is also loosely applied to other ducks, as the canvasback, and the shoveler.

Sheld'uck' (*-dūk'*), *n.* [*Sheld* variegated + *duck*.] (*Zool.*) The sheldrake. [Written also *shelduck*.]

Shell (*shēl*), *n.*; pl. *SHELLS* (*shēlvz*). [OE. *shelle*, *shelle*, AS. *scylfe*; akin to G. *schelle*, *sch. schälfe*. In senses 2 & 3, perhaps a different word, cf. *SHELVE*, v. t.]

1. (*Arch.*) A flat tablet or ledge of any material set horizontally at a distance from the floor, to hold objects of use or ornament.

2. A sand bank in the sea, or a rock, or ledge of rocks, rendering the water shallow, and dangerous to ships.

On the tawny sands and shelles. *Milton.*
 On the secret shelles with fury cast. *Dryden.*

3. (*Mining*) A stratum lying in a very even manner; a flat, projecting layer of rock.

4. (*Naut.*) A piece of timber running the whole length of a vessel inside the timbers. *D. Kemp.*

To lay on the shelf, to lay aside as unnecessary or useless; to dismiss; to discard.

Shelly (*-y*), *a.* 1. Abounding in shelves; full of dangerous shallows. "A shelly coast." *Dryden.*

2. Full of strata of rock. [*Obs.*]

The tillable fields are in some places . . . so shelly that the corn hath much ado to fasten its root. *Carew.*

Shell (*shēl*), *n.* [OE. *shelle*, *schelle*, AS. *scell*, *scyll*; akin to D. *schel*, Icel. *skel*, Goth. *skalfa* a tile, and E. *skill*. Cf. *SCALE* of fishes, *SHALE*, *SKILL*.] 1. A hard outside covering, as of a fruit or an animal. Specifically:

(a) The covering, or outside part, of a nut; as, a hazelnut shell. (b) A pod. (c) The hard covering of an egg.

Think him as a serpent's egg, . . . *Shak.*
 And kill him in the shell.

(d) (*Zool.*) The hard calcareous or chitinous external covering of mollusks, crustaceans, and some other invertebrates. In some mollusks, as the cuttlefishes, it is internal, or concealed by the mantle. Also, the hard covering of some vertebrates, as the armadillo, the tortoise, and the like. (e) (*Zool.*) Hence, by extension, any mollusk having such a covering.

2. (*Mil.*) A hollow projectile, of various shapes, adapted for a mortar or a cannon, and containing an explosive substance, ignited with a fuse or by percussion, by means of which the projectile is burst and its fragments scattered. See *BOMB*.

3. The case which holds the powder, or charge of powder and shot, used with breech-loading small arms.

4. Any slight hollow structure; a framework, or exterior structure, regarded as not complete or filled in; as, the shell of a house.

5. A coarse kind of coffin; also, a thin interior coffin inclosed in a more substantial one. *Knight.*

6. An instrument of music, as a lyre, — the first lyre having been made, it is said, by drawing strings over a tortoise shell.

When Jubal struck the chorded shell. *Dryden.*

7. An engraved copper roller used in print works.

8. pl. The husks of cacao seeds, a decoction of which is often used as a substitute for chocolate, cocoa, etc.

9. (*Naut.*) The outer frame or case of a block within which the sheaves revolve.

10. A light boat the frame of which is covered with thin wood or with paper; as, a racing shell.

Message shell, a bombshell inside of which papers may be put, in order to convey messages. — *Shell bit*, a tool shaped like a gouge, used with a brace in boring wood. See *BIT*, n. 3. — *Shell button*, (a) A button made of shell. (b) A hollow button made of two pieces, as of metal, one for the front and the other for the back, — often covered with cloth, silk, etc. — *Shell cameo*, a cameo cut in shell instead of stone. — *Shell flower*. (*Bot.*) Same as *TURTLEHEAD*. — *Shell gland*. (*Zool.*) (a) A glandular organ in which the rudimentary shell is formed in embryonic mollusks. (b) A glandular organ which secretes the eggshells of various worms, crustacea, mollusks, etc. — *Shell gun*, a cannon suitable for throwing shells. — *Shell his* (*Zool.*), the openbill of India. — *Shell jacket*, an undress military jacket. — *Shell lime*, lime made by burning the shells of shellfish. — *Shell marl* (*Min.*), a kind of marl characterized by an abundance of shells, or fragments of shells. — *Shell most*, food consisting of shellfish, or testaceous mollusks. *Fuller*. — *Shell mound*. See under *MOUND*.

— *Shell of a boiler*, the exterior of a steam boiler, forming a case to contain the water and steam, often inclosing also flues and the furnace; the barrel of a cylindrical, or locomotive, boiler. — *Shell road*, a road of which the surface or bed is made of shells, as oyster shells. — *Shell sand*, minute fragments of shells constituting a considerable part of the seabeach in some places.

Shell, v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* *SHELLED* (*shēld*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SHELLING*.] 1. To strip or break off the shell of; to take out of the shell, pod, etc.; as, to shell nuts or pease; to shell oysters.

2. To separate the kernels of (an ear of Indian corn, wheat, oats, etc.) from the cob, ear, or husk.

3. To throw shells or bombs upon or into; to bombard; as, to shell a town.

To shell out, to distribute freely; to bring out or pay, as money. [*Collog.*]

Shell, v. i. 1. To fall off, as a shell, crust, etc.

2. To cast the shell, or exterior covering; to fall out of the pod or husk; as, nuts shell in falling.

3. To be disengaged from the ear or husk; as, wheat or rye shells in reaping.

Shell'iac' (*shē'l'āk'*), *n.* [*Shell* + *iac* a resinous substance; cf. D. *schellak*, G. *schellack*.] See the Note under *2d LAC*.

Shell'apple (*-āp'p'l*), *n.* (*Zool.*) See *SHELDAPPLE*.

Shell'barke' (*-bārk'*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of hickory (*Caryx alba*) whose outer bark is loose and peeling; a shagbark; also, its nut.

Shelled (*shēld*), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having a shell.

Sheller (*shēl'ēr*), *n.* One who, or that which, shells; as, an oyster sheller; a corn sheller.

Shell'fish' (*-fīsh'*), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any aquatic animal whose external covering consists of a shell, either testaceous, as in lobsters and crabs.

Shell'ing, *n.* Groats; hulled oats. *Simmonds.*

Shell'less, *a.* Having no shell. *J. Burroughs.*

Shell'proof' (*-prōōf'*), *a.* Capable of resisting bombs or other shells; bombproof.

Shell'work' (*-wōrk'*), *n.* Work composed of shells, or adorned with them. *Cotgrave.*

Shelly (*-y*), *a.* Abounding with shells; consisting of shells, or of a shell. "The shelly shore." *Prior.*

Shrinks backward in his shelly cave. *Shak.*

Shel'ter (*shēl'tār*), *n.* [Cf. OE. *scheltrum*, *shiltrown*, *scheltrome*, *scheldtrome*, a guard, squadron, AS. *scildtruma* a troop of men with shields; *scild* shield + *truma* a band of men. See *SHEILD*, n.] 1. That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance; a protection; a screen.

The sick and weak the healing plant shall aid,
 From storms a shelter, and from heat a shade. *Pope.*

2. One who protects; a guardian; a defender.

Thou [God] hast been a shelter for me. *Ps. lxi. 3.*

Shell (*shēl*), *n.* [OE. *shelle*, *schelle*, AS. *scell*, *scyll*; akin to D. *schel*, Icel. *skel*, Goth. *skalfa* a tile, and E. *skill*. Cf. *SCALE* of fishes, *SHALE*, *SKILL*.] 1. A hard outside covering, as of a fruit or an animal. Specifically:

(a) The covering, or outside part, of a nut; as, a hazelnut shell. (b) A pod. (c) The hard covering of an egg.

Think him as a serpent's egg, . . . *Shak.*
 And kill him in the shell.

(d) (*Zool.*) The hard calcareous or chitinous external covering of mollusks, crustaceans, and some other invertebrates. In some mollusks, as the cuttlefishes, it is internal, or concealed by the mantle. Also, the hard covering of some vertebrates, as the armadillo, the tortoise, and the like. (e) (*Zool.*) Hence, by extension, any mollusk having such a covering.

2. (*Mil.*) A hollow projectile, of various shapes, adapted for a mortar or a cannon, and containing an explosive substance, ignited with a fuse or by percussion, by means of which the projectile is burst and its fragments scattered. See *BOMB*.

3. The case which holds the powder, or charge of powder and shot, used with breech-loading small arms.

4. Any slight hollow structure; a framework, or exterior structure, regarded as not complete or filled in; as, the shell of a house.

5. A coarse kind of coffin; also, a thin interior coffin inclosed in a more substantial one. *Knight.*

6. An instrument of music, as a lyre, — the first lyre having been made, it is said, by drawing strings over a tortoise shell.

When Jubal struck the chorded shell. *Dryden.*

7. An engraved copper roller used in print works.

8. pl. The husks of cacao seeds, a decoction of which is often used as a substitute for chocolate, cocoa, etc.

9. (*Naut.*) The outer frame or case of a block within which the sheaves revolve.

10. A light boat the frame of which is covered with thin wood or with paper; as, a racing shell.

Message shell, a bombshell inside of which papers may be put, in order to convey messages. — *Shell bit*, a tool shaped like a gouge, used with a brace in boring wood. See *BIT*, n. 3. — *Shell button*, (a) A button made of shell. (b) A hollow button made of two pieces, as of metal, one for the front and the other for the back, — often covered with cloth, silk, etc. — *Shell cameo*, a cameo cut in shell instead of stone. — *Shell flower*. (*Bot.*) Same as *TURTLEHEAD*. — *Shell gland*. (*Zool.*) (a) A glandular organ in which the rudimentary shell is formed in embryonic mollusks. (b) A glandular organ which secretes the eggshells of various worms, crustacea, mollusks, etc. — *Shell gun*, a cannon suitable for throwing shells. — *Shell his* (*Zool.*), the openbill of India. — *Shell jacket*, an undress military jacket. — *Shell lime*, lime made by burning the shells of shellfish. — *Shell marl* (*Min.*), a kind of marl characterized by an abundance of shells, or fragments of shells. — *Shell most*, food consisting of shellfish, or testaceous mollusks. *Fuller*. — *Shell mound*. See under *MOUND*.

— *Shell of a boiler*, the exterior of a steam boiler, forming a case to contain the water and steam, often inclosing also flues and the furnace; the barrel of a cylindrical, or locomotive, boiler. — *Shell road*, a road of which the surface or bed is made of shells, as oyster shells. — *Shell sand*, minute fragments of shells constituting a considerable part of the seabeach in some places.

Shell, v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* *SHELLED* (*shēld*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SHELLING*.] 1. To strip or break off the shell of; to take out of the shell, pod, etc.; as, to shell nuts or pease; to shell oysters.

2. To separate the kernels of (an ear of Indian corn, wheat, oats, etc.) from the cob, ear, or husk.

3. To throw shells or bombs upon or into; to bombard; as, to shell a town.

To shell out, to distribute freely; to bring out or pay, as money. [*Collog.*]

Shell, v. i. 1. To fall off, as a shell, crust, etc.

2. To cast the shell, or exterior covering; to fall out of the pod or husk; as, nuts shell in falling.

3. To be disengaged from the ear or husk; as, wheat or rye shells in reaping.

Shell'iac' (*shē'l'āk'*), *n.* [*Shell* + *iac* a resinous substance; cf. D. *schellak*, G. *schellack*.] See the Note under *2d LAC*.

Shell'apple (*-āp'p'l*), *n.* (*Zool.*) See *SHELDAPPLE*.

Shell'barke' (*-bārk'*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of hickory (*Caryx alba*) whose outer bark is loose and peeling; a shagbark; also, its nut.

Shelled (*shēld*), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having a shell.

Sheller (*shēl'ēr*), *n.* One who, or that which, shells; as, an oyster sheller; a corn sheller.

Shell'fish' (*-fīsh'*), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any aquatic animal whose external covering consists of a shell, either testaceous, as in lobsters and crabs.

Shell'ing, *n.* Groats; hulled oats. *Simmonds.*

Shell'less, *a.* Having no shell. *J. Burroughs.*

Shell'proof' (*-prōōf'*), *a.* Capable of resisting bombs or other shells; bombproof.

Shell'work' (*-wōrk'*), *n.* Work composed of shells, or adorned with them. *Cotgrave.*

Shelly (*-y*), *a.* Abounding with shells; consisting of shells, or of a shell. "The shelly shore." *Prior.*

Shrinks backward in his shelly cave. *Shak.*

Shel'ter (*shēl'tār*), *n.* [Cf. OE. *scheltrum*, *shiltrown*, *scheltrome*, *scheldtrome*, a guard, squadron, AS. *scildtruma* a troop of men with shields; *scild* shield + *truma* a band of men. See *SHEILD*, n.] 1. That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance; a protection; a screen.

The sick and weak the healing plant shall aid,
 From storms a shelter, and from heat a shade. *Pope.*

2. One who protects; a guardian; a defender.

Thou [God] hast been a shelter for me. *Ps. lxi. 3.*

3. The state of being covered and protected; protection; security.

Who into shelter takes their tender bloom. *Young.*
 Shelter tent, a small tent made of pieces of cotton duck arranged to button together. In field service the soldiers carry the pieces.

Shelter, *n.* [imp. & *p. p.* *SHELTERED* (*-tār*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SHELTERING*.] 1. To be a shelter for; to provide with a shelter; to cover from injury or annoyance; to shield; to protect.

Those ruins sheltered once his sacred head. *Dryden.*
 You have no convents . . . in which such persons may be received and sheltered. *Southey.*

2. To screen or cover from notice; to disguise.

In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
 Or shelter passion under friendship's name. *Prior.*

3. To betake to cover, or to a safe place; — used reflexively.

They sheltered themselves under a rock. *Alp. Abbot.*
Shel'ter, v. t. To take shelter.

There oft the Indian herdman, shunning heat,
 Shelters in cool. *Milton.*

Shel'ter-less, *a.* Destitute of shelter or protection. Now sad and shelterless perhaps she lies. *Rouse.*

Shel'tery (*-y*), *a.* Affording shelter. [*R.*]

Shel'tie (*-tī*), *Shel'ty* (*-ty*), *n.* A Shetland pony.

Shelve (*shēlv*), v. t. 1. To furnish with shelves; as, to shelve a closet or a library.

2. To place on a shelf. Hence: To lay on the shelf; to put aside; to dismiss from service; to put off indefinitely; as, to shelve an officer; to shelve a claim.

Shelve, v. i. [*imp.* & *p. p.* *SHELVERN* (*shēlv'd*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SHELIVING*.] [Perhaps originally from the same source as *shallow*, but influenced by *shelf* a ledge, a platform.] To incline gradually; to be sloping; as, the bottom shelves from the shore.

Shelving, *a.* Sloping gradually; inclining; as, a shelving shore. *Shak.* "Shelving arches." *Addison.*

Shelving, *n.* 1. The act of fitting up shelves; as, the job of shelving a closet.

2. The act of laying on a shelf, or on the shelf; putting off or aside; as, the shelving of a claim.

3. Material for shelves; shelves, collectively.

Shelvy (*-y*), *a.* Sloping gradually; shelving. The shore was shelvy and shallow. *Shak.*

Shem'ite (*shēm'īt*), *n.* A descendant of Shem.

Shem'ite (*shēm'īt*), *a.* Ol or pertaining to Shem's descendants. [*R.*]

<

botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs having silvery scurfy leaves, and belonging to the same family as *Elaeagnus*; also, any plant of this genus. See *Buffalo berry*, under *BUFFALO*.

Shepherd-lah (shép'erd-lah), *n.* Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Shepherd-lam (-lám), *n.* Pastoral life or occupation.

Shepherd-ling (-líng), *n.* A little shepherd.

Shepherd-ly (-ly), *ad.* Resembling, or becoming to, a shepherd; pastoral; rustic. [*L.*] *Sir Taylor.*

Shepherd (-shép), *n.* A seamstress. [*Obs.*] *Custom.*

Sherbet (shér'bét; 277), *n.* [*Ar.* *sherbet, shorbet, shurbat*, properly, one drink or sip, a draught, beverage, from *sharba* to drink. Cf. *Sokart, Saur, Saur* a drink.] 1. A refreshing drink, common in the East, made of the juice of some fruit, diluted, sweetened, and flavored in various ways; as, orange *sherbet*; lemon *sherbet*; raspberry *sherbet*, etc.

2. A flavored water.

3. A preparation of carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, sugar, etc., variously flavored, for making an effervescent drink; — called also *sherbet powder*.

Sherd (shér'd), *n.* A fragment; — now used only in composition, as in *potsherd*. See *SHARD*.

The thigh . . . which all in *sherd* it drove. *Chapman.*

Sheriff (shér'f or shér'-f), *n.* [*Ar.* *sherif* no-] *Sherif* (shér'f or shér'-f), *n.* *ble, holy, n.*, a prince.] A member of an Arab princely family descended from Mohammed through his son-in-law Ali and daughter Fatima. The Grand Sheriff is the governor of Mecca.

Sherif-at (shér'f-át), *n.* [*Turk.* *sherif* 'at.] The sacred law of the Turkish empire.

Sheriff (shér'f), *n.* [*OE.* *shereve, AS. scir-gerfa*; *scir* a shire + *gerfa* a reeve. See *SHIRE*, and *RAVE*, and cf. *SHIRIYALTY*.] The chief officer of a shire or county, to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws, the serving of judicial writs and processes, and the preservation of the peace.

In England, sheriffs are appointed by the king. In the United States, sheriffs are elected by the legislature or by the citizens, or appointed and commissioned by the executive of the State. The office of sheriff in England is judicial and ministerial. In the United States, it is mainly ministerial. The sheriff, by himself or his deputies, executes civil and criminal process throughout the county, has charge of the jail and prisoners, attends courts, and keeps the peace. His judicial authority is generally confined to ascertaining damages on writs of inquiry and the like. *Sheriff*, in Scotland, called *sheriff depute*, is properly a judge, having also certain ministerial powers. *Sheriff clerk* is the clerk of the Sheriff's Court in Scotland. *Sheriff's Court* in London is a tribunal having cognizance of certain personal actions in that city. *Wharton. Tomlins. Erskine.*

Sheriff-al-ty (-al-tý), *n.* *Sheriff-dom* (-dóm), *n.* *Sheriff-ry* (-ry), *n.* *Sheriff-ship* (-shíp), *n.* *Sheriff-wick* (-wík), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of sheriff. See *SHIRIYALTY*.

Shern (shérn), *n.* See *SHEARN*. [*Obs.*]

Sherrie (shér'ry), *n.* Sherry. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sherrie (shér'ry), *n.* [So called from *Xeres*, a Spanish town near Cadiz, *z* in Spanish having been formerly pronounced like *sh* in English.] A Spanish light-colored dry wine made in Andalusia. As prepared for commerce it is colored a straw color or a deep amber by mixing with it cheap wine boiled down.

Sherry cobbler, a beverage prepared with sherry wine, water, lemon or orange, sugar, ice, etc., and usually imbued through a straw or a glass tube.

Sherrie-valvies (-váll'vies), *n. pl.* [*Cf.* *Sp. saraquelles* wide breeches or overalls.] Trousers or overalls of thick cloth or leather, buttoned on the outside of each leg, and generally worn to protect other trousers when riding on horseback. [*Local, U. S.*] *Barlett.*

Shet (shét), *v. t. & t.* [*imp.* *SHET* (*Obs.* *SHETT* (*shét* or *shét'te*); *p. p.* *SHET*; *p. p. & vb. n.* *SHETTING*.] To shut. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*] *Chaucer.*

Shete (shét), *v. t. & t.* To shoot. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sheth (shéth), *n.* The part of a plow which projects downward beneath the beam, for holding the share and other working parts; — also called *standard*, or *post*.

Shetland pony (shét'lánd pón'y), *n.* One of a small, hardy breed of horses, with long mane and tail, which originated in the Shetland Islands; a sheltie.

Show (shó, formerly shíu), *v. t. & t.* See *SHOW*.

Show, *n.* *Show*. [*Obs. except in shewbread.*]

Showbread (shó'bréd), *n.* See *SHOWBREAD*.

Show-el (shó'el), *n.* A scarecrow. [*Obs.*] *Trench.*

Show'er (shó'ér), *n.* One who shews. See *SHOWER*.

Show'n (shó'n), *p. p.* of *SHOW*.

Shi'ah (shí'á; 277), *n.* Same as *SHITE*.

Shib-bo-leth (shí'bó-léth), *n.* [*Heb.* *shibboleth* an ear of corn, or a stream, a flood.] 1. A word which was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites. The Ephraimites, not being able to pronounce *sh*, called the word *shibboleth*. See *Judges xii*.

Without reprieve, adjudged to death,
For want of well pronouncing *shibboleth*. *Milton.*

Also in an extended sense.

The *th*, with its twofold value, . . . the *shibboleth* of foreigners. *Earle.*

2. Hence, the criterion, test, or watchword of a party; a party cry or pet phrase.

Shide (shíd), *n.* [*OE.* *shide, schide*, *AS. scide*; akin to *OHG. scit, G. scheit*, *Ice. skíð*, and *E. shed*, *v. t.*] A thin board; a billet of wood; a splinter. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shie (shí), *v. t.* See *SHY*, to throw.

Shied (shí), *imp. & p. p.* of *SHY*.

Shiel (shí), *n.* A shieling. [*Scot.*] *Burns.*

Shield (shíld), *n.* [*OE.* *sheld, scheld*, *AS. scield*, *scild*, *scold*, *sculd*; akin to *OS. scild*, *OFries. skeld*, *D. & G. schild*, *OHG. scilt*, *Ice. skjöldur*, *Sw. sköld*, *Dan. skjold*, *Goth. skilthuz*; of uncertain origin. Cf. *SERN-DRAKE*.] 1. A broad piece of defensive armor, carried

on the arm, — formerly in general use in war, for the protection of the body. See *BUCKLER*.

Now put your shields before your hearts and fight,
With hearts more proof than shields. *Shak.*

2. Anything which protects or defends; defense; shelter; protection. "My council is my shield." *Shak.*

3. Figuratively, one who protects or defends.

Year not, Abram; I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward. *Gen. xv. 1.*

4. (*Bot.*) In lichens, a hardened cup or disk surrounded by a rim and containing the fructification, or ascus.

5. (*Her.*) The escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms. Cf. *LOZENGE*. See *ILLUSTR.* of *ESCUTCHEON*.

a a Norman Shield; *b* c Fanciful Variations.

6. (*Mining & Tunneling*) A framework used to protect workmen in making an adit under ground, and capable of being pushed along as the excavation progresses.

7. A spot resembling, or having the form of, a shield.

"Bespotted as with shields of red and black." *Spenser.*

8. A coin, the old French crown, or *écu*, having on one side the figure of a shield. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Shield fern (*Bot.*), any fern of the genus *Aspidium*, in which the fructifications are covered with shield-shaped indusia; — called also *wood fern*. See *ILLUSTR.* of *INDUSIUM*.

Shield (shíld), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *SHIELDED*; *p. p. & vb. n.* *SHIELDING*.] [*AS. scildan, scyldan*. See *SHIELD, n.*]

1. To cover with, or as with, a shield; to cover from danger; to defend; to protect from assault or injury.

Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,
To see the son the vanquished father shield. *Dryden.*

A woman's shame doth shield thee. *Shak.*

2. To ward off; to keep off or out.

They brought with them their usual weeds, fit to shield the cold to which they had been inured. *Spenser.*

3. To avert, as a misfortune; hence, as a supplicatory exclamation, forbid! [*Obs.*]

God shield that it should so befall. *Chaucer.*

God shield I should disturb devotion! *Shak.*

Shield'-bearer (shíld'bár'er), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, carries a shield.

2. (*Zool.*) Any small moth of the genus *Aspidiscus*, whose larva makes a shieldlike covering for itself out of bits of leaves.

Shield/drake (-drák), *n.* (*Zool.*) A sheldrake.

Shield/less, *n.* Destitute of a shield, or of protection. — **Shield/less-ly**, *adv.* — **Shield/less-ness**, *n.*

Shield/tail (-tál), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any species of small burrowing snakes of the family *Uropeltidae*, native of Ceylon and Southern Asia. They have a small mouth which can not be dilated.

Shiel'ing (shí'íng), *n.* A hut or shelter for shepherds or fishers. See *SHIELING*. [*Scot.*]

Shift (shíft), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *SHIFTED*; *p. p. & vb. n.* *SHIFTING*.] [*OE.* *shiften, schiften*, to divide, change, remove, *AS. seftan* to divide; akin to *IG. & D. schiften* to divide, distinguish, part, *Ice. skipta* to divide, to part, to shift, to change, *Dan. skifte*, *Sw. skifta*, and probably to *Ice. skifta* to cut into slices, as *n.*, a slice, and to *E. shive, sheave, n.*, *shiver, n.*] 1. To divide; to distribute; to apportion. [*Obs.*]

To which God of his bounty would shift
Crowns two of flowers well smelling. *Chaucer.*

2. To change the place of; to move or remove from one place to another; as, to shift a burden from one shoulder to another; to shift the blame.

Hastily he shift himself. *Piers Plowman.*

Paro saffron between the two St. Mary's days,
Or set or go *shíft* it that knowest the ways. *Tusser.*

3. To change the position of; to alter the bearings of; to turn; as, to shift the helm or sails.

Carrying the ear loose, [they] shift it hither and thither at pleasure. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

4. To exchange for another of the same class; to remove and to put some similar thing in its place; to change; as, to shift the clothes; to shift the scenes.

I would advise you to shift a shirt. *Shak.*

5. To change the clothing of; — used reflexively. [*Obs.*]

As it were, to ride day and night; and . . . not to have patience to shift me. *Shak.*

6. To put off or out of the way by some expedient. "I shifted him away." *Shak.*

To shift off, to delay; to defer; to put off; to lay aside. — To shift the scene, to change the locality or the surroundings, as in a play or a story.

Shift the scene for half an hour
Time and place are in thy power. *Swift.*

Shift, *v. t.* 1. To divide; to distribute. [*Obs.*]

Some this, some that, as that him liketh shift. *Chaucer.*

2. To make a change or changes; to change position; to move; to veer; to substitute one thing for another; — used in the various senses of the transitive verb.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slippered pantaloon. *Shak.*

Here the Bailie shifted and fidgeted about in his seat. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To resort to expedients for accomplishing a purpose; to contrive; to manage.

Men in distress will look to themselves, and leave their companions to shift as well as they can. *L'Estrange.*

4. To practice indirect or evasive methods.

All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet

better teach all their followers to *shíft*, than to resolve by their distinctions. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

5. (*Naut.*) To slip to one side of a ship, so as to destroy the equilibrium; — said of ballast or cargo; as, the cargo shifted.

Shift (shíft), *n.* [*Cf.* *Ice. skifti*. See *SHIRT, v. t.*]

1. The act of shifting. Specifically: (a) The act of putting one thing in the place of another, or of changing the place of a thing; change; substitution.

My going to Oxford was not merely for *shíft* of air. *Sir H. Wotton.*

(b) A turning from one thing to another; hence, an expedient tried in difficulty; often, an evasion; a trick; a fraud. "Reduced to pitiable shifts." *Macaulay.*

I'll find a thousand shifts to get away. *Shak.*

Little souls on little shifts rely. *Dryden.*

2. Something frequently shifted; especially, a woman's under-garment; a chemise.

3. The change of one set of workmen for another; hence, a spell, or turn, of work; also, a set of workmen who work in turn with other sets; as, a night shift.

4. In building, the extent, or arrangement, of the overlapping of plank, brick, stones, etc., that are placed in courses so as to break joints.

5. (*Mining*) A breaking off and dislocation of a seam; a fault.

6. (*Mus.*) A change of the position of the hand on the finger board, in playing the violin.

To make shift, to contrive or manage in an exigency. "I shall make shift to go without him." *Shak.*

[They] made a shift to keep their own in Ireland. *Milton.*

Shift-a-ble (-á-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being shifted.

Shifter (-ér), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, shifts; one who plays tricks or practices artifice; a cozenor.

'Twas such a shifter that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton.*

2. (*Naut.*) An assistant to the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions.

3. (*Mach.*) (a) An arrangement for shifting a belt sideways from one pulley to another. (b) (*Knitting Mach.*) A wire for changing a loop from one needle to another, as in narrowing, etc.

Shift'-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being shiftily.

Diplomatic shiftiness and political versatility. *J. A. Symonds.*

Shifting, *a.* 1. Changing in place, position, or direction; varying; variable; fickle; as, shifting winds; shifting opinions or principles.

2. Adapted or used for shifting anything.

Shifting backstays (*Naut.*), temporary stays that have to be let go whenever the vessel tacks or jibes. — **Shifting ballast**, ballast which may be moved from one side of a vessel to another as safety requires. — **Shifting center**. See *METACENTER*. — **Shifting locomotive**. See *Switching engine*, under *SWITCH*.

Shifting-ly, *adv.* In a shifting manner.

Shiftless, *a.* Destitute of expedients, or not using successful expedients; characterized by failure, especially by failure to provide for one's own support, through negligence or incapacity; hence, lazy; improvident; thriftless; as, a shiftless fellow; shiftless management. — **Shiftless-ly**, *adv.* — **Shiftless-ness**, *n.*

Shift'y (-ý), *a.* Full of, or ready with, shifts; fertile in expedients or contrivances. *Wright.*

Shifty and thrifty as old Greek or modern Scot, there were few things he could not invent, and perhaps nothing he could not endure. *C. Kingsley.*

Shi'te (shé'te), *n.* [*Ar.* *shí'ta* a follower of the sect of Ali, fr. *shí'at*, *shí'ah*, a multitude following one another in pursuit of the same object, the sect of Ali, fr. *shí'a* to follow.] A member of that branch of the Mohammedans to which the Persians belong. They reject the first three caliphs, and consider Ali as being the first and only rightful successor of Mohammed. They do not acknowledge the Sunna, or body of traditions respecting Mohammed, as any part of the law, and on these accounts are treated as heretics by the Sunnites, or orthodox Mohammedans.

Shi-ka'ree (shí-ká'rée), *n.* [*Hind.*] A sportsman; a native hunter. [*India*]

Shil'ah (shí'lah), *n.* [*Cf.* *G. schilf*; *edge*.] Straw. [*Obs.*]

Shill (shí), *v. t.* To shell. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Shill, *v. t.* [*Cf.* *SHEAL*.] To put under cover; to shiel. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Brockett.*

Shil-la-lah (shí-lá'lah), *n.* An oaken sapling or cudgel; any cudgel; — so called from *Shillelagh*, a place in Ireland of that name famous for its oaks. [*Irish*] [Written also *shillely*, and *shillely*.]

Shil'ling (shí'íng), *n.* [*OE.* *shilling, schilling*, *AS. scilling*; akin to *D. schelling*, *OS. & OHG. scilling*, *Goth. skilling*, *Sw. & Dan. skilling*, *Ice. skillingur*, *Goth. skillingz*, and perh. to *OHG. scellan* to sound, *G. schallen*.]

1. A silver coin, and money of account, of Great Britain and its dependencies, equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound, equivalent to about twenty-four cents of the United States currency.

2. In the United States, a denomination of money, differing in value in different States. It is not now legally recognized.

Many of the States while colonies had issued bills of credit which had depreciated in different degrees in the different colonies. Thus, in New England currency (used also in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida), after the adoption of the decimal system, the pound in paper money was worth only \$3.33, and the shilling 18 cts., or 6s. to \$1; in New York currency (also in North Carolina, Ohio, and Michigan), the pound was worth \$2.50, and the shilling 12 cts., or 8s. to \$1; in Pennsylvania currency (also in New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland), the pound was worth \$2.70, and the shilling 13 cts., or 7s. 6d. to \$1; and in Georgia currency (also in South Carolina), the pound was worth \$4.20, and the shilling 21 cts., or 4s. 8d. to \$1. In many parts of the country . . . the reckoning by shillings and pence is not yet entirely abandoned. *Am. Cyc.*

3. The Spanish real, of the value of one eighth of a

dollar, or 12 cents; — formerly so called in New York and some other States. See Note under 2.

York shilling. Same as SHILLING, 3.

Shill-i-shall-i (shil'i-shāl'i), *adv.* [A reduplication of *shall-i* (shāl'i), *c.* cation of *shall-i*.] In an irresolute, undecided, or hesitating manner.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make it, I keep it; I don't stand *shill-i-shall-i* then; if I say 't, I'll do 't. Congreve.

Shill-y-shal-y, *v. i.* To hesitate; to act in an irresolute manner; hence, to occupy one's self with trifles.

Shill-y-shal-y, *n.* Irresolution; hesitation; also, occupation with trifles.

She lost not one of her forty-five minutes in picking and choosing; — no *shill-y-shal-y* in Kate. Le Quincey.

Shil'oh (shil'oh), *n.* [Heb. *shil'oh*, literally, quiet, rest, fr. *shālāh* to rest.] (Script.) A word used by Jacob on his deathbed, and interpreted variously, as "the Messiah," or as the city "Shiloh," or as "Rest."

Shil'y (shil'y), *adv.* See SHILLY.

Shim (shim), *n.* 1. A kind of shallow plow used in tillage to break the ground, and clear it of weeds.

2. (Mach.) A thin piece of metal placed between two parts to make a fit.

Shim'mer (shim'mer), *v. i.* [imp. & p. *SHIMMERED* (shim'mer'd); *p. pr.* & *p. p.* *SHIMMERING*.] [OE. *schimeren*, AS. *schimerian*; akin to *schimian*, *schiman*, to glitter, D. *schimeren*, G. *schimmern*, Dan. *skimre*, Sw. *skimra*, AS. *scima* a light, brightness, Icel. *skima*, Goth. *skina* a torch, a lantern, and E. *shine*.] 1. To shine with a tremulous or intermittent light; to shine faintly; to gleam; to glister; to glimmer.

The shimmering glimpses of a stream. Tennyson.

Shim'mer, *n.* A faint, tremulous light; a glimmering; a glimmer.

Two silver lamps, fed with perfumed oil, diffused . . . a trembling twilight-securing shimmer through the quiet apartment. Sir W. Scott.

Shim'mer-ing, *n.* A gleam or glimmering. "A little shimmering of light." Chaucer.

Shim'my (shim'my), *n.* A chemise. [Colloq.]

Shin (shin), *n.* [OE. *schin*, *schine*, AS. *scina*; akin to D. *schien*, OHG. *scina*, G. *schien*, *schienlein*, Dan. *skinn*, Sw. *skinn*, Icel. *skinna*, Goth. *skina* a skin, a leg, and E. *skin*.] 1. The front part of the leg below the knee; the front edge of the shin bone; the lower part of the leg; the shank. "On his shin." Chaucer.

2. (Railroad) A fish plate for rails. Knight.

Shin bone (Anat.), the tibia. — **Shin leaf** (Bot.), a perennial ericaceous herb (*Pyrola elliptica*) with a cluster of radical leaves and a raceme of greenish white flowers.

Shin, *v. i.* [imp. & p. *SHINNED* (shind); *p. pr.* & *p. p.* *SHINNING*.] 1. To climb a mast, tree, rope, or the like, by embracing it alternately with the arms and legs, without help of steps, spurs, or the like; — used with *up*; as, to *shin up* a mast. [Slang]

2. To run about borrowing money hastily and temporarily, as for the payment of one's notes at the bank. [Slang, U. S.] Bartlett.

Shin, *v. t.* To climb (a pole, etc.) by shinning up. [Slang]

Shin'dle (shin'dl'), *n.* [See 2d SHINGLE.] A shingle; also, a slate for roofing. [Obs.] Holland.

Shin'dle, *v. t.* To cover or roof with shingles. [Obs.]

Shin'dy (shin'dy), *n.*; *pl.* SHINDIES (-dz). [Etymol. uncertain; cf. SHINNEY, SHINTY.] 1. An uproar or disturbance; a spree; a row; a riot. [Slang] Thackeray.

2. Hockey; shinney. Bartlett.

3. A fancy or liking. [Local, U. S.] Bartlett.

Shine (shin), *v. i.* [imp. & p. *SHONE* (shon) or *shon*; 27] (archaic SHINED (shind)); *p. pr.* & *p. p.* *SHINING*.] [OE. *shinen*, *schinen*, AS. *scinan*; akin to D. *schijnen*, OFries. *skina*, OS. & OHG. *scinan*, G. *schienen*, Icel. *skina*, Sw. *skina*, Dan. *skinne*, Goth. *skina*, and perh. to Gr. *σκάω* shadow. 1. To emit rays of light; to give light; to beam with steady radiance; to exhibit brightness or splendor; as, the sun *shines* by day; the moon *shines* by night.

Hyperion's quickening fire doth *shine*. Shak.

God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath *gloried* in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ. 2 Cor. iv. 6.

Let thine eyes *shine* forth in their full luster. Denham.

2. To be bright by reflection of light; to gleam; to be glossy; as, to *shine* like polished silver.

3. To be effulgent in splendor or beauty. "So proud she *shined* in her princely state." Spenser.

Once brightest *shined* this child of heat and air. Pope.

4. To be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished; to exhibit brilliant intellectual powers; as, to *shine* in courts; to *shine* in conversation.

Few are qualified to *shine* in company; but it is in most men's power to be agreeable. Swift.

To make, or cause, the face to shine upon, to be propitious to; to be gracious to. Num. vi. 25.

Shine, *v. t.* 1. To cause to shine, as a light. [Obs.] He (God) doth not rain wealth, nor *shine* honor and virtues, upon men equally. Bacon.

2. To make bright; to cause to shine by reflected light; as, in hunting, to *shine* the eyes of a deer at night by throwing a light on them. [U. S.] Bartlett.

Shine, *n.* 1. The quality or state of shining; brightness; luster; gloss; polish; as, *shine*. Milton.

Now sits not girt with taper's holy *shine*. Milton.

Fair opening to some court's propitious *shine*. Pope.

The distant *shine* of the celestial city. Hawthorne.

2. Sunshine; fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *shine*. Dryden.

3. A liking for a person; a fancy. [Slang, U. S.]

4. Capar; antic; row. [Slang]

To cut up *shines*, to play pranks. [Slang, U. S.]

Shine (shin), *a.* [AS. *scin*. See SHINE, v. i.] Shining; shewn. [Obs.]

Shin'er (shin'ēr), *n.* That which shines. Specifically: (a) A lunary. (b) A bright piece of money. [Slang]

Has she the *shiners*, d'ye think? Foote.

(c) (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of small fresh-

water American cyprinoid fishes, belonging to *Notropis*, or *Ministius*, and allied genera; as the redfin (*Notropis megalops*), and the golden shiner (*Notemigonus crysoleucas*) of the Eastern United States; also loosely applied to various other silvery fishes, as the dollar fish, or horsefish, menhaden, moonfish, sailfin, choice, and the sparada.

(d) (Zool.) The common Lepisma, or furniture bug.

Blunt-nosed shiner (Zool.), the silver moonfish.

Shin'ness (shin'ness), *n.* See SHYNESS.

Shin'gle (shin'gl'), *n.* [Prob. from Norw. *singl*, *singling*, coarse gravel, small round stones.] (Geol.) Round, water-worn, and loose gravel and pebbles, or a collection of roundish stones, such as are common on the seashore and elsewhere.

Shin'gle, *v.* [OE. *shingle*, *shindle*, fr. L. *scindula*, *scandula*; cf. *scindere* to cleave, to split, E. *shed*, v. t., Gr. *σχιζέω*, *σχίζω* to split, *σχίζω* to split.] 1. A piece of wood, sawed or rived thin and small, with one end thinner than the other, — used in covering buildings, especially roofs, the thick ends of one row overlapping the thin ends of the row below.

I reached Shash, where there is a very poor cathedral church covered with shingles or tiles. Raw.

2. A sign for an office or a shop; as, to hang out one's shingle. [Jocose, U. S.]

Shingle oak (Bot.), a kind of oak (*Quercus imbricaria*) used in the Western States for making shingles.

Shin'gle, *v. t.* [imp. & p. *SHINGLED* (-g'ld); *p. pr.* & *p. p.* *SHINGLING* (-g'ling).] 1. To cover with shingles; as, to *shingle* a roof.

They *shingle* their houses with it. Evelyn.

2. To cut, as hair, so that the ends are evenly exposed all over the head, as shingles on a roof.

Shin'gle, *v. t.* To subject to the process of shingling, as a mass of iron from the puddling furnace.

Shin'gler (-g'ler), *n.* 1. One who shingles.

2. A machine for shingling puddled iron.

Shin'gles (-g'lez), *n.* [OF. *cegle* a girth, *F. sangle*, fr. L. *cingulum* a girdle, fr. *cingere* to gird. Cf. CINCURE, CINGLE, SURCINGLE.] (Med.) A kind of herpes (*Herpes zoster*) which spreads half way around the body like a girdle, and is usually attended with violent neuralgic pain.

Shin'gling (-g'ling), *n.* 1. The act of covering with shingles; shingles, collectively; a covering made of shingles.

2. (Metal.) The process of expelling scoria and other impurities by hammering and squeezing, in the production of wrought iron.

Shingling hammer, a ponderous hammer moved by machinery, used in shingling puddled iron.

— **Shingling mill**, a mill or forge where puddled iron is shingled.

Shin'gly (-g'ly), *a.* Abounding with shingle, or gravel.

Shin'hopple (shin'hōp'pl'), *n.* The hobblebush.

Shin'ing (shin'ing), *a.* 1. Emitting light, esp. in a continuous manner; radiant; as, *shining* lamps; also, bright by the reflection of light; as, *shining* armor.

"Fish . . . with their fins and *shining* scales." Milton.

2. Splendid; illustrious; brilliant; distinguished; conspicuous; as, a *shining* example of charity.

3. Having the surface smooth and polished; — said of leaves, the surfaces of shells, etc.

Syn. — Glistening; bright; radiant; resplendent; effulgent; lustrous; brilliant; glittering; splendid; illustrious. — SHINING, BRILLIANT, SPARKLING. *Shining* describes the steady emission of a strong light, or the steady reflection of light from a clear or polished surface. *Brilliant* denotes a shining of great brightness, but with gleams or flashes. *Sparkling* implies a fitful, intense shining from radiant points of sparks, by which the eye is dazzled. The same distinctions obtain when these epithets are figuratively applied. A man of *shining* talents is made conspicuous by possessing them; if they flash upon the mind with a peculiarly striking effect, we call them *brilliant*; if his brilliancy is marked by great vivacity and occasional intensity, he is *sparkling*.

True paradise . . . included with *shining* rock. Milton.

Some in a *brilliant* buckle bind her waist. Gay.

Some round her neck a circling light display. Gay.

His *sparkling* blade about his head he blest. Spenser.

Shin'ing, *n.* Emission or reflection of light.

Shin'ing-ness, *n.* Brightness. J. Spence.

Shin'ney (shin'nē), *n.* [Cf. SHINDY.] The game of hockey; so called because of the liability of the players to receive blows on the shin.

Shin'plaster (-plā'stēr), *n.* Formerly, a joose term for a bank note greatly depreciated in value; also, for paper money of a denomination less than a dollar. [U. S.]

Shin'to (shin'tō), *n.* [Chin. *shin* god, *to* way, *shin-to* (-ts'm), *n.*] doctrine. One of the two great systems of religious belief in Japan. Its essence is ancestor worship, and sacrifice to dead heroes. [Written also *Sintu*, and *Sintuism*.]

Shin'to-ist (shin'tō-ist), *n.* An adherent of Shintoism.

Shin'ty (-ty), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *sintag* a skip, a bound.] A Scotch game resembling hockey; also, the club used in the game.

Shin'y (shin'y), *a.* [Compar. SHINIER (-i-ēr); superl. SHINIEST.] Bright; luminous; clear; unclouded.

Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day. Dryden.

-ship (-ship), [OE. *-schipe*, AS. *-scipe*; akin to OFries. *-skepe*, OLG. *-skept*, D. *-schap*, OHG. *-scap*, G. *-schaft*. Cf. SHAP, n., and LANDSCAPE.] A suffix denoting state, office, dignity, profession, or art; as in lordship, friendship, chancellorship, stewardship, horsemanship.

Ship (ship), *n.* [AS. *scipe*.] Pay; reward. [Obs.] In withholding or abridging of the ship or the hire or the wages of servants. Chaucer.

Ship, *n.* [OE. *ship*, *schip*, AS. *scip*; akin to OFries. *skip*, OS. *scip*, D. *schip*, G. *schiff*, OHG. *scif*, Dan. *skib*, Sw. *skipp*, Icel. & Goth. *skip*; of unknown origin. Cf. EQUIP, SKIFF, SKIPPER.] 1. Any large seagoing vessel.

With all her bravery on, and tackle trim, Sails filled, and streamers waving. Milton.

Thou, too, sail on, O *Ship* of State! Longfellow.

2. Specifically, a vessel furnished with a bowsprit and three masts (a mainmast, a foremast, and a mizzenmast), each of which is composed of a lower mast, a topmast, and a topgallant mast, and square-rigged on all masts. See Illustration in Appendix.

1 Port or Larboard Side; 2 Starboard Side; 1 Roundhouse or Deck House; 2 Tiller; 3 Grating; 4 Wheel; 5 Wheel Chains; 6 Binnacle; 7 Mizzenmast; 8 Skylight; 9 Captain; 10 Mainmast; 11 Pumps; 12 Galley or Cabin; 13 Main Hatchway; 14 Foremast; 15 Fore Hatchway; 17 Bittern; 18 Bowsprit; 19 Head Rail; 20 Boomkins; 21 Catheads on Port Bow and Starboard Bow; 22 Fore Chains; 23 Main Chains; 24 Mizzen Chains; 25 Stern.

Deck Plan of a Ship.

OUTLINE OF SHIP, SHOWING SPARS AND RIGGING.

1 Fore Royal Stay; 2 Flying Jib Stay; 3 Fore Topgallant Stay; 4 Jib Stay; 5 Fore Topmast Stay; 6 Fore Stay; 7 Fore Tackles; 8 Flying Martingale; 9 Martingale Stay, shackled to Dupkin Striker; 10 Jib Guy; 11 Jumper Guy; 12 Back Rope; 13 Bobstay; 14 Flying Jib Boom; 15 Flying Jib Footropes; 16 Jib Boom; 17 Jib Footropes; 18 Bowsprit; 19 Fore Truck; 20 Fore Royal Mast; 21 Fore Royal Lift; 22 Fore Royal Yard; 23 Fore Royal Backstays; 24 Fore Royal Braces; 25 Fore Topgallant Mast and Rigging; 26 Fore Topgallant Lift; 27 Fore Topgallant Yard; 28 Fore Topgallant Backstays; 29 Fore Topgallant Braces; 30 Fore Topmast and Rigging; 31 Fore Topmast Lift; 32 Fore Topmast Yard; 33 Fore Topmast Footropes; 34 Fore Topmast Braces; 35 Fore Yard; 36 Fore Brace; 37 Fore Lift; 38 Fore Gaff; 39 Fore Trawl Vane; 40 Fore Topmast Studding-sail Boom; 41 Foremast and Rigging; 42 Fore Topmast Backstays; 43 Fore Sheets; 44 Main Truck and Pennant; 45 Main Royal Mast and Backstay; 46 Main Royal Stay; 47 Main Royal Lift; 48 Main Royal Yard; 49 Main Royal Braces; 50 Main Topgallant Mast and Rigging; 51 Main Topgallant Lift; 52 Main Topgallant Backstays; 53 Main Topgallant Yard; 54 Main Topgallant Stay; 55 Main Topgallant Braces; 56 Main Topmast and Rigging; 57 Topmast Lift; 58 Topmast Yard; 59 Topmast Footropes; 60 Topmast Braces; 61 Topmast Lift; 62 Main Topgallant Studding-sail Boom; 63 Main Topmast Backstays; 64 Main Yard; 65 Main Footropes; 66 Main Tacks; 67 Main Sheets; 68 Main Trawl Vane; 69 Main Trawl Vane; 70 Main Stay; 71 Main Truck; 72 Main Trawl Vane; 73 Main Stay; 74 Mizzen Truck; 75 Mizzen Royal Mast and Rigging; 76 Mizzen Royal Stay; 77 Mizzen Royal Lift; 78 Mizzen Royal Yard; 79 Mizzen Royal Braces; 80 Mizzen Topgallant Mast and Rigging; 81 Mizzen Topgallant Lift; 82 Mizzen Topgallant Backstays; 83 Mizzen Topgallant Yard; 84 Mizzen Topgallant Stay; 85 Mizzen Topgallant Braces; 86 Mizzen Topmast and Rigging; 87 Mizzen Topmast Lift; 88 Mizzen Topmast Yard; 89 Mizzen Topmast Backstays; 90 Mizzen Topmast Braces; 91 Mizzen Topmast Lift; 92 Mizzen Topmast Footropes; 93 Crossjack Yard; 94 Crossjack Footropes; 95 Crossjack Lift; 96 Crossjack Braces; 97 Mizzen Mast and Rigging; 98 Mizzen Stay; 99 Sparker Gaff; 100 Peak Halyards; 101 Sparker Sheet; 102 Sparker Boom; 103 Sparker Boom Topping Lift; 104 Jacob's Ladder, or Stern Ladder; 105 Sparker Sheet; 106 Cutwater; 107 Starboard Quarter; 108 Starboard Beam; 109 Water Line; 110 Starboard Quarter; 111 Rudder.

3. A dish or utensil (originally fashioned like the hull of a ship) used to hold incense. [Obs.] Tyndale.

Armed ship, a private ship taken into the service of the government in time of war, and armed and equipped like a ship of war. [Eng.] *Armede* & c.; — general ship. See

Shock (shök), *n.* [OE. *schokke*; cf. OD. *schocks*, G. *schock* a heap, quantity, threescore, MHG. *schoc*, Sw. *skock*, Dan. *skok*, and also G. *hocke* a heap of hay, Lith. *kugis*.] 1. A pile or assemblage of sheaves of grain, as wheat, rye, or the like, set up in a field, the sheaves varying in number from twelve to sixteen; a shock.

And cause it on shocks to be by and by set. *Tusser.*

Behind the master walks, builds up the shocks. *Thomson.*

2. [G. *schock*.] (*Com.*) A lot consisting of sixty pieces; — a term applied in some Baltic ports to loose goods.

Shock, *v. t.* To collect, or make up, into a shock or shocks; to stock; as, to shock rye.

Shock, *v. i.* To be occupied with making shocks.

Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn, Bind fast, shock apace. *Tusser.*

Shock, *n.* [Cf. D. *schok* a bounce, jolt, or leap, OHG. *scoc* a swing, MHG. *schoc*, Icel. *skykkjun* tremulously, F. *choc* a shock, collision, a dashing or striking against, Sp. *choque*, It. *ciocco* a log. √161. Cf. SHOCK to shake.]

1. A quivering or shaking which is the effect of a blow, collision, or violent impulse; a blow, impact, or collision; a concussion; a sudden violent impulse or onset.

These strong, unshaken mounds resist the shocks Of tides and seas tempestuous. *Blackmore.*

He stood the shock of a whole host of foes. *Addison.*

2. A sudden agitation of the mind or feelings; a sensation of pleasure or pain caused by something unexpected or overpowering; also, a sudden agitating or overpowering event. "A shock of pleasure." *Talfourd.*

3. (*Med.*) A sudden depression of the vital forces of the entire body, or of a part of it, marking some profound impression produced upon the nervous system, as by severe injury, overpowering emotion, or the like.

4. (*Elec.*) The sudden convulsion or contraction of the muscles, with the feeling of a concussion, caused by the discharge, through the animal system, of electricity from a charged body.

Syn.—CONCUSSION, SHOCK. Both words signify a sudden violent shock caused by impact or collision; but *concussion* is restricted in use to matter, while *shock* is used also of mental states.

Shock, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SHOCKED (shök't); p. pr. & vb. n. SHOCKING.] [OE. *schokken*; cf. D. *schokken*, F. *choquer*, Sp. *chocar*. √161. Cf. CHUCK to strike, Jog, SHAKE, SHOCK a striking, SHOO, n. & v.] 1. To give a shock to; to cause to shake or waver; hence, to strike against suddenly; to encounter with violence.

Come the three corners of the world in arms, And we shall shock them. *Shak.*

I shall never forget the force with which he shocked De Vi-

point. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To strike with surprise, terror, horror, or disgust; to cause to recoil; as, his violence shocked his associates.

Advise him not to shock a father's will. *Dryden.*

Shock, *v. i.* To meet with a shock; to meet in violent encounter. "They saw the moment approach when the two parties would shock together." *De Quincey.*

Shock, *n.* [Cf. SHAG.] 1. (*Zool.*) A dog with long hair or shag; — called also *shocktop*.

2. A thick mass of bushy hair; as, a head covered with a shock of sandy hair.

Shock, *a.* Bushy; shaggy; as, shock hair.

His red shock peruke . . . was laid aside. *Sir W. Scott.*

Shock/dog (-dög'), *n.* (*Zool.*) See TH SHOCK, 1.

Shock/-head (-häd'), *a.* Shock-headed. *Tennyson.*

Shock/-head'ed, *a.* Having a thick and bushy head of hair.

Shock'ing, *a.* Causing to shake or tremble, as by a blow; especially, causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive or disgusting.

The grossest and most shocking villainies. *Secker.*

—**Shock'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**Shock'ing-ness**, *n.*

Shod (shöd), *imp. & p. p.* of SHOE.

Shod/dy (-dy), *a.* [Perhaps fr. SHED, *v. t.*; as meaning originally, waste stuff shed or thrown off.] 1. A flimsy material obtained by "devilling," or tearing into fibers, refuse woolen goods, old stockings, rags, druggets, etc. See MUNG.

2. A fabric of inferior quality made of, or containing a large amount of, shoddy.

3. The great quantity of shoddy goods furnished as army supplies in the late Civil War in the United States gave wide currency to the word, and it came to be applied to persons who pretend to a higher position in society than that to which their breeding or worth entitles them.

Shod'dy, *a.* Made wholly or in part of shoddy; containing shoddy; as, shoddy cloth; shoddy blankets; hence, colloquially, not genuine; sham; pretentious; as, shoddy aristocracy.

Shoddy inventions designed to bolster up a factitious pride. *Compton Reade.*

Shod'dy-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The quality or state of being shoddy. [*Collog.*] See the Note under SHODDY, *n.*

Shode (shöd), *n.* [AS. *scäde*, fr. *scädan*. See SHED, *v. t.*] 1. The parting of the hair on the head. [*Obs.*]

Full straight and even lay his jolly shode. *Chaucer.*

2. The top of the head; the head. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Shode, *Shodding*, *See* SHOD, SHODDING.

Shod'er (shöd'är), *n.* A package of gold beater's skins in which gold leaf is subjected to the second process of beating.

Shoe (shö), *n.*; *pl.* SHOES (shöz), formerly SHOON (shöön), now provincial. [OE. *sho*, *sho*, AS. *schö*, *scöh*; akin to OFries. *skö*, OS. *sköh*, D. *schoe*, *schoen*, G. *schuh*, OHG. *scuoh*, Icel. *skör*, Dan. & Sw. *sko*, Goth. *sköhs*; of unknown origin.] 1. A covering for the human foot, usually made of leather, having a thick and somewhat stiff sole and a lighter top. It differs from a boot in not extending so far up the leg.

Your hose should be ungartered, . . . your shoe untied. *Shak.*

Spare none but such as go in clouded shoes. *Shak.*

2. Anything resembling a shoe in form, position, or use. Specifically: (a) A plate or rim of iron nailed to the

hoof of an animal to defend it from injury. (b) A band of iron or steel, or a slip of wood, fastened to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh, or any vehicle which slides on the snow. (c) A drag, or sliding piece of wood or iron, placed under the wheel of a loaded vehicle, to retard its motion in going down a hill. (d) The part of a railroad car brake which presses upon the wheel to retard its motion. (e) (*Arch.*) A trough-shaped or spout-shaped member, put at the bottom of the water leader coming from the eaves gutter, so as to throw the water off from the building. (f) (*Milling*) The trough or spout for conveying the grain from the hopper to the eye of the millstone. (g) An inclined trough in an ore-crushing mill. (h) An iron socket or plate to take the thrust of a strut or rafter. (i) An iron socket to protect the point of a wooden pile. (j) (*Mach.*) A plate, or notched piece, interposed between a moving part and the stationary part on which it bears, to take the wear and afford means of adjustment; — called also *slipper*, and *gib*.

3. *Shoe* is often used adjectively, or in composition as *shoe buckle*, or *shoe buckle*; *shoe latchet* or *shoe-latchet*; *shoe leather*, or *shoe-leather*; *shoe string*, *shoe-string*, or *shoestring*.

Shoe of an anchor. (*Naut.*) (a) A small block of wood, convex on the back, with a hole to receive the point of the anchor fluke, — used to prevent the anchor from tearing the planks of the vessel when raised or lowered. (b) A broad, triangular piece of plank placed upon the fluke to give it a better hold in soft ground. — **Shoe block** (*Naut.*), a block with two sheaves, one above the other, and at right angles to each other. — **Shoe bolt**, a bolt with a flaring head, for fastening shoes on sleigh runners. — **Shoe pac**, a kind of moccasin. See PAC. — **Shoe stone**, a sharpening stone used by shoemakers and other workers in leather.

Shoe (shö), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SHOD (shöd); p. pr. & vb. n. SHODDING.] [AS. *scöian*, *scödan*. See SHOE, *n.*]

1. To furnish with shoes or shoes; to put a shoe or shoes on; as, to shoe a horse, a sled, an anchor.

2. To protect or ornament with something which serves the purpose of a shoe; to tip.

The sharp and small end of the billiard stick, which is shod with brass or silver. *Evelyn.*

Shoe/bill (-bily'), *n.* (*Zool.*) A large African wading bird (*Balanticeps rer*) allied to the storks and herons, and remarkable for its enormous broad swollen bill. It inhabits the valley of the White Nile. See *Illustr.* (t) of BEAK.

Shoe/black (-bläk'), *n.* One who polishes shoes.

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoe/horn (-hör'n), *n.* 1. A curved piece of

Shoot (shöt), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SHOT (shöt); p. pr. & vb. n. SHOOTING. The old participle SHOTTEN is obsolete. See SHOTTEN.] [OE. *shōtien*, *shōtten*, AS. *scōtian*, v. i., fr. *scōtan*; akin to D. *schieten*, G. *schießen*, OHG. *sciozan*, Icel. *skjóta*, Sw. *skjuta*, Dan. *skyde*; cf. Skr. *skund* to jump. √159. Cf. SCOT a contribution, SCOUT to reject, SCUD, SCUTTLE, v. t., SHOT, SHMET, SHUT, SHUTTLE, SKITTISH, SKITTLES.] 1. To let fly, or cause to be driven, with force, as an arrow or a bullet; — followed by a word denoting the missile, as an object.

If you please To shoot an arrow that self way. *Shak.*

2. To discharge, causing a missile to be driven forth; — followed by a word denoting the weapon or instrument, as an object; — often with *off*; as, to shoot a gun.

The two ends of a bow, shot off, fly from one another. *Dryden.*

3. To strike with anything shot; to hit with a missile; often, to kill or wound with a firearm; — followed by a word denoting the person or thing hit, as an object.

When Roger shot the hawk hovering over his master's dove house. *A. Tucker.*

4. To send out or forth, especially with a rapid or sudden motion; to cast with the hand; to hurl; to discharge; to emit.

An honest weaver as ever shot shuttle. *Deau & Fl.*

A pit into which the dead carts had nightly shot corpses by scores. *Maryland.*

5. To push or thrust forward; to project; to protrude; — often with *out*; as,

suddenly, darts quickly across some portion of the sky, and then as suddenly disappears, leaving sometimes, for a few seconds, a luminous train, — called also *falling star*. Shooting stars are small comical bodies which encounter the earth in its annual revolution, and which become visible by coming with planetary velocity into the upper regions of the atmosphere. At certain periods, as on the 13th of November and 10th of August, they appear for a few hours in great numbers, apparently diverging from some point in the heavens, such displays being known as *meteoric showers*, or *star showers*. These bodies, before encountering the earth, were moving in orbits closely allied to the orbits of comets. See LEONIDS, PERSEIDS. (b) (Hot.) The American cowslip (*Dodecatheon Meadia*). See under COWSLIP. — Shooting stick (*Printia*), a tapering piece of wood or iron, used by printers to drive up the quoins in the chase. Hensard.

Shooty (shōōt'y), *a.* Sprouting or coming up freely and regularly. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grass.*
Shop (shōp), *obs. imp.* of SHAPE. Shaped. Chaucer.
Shop, *n.* [OE. *schoppe*, *schoppa*, AS. *scoppa* a treasury, a storehouse, stall, booth; akin to *scypen* a shed, LG. *schup* a shed, G. *schoppen*, *schuppen*, a shed, a coach-house, OHG. *scopf*.] 1. A building or an apartment in which goods, wares, drugs, etc., are sold by retail.

From shop to shop.
Wandering, and uttering with unfolded silks
The polished counter. Chaucer.

2. A building in which mechanics or artisans work; as, a shoe shop; a car shop.

A tailor called me in his shop. Shak.
Shop is often used adjectively or in composition; as, *shop rent*; *shop thief*; *shop-thief*; *shop window*; *shop-window*, etc.

To smell of the shop, to indicate too distinctively one's occupation or profession. — To talk shop, to make one's business the topic of social conversation; also, to use the phrases peculiar to one's employment. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Store; warehouse. See STORE.
Shop, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOPPED (shōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOPPING.] To visit shops for the purpose of purchasing goods.

He was engaged with his mother and some ladies to go shopping. Byron.

Shopboard ('bōrd'), *n.* A bench or board on which work is performed; a workbench. South.

Shopbook ('bōok'), *n.* A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. Locke.

Shopboy ('bōi'), *n.* A boy employed in a shop.

Shopen ('shōp'n), *obs. p. p.* of SHAP. Chaucer.

Shopgirl ('shōp'gērl), *n.* A girl employed in a shop.

Shopkeeper ('kēp'ēr), *n.* A trader who sells goods in a shop, or by retail; — in distinction from one who sells by wholesale. Addison.

Shoplift ('līft'ēr), *n.* [*Shop* + *lift*.] See LIFT to steal. — One who steals anything in a shop, or takes goods privately from a shop; one who, under pretense of buying goods, takes occasion to steal.

Shoplifting, *n.* Larceny committed in a shop; the stealing of anything from a shop.

Shoplike, *a.* Suiting a shop; vulgar. B. Jonson.

Shopmaid ('māid'), *n.* A shopgirl.

Shopman ('mān), *n.*; *pl.* SHOPMEN ('mēn). 1. A shopkeeper; a retailer. Dryden.

2. One who serves in a shop; a salesman.

3. One who works in a shop; a factory.

Shopper ('pēr), *n.* One who shops.

Shopplah ('plāh), *a.* Having the appearance or qualities of a shopkeeper, or shopman.

Shoppy ('pī), *a.* 1. Abounding with shops. [*Colloq.*]

2. Of or pertaining to shops, or one's own shop or business; as, *shoppy talk*. [*Colloq.*] Mrs. Gaskell.

Shopshift ('shīft'), *n.* The trick of a shopkeeper; deception. [*Obs.*] B. Jonson.

Shopwalker ('wāk'ēr), *n.* One who walks about in a shop as an overseer and director. Cf. FLOORWALKER.

Shopwoman ('wōmān), *n.*; *pl.* SHOPWOMEN ('wīm'ēn). A woman employed in a shop.

Shopworn ('wōrn), *a.* Somewhat worn or damaged by having been kept for a time in a shop.

Shorage ('shōr'ā; 48), *n.* Duty paid for goods brought on shore. Crabbe.

Shore (shōr), *imp.* of SHEAR. Chaucer.

Shore, *n.* A sewer. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Shore, *n.* [OE. *schore*; akin to LG. *schore*, D. *schor*, OD. *schore*, Icel. *skorðr*, and perhaps to E. *shear*, as being a piece cut off.] A prop, as a timber, placed as a brace or support against the side of a building or other structure; a prop placed beneath anything, as a beam, to prevent it from sinking or sagging. [*Written also shoar.*]

Shore, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHORED (shōrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHORING.] [OE. *schoren*. See SHORE a prop.] To support by a shore or shores; to prop; — usually with *up*; as, *to shore up a building*.

Shore, *n.* [OE. *schore*, AS. *score*, probably fr. *scēran*, and so meaning properly, that which is shorn off, edge; akin to OD. *schore*, *schor*. See SHEAR, *v. t.*] The coast or land adjacent to a large body of water, as an ocean, lake, or large river.

Michael Cassio,
Lieutenant to the warlike Moor Othello,
Is come on shore. Shak.

The fruitful shore of muddy Nile. Spenser.

In shore, near the shore. Marryat. — On shore. See under ON. — Shore birds (*Zool.*), a collective name for the various limicoline birds found on the seashore. — Shore crab (*Zool.*), any crab found on the beaches, or between tides, especially any one of various species of grapsoid crabs, as *Heterograpsus nudus* of California. — Shore lark (*Zool.*), a small American lark (*Otocoris alpestris*) found in winter, both on the seacoast and on the Western plains. Its upper parts are varied with dark brown and light

brown. It has a yellow throat, yellow loreal streaks, a black crescent on its breast, a black streak below each eye, and two small black erectile ear tufts. Called also *horned lark*. — Shore plover (*Zool.*), a large-billed Australian plover (*Esacus magnirostris*). It lives on the seashore, and feeds on crustaceans, etc. — Shore teasel (*Zool.*), the rock pipit (*Arenaria obscurus*). [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shore (shōr), *v. t.* To set on shore. [*Obs.*] Shak.

Shoreless, *a.* Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent; as, a *shoreless ocean*. Young.

Shoreling ('līng), *n.* One who is SHORLING.

Shorer ('shōr'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, shores or props; a prop; a shore.

Shoreward ('wērd), *adv.* Toward the shore.

Shoring, *n.* 1. The act of supporting or strengthening with a prop or shore.

2. A system of props; props, collectively.

Shori ('shōr'i), *n.*, **Shor-lacous** ('shōr-lā'shūs), *a.* (Min.) See SCHORL, SCHORLACOUS.

Shorling ('shōr'līng), *n.* 1. The skin of a sheep after the fleece is shorn off, as distinct from the *morling*, or skin taken from the dead sheep; also, a sheep of the first year's shearing; a shearlēng. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. A person who is short; a shaveling; hence, in contempt, a priest. [*Obs.*] Halliwell.

Shorn ('shōrn), *p. p.* of SHEAR.

Short ('shōrt), *a.* [*Compar.* SHORTER ('ēr); *superl.* SHORTEST.] [OE. *short*, *short*, AS. *scort*, *scort*; akin to OHG. *scurz*, Icel. *skorta* to be short of, to lack, and perhaps to E. *shear*, *v. t.* Cf. SHIRT.] 1. Not long; having brief length or linear extension; as, a *short distance*; a *short piece of timber*; a *short flight*.

The bed is *shorter* than that a man can stretch himself on it. Isa. xxviii. 20.

2. Not extended in time; having very limited duration; not protracted; as, *short breath*.

The life so *short*, the craft so long to learn. Chaucer.

To short absence I could yield. Milton.

3. Limited in quantity; inadequate; insufficient; scanty; as, a *short supply of provisions*, or of water.

4. Insufficiently provided; inadequately supplied; scantily furnished; lacking; not coming up to a reasonable, or the ordinary, standard; — usually with *of*; as, to be *short of money*.

We shall be *short* in our provision. Shak.

5. Deficient; defective; imperfect; not coming up, as to a measure or standard; as, an account which is *short of the truth*.

6. Not distant in time; near at hand.

That his departure thence should be so *short*. Spenser.

He commanded those who were appointed to attend him to be ready by a *short day*. Clarendon.

7. Limited in intellectual power or grasp; not comprehensive; narrow; not tenacious, as memory.

Their own *short* understandings reach
No farther than the present. Rowe.

8. Less important, efficacious, or powerful; not equal or equivalent; less (than); — with *of*.

Hardly anything *short of* an invasion could rouse them again to war. Landor.

9. Abrupt; brief; pointed; petulant; as, he gave a *short answer* to the question.

10. (Cookery) Breaking or crumbling readily in the mouth; crisp; as, *short pastry*.

11. (Metal) Brittle.

Metals that are brittle when hot are called *hot-short*; as, cast iron may be *hot-short*, owing to the presence of phosphorus. Those that are brittle when cold are called *cold-short*; as, cast iron may be *cold-short*, on account of the presence of sulphur.

12. (Stock Exchange) Engaging or engaged to deliver what is not possessed; as, *short contracts*; to be *short of stock*. See THE SHORTS, under SHORT, and TO SELL short, under SHORT, *adv.*

13. In mercantile transactions, a note or bill is sometimes made payable *at short sight*, that is, in a little time after being presented to the payer.

14. (Phon.) Not prolonged, or relatively less prolonged, in utterance; — opposed to *long*, and applied to vowels or to syllables. In English, the long and short of the same letter are not, in most cases, the long and short of the same sound; thus, the *i* in *ill* is the short sound, not of *i* in *isle*, but of *ee* in *eel*, and the *e* in *pet* is the short sound of a *u* in *pate*, etc. See QUANTITY, and Guide to Pronunciation, §§ 22, 30.

Short is much used with participles to form numerous self-explaining compounds; as, *short-armed*, *short-billed*, *short-bodied*, *short-fingered*, *short-haired*, *short-necked*, *short-sleeved*, *short-tailed*, *short-winged*, *short-wooled*, etc.

At short notice, in a brief time; promptly. — Short rib (Anat.), one of the false ribs. — Short suit (What), any suit having only three cards, or less than three. R. A. Proctor.

— To come short. To cut short. To fall short, etc. See under COME, CUT, etc.

Short, *n.* 1. A summary account.

The short and the long is, our play is preferred. Shak.

2. *pl.* The part of milled grain sifted out which is next finer than the bran.

The first remove above bran is *shorts*. Halliwell.

3. *pl.* Short, inferior hemp.

4. *pl.* Breeches; shortclothes. [*Slang*] Dickens.

5. (Phonetics) A short sound, syllable, or vowel.

If we compare the nearest conventional *shorts* and *longs* in English, as in "bit" and "beat," "not" and "naught," we find that the short vowels are generally wide, the long narrow, besides being generally diphthongic as well. Hence, originally short vowels can be lengthened and yet kept quite distinct from the original long. H. Sweet.

In short, in few words; in brief; briefly. — The long and the short, the whole; a brief summing up. — The *stocks* (*Stock Exchange*), those who are unsupplied with stocks which they have contracted to deliver.

Short ('shōrt), *adv.* In a short manner; briefly; limitlessly; abruptly; quickly; as, to stop *short* in one's course; to turn *short*.

He was taken up very *short*, and adjudged corrigible for such presumptuous language. Hovell.

To sell short (*Stock Exchange*), to sell for future delivery, what the party selling does not own, but hopes to buy at a lower rate.

Short, *v. t.* [AS. *scortian*.] To shorten. [*Obs.*]

Short, *v. i.* To fail; to decrease. [*Obs.*]

Shorage ('-rā; 48), *n.* Amount or extent of deficiency, as determined by some requirement or standard; as, a *shorage* in money accounts.

Short-breathed ('brēth't), *a.* 1. Having short breath, or quick respiration.

2. Having short life.

Shortcake ('-kāk'), *n.* An unsweetened breakfast cake shortened with butter or lard, rolled thin, and baked.

Short circuit ('shōrt'k'it). (Elec.) A circuit closed or made continuous so that a current may pass, especially such a circuit having a low resistance.

Short-circuit, *v. t.* (Elec.) To join, as the electrodes of a battery or dynamo, by a conducting wire, especially by one of low resistance, so that a current may pass.

Shortclothes ('-klōthz or -klōz'), *n.* Coverings for the legs of men or boys, consisting of trousers which reach only to the knees, — worn with long stockings.

Shortcoming ('-kīm'īng), *n.* The act of failing, or coming short; as: (a) The failure of a crop, or the like. (b) Neglect of, or failure in, performance of duty.

Short-dated ('-dāt'ēd), *a.* Having little time to run from the date. "Thy short-dated life." Sandys.

Shorten ('shōrt'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHORTENED ('nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHORTENING.] [See SHORT, *a.*]

1. To make short or shorter in measure, extent, or time; as, to *shorten distance*; to *shorten a road*; to *shorten days of calamity*.

2. To reduce or diminish in amount, quantity, or extent; to lessen; to abridge; to curtail; to contract; as, to *shorten work*, an allowance of food, etc.

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my claim. Dryden.

3. To make deficient (as to); to deprive; — with *of*.

Spoiled of his nose, and *shortened* of his ears. Dryden.

4. To make short or friable, as pastry, with butter, lard, pot liquor, or the like.

To shorten a rope (Naut.), to take in the slack of it. — To shorten sail (Naut.), to reduce sail by taking it in.

Shorten, *v. t.* To become short or shorter; as, the day *shortens* in northern latitudes from June to December; a metallic rod *shortens* by cold.

Shorten'er ('-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, shortens.

Shortening, *n.* 1. The act of making or becoming short or shorter.

2. (Cookery) That which renders pastry short or friable, as butter, lard, etc.

Short-hand ('-hānd), *n.* A compendious and rapid method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols, for letters, words, etc.; short writing; stenography. See ILLUSTRATION under PHONOGRAPHY.

Short-handed, *a.* Short of, or lacking the regular number of, servants or helpers.

Short-head ('-hēd), *n.* A sucking whale less than one year old; — so called by sailors.

Short-horn ('-hōrn), *n.* One of a breed of large, heavy domestic cattle having short horns. The breed was developed in England.

Short-jointed ('-jōint'ēd), *a.* Having short intervals between the joints; — said of a plant or an animal, especially of a horse whose pastern is too short.

Short-lived ('-līvd), *a.* Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance; as, a *short-lived* race of beings; *short-lived* pleasure; *short-lived* passion.

Shortly, *adv.* [AS. *scortlice*.] 1. In a short or brief time or manner; soon; quickly. Chaucer.

I shall grow jealous of you *shortly*. Shak.

The armies came *shortly* in view of each other. Clarendon.

2. In few words; briefly; abruptly; curtly; as, to express ideas more *shortly* in verse than in prose.

Shortness, *n.* The quality or state of being short; want of reach or extension; brevity; deficiency; as, the *shortness* of a journey; the *shortness* of the days in winter; the *shortness* of an essay; the *shortness* of the memory; a *shortness* of provisions; *shortness* of breath.

Shortsighted ('-sit'ēd), *a.* 1. Not able to see far; nearsighted; myopic. See MYOPIA, and MYOPIA.

2. Fig.: Not able to look far into futurity; unable to understand things deep; of limited intellect.

3. Having little regard for the future; heedless. — **Shortsighted-ly**, *adv.* — **Shortsightedness**, *n.*

Cunning is a kind of shortsightedness. Addison.

Short-spoke ('-spōk'), *n.* Speaking in a quick or short manner; hence, gruff; curt. [*Colloq.*]

Shortstop ('-stōp'), *n.* (Baseball) The player stationed in the field between the second and third bases.

Short-waisted ('-wāst'ēd), *a.* Having a short waist.

Short-winded ('-wīnd'ēd), *a.* Affected with shortness of breath; having a quick, difficult respiration, as dyspnoic and asthmatic persons. May.

Shortwing ('-wīng'), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any one of several

species of small wrenlike Asiatic birds having short wings and a short tail. They belong to *Brachypteryx*, *Callene*, and allied genera.

Short-witted (shôrt-wīt'ed), *a.* Having little wit; not wise; having scanty intellect or judgment.

Shor'y (shô'ry), *a.* Lying near the shore. [Obs.]

Sho-sho'nes (shô-shô'nes), *n. pl.; sing.* SHOSHONE (nô). (*Etanol.*) A linguistic family or stock of North American Indians, comprising many tribes, which extends from Montana and Idaho into Mexico. In a restricted sense the name is applied especially to the Snakes, the most northern of the tribes.

Shot (shôt), *imp. & p. p.* of SHOOT.

Shot, *a.* Woven in such a way as to produce an effect of variegation, of changeable tints, or of being figured; as, shot silks. See SHOOT, *v. t.*, 8.

Shot, *n.* [*AS. scot, sceot, fr. sceotan* to shoot; akin to *D. schot*, *Icel. skot*, *v. t.* 159. See SHOOT, and *cf.* SHOT *v. t.*, and *cf.* SHOT *a. shooting*.] A share or proportion; a reckoning; a scot.

Here no shots are where all sharers be. *Chapman.*
A man is never . . . welcome to a place till some certain shot be paid and the hostess say "Welcome." *Shak.*

Shot, *n.* *pl.* SHOT or SHOTS (shôts). [*OE. shot, schot, AS. gesceot* a missile; akin to *D. schot* a shot, shoot, *G. schuss, geschoss* a missile, *Icel. skot* a throwing, a javelin, and *E. shoot*, *v. t.* 159. See SHOOT, and *cf.* SHOT *a. share*.] 1. The act of shooting; discharge of a firearm or other weapon which throws a missile.

He caused twenty shot of his greatest cannon to be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*

2. A missile weapon, particularly a ball or bullet; specifically, whatever is discharged as a projectile from firearms or cannon by the force of an explosive.

Shot used in war is of various kinds, classified according to the material of which it is composed, into lead, wrought-iron, and cast-iron; according to form, into spherical and oblong; according to structure and modes of operation, into solid, hollow, and case. See *Bar shot*, *Chain shot*, etc., under BAR, CHAIN, etc.

3. Small globular masses of lead, of various sizes, — used chiefly for killing game; as, bird shot, buckshot.

4. The flight of a missile, or the distance which it is, or can be, thrown; as, the vessel was distant more than a cannon shot.

5. A marksman; one who practices shooting; as, an excellent shot.

Shot belt, a belt having a pouch or compartment for carrying shot. — **Shot cartridge**, a cartridge containing powder and small shot, forming a charge for a shotgun.

Shot garland (*Naut.*), a wooden frame to contain shot, secured to the coamings and ledges round the hatchways of a ship. — **Shot gauge**, an instrument for measuring the diameter of round shot. *Totten*. — **Shot hole**, a hole made by a shot or bullet discharged. — **Shot locker** (*Naut.*), a strongly framed compartment in the hold of a vessel, for containing shot. **Shot of a cable** (*Naut.*), the applying of two or more cables together, or the whole length of the cables thus united. — **Shot prop** (*Naut.*), a wooden prop covered with tarred hemp, to stop a hole made by the shot of an enemy in a ship's side. — **Shot tower**, a lofty tower for making shot, by dropping from its summit melted lead in slender streams. The lead forms spherical drops which cool in the descent, and are received in water or other liquid. *Totten*. — **Shot window**, a window projecting from the wall. *Ritson*, quoted by Halliwell, explains it as a window that opens and shuts; and *Wodrow* describes it as a window of shutters made of timber and a few inches of glass above them.

Shot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOTTING.] To load with shot, as a gun.

Shot-clog (-klôg'), *n.* A person tolerated only because he pays the shot, or reckoning, for the rest of the company, otherwise a mere clog on them. [*Old Slang*]

Thou common shot-clog, gull of all companies. *Chapman.*

Shote (shôt), *n.* [*AS. scôta* a darting fish, a trout, *fr. sceotan*. See SHOOT, *v. t.* 1.] (*Zool.*) A fish resembling the trout. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

2. [*Perh. a different word.*] A young hog; a shoot.

Shot-free (shôt-fré'), *a.* Not to be injured by shot; shot-proof. [*Obs.*]

Shot-free, *a.* Free from charge or expense; hence, unpunished; scot-free. [*Obs.*]

Shot-gun (-gûn'), *n.* A light, smooth-bored gun, often double-barreled, especially designed for firing small shot at short range, and killing small game.

Shot-proof (-prôof'), *a.* Impenetrable by shot.

Shots (shôts), *n. pl.* The refuse of cattle taken from a drove. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shot/ed (shôt'ed), *a.* 1. Loaded with shot.

2. (*Med.*) Having a shot attached; as, a shot/ed suture.

Shot/ten (shôt'ten), *a.* [Properly *p. p.* of shoot; *AS. scôten, sceoten*, *p. p.* of *sceotan*.] 1. Having ejected the spawn; as, a shot/ten herring.

2. Shot out of its socket; dislocated, as a bone.

Shough (shôk), *n.* (*Zool.*) A shockdog.

Shough (shôk), *interj.* See SHOO.

Should (shôld), *imp.* of SHALL. [*OE. sholde, shulde, scholde, schulde, AS. scolde, sceolde*. See SHALL.] Used as an auxiliary verb, to express a conditional or contingent act or state, or as a supposition of an actual fact; also, to express moral obligation (see SHALL); *e. g.*: they should have come last week; if I should go, I should think you could go. "You have done that you should be sorry for."

Syn. — See OUGHT.

Should/der (shôl'dér), *n.* [*OE. shulder, shuldre, schulder, AS. sculder*; akin to *D. schouder, G. schulter, OHG. sculdarra, Dan. skulder, Sw. skuldra*.] 1. (*Anat.*) The joint, or the region of the joint, by which the fore limb is connected with the body or with the shoulder girdle; the projection formed by the bones and muscles about that joint.

2. The flesh and muscles connected with the shoulder joint; the upper part of the back; that part of the

human frame on which it is most easy to carry a heavy burden; — often used in the plural.

Then by main force pulled up, and on his shoulders bore the gates of Azza. *Milton.*

Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

3. **Fig.**: That which supports or sustains; support. In thy shoulder do I build my seat. *Shak.*

4. That which resembles a human shoulder, as any protuberance or projection from the body of a thing.

The northwestern shoulder of the mountain. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. The upper joint of the fore leg and adjacent parts of an animal, dressed for market; as, a shoulder of mutton.

6. (*Fort.*) The angle of a bastion included between the face and flank. See *Illustr.* of FORTIFICATION.

7. An abrupt projection which forms an abutment on an object, or limits motion, etc., as the projection around a tenon at the end of a piece of timber, the part of the top of a type which projects beyond the base of the raised character, etc.

Shoulder belt, a belt that passes across the shoulder, — **Shoulder blade** (*Anat.*), the flat bone of the shoulder, to which the humerus is articulated; the scapula. — **Shoulder block** (*Naut.*), a block with a projection, or shoulder, near the upper end, so that it can rest against a spar without jamming the rope.

Shoulder clapper, one who claps another on the shoulder, or who uses great familiarity. [*Obs.*]

Shoulder strap, a strap. (*Anat.*) See *Pectoral girdle*, under PECTORAL. — **Shoulder knot**, an ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder; a kind of epaulet or braided ornament worn as part of a military uniform. — **Shoulder of mutton** (*Naut.*), a triangular sail carried

on a boat's mast; — so called from its shape. — **Shoulder strap**, dislocation of the shoulder, or of the humerus. *Swift*. — **Shoulder strap**, a strap worn on or over the shoulder. Specifically (*Mil. & Naval*), a narrow strap worn on the shoulder of a commissioned officer, indicating, by a suitable device, the rank he holds in the service. See *Illustr.* in APP.

Should/der (shôl'dér), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOULDERED (-lêrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOULDERING.] 1. To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence; to jostle.

As they the earth would shoulder from her seat. *Spenser.*

Around her numberless the rabble flowed. *Shak.*

Shouldering each other, crowded for a view. *Rosce.*

2. To take upon the shoulder or shoulders; as, to shoulder a basket; hence, to assume the burden or responsibility of; as, to shoulder blame; to shoulder a debt.

As if Hercules Or burly Atlas shouldered up their state. *Marston.*

Right shoulder arms (*Mil.*), a position in the Manual of Arms in which the piece is placed on the right shoulder, with the lock plate up, and the muzzle elevated and inclined to the left, and held as in the illustration.

Should/dered (shôl'dêrd), *a.* Having shoulders; — used in composition; as, a broad-shouldered man. "He was short-shouldered." *Chaucer.*

Should/der-shot/ten (-shôl'dêr-shôt'ten), *a.* Sprained in the shoulder, as a horse. *Shak.*

Shout (shout), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOUTING.] [*OE. shouten*, of unknown origin; perhaps akin to *shoot*; *cf.* *Icel. skúta, skúti*, a taunt.] To utter a sudden and loud outcry, as in joy, triumph, or exultation, or to attract attention, to animate soldiers, etc.

Shouting of the men and women eke. *Chaucer.*

They shouted thrice: what was the last cry for? *Shak.*

To shout at, to utter shouts at; to deride or revile with shouts.

Shout, *v. t.* 1. To utter with a shout; to cry; — sometimes with out; as, to shout, or to shout out, a man's name.

2. To treat with shouts or clamor. *J. p. Hall.*

Shout, *n.* A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, especially of a multitude expressing joy, triumph, exultation, or animated courage.

The Rhodians, seeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a great shout in derision. *Knolles.*

Shout/er (-ér), *n.* One who shouts.

Shove (shûv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOVED (shûvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOVING.] [*OK. shoven, AS. scofan, fr. scufan*; akin to *OFries. skûva, D. schuiven, G. schieben, OHG. scôfan, Icel. skúfa, skúfa, Sw. skuffa, Dan. skuffe, Goth. skufuban* to put away, cast away; *cf.* *Skr. skubhîti* to become agitated, to quake, *Lith. skubius* quick, *skubinti* to hasten. 1560. *cf.* *SHOVE* a bundle of stalks, *SCOUR*, *SCURF*.] 1. To drive along by the direct and continuous application of strength; to push; especially, to push (a body) so as to make it move along the surface of another body; as, to shove a boat on the water; to push along, aside, or away, in a careless or rude manner; to jostle.

nd shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*

He used to shove and elbow his fellow servants. *Arbutnot.*

Shove, *v. t.* 1. To push or drive forward; to move onward by pushing or jostling.

2. To move off or along by an act of pushing, as with an oar or a pole used by one in a boat; sometimes with off.

Received his guests on board, and shoved from shore. *Garth.*

Shove (shûv), *n.* The act of shoving; a forcible push. I reated . . . and then gave the boat another shove. *Swift.*

Syn. — See THROUST.

Shove, *obs. p. p.* of SHOVE. *Chaucer.*

Shove/board (shûv'bôrd'), **Shove/groat** (-grô't' or -grô't'), *n.* The same as SHOVELBOARD.

Shovel (shûv'el), *n.* [*OK. shoveler, shoveler, AS. sceof, sceof; akin to D. schöffel, G. schaufel, OHG. scôfala, Dan. skovl, Sw. skufel, skyffel, and to E. shove*. 1560. See SHOVE, *v. t.*] An implement consisting of a broad scoop, or more or less hollow blade, with a handle, used for lifting and throwing earth, coal, grain, or other loose substances.

Shovel hat, a broad-brimmed hat, turned up at the sides, and projecting in front like a shovel, — worn by some clergy of the English Church. [*Collog.*] — **Shovel spur** (*Zool.*), a flat, horny process on the tarsus of some birds, — used in burrowing. — **Steam shovel**, a machine with a scoop or scoops, operated by a steam engine, for excavating earth, as in making railway cuttings.

Shovel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOVELLED (-lêd) or SHOVELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOVELLING or SHOVELLING.] 1. To take up and throw with a shovel; as, to shovel earth into a heap, or into a cart, or out of a pit.

2. To gather up as with a shovel.

Shovel/ard (-êrd), *n.* (*Zool.*) Shoveler. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shovel/bill (-bîl'), *n.* (*Zool.*) The shoveler.

Shovel/board (-bôrd'), *n.* 1. A board on which formerly a game was played, by pushing or shaking pieces of metal or money to reach certain marks; also, the game itself. Called also *shuffleboard*, *shoveboard*, *shovegroat*.

2. A game played on board ship in which the aim is to shove or drive with a cue wooden disks into divisions chalked on the deck; — called also *shuffleboard*.

Shovel/er (-ér), *n.* [*Also shoveller.*] 1. One who, or that which, shovels.

2. (*Zool.*) A river duck (*Spatula clypeata*), native of Europe and America. It has a large bill, broadest towards the tip. The male is handsomely variegated with green, blue, brown, black, and white on the body; the head and neck are dark green. Called also *broad-bill*, *spoonbill*, *shovelbill*, and *maiden duck*. The Australian shoveler, or shovel-nosed duck (*S. rhynchotus*), is a similar species.

Shovel/ful (-fûl), *n.*; *pl.* SHOVELFULS (-fûlz). As much as a shovel will hold; enough to fill a shovel.

Shovel/head (-hêd'), *n.* (*Zool.*) A shark (*Sphyrna tiburo*) allied to the hammerhead, and native of the warmer parts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; — called also *bonnet shark*.

Shovel/nose (-nôz'), *n.* (*Zool.*) (a) The common sand shark. See under SAND. (b) A small California shark (*Heptanchias maculatus*), which is taken for its oil. (c) A Pacific Ocean shark (*Hexanchus corinus*). (d) A ganoid fish of the Sturgeon family (*Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus*) of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers; — called also *white sturgeon*.

Shovel-nosed (-nôzd'), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having a broad, flat nose; as, the shovel-nosed duck, or shoveler.

Shoven (shûv'en), *obs. p. p.* of SHOVE. *Chaucer.*

Show (shô), *v. t.* [*imp.* SHOWED (shôd); *p. p.* SHOWN (shôn) or SHOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOWING.] It is sometimes written *shew*, *sheued*, *sheun*, *shewing*. [*OE. schœwen, sheven, schœwen, shawen, AS. sceowan*, to look, see, view; akin to *OS. scauon, OFries. skawia, D. schauwen, OHG. scauwon, G. schauen, Dan. skue, Sw. skåda, Icel. skóga, Goth. uskaujan* to waken, *skaguga* a mirror, *Icel. skuggi* shade, shadow, *L. caver* to be on one's guard, *Gr. scau* to mark, perceive, hear, *Skr. kati* wisa. *cf.* CAUTION, SCAVENGER, *SEEK*.] 1. To exhibit or present to view; to place in sight; to display; — the thing exhibited being the object, and often with an indirect object denoting the person or thing seeing or beholding; as, to show a house; show your colors; shopkeepers show customers goods (show goods to customers).

Go thy way, show thyself to the priest. *Matt. viii. 4.*

Nor want we skill or art from whence to raise Magnificence; and what can heaven show more? *Milton.*

2. To exhibit to the mental view; to tell; to disclose; to reveal; to make known; as, to show one's designs.

Show them the way wherein they must walk. *Ex. xviii. 20.*

If it please my father to do thee evil, then I will show it thee, and send thee away. *1 Sam. x. 13.*

3. Specifically, to make known the way to (a person); hence, to direct; to guide; to usher; to conduct; as, to show a person into a parlor; to show one to the door.

4. To make apparent or clear, as by evidence, testimony, or reasoning; to prove; to explain; also, to manifest; to convince; as, to show the truth of a statement; to show the causes of an event.

I'll show my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

5. To bestow; to confer; to afford; as, to show favor. *Shewing* mercy unto thousands of them that love me. *Ex. xx. 6.*

To show forth, to manifest; to publish; to proclaim. — To show his face, to exhibit the gait, speed, or the like; — said especially of a horse. — To show off, to exhibit ostentatiously. — To show up, to expose. [*Collog.*]

Show, *v. t.* [*Written also shew.*] 1. To exhibit or manifest one's self or itself; to appear; to look; to be in appearance; to seem.

Just such she shows before a rising storm. *Dryden.*

All round a hedge upshots, and shows At distance like a little wood. *Tennyson.*

2. To have a certain appearance, as well or ill, fit or unfit; to become or suit; to appear.

My lord of York, it better *showed* with you. *Shak.*

To show off, to make a show; to display one's self.
Show (shô), *n.* [Formerly written also *shew*.] 1. The act of showing, or bringing to view; exposure to sight; exhibition.

2. That which is shown, or brought to view; that which is arranged to be seen; a spectacle; an exhibition; as, a traveling *show*; a cattle *show*.

As for triumphs, masks, feasts, and such *shows*. *Bacon.*

3. Proud or ostentatious display; parade; pomp.
I envy none their pageantry and *show*. *Young.*

4. Semblance; likeness; appearance.
He through the midst unmarked,
In *show* piteous angel militant
Of lowest order, passed. *Milton.*

5. False semblance; deceitful appearance; pretense.
Beware of the scribes, . . . which devour widows' houses,
and for a *show* make long prayers. *Luke* x. 46, 47.

6. (Med.) A discharge, from the vagina, of mucus streaked with blood, occurring a short time before labor.
7. (Mining) A pale blue flame, at the top of a candle flame, indicating the presence of fire damp. *Ryland.*

Show bill, a broad sheet containing an advertisement in large letters. — **Show box**, a box containing some object of curiosity carried round as a show. — **Show card**, an advertising placard; also, a card for displaying samples. — **Show case**, a glazed case, box, or cabinet for displaying and protecting shopkeepers' wares, articles on exhibition in museums, etc. — **Show glass**, a glass which displays objects; a mirror. — **Show hands**, a raising of hands to indicate judgment; as, the vote was taken by a *show of hands*. — **Show stone**, a piece of glass or crystal supposed to have the property of exhibiting images of persons or things not present, indicating in that way future events.

Show bread ('brôd'), *n.* [Jewish Antiq.] Bread of exhibition; loaves set before God; — the term used in translating the various phrases used in the Hebrew and Greek to designate the loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord on the golden table in the sanctuary. They were made of fine flour unleavened, and were changed every Sabbath. The loaves, twelve in number, represented the twelve tribes of Israel. They were to be eaten by the priests only, and in the Holy Place. [Written also *shewbread*.] *Mark* ii. 26.

Show'er (shô'ér), *n.* 1. One who shows or exhibits.
2. That which shows; a mirror. [Obs.] *Wyclif.*
Show'er (shou'ér), *n.* [OE. *shour*, *schour*, AS. *scûr*; akin to D. *schoer*, G. *schaue*, OHG. *scûr*, Icel. *skûr*, Sw. *skûr*, Goth. *skûra windis* a storm of wind; of uncertain origin.] 1. A fall of rain or hail of short duration; sometimes, but rarely, a like fall of snow.

In drought or else *showers*. *Chaucer.*

Or wet the thirsty earth with falling *showers*. *Milton.*

2. That which resembles a shower in falling or passing through the air copiously and rapidly.

With *showers* of stones he drives them far away. *Pope.*

3. A copious supply bestowed. [R.]

And myself

Have travell'd in the great *shower* of your gifts. *Shak.*

Show bath, a bath in which water is showered from above, and sometimes from the sides also.

Show'er, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. *SHOWERED* ('êrd); p. pr. & vb. n. *SHOWERING*.] 1. To water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain.

Let it again dissolve and *shower* the earth. *Milton.*

2. To bestow liberally; to distribute or scatter in abundance; to rain. *Shak.*

Cæsar's favor,

That *showers* down greatness on his friends. *Antim.*

Show'er, *v. t.* To rain in showers; to fall, as in a shower or showers. *Shak.*

Show'er-ful ('ful), *a.* Full of showers. *Tennyson.*

Show'er-iness ('-i-nês), *n.* Quality of being showery.

Show'er-less, *a.* Rainless; free from showers.

Show'er-y ('y), *a.* 1. Raining in showers; abounding with frequent showers of rain.

2. Of or pertaining to a shower or showers. "Colors of the *showery* arch." *Milton.*

Show'ly (shô't-ly), *adv.* In a showy manner; pompously; with parade.

Show'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being showy; pompousness; great parade; ostentation.

Show'ing, *n.* 1. Appearance; display; exhibition.

2. Presentation of facts; statement. *J. S. Mill.*

Show'ish, *a.* Showy; ostentatious. *Swift.*

Show'man ('man), *n.*; pl. *SHOWMEN* ('-men). One who exhibits a show; a proprietor of a show.

Shown (shôn), *p. p.* of *Show*.

Show'room ('shô'rôom), *n.* 1. A room or apartment where a show is exhibited.

2. A room where merchandise is exposed for sale, or where samples are displayed.

Show'ry (shô'ry), *a.* [Compar. *SHOWIER* ('-i-êr); superl. *SHOWIEST*.] Making a show; attracting attention; presenting a marked appearance; ostentatious; gay; gaudy.

A present of everything that was rich and *showy*. *Addison.*

Syn. — Splendid; gay; gaudy; gorgeous; fine; magnificent; grand; stately; sumptuous; pompous.

Shrag (shrag), *n.* [Cf. *SCRAG*.] A twig of a tree cut off. [Obs.]

Shrag, *v. t.* To trim, as trees; to lop. [Obs.]

Shrag'ger ('gêr), *n.* One who lops; one who trims trees. [Obs.] *Hulot.*

Shram (shram), *v. t.* [Cf. *SHRINK*.] To cause to shrink or shrivel with cold; to benumb. [Prov. Eng.]

Shrank (shrank), *imp.* of *SHRINK*.

Shrap (shrap), *n.* [Cf. *SCRAP*, and *SCRAPE*.] A *Shrape* (shrap), place baited with chaff to entice birds. [Written also *scrap*.] [Obs.] *Sp. Bedell.*

Shrapnel (shrap'nêl), *a.* Applied as an appellation to a kind of shell invented by Gen. H. Shrapnel of the

British army. — *n.* A shrapnel shell; shrapnel shells, collectively.

Shrapnel shell (Gunnery), a projectile for a cannon, consisting of a shell filled with bullets and a small bursting charge to scatter them at any given point while in flight. See the Note under *CASE SHOT*.

Shred (shred), *n.* [OE. *shrede*, *schrede*, AS. *scradê*; akin to OD. *schroede*, G. *schrot* a piece cut off, Icel. *skroðr* a shred, and to E. *shroud*. Cf. *SCREED*, *SCROLL*, *SCORTINE*.] 1. A long, narrow piece cut or torn off; a strip. "Shreds of tanned leather." *Bacon*.

2. In general, a fragment; a piece; a particle. *Shak.*

Shred, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. *SHRED* or *SHREDD* ('shred'ed); p. pr. & vb. n. *SHREDDING*.] [OE. *shreden*, *schreden*, AS. *scradian*; akin to OD. *schroeden*, OHG. *scrotan*, G. *schroten*. See *SHREN*, *n.*] 1. To cut or tear into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces, as of cloth or leather.

2. To lop; to prune; to trim. [Obs.]

Shred'cock ('kôk), *n.* (Zool.) The fieldfare; — so called from its harsh cry before rain. [Prov. Eng.]

Shred'ding ('ding), *n.* 1. The act of cutting or tearing into shreds. *Hooker.*

2. That which is cut or torn off; a piece.

Shred'dy ('dy), *a.* Consisting of shreds.

Shred'less, *a.* Having no shreds; without a shred. And those which waved are *shredless* dust ere now. *Byron.*

Shrew (shrew), *a.* [OE. *shrewe*, *schrewe*. Cf. *SHREWED*.] Wicked; malicious. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Shrew, *n.* [See *SHREW*, *a.*] 1. Originally, a bawling, turbulent, vexatious person of either sex, but now restricted in use to females; a brawler; a scold.

A man . . . grudge that *shrews* [i. e., bad men] have prosperity, or else that good men have adversity. *Chaucer.*

A man had got a *shrew* to his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house for her.

2. [AS. *serēwa*; — so called because supposed to be venomous.] (Zool.) Any small insectivore of the genus *Sorex* and several allied genera of the family *Soricidae*. In form and color they resemble mice, but they have a longer and more pointed nose. Some of them are the smallest of all mammals.

The common European species are the house shrew (*Crocidura armata*), and the shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*) (see under *EAR*). In the United States several species of *Sorex* and *Blarina* are common, as the broad-nosed shrew (*S. platyrhinus*), Cooper's shrew (*S. Cooperi*), and the short-tailed, or mole, shrew (*Blarina brevicauda*). The American water, or marsh, shrew (*Neosorex palustris*), with fringed feet, is less common. The common European water shrews are *Crossopus fodiens*, and the oared shrew (see under *OARED*).

Earth shrew, any shrewlike burrowing animal of the family *Cepetidae*, as the tenebric. — Elephant shrew, jumping shrew, mole shrew. See under *ELEPHANT*, *JUMPING*, etc. — Musk shrew. See *DESMAN*. — River shrew, an aquatic West African insectivore (*Potamogeton velox*) resembling a weasel in form and size, but having a large flattened and crested tail adapted for rapid swimming. It feeds on fishes. — Shrew mole, a common large North American mole (*Scalops aquaticus*). Its fine, soft fur is gray with iridescent purple tints.

Shrew, *v. t.* [See *SHREW*, *a.*, and cf. *SHREWED*.] To beshrew; to curse. [Obs.] "I *shrew* myself." *Chaucer.*

Shrew'd (shryd), *a.* [Compar. *SHREWDER* ('êr); superl. *SHREWDEST*.] [Originally the p. p. of *shrew*, *v. t.*] 1. Inclining to shrew; disposing to curse or scold; hence, vicious; malicious; evil; wicked; mischievous; vexatious; rough; unfair; shrewish. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

[Egypt] hath many *shrew'd* havens, because of the great icks that be strong and dangerous to pass by. *Sir J. Mandeville.*

Every of this happy number

That have endured *shrew'd* days and nights with us. *Shak.*

2. Artful; wily; cunning; arch.

These women are *shrew'd* tempters with their tongues. *Shak.*

3. Able or clever in practical affairs; sharp in business; astute; sharp-witted; sagacious; keen; as, a *shrew'd* observer; a *shrew'd* design; a *shrew'd* reply.

Professing to despise the ill opinion of mankind creates a *shrew'd* suspicion that we have deserved it. *Secker.*

Syn. — Keen; critical; subtle; artful; astute; sagacious; discerning; acute; penetrating. *SHREWS*, *SORICIDS*. One who is *shrew'd* is keen to detect errors, to penetrate disguises, to foresee and guard against the selfishness of others. *Shrew'd* is a word of less dignity than *sagacious*, which implies a comprehensive as well as penetrating mind, whereas *shrew'd* does not.

— **Shrew'd'ly**, *adv.* — **Shrew'd'ness**, *n.*

Shrew'ish (shry'ish), *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; having a scolding disposition; forward; peevish.

My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours. *Shak.*

— **Shrew'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Shrew'ish-ness**, *n.*

Shrew'mouse ('mous), *n.* (Zool.) A shrew; especially, the ermine shrew.

Shriek (shrek), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. *SHRIEKED* ('shrek't); p. pr. & vb. n. *SHRIEKING*.] [OE. *schrieken*, originally the same word as E. *screech*. See *SCREECH*, and cf. *SCRAP*.] To utter a loud, sharp, shrill sound or cry, as do some birds and beasts; to scream, as in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish.

It was the owl that *shrieked*. *Shak.*

At this she *shrieked* aloud; the mournful train Echoed her grief. *Dryden.*

Shriek (shrek), *v. t.* To utter sharply and shrilly; to utter in or with a shriek or shrieks.

On top whereof aye dwelt the ghostly owl,
Shrieking his baleful note. *Spenser.*

She *shrieked* his name
To the dark woods. *Moore.*

Shriek, *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry or scream; as a shrill, wild cry such as is caused by sudden or extreme terror, pain, or the like.

Shrieks, clamors, murmurs, fill the frightened town. *Dryden.*
Shriek owl (Zool.) (a) The screech owl. (b) The swift; — so called from its cry.

Shriek'er ('êr), *n.* One who utters a shriek.

Shriev'al (shriev'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sheriff.

Shriev'al-ty ('ty), *n.* [Contr. from *sheri'falty*. See *SHRIEF*, *n.*, *SHERIFF*.] The office, or sphere of jurisdiction, of a sheriff; sheriffalty.

It was ordained by 28 Edward I. that the people shall have election of sheriff in every shire where the *sheri'falty* is not of inheritance. *Blackstone.*

Shrieve (shriev), *n.* [Contr. from OE. *shereve*. See *SHERIFF*.] A sheriff. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Shrieve, *v. t.* To shrieve; to question. [Obs.] "She gan him soft to *shrieve*." *Spenser.*

Shrift (shrift), *n.* [OE. *shrift*, *schrift*, AS. *scrift*, fr. *scrifan* to shrieve. See *SHRIEF*.] 1. The act of shrieving. In *shrift* and preaching is my diligence. *Chaucer.*

2. Confession made to a priest, and the absolution consequent upon it. *Chaucer.*

Have you got leave to go to *shrift* to-day? *Shak.*

Therefore, my lord, address you to your *shrift*.
And be yourself; for you must die this instant. *Rowe.*

Shrift father, a priest to whom confession is made.

Shright (shrit), *obs. imp. & p. p.* of *SHRIEK*.
She cried aloud and *shright*. *Chaucer.*

Shright, *n.* [See *SHRIEK*.] A shriek; shrieking. [Obs.] *Spenser.* "All hoarse for *shright*." *Chaucer.*

Shrike (shrik), *n.* [Akin to Icel. *skríka* a shriek, the shrike, and E. *shrike*; cf. AS. *scrite* a thrush. See *SHRIEK*, *v. t.*] (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of oscine birds of the family *Laniidae*, having a strong hooked bill, toothed at the tip. Most shrikes are insectivorous, but the common European gray shrike (*Lanius excubitor*), the great northern shrike (*L. borealis*), and several others, kill mice, small birds, etc., and often impale them on thorns, and, on that account, called also *butcher birds*. See under *BUTCHER*.

The ant shrikes, or bush shrikes, are clamatorial birds of the family *Formicariidae*. The cuckoo shrikes of the East Indies and Australia are Oscines of the family *Campephagidae*. The drooping shrikes of the same regions belong to the related family *Dicaeidae*. See *DRONCO*.

Crow shrike. See under *CROW*. — **Shrike thrush**. (a) Any one of several species of Asiatic timaline birds of the genera *Thamnophylus*, *Gampsorhynchus*, and allies. (b) Any one of several species of shrike-like Australian singing birds of the genus *Colluricincla*. — **Shrike tit**. (a) Any one of several Australian birds of the genus *Falcunculus*, having a strong toothed bill and sharp claws. They creep over the bark of trees, like titmouse, in search of insects. (b) Any one of several species of small Asiatic birds belonging to *Alcedo*, *Pterodroma*, *Curtis*, *Leucophaea*, and allied genera, related to the true tits. Called also *hill tit*. — **Swallow shrike**. See under *SWALLOW*.

Shrill (shril), *a.* [Compar. *SHRILLER* ('êr); superl. *SHRILLEST*.] [OE. *shril*, *schril*; akin to LG. *schrell*, G. *schrill*. See *SHRILL*, *v. t.*] Acute; sharp; piercing; having or emitting a sharp, piercing tone or sound; — said of a sound, or of that which produces a sound.

Hear the *shrill* whistle which doth order give
To sounds confused. *Shak.*

Let winds be *shrill*, let waves roll high. *Byron.*

Shrill, *n.* A shrill sound. [Obs.] *Spenser.*

Shrill, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. *SHRILLED* ('shril'd); p. pr. & vb. n. *SHRILLING*.] [OE. *schrillen*, akin to G. *schrillen*; cf. AS. *scerlutan* to resound loudly, Icel. *skrilla* to jolt, Sw. *skrilla* to shrill, Norw. *skrilla*, *skrela*. Cf. *SKRILL*.] To utter an acute, piercing sound; to sound with a sharp, shrill tone; to become shrill.

Break we our pipes, that *shrilled* as loud as lark. *Spenser.*

No sounds were heard but of the *shrilling* cock. *Goldsmith.*

His voice *shrilled* with passion. *L. Wallace.*

Shrill, *v. t.* To utter or express in a shrill tone; to cause to make a shrill sound.

How poor Andromache *shrills* her dolors forth. *Shak.*

Shrill'-gorged ('gôrd'), *a.* Having a throat which produces a shrill note. [R.] *Shak.*

Shrill'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being shrill.

Shrill'-toned ('tông'), *a.* Having a shrill voice. "When *shrill-toned* Falvia scolds." *Shak.*

Shrill'ly, *adv.* In a shrill manner; acutely; with a sharp sound or voice.

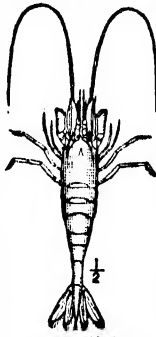
Shrill'ty, *a.* Somewhat shrill. [Poetic] *Sir W. Scott.*

Some kept up a *shrilly* mellow sound. *Kents.*

Shrimp (shrimp), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *scrimman* to dry up, wither, MHG. *skrimpen* to shrink, G. *schrum-pfen*, Dan. *skrump*, *skrumpe*, Dan. & Sw. *skrumpen* shriveled. Cf. *SCRIMP*, *SHRINK*, *SHRIVEL*.] To contract; to shrink. [Obs.]

Shrimp, *n.* [OE. *shrimp*; — probably so named from its shriveled appearance. See *SHRINK*, *v. t.*] (Zool.) (a) Any one of numerous species of macruran Crustacea belonging to *Crangon* and various allied genera, having a

slender body and long legs. Many food. The larger kinds are called also *prawns*. See *Illustr.* of DECAPODA. (b) In a more general sense, any species of the macruran tribe *Caridea*, or any species of the order Schizopoda, having a similar form. (c) In a loose sense, any small crustacean, including some amphipods and even certain entomostracans; as, the fairy shrimp, and brine shrimp. See under FAIRY, and BRINE.



Common Shrimp
(*Crangon vulgaris*)

2. Figuratively, a little wrinkled man; a dwarf; — in contempt. This weak and withered shrimp. *Shak.*
Opossum shrimp. (*Zool.*) See under OPOSSUM. — Specter shrimp, or Skeleton shrimp (*Zool.*), any slender amphipod crustacean of the genus *Cappella* and allied genera. See *Illustr.* under LEMNINIA. — Shrimp catcher (*Zool.*), the little tern (*Sterna minuta*). — Shrimp net, a dredge net fixed upon a pole, or a sweep, net dragged over the fishing ground.

Shrimp'er (shrimp'ēr), *n.* One who fishes for shrimps.
Shrine (shrin), *n.* [OE. *schrin*, AS. *scrin*, from *l. scrinium* a case, chest, box.] 1. A case, box, or receptacle, especially one in which are deposited sacred relics, as the bones of a saint.

2. Any sacred place, as an altar, tomb, or the like. Too weak the sacred shrine to guard. *Dryden.*
3. A place or object hallowed from its history or associations; as, a shrine of art.

Shrine, *v. t.* To enshrine; to place reverently, as in a shrine. "Shrined in his sanctuary." *Milton.*

Shrink (shrink), *v. t.* [imp. *SHRANK* (shrank) or *SHRUNK* (shrank); *p. p.* *SHRUNK* or *SHRUNKEN* (shrink'n), but the latter is now seldom used except as a participial adjective; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SHRINKING*.] [OE. *shrinken*, *shrinken*, AS. *serincan*; akin to OD. *shrincken*, and probably to Sw. *skrynka* a wrinkle, *skrynka* to wrinkle, to rumple, and E. *shrimp*, *n.* & *v.*, *serimp*. Cf. *SHRIMP*.] 1. To wrinkle, bend, or curl; to shrivel; hence, to contract into a less extent or compass; to gather together; to become compacted.

And on a broken reed he still did stay
His feeble steps, which shrink when hard thereon he lay. *Spenser.*

I have not found that water, by mixture of ashes, will shrink or draw into less room. *Bacon.*

Against this fire do I shrink up. *Shak.*

And shrink like parchment in consuming fire. *Dryden.*

All the boards did shrink. *Coleridge.*

2. To withdraw or retire, as from danger; to decline action from fear; to recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress.

What happier natures shrink at with affright,
The hard inhuman contents is right. *Pope.*

They asked us against the Thebans when you shrink from the task. *Joivett (Theop.).*

3. To express fear, horror, or pain by contracting the body, or part of it; to shudder; to quake. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Shrink, *v. t.* 1. To cause to contract or shrink; as, to shrink flannel by immersing it in boiling water.

2. To draw back; to withdraw. [*Obs.*]

The Libye Hammon shrinks his horn. *Milton.*

To shrink on (*Mach.*), to fix (one place or part) firmly around (another) by natural contraction in cooling, as a tire on a wheel, or a hoop upon a cannon, which is made slightly smaller than the part it is to fit, and expanded by heat till it can be slipped into place.

Shrink, *n.* The act of shrinking; shrinkage; contraction; also, recoil; withdrawal.

Yet almost wish, with sudden shrink,
That I had less to praise. *Leigh Hunt.*

Shrinkage (-āj; 48), *n.* 1. The act of shrinking; a contraction into less bulk or measurement.

2. The amount of such contraction; the bulk or dimension lost by shrinking, as of grain, castings, etc.

3. Decrease in value; depreciation. [*Collog.*]

Shrink'er (-ēr), *n.* One who shrinks; one who withdraws from danger.

Shrink'ing, *a. & n.* from *SHRINK*.

Shrinking head (*Founding*), a body of molten metal connected with a mold for the purpose of supplying metal to compensate for the shrinkage of the casting; — called also *sinking head*, and *riser*.

Shrink'ing-ly, *adv.* In a shrinking manner.

Shriv'el-ty (shriv'al-tē), *n.* Shrivality. *Johnson.*

Shrive (shrive), *v. t.* [imp. *SHRIVED* (shrive'd) or *SHROVE* (shrov); *p. p.* *SHRIVEN* (shrive'n) or *SHRIVEN*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SHRIVING*.] [OE. *shriveen*, *shriveen*, AS. *scrifan* to shrive, to impose penance or punishment; akin to OFries. *scrifa* to impose punishment; cf. OS. *biskrifan* to be troubled. Cf. *SHRIMP*, *SHRIVEIT*.] 1. To hear or receive the confession of; to administer confession and absolution to; — said of a priest as the agent.

That they should shrive their parishioners. *Piers Plowman.*

Doubtless he shrives this woman, &c.
Else ne'er could he so long protect his speech. *Shak.*

Till my guilty soul be shriven. *Longfellow.*

2. To confess, and receive absolution; — used reflexively.

Get you to the church and shrive yourself. *Beau. & Fl.*

Shrive, *v. t.* To receive confessions, as a priest; to administer confession and absolution. *Spenser.*

Shrive'l (shrive'l), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* *SHRIVELED* (-l'd) or *SHRIVELLED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SHRIVELING* or *SHRIVELLING*.] [Probably akin to *shrimp*, *shrink*; cf. dial. AS. *scorpa* to pine away, Norw. *skrypa* to waste, *skryp*, *skryp*, transitory, trail, Sw. *skrypp* feeble, Dan. *skrobbelig*, Icel. *skrypp* brittle, frail.] To draw, or be drawn, into wrinkles; to shrink, and form corrugations;

as, a leaf *shrivels* in the hot sun; the skin *shrivels* with age; — often with *up*.

Shrive'l (shrive'l), *v. t.* To cause to shrivel or contract; to cause to shrink into corrugations.

Shrive'n (shrive'n), *p. p.* of *SHRIVE*.

Shriver (shrive'r), *n.* One who shrives; a confessor.

Shriving, *n.* Shrive; confession. *Spenser.*

Shroff (shroff), *n.* [Ar. *sarrāf*.] A banker, or changer of money. [*East Indies*]

Shroff'age (-ā; 48), *n.* The examination of coins, and the separation of the good from the debased. [*East Indies*]

Shroud (shroud), *v. t.* [Cf. *SHROUD*.] [Written also *shroud*, and *shroud*.] To trim; to lop. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shroud (shroud), *n.* [OE. *shroud*, *shrud*, *shrud*, AS. *scrūd* a garment, clothing; akin to Icel. *skrud* the shrouds of a ship, furniture of a church, a kind of stuff, Sw. *skrud* dress, attire, and E. *shred*. See *SHRED*, and cf. *SHROOD*.] 1. That which clothes, covers, conceals, or protects; a garment.

Swaddled, as new born, in sable shrouds. *Sandys.*

2. Especially, the dress for the dead; a winding sheet. "A dead man in his shroud." *Shak.*

3. That which covers or shelters like a shroud. *Jura answers through her misty shroud. Dryden.*

4. A covered place used as a retreat or shelter, as a cave or den; also, a vault or crypt. [*Obs.*]

The shroud to which he won
His fair-eyed oxen. *Chapman.*

A vault, or shroud, as under a church. *Withals.*

5. The branching top of a tree; foliage. [*R.*]

The Assyrian was cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches and with a shadowing shroud. *Ezek. xxxi. 3.*

6. *pl.* (*Naut.*) A set of ropes serving as stays to support the masts. The lower shrouds are secured to the sides of vessels by heavy iron bolts and are passed around the head of the lower masts.

7. (*Mach.*) One of the two annular plates at the periphery of a water wheel, which form the sides of the buckets; a shroud plate.

Bowsprit shrouds (*Naut.*), ropes extending from the head of the bowsprit to the sides of the vessel. — **Futtock shrouds** (*Naut.*), iron rods connecting the topmast rigging with the lower rigging, passing over the edge of the top.

Shroud plate, (*a. (Naut.)*) An iron plate extending from the dead-eyes to the ship's side. *Ham. Nav. Encyc. (b) (Mach.)* A shroud. See def. 7, above.

Shroud, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* *SHROUDED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SHROUDING*.] [Cf. AS. *sergdan*. See *SHROUD*, *n.*] 1. To cover with a shroud; especially, to inclose in a winding sheet; to dress for the grave.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrouded in a number of folds of linen beamed with gums. *Bacon.*

2. To cover, as with a shroud; to protect completely; to cover so as to conceal; to hide; to veil.

One of these trees, with all his young ones, may shroud four hundred horsemen. *Sir W. Ralegh.*

And blow out all the stars that light the skies,
To shroud my shame. *Dryden.*

Shroud, *v. t.* To take shelter or harbor. [*Obs.*]

If your stray attendance be yet lodged,
Or shroud within these limits. *Milton.*

Shroud, *v. t.* To lop. See *SHROOD*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shroud'ed, *a.* Provided with a shroud or shrouds.

Shrouded gear (*Mach.*), a cogwheel or pinion having flanges which form closed ends to the spaces between the teeth and thus strengthen the teeth by tying them together.

Shroud'ing, *n.* The shrouds. See *SHROUD*, *n.*, 7.

Shroud'-laid (-lād), *a.* Composed of four strands, and laid right-handed with a heart, or center; — said of rope. See *Illustr.* under *CONRADE*.

Shroud'less, *a.* Without a shroud.

Shroud'y (-y), *a.* Affording shelter. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Shrove (shrov), *imp.* of *SHRIVE*.

Shrove Sunday, Quinquagesima Sunday. — **Shrove Tuesday**, the Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash Wednesday. It was formerly customary in England, on this day, for the people to confess their sins to their parish priests, after which they dined on pancakes, or fritters, and the occasion became one of merriment. The bell rung on this day is popularly called *Pancake Bell*, and the day itself *Pancake Tuesday*. *P. Cyc.*

Shrove, *v. t.* To join in the festivities of Shrove-tide; hence, to make merry. [*Obs.*] *J. Fletcher.*

Shrove'tide (-tid), *n.* [From *shrive* to take a confession (OE. *imp. shrof*, AS. *scrāf* + *tide*).] The days immediately preceding Ash Wednesday, especially the period between the evening before Quinquagesima Sunday and the morning of Shrove-tide. [*Obs.*]

Shrow'ing, *n.* The festivity of Shrove-tide. [*Obs.*]

Shrow'ing (shrow'), *n.* A shew. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Shrow'd (shrow'd), *v. t.* See *SHROOD*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shrub (shrub), *n.* [Ar. *shrub*, *shrub*, a drink, beverage, fr. *shariba* to drink. Cf. *SIRUP*, *SHERBERT*.] A liquor composed of vegetable acid, especially lemon juice, and sugar, with spirit to preserve it.

Shrub, *n.* [OE. *scrub*, AS. *scrub*, *scrubb*; akin to Norw. *skrubba* the dwarf cornel tree.] (*Bot.*) A woody plant of less size than a tree, and usually with several stems from the same root.

Shrub, *v. t.* To lop; to prune. [*Obs.*] *Anderson (1873).*

Shrub'bery (-bē-y), *n.*; *pl.* *SHRUBBERIES* (-iz). 1. A collection of shrubs.

2. A place where shrubs are planted. *Macaulay.*

Shrub'biness (-bi-nēs), *n.* Quality of being shrubby.

Shrub'by (-by), *a.* [*Compar.* *SHRUBBIER* (-bi-ēr); *superl.* *SHRUBBIEST*.] 1. Full of shrubs.

2. Of the nature of a shrub; resembling a shrub. "Shrubby browae." *J. Philips.*

Shrub'less, *a.* Having no shrubs. *Byron.*

Shruff (shruff), *n.* [Cf. *SCURF*, *SCURF*.] Rubbish.

Specifically: (a) Dross or refuse of metals. [*Obs.*] (b) Light, dry wood, or stuff used for fuel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shrug (shrug), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* *SHRUGGED* (shrugged); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SHRUGGING* (-gling).] [Probably akin to *shrink*, *p. p.* *shrink*; cf. Dan. *skrugge*, *skrukke*, to stoop, dial. Sw. *skrukka*, *skrukka*, to crouch.] To draw up or contract (the shoulders), especially by way of expressing dislike, dread, doubt, or the like.

He shrugs his shoulders when you talk of securities. *Addison.*

Shrug, *v. t.* To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing dislike, dread, doubt, or the like.

They bow, they snarl, they snuff, they hug. *Swift.*

Shrug, *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders, — a motion usually expressing dislike, dread, or doubt.

Of heads and shoulders, nods and shrugs. *Hudibras.*

Shrunk'en (shrink'n), *p. p.* & *a.* from *SHRINK*.

Shuck (shuk), *n.* A shock of grain. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shuck, *n.* [Perhaps akin to *Q. schote* a husk, pod, shell.] 1. A shell, husk, or pod; especially, the outer covering of such nuts as the hickory nut, butternut, pecan, and chestnut.

2. The shell of an oyster or clam. [*U. S.*]

Shuck, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* *SHUCKED* (shuk't); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SHUCKING*.] To deprive of the husks or husks; as, to shuck walnuts, Indian corn, oysters, etc.

Shuck'er (-ēr), *n.* One who shucks oysters or clams.

Shud'der (shud'dēr), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* *SHUDDERED* (-dērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SHUDDERING*.] [OE. *shoderen*, *shoderen*; akin to LG. *schudden*, D. *schudden* to shake, OS. *skuddian*, G. *schudden* to shudder, *schütteln* to shake, *schütten* to pour, to shed, OHG. *scullen*, *scuten*, to shake.] To tremble or shake with fear, horror, or aversion; to shiver with cold; to quake. "With shuddering horror pale." *Milton.*

The shuddering tenant of the frigid zone. *Goldsmith.*

Shud'der, *n.* The act of shuddering, as with fear. *Shak.*

Shud'der-ing-ly, *adv.* In a shuddering manner.

Shude (shud), *n.* The husks and other refuse of rice mills, used to adulterate oil cake, or linseed cake.

Shuff'le (shuff'lē), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* *SHUFFLED* (-l'd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SHUFFLING* (-fling).] [Originally the same word as *scuffle*, and properly a freq. of *shove*. See *SHOVE*, and *SCUFFLE*.] 1. To shove one way and the other; to push from one to another; as, to shuffle money from hand to hand.

2. To mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; especially, to change the relative positions of, as of the cards in a pack.

A man may shuffle cards or rattle dice from noon to midnight, without tracing a new idea in his mind. *Rambler.*

3. To remove or introduce by artificial confusion.

It was contrived by your enemies, and shuffled into the papers that were seized. *Dryden.*

To shuffle off, to push off; to rid one's self of. — To shuffle up, to throw together in haste; to make up or form in confusion or with fraudulent disorder; as, he shuffled up a peace.

Shuff'le, *v. t.* 1. To change the relative position of cards in a pack; as, to shuffle and cut.

2. To change one's position; to shift ground; to evade questions; to resort to equivocation; to prevaricate.

I myself, . . . hiding mine honor in my necessity, am fain to shuffle. *Shak.*

3. To use arts or expedients; to make shift.

Your life, good master,
Must shuffle for itself. *Shak.*

4. To move in a slovenly, dragging manner; to drag or scrape the feet in walking or dancing.

The aged creature came
Shuffling along with ivory-headed wand. *Keats.*

Syn. — To equivocate; prevaricate; quibble; cavil; shift; sophisticate; juggle.

Shuff'le, *n.* 1. The act of shuffling; a mixing confusedly; a slovenly, dragging motion.

The unguided agitation and rude shuffles of matter. *Bentley.*

2. A trick; an artifice; an evasion.

The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and shuffles. *L'Estrange.*

Shuff'le-board (-bōrd'), *n.* See *SHOVELBOARD*.

Shuff'le-cap (-káp), *n.* A play performed by shuffling money in a hat or a cap. [*R.*] *Arbuthnot.*

Shuff'ler (shuff'lēr), *n.* 1. One who shuffles.

2. (*Zool.*) Either one of the three common American scap ducks. See *Scap duck*, under *SCAP*.

Shuff'le-wing (-f'l-wing'), *n.* (*Zool.*) The hedge sparrow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shuff'ling (-fling), *a.* 1. Moving with a dragging, scraping step. "A shuffling nag." *Shak.*

2. Evasive; as, a shuffling excuse. *T. Burnet.*

Shuff'ling-ly, *adv.* In a shuffling manner.

Shug (shug), *v. t.* [Cf. *SHRUG*.] 1. To writhe the body so as to produce friction against one's clothes, as do those who have the itch. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

2. Hence, to crawl; to sneak. [*Obs.*]

There I'll shug in and get a noble countenance. *Ford.*

Shu'mac (shū'māk), *n.* (*Bot.*) *Sunac*.

Shun (shūn), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* *SHUNNED* (shūnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SHUNNING*.] [OE. *shunien*, *shunien*, *shunien*, AS. *scunian*, *seccan*; cf. D. *schunten* to slope, *schuin* oblique, sloping, Icel. *skunda*, *skynda*, to hasten. Cf. *SCHOONER*, *SCOUNDREL*, *SHUNT*.] To avoid; to keep clear of; to get out of the way of; to escape from; to eschew; as, to shun rocks, shoals, vice.

I am pure from the blood of all men. For I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God. *Acts xx. 26. 27.*

Secrecy and want shall shun you. *Shak.*

Syn. — See *AVOID*.

Shun'less, *a.* Not to be shunned; inevitable; unavoidable. [*R.*] "Shunless destiny." *Shak.*

Shunt (shunt), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* *SHUNTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SHUNTING*.]

& vb. n. **SHUNTING.** [Prov. E., to move from, to put off, fr. OE. *shunten*, *shunten*, *shuntan*; cf. D. *schuine* a slant, slope, Icel. *skunda* to hasten. Cf. SHUX.] 1. To shun; to move from. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] *Ash.*

2. To cause to move suddenly; to give a sudden start to; to shove. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] *Ash.*

3. To turn off to one side; especially, to turn off, as a train or a car upon a side track; to switch off; to shift.

For shunting your late partner on to me. *T. Hughes.*

4. (Elec.) To provide with a shunt; as, to shunt a galvanometer.

Shunt (shunt), *v. t.* To go aside; to turn off. **Shunt**, *n.* [Of. D. *shunt* slant, slope, declivity. See SHUNT, *v. t.*] 1. (Railroad) A turning off to a side or short track, where the principal track may be left free.

2. (Elec.) A conducting circuit joining two points in a conductor, or the terminals of a galvanometer or dynamo, so as to form a parallel or derived circuit through which a portion of the current may pass, for the purpose of regulating the amount passing in the main circuit.

3. (Gunnery) The shifting of the studs on a projectile from the deep to the shallow sides of the grooves in its discharge from a shunt gun.

Shunt dynamo (Elec.), dynamo in which the field circuit is connected with the main circuit so as to form a shunt to the latter, thus employing a portion of the current from the armature to maintain the field. — **Shunt gun**, a firearm having shunt rifling. See under RIFLING.

Shunt'er (-ēr), *n.* (Railroad) A person employed to shunt cars from one track to another.

Shut (shut), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SHUT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHUTTING.] [OE. *shutten*, *shutten*, *shetten*, *schitten*, AS. *scytan* to shut or lock up (akin to D. *schuten*, G. *schützen* to protect), properly, to fasten with a bolt or bar shot across, fr. AS. *scēotan* to shoot. √159. See SHOOT.] 1. To close so as to hinder ingress or egress; as, to shut a door or a gate; to shut one's eyes or mouth.

2. To forbid entrance into; to prohibit; to bar; as, to shut the ports of a country by a blockade.

Shall that be shut to man which to the beast is open? *Milton.*

3. To preclude; to exclude; to bar out. "Shut from every shore." *Dryden.*

4. To fold together; to close over, as the fingers; to close by bringing the parts together; as, to shut the hand; to shut a book.

To shut in. (a) To inclose; to confine. "The Lord shut him in." *Gen. vii. 16.* (b) To cover or intercept the view of; as, one point shuts in another. — To shut off. (a) To exclude. (b) To prevent the passage of, as steam through a pipe, or water through a sluice, by closing a cock, valve, or gate. — To shut out, to preclude from entering; to deny admission to; to exclude; as, to shut out rain by a tight roof. — To shut together, to unite; to close, especially to close by welding. — To shut up. (a) To close; to make fast the entrances into; as, to shut up a house. (b) To obstruct. "Dangerous rocks shut up the passage." *Sir W. Raleigh.* (c) To inclose; to confine; to imprison; to fasten in; as, to shut up a prisoner.

Before faith came, we were kept under the law, shut up unto the faith which should afterwards be revealed. *Gal. iii. 23.*

(d) To end; to terminate; to conclude.

When the scene of life is shut up, the slave will be above his master if he has acted better. *Collier.*

(e) To unite, as two pieces of metal by welding. (f) To cause to become silent by authority, argument, or force.

Shut, *v. t.* To close itself; to become closed; as, the door shuts; it shuts hard.

To shut up, to cease speaking. [Colloq.] *T. Hughes.*

Shut, *a.* 1. Closed or fastened; as, a shut door.

2. Rid; clear; free; as, to get shut of a person. [Now dialectal or local, Eng. & U. S.] *L'Estrange.*

3. (Phon.) (a) Formed by complete closure of the mouth passage, and with the nose passage remaining closed; stopped, as are the mute consonants, *p, t, k, b, d, g*, and hard *g*. *H. Sweet.* (b) Cut off sharply and abruptly by a following consonant in the same syllable, as the English short vowels, *æ, ē, ī, ō, ū*, always are.

Shut, *n.* 1. The act or time of shutting; close; as, the shut of a door.

Just then returned at shut of evening flowers. *Milton.*

2. A door or cover; a shutter. [Obs.] *Sir J. Newton.*

3. The line or place where two pieces of metal are united by welding.

Cold shut, the imperfection in a casting caused by the flowing of liquid metal upon partially chilled metal; also, the imperfect weld in a forging caused by the inadequate heat of one surface under working.

Shute (shūt), *n.* Same as CHUTE, or SHOOT.

Shutter (shūt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who shuts or closes.

2. A movable cover or screen for a window, designed to shut out the light, to obstruct the view, or to be of some strength as a defense; a blind.

3. A removable cover, or a gate, for closing an aperture of any kind, as for closing the passageway for molten iron from a ladle.

Shuttered (-ērd), *a.* Furnished with shutters.

Shuttle (-t'l), *n.* [Also *shittle*, OE. *schitel*, *scytel*, *schetyl*; cf. OE. *schitel* a bolt of a door, AS. *scytella*; all from AS. *scēotan* to shoot; akin to Dan. *skyttel*, *skytte*, shuttle, dial. Sw. *skyttel*, *skötlet*. √159. See SHOOT, and cf. SHUTTLE, SKITTLES.] 1. An instrument used in weaving for passing or shooting the thread of the wool from one side of the cloth to the other between the threads of the warp.

Like shuttles through the loom, so swiftly glide My feathered hours. *Sandys.*

2. The sliding thread holder in a sewing machine, which carries the lower thread through a loop of the upper thread, to make a lock stitch.

3. A shutter, as for a channel for molten metal. [R.]

Shuttle box (Weaving), a case at the end of a shuttle race, to receive the shuttle after it has passed the thread of the warp; also, one of a set of compartments containing

shuttles with different colored threads, which are passed back and forth in a certain order, according to the pattern of the cloth woven. — **Shuttle race**, a sort of shelf in a loom, beneath the warp, along which the shuttle passes; a channel or guide along which the shuttle passes in a sewing machine. — **Shuttle shell** (Zool.), any one of numerous species of marine gastropods of the genus *Volva*, or *Radix*, having a smooth, spindle-shaped shell prolonged into a channel at each end.

Shuttle (shūt't'l), *v. t.* To move backwards and forwards, like a shuttle.

I had to fly far and wide, shuttling athwart the big Babel, wherever his calls and pauses had to be. *Carlyle.*

Shuttle-cock (-kōk'), *n.* A cork stuck with feathers, which is to be struck by a battledoor in play; also, the play itself.

Shuttle-cock, *v. t.* To send or toss to and fro; to bandy; as, to shuttlecock words. *Thackeray.*

Shuttle-cock (-kōk'), *n.* Shuttle Shell See SHUTTLECOCK.

Shuttle-wise (-wiz'), *adv.* *Ad. v. a. u. s.* Back and forth, like the movement of a shuttle.

Shwan'-pan (shwān'pān), *n.* See SCHWAN-PAN.

Shy (shi), *a.* [Compar. *SHIER* (-ēr) or *SHYER*; *superl.* *SHIEST* or *SHYEST*.] [OE. *schey*, *schey*, *seouch*, AS. *scēdh*; akin to Dan. *sky*, Sw. *skugg*, D. *schuw*, MHG. *schiech*, G. *schew*, OHG. *schuten* to be or make timid. Cf. ESCREW.]

1. Easily frightened; timid; as, a shy bird.

The horses of the army . . . were no longer shy, but would come up to my very feet without starting. *Seyt.*

2. Reserved; coy; disinclined to familiar approach.

What makes you so shy, my good friend? There's nobody loves you better than I. *Abraham.*

The embarrassed look of shy distress And suddenly shamefacedness. *Wordsworth.*

3. Cautious; wary; suspicious.

I am very shy of using corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines. *Boyle.*

Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat shy of their successors. *Sir H. Wotton.*

To fight shy. See under FIGHT, *v. t.*

Shy, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SHYED (shid); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHYING.] [From SHY, *a.*] To start suddenly aside through fright or suspicion; — said especially of horses.

Shy, *v. t.* To throw sideways with a jerk; to fling; as, to shy a stone; to shy a slipper. *T. Hughes.*

Shy, *n.* 1. A sudden start aside, as by a horse.

2. A side throw; a throw; a fling. *Thackeray.*

If Lord Brougham gets a stone in his hand, he must, it seems, have a shy at somebody. *Punch.*

Shyly, *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; not familiarly; with reserve. [Written also *shily*.]

Shyness, *n.* The quality or state of being shy. [Written also *shiness*.]

Frequency in heavenly contemplation is particularly important to prevent a shyness between God and thy soul. *Augustine.*

Syn. — Bashfulness; reserve; coyness; timidity; diffidence. See BASHFULNESS.

Shyster (shis'tēr), *n.* [Perh. from G. *schisse* excrement.] A trickish knave; one who carries on any business, especially legal business, in a mean and dishonest way. [*Slang*, U. S.]

Si (sē), [It.] (*Mus.*) A syllable applied, in solmization, to the note B; more recently, to the seventh tone of any major diatonic scale. It was added to Guido's scale by Le Maître about the end of the 17th century.

Si-a-ga (sē-ā-gā), (*Zool.*) The alou, or jairou.

Si-a-lo-gogue (sē-ā-lō-gōg), (*Med.*) *Gr.* *σιανον* salvia + *αγωγος* leading, from *αγω* to lead; cf. F. *salvagogue*.]

(Med.) An agent which promotes the flow of saliva.

Si-a-mang (sē-ā-māng'), (*Malay* *Si-mang*). (*Zool.*) A gibbon (*Hyllobates syndactylus*), native of Sumatra. It has the second and third toes partially united by a web.

Si-a-mese (sē-ā-mēs' or -mēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Siam, its native people, or their language.

Si-a-mese, *n. sing. & pl.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Siam; *pl.*, the people of Siam.

2. *Sing.* The language of the Siamese.

Sib (sib), *n.* [AS. *sibb* alliance, *geibb* a relative. √289. See GOSIP.] A blood relation. [Obs.] *Nash.*

Sib, *a.* Related by blood; akin. [Obs. or Prov. Eng. & Scot.] *Sir W. Scott.*

Your kindred is but . . . little sib to you. *Chaucer.*

[It.] Is no fairy horn, he sib at all To elf, but sprung of seed terrestrial. *Symmer.*

Sibbens (sib'bēnz), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Med.*) A contagious disease, endemic in Scotland, resembling the yaws. It is marked by ulceration of the throat and nose and by pustules and soft fungous excrescences upon the surface of the body. In the Orkneys the name is applied to the Itch. [Written also *sirvrens*.]

Sib-be'-an (sib-bē'-ān), [From *Siberia*, Russ. *Sibir*.] Of or pertaining to Siberia, a region comprising all northern Asia and belonging to Russia; as, a Siberian winter. — *a.* A native or inhabitant of Siberia.

Siberian crab (Bot.), the Siberian crab apple. See Crab apple, under CRAB.

Siberian dog (Zool.), one of a large breed of dogs having erect ears and the hair of the body and tail very long. It is distinguished for endurance of fatigue when used for the purpose of draught. — **Siberian pea tree** (Bot.), a small leguminous tree (*Caragana arborescens*) with yellow flowers. It is a native of Siberia.

Sib'l-lance (sib'l-lāns), *n.* The quality or state of **Sib'l-lan-oy** (-lan-ōy), being sibillant; sibillation.

Milton would not have avoided them for their sibillancy, he who wrote . . . verses that his like Medusa's head in wrath. *Lawell.*

Sib'l-lant (-lant), *a.* [L. *sibillans*, *antis*, *p. pr.* of *sibillare* to hiss; cf. F. *sibillant*.] Making a hissing sound; uttered with a hissing sound; hissing; as, *z, zh, and zh*, are *sibillant* elementary sounds. — *a.* A sibillant letter.

Sib'l-late (sib'l-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To pronounce with a hissing sound, like that of the letter *s*; to mark with a character indicating such pronunciation.

Sib'l-lation (-lā'shūn), *n.* [L. *sibillatio*.] Utterance with a hissing sound; also, the sound itself; a hiss.

He, with a long, low sibillation, stared. *Templeton.*

Sib'l-late-ry (sib'l-lāt-ē-ry), *a.* Hissing; sibillant.

Sib'l-lous (-lūs), *a.* [L. *sibillus*.] Having a hissing sound; hissing; sibillant. [R.] *Pennant.*

Sibyl (sib'yl), *n.* [L. *sibylla*, Gr. *σιβυλλα*.] 1. (*Class. Antiq.*) A woman supposed to be endowed with a spirit of prophecy.

The number of the sibyls is variously stated by different authors; but the opinion of Varro, that there were ten, is generally adopted. They dwelt in various parts of Persia, Greece, and Italy.

2. A female fortune teller; a pythoness; a prophetess. "An old highland sibyl." *Sir W. Scott.*

Sibyl-lst, *n.* One who believes in a sibyl or the sibylline prophecies. *Cudworth.*

Sibyl-line (sib'yl-līn; 277), *a.* [L. *sibyllinus*.] Pertaining to the sibyls; uttered, written, or composed by sibyls; like the productions of sibyls.

Sibylline books. (*a.*) (*Rom. Antiq.*) Books or documents of prophecies in verse concerning the fate of the Roman empire, said to have been purchased by Tarquin the Proud from a sibyl. (*b.*) Certain Jewish and early Christian writings purporting to have been prophetic and of sibylline origin. They date from 100 B. C. to A. D. 500.

Sic (sik), *a.* Such. [Scot.]

|| **Sic** (sik), *adv.* [L.] Thus.

Sic is sometimes inserted in a quotation [sic], to call attention to the fact that some remarkable or inaccurate expression, misspelling, or the like, is literally reproduced.

Sic-a-more (sik'ā-mōr), *n.* (*Bot.*) See SYCAMORE.

Sic'ca (-kā), *n.* [*Ar. sikka*.] A seal; a conning die; — used adjectively to designate the silver currency of the Mogul emperors, or the Indian rupee of 192 grains.

Sicca rupee, an East Indian coin, valued nominally at about two shillings sterling, or fifty cents.

Sic'cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*L. siccatus*, *p. p.* of *siccare* to dry, fr. *siccus* dry.] To dry. [L.]

Sic-ca'tion (sik-kā'shūn), *n.* [*L. siccatio*.] The act or process of drying. [R.] *Bailey.*

Sic'ca-tive (sik-kā-tiv), *a.* [*L. siccativus*.] Drying; causing to dry. — *n.* That which promotes drying.

Sic-ci'fo (sik-sī'fō), *a.* [*L. siccifolius*; *siccus* dry + *folium* to make. See -FY.] Causing dryness.

Sic-ci'ty (sik-sī'ty), *n.* [*L. siccitas*, fr. *siccus* dry.] Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture. [Obs.]

The acidity and dryness of its flesh. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sice (siz or sis), *n.* [*F. six*, fr. *L. sex* six. See SIX.] The number six at dice.

Sic'cer (sik'sēr or sik'sēr), *n.* [*L. sicera*. See CHANCER.] A strong drink; cider. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Sich (sich), *a.* Such. [Obs. or Colloq.] *Spenser.*

Sic-cl'i-an (sik-sī'l-ān or -yān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sicily or its inhabitants.

Sicilian vespers, the great massacre of the French in Sicily, in the year 1282, on the evening of Easter Monday, at the hour of vespers.

Sic-cl'i-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sicily.

Sic-cl'i-a-no (sik-sī'l-ē-ānō; E. sik-sī'l-ē-ānō), *n.* [*It.* Sicilian.] A Sicilian dance, resembling the pasko-rade, set to a rather slow and graceful melody in 12-8 or 6-8 measure; also, the music to the dance.

Sic'cl'enne (sik-sī'l-ēnē; E. sik-sī'l-ēnē), *n.* [*F.* *seu* of *sicilien* Sicilian.] A kind of rich poplin.

Sick (sik), *a.* [Compar. *SICKER* (-ēr); *superl.* *SICKEST*.] [OR: *sick*, dial. ill, AS. *sēde*; akin to OS. *sich*, *seoc*, OFries. *sick*, D. *siek*, G. *siech*, OHG. *sioch*, Icel. *sýkr*, Sw. *sjuk*, Dan. *syg*, Goth. *sicks* ill, *siochan* to be ill.]

1. Affected with disease of any kind; ill; indisposed; not in health. See the Synonym under ILLNESS.

Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever. *Mark i. 30.*

Behold them that are sick with famine. *Jer. xiv. 18.*

2. Affected with, or attended by, nausea; inclined to vomit; as, sick at the stomach; a sick headache.

3. Having a strong dislike; disgusted; surfeited; — with of; as, to be sick of flattery.

He was not so sick of his master as of his work. *L'Estrange.*

4. Corrupted; imperfect; impaired; weakened.

So great is his antipathy against episcopacy, that, if a scaphim himself should be a bishop, he would either find or make some sick feathers in his wings. *Fuller.*

Sick bay (Naut.), an apartment in a vessel, used as the ship's hospital. — **Sick bed**, the bed upon which a person lies sick. — **Sick berth**, an apartment for the sick in a ship of war. — **Sick headache** (*Med.*), a variety of headache attended with disorder of the stomach and nausea. — **Sick list**, a list containing the names of the sick. — **Sick room**, a room in which a person lies sick, or to which he is confined by sickness. (These terms, *sick bed*, *sick berth*, etc., are also written both hyphenated and solid.)

Syn. — Diseased; ill; disordered; distempered; indisposed; weak; ailing; feeble; morbid.

Sick, *n.* Sickness. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Sick, *v. t.* To fall sick; to sicken. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Sick'-brained (-brānd'), *a.* Disordered in the brain.

Sick'en (sik'n), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *SICKENED* (-nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SICKENING*.] 1. To make sick; to diseased.

Raise this to strength, and sicken that to death. *Prior.*

2. To make qualmish; to nauseate; to disgust; as, to sicken the stomach.

3. To impair; to weaken. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Sick'en, *v. t.* 1. To become sick; to fall into disease.

The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attended, sickened upon it and died. *Bacon.*

2. To be filled with disgust; to be disgusted or nauseated; to be filled with abhorrence or aversion; to be surfeited or satiated.

Mine eyes did sicken at the sight. *Shak.*

3. To become disgusting or tedious.
The telling pleasure sickens into pain. *Goldsmith.*

4. To become weak; to decay; to languish.
All pleasures sicken, and all glories sink. *Pope.*

Sick'en-ing (sĭk'ēn'ing), *a.* Causing sickness; spoiling, causing surfeit or disgust; nauseating. — **Sick'en-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Sick'er (sĭk'ēr), *v. i.* [AS. *sicrian*, *v. i.* (Mining) To percolate, trickle, or ooze, as water through a crack. Also written *sigger*, *zigger*, and *zighyr*.] [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sick'er, **Sick'er**, *a.* [OE. *siker*; cf. OS. *sikur*, LG. *siker*, D. *siker*, Dan. *sikker*, OHG. *sikhur*, G. *sicher*; all fr. L. *securus*. See **SECURE**, **SCUT**.] Sure; certain; trusty. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*] *Burns.*

When he is *sicker* of his good name. *Chaucer.*

Sick'er, **Sick'er**, *adv.* Surely; certainly. [*Obs.*]

Believe this as *sicker* as your creed. *Chaucer.*

Sicker, Willye, thou warrest well. *Spenser.*

Sick'er-ly, **Sick'er-ly**, *adv.* Surely; securely. [*Obs.*]

But *sickerly*, withouten any fable. *Chaucer.*

Sick'er-ness, **Sick'er-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being sickier, or certain. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Sick'ish, *a.* 1. Somewhat sick or diseased.
2. Somewhat sickening; as, a *sickish* taste.

— **Sick'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Sick'ish-ness**, *n.*

Sickle (sĭk'l), *n.* [OE. *sikel*, AS. *sicol*; akin to D. *sikkel*, G. *sichel*, OHG. *sikhila*, Dan. *segl*, segl, L. *secula*, fr. *seca* to cut; or perhaps from L. *secula*. See **SAW** a cutting instrument.] 1. A reaping instrument consisting of a steel blade curved into the form of a hook, and having a handle fitted on a tang. The sickle has one side of the blade notched, so as always to sharpen with a serrated edge. Cf. *Reaping hook*, under **REAP**.

When corn has once felt the sickle, it has no more benefit from the sunshine. *South.*

2. (*Astron.*) A group of stars in the constellation Leo. See *Illustr.* of Leo.

Sickle pod (Bot.), a kind of rock cress (*Arabis Sickle*, *Candicans*) having very long curved pods.

Sickle-bill (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) Any one of three species of hummingbirds of the genus *Eutozeres*, native of Central and South America. They have a long and strongly curved bill. Called also the *sickle-billed hummer*. (b) A curlew. (c) A bird of the genus *Epimachus* and allied genera.

Sickled (-kĭd'), *a.* Furnished with a sickle.

Sickle-man (sĭk'l-mān), *n.*; **Sicklebill** (*Eutozeres aquila*).

Sickle-men (-mēn), *n.* One who uses a sickle; a reaper.

You sunburned sicklemen, of August weary. *Shak.*

Sick'ler (-kĭl'ēr), *n.* One who uses a sickle; a sickleman; a reaper.

Sick'less (sĭk'lēs'), *a.* Free from sickness. [*R.*]

Give me long breath, young beds, and sickless care. *Marston.*

Sickle-wort (sĭk'l-wŭrt'), *n.* [AS. *sicolwurt*.] (*Bot.*) (a) A plant of the genus *Coronilla* (*C. scorpioides*); — so named from its curved pods. (b) The heal-all (*Hyssopus vulgaris*).

Sick'ly (sĭk'ly), *a.* Made sickly. See **SICKLY**, *v.*

Sick'ly-ness (-lĭ-nēs'), *n.* The quality or state of being sickly.

Sick'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* **SICKLIER** (-lĭ-ēr); *superl.* **SICKLIEST**.] 1. Somewhat sick; disposed to illness; attended with disease; as, a *sickly* body.
This physic but prolongs thy sickly days. *Shak.*

2. Producing, or tending to, disease; as, a *sickly* autumn; a *sickly* climate. *Couper.*

3. Appearing as if sick; weak; languid; pale.
The moon grows sickly at the sight of day. *Dryden.*

Nor torrid summer's sickly smile. *Keble.*

4. Tending to produce nausea; sickening; as, a *sickly* smell; *sickly* sentimentality.

Syn. — Diseased; ailing; infirm; weakly; unhealthy; healthless; weak; feeble; languid; faint.

Sick'ly, *adv.* In a sick manner or condition; ill.

My people *sickly* [with ill will] beareth our marriage. *Chaucer.*

Sick'ly, *v. t.* To make sick or sickly; — with *over*, and probably only in the past participle. [*R.*]

Sick'ly'd o'er with the pale cast of thought. *Shak.*

Sentiments *sick'ly'd* over . . . with that cloying heaviness into which unvaried sweetness is too apt to subside. *Jeffrey.*

Sick'ness, *n.* [AS. *sicness*.] 1. The quality or state of being sick or diseased; illness; disease or malady.
I do lament the sickness of the king. *Shak.*

Trust not too much your now resistless charms;
Those, age or sickness soon or late disarms. *Pope.*

2. Nausea; qualmsiness; as, *sickness* of stomach.

Syn. — Illness; disease; malady. See **ILLNESS**.

Sickle (sĭk'l), *n.* [F. fr. L. *siculus*, Heb. *sheqel*. See **SHEKEL**.] A shekel. [*Obs.*]

The holy mother brought five sickles and a pair of turtlesdoves to redeem the Lamb of God. *Jer. Taylor.*

Sickle (sĭk'l), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. *σῖς* a kind of plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of malvaceous plants common in the tropics. All the species are mucilaginous, and some have tough ligneous fibers which are used as a substitute for hemp and flax. *Balfour (Cyc. of India).*

Sid'dow (sĭd'dō), *a.* Soft; pulpy. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Sid (sĭd), *n.* [AS. *side*; akin to D. *zijde*, G. *seite*, OHG. *stia*, Icel. *stíða*, Dan. *side*, Sw. *sida*; cf. AS. *sid* large, spacious, Icel. *stór* long, hanging.] 1. The margin, edge, verge, or border of a surface; especially when the thing spoken of is somewhat oblong in shape) (one of

the longer edges as distinguished from the shorter edges, called *ends*; a bounding line of a geometrical figure; as, the *side* of a field, of a square or triangle, of a river, of a road, etc.

2. One of the surfaces which define or limit a solid, especially (when there is a difference in length), one of the longer surfaces; a part (as a wall of a room) connecting the extremities of the top and bottom; as, the *side* of a box, a plank, a lens, a prism, etc.

3. Any outer portion of a thing considered apart from, and yet in relation to, the rest; as, the upper *side* of a sphere; also, any part or position viewed as opposite to or contrasted with another; as, this or that *side*.

Looking round on every side beheld
A pathless desert. *Milton.*

4. (a) One of the halves of the body, of an animal or man, on either side of the mesial plane; or that which pertains to such a half; as, a *side* of beef; a *side* of sole leather. (b) The right or left part of the wall or trunk of the body; as, a *side* in the *side*.

One of the soldiers with a spear pierced his *side*. *John xix. 34.*

5. A slope or declivity, as of a hill, considered as opposed to another slope over the ridge.

Along the *side* of yon small hill.
6. The position of a person or party regarded as opposed to another person or party, whether as a rival or a foe; a body of advocates or partisans; a party; hence, the interest or cause which one maintains against another; a doctrine or view opposed to another.

God on our *side*, doubt not of victory. *Shak.*
We have not always been of the . . . same *side* in politics. *Lanslow.*

Sets the passions on the *side* of truth. *Pope.*
7. A line of descent traced through one parent as distinguished from that traced through another.

To sit upon thy father David's throne,
By mother's *side* thy father. *Milton.*

8. Fig. Aspect or part regarded as contrasted with some other; as, the bright *side* of poverty.
By the *side* of, close at hand; near to. — *Exterior side* (*Port.*). See **EXTENSION** and **ILLUSTR.** of **RAVELIN**. — *Interior side* (*Port.*), the line drawn from the center of one bastion to that of the next, or the line of the curtain produced to the two oblique radii in front. *H. L. Scott.* — *Side by side*, close together and abreast; in company or along with. — To choose *sides*, to select those who shall compete, as in a game, on either side. — To take *sides*, to attach one's self to, or give assistance to, one of two opposing sides or parties.

Sid (sĭd), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a side, or the sides; being on the side, or toward the side; lateral.

One mighty squadron with a *side* wind sped. *Dryden.*

2. Hence, indirect; oblique; collateral; incidental; as, a *side* issue; a *side* view or remark.

The law hath no *side* respect to their persons. *Hooker.*

3. [AS. *sid*. Cf. **SIDE**, *n.*] Long; large; extensive. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] *Shak.*

His gown had *side* sleeves down to mid leg. *Lanham.*
Sid action, in breech-loading firearms, a mechanism for operating the breech block, which is moved by a lever that turns sidewise. — **Sid** arms, weapons worn at the side, as sword, bayonet, pistols, etc. — **Sid** ax, an ax of which the handle is bent to one side. — **Sid**-bar rule (*Eng. Law*), a rule authorized by the courts to be granted by their officers as a matter of course, without formal application being made to them in open court; — so called because anciently moved for by the attorneys at *side bar*, that is, informally. *Burrill.* — **Sid** box, a box or inclosed seat on the side of a theater.

To insure a *side-box* station at half price. *Couper.*

— **Sid** chain, one of two safety chains connecting a tender with a locomotive, at the sides. — **Sid** cut, a canal or road branching out from the main one. [*U. S.*] — **Sid** dish, one of the dishes subordinate to the main course. — **Sid** glance, a glance or brief look to one side. — **Sid** hook (*Carp.*), a notched piece of wood for clamping a board to something, as a bench. — **Sid** lever, a working beam of a side-lever engine. — **Sid**-lever engine, a marine steam engine having a working beam on each side of the cylinder, near the bottom of the engine, communicating motion to a crank that is above them. — **Sid** pipe (*Steam Engine*), a steam or exhaust pipe connecting the upper and lower steam chests of the cylinder of a beam engine. — **Sid** plane, a plane in which the cutting edge of the iron is at the side of the stock. — **Sid** posts (*Carp.*), posts in a truss, usually placed in pairs, each post set at the same distance from the middle of the truss, for supporting the principal rafters, hanging the tiebeam, etc. — **Sid** rod. (a) One of the rods which connect the piston-rod crosshead with the side levers. In a side-lever engine. (b) See **PARALLEL ROD**, under **PARALLEL**. — **Sid** screw (*Firearms*), one of the screws by which the lock is secured to the side of a firearm stock. — **Sid** table, a table placed either against the wall or aside from the principal table. — **Sid** tool (*Mach.*), a cutting tool, used in a lathe or planer, having the cutting edge at the side instead of at the point. — **Sid** wind, a wind from one side; hence, an indirect attack, or indirect means. *Wright.*

Sid, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SIDED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SIDING**.] 1. To lean on one side. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. To embrace the opinion of one party, or engage in its interest, in opposition to another party; to take sides; as, to *side* with the ministerial party.

All *side* in parties, and begin the attack. *Pope.*

Sid, *v. t.* 1. To be or stand at the side of; to be on the side toward. [*Obs.*]

His blind eyes that *sided* Paridell. *Spenser.*

2. To suit; to pair; to match. [*Obs.*] *Clarendon.*

3. (*Shipbuilding*) To work (a timber or rib) to a certain thickness by trimming the sides.

4. To furnish with a siding; as, to *side* a house.

Sid-board' (-bŏrd'), *n.* A piece of dining-room furniture having compartments and shelves for keeping or displaying articles of table service.

At a stately *sid*-board, by the wine,
That fragrant smell diffused. *Milton.*

Sid-bone' (sĭd'bŏn'), *n.* (*Far.*) A morbid growth or deposit of bony matter behind and at the sides of the coronet and coffin bone of a horse. *J. H. Walsh.*

Sid'ed (sĭd'ēd'), *a.* Having (such or so many) sides; — used in composition; as, one-sided; many-sided.

Sid-hill' (sĭd'hĭl'), *n.* The side or slope of a hill; sloping ground; a descent. [*U. S.*]

Sid-ling' (-lĭng), *adv.* [*OE. sideling*, fr. *side* side. See **SIDE**, and cf. **SIDELONG**, **HEADLONG**.] Sidelong; on the side; laterally; also, obliquely; askew.

A fellow nailed up maps . . . some *sideling*, and others up-side down. *Swift.*

Sid-ling, *a.* Inclining to one side; directed toward one side; sloping; inclined; as, *sideling* ground.

Sid-long' (-lŏng'; 115), *adv.* [See **SIDELONG**, *adv.*] 1. Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side.

2. On the side; as, to lay a thing *sidelong*. [See **SIDELONG**, *adv.*] *Evelyn.*

Sid-long', *a.* Lateral; oblique; not being directly in front; as, a *sidelong* glance.

The bashful virgin's *sidelong* looks of love. *Goldsmith.*

Sid-piece' (-pēs'), *n.* (*Joinery*) The jamb, or cheek, of an opening in a wall, as of a door or window.

Sid-er' (sĭd'ēr), *n.* One who takes a side.

Sid-er' (sĭd'ēr), *n.* Cider. [*Obs.*]

Sid-er-al' (sĭd'ēr-āl'; 277), *a.* [*L. sideralis*. See **SIDERAL**.] 1. Relating to the stars.

2. (*Astron.*) Affecting unfavorably by the supposed influence of the stars; baleful. [*Siderist* blast." *Milton.*

Sid-er-a-ted' (-ē-tēd'), *a.* [*L. sideratus*, *p. p.* of *siderari* to be blasted by a constellation, fr. *sidus*, *sideris*, a constellation.] Planet-struck; blasted. [*Obs.*]

Sid-er-a-tion' (-ē-shŭn'), *n.* [*L. sideratio*.] The state of being siderated, or planet-struck; esp., blast in plants; also, a sudden and apparently causeless stroke of disease, as in apoplexy or paralysis. [*Obs.*] *Italy.*

Sid-er-re-al' (sĭd'ēr-rē-āl'), *a.* [*L. sidererus*, from *sidus*, *sideris*, a constellation, a star. Cf. **SIDERAL**, **CONSIDER**, **DESIRE**.] 1. Relating to the stars; starry; astral; as, *sideral* astronomy.

2. (*Astron.*) Measured by the apparent motion of the stars; designated, marked out, or accompanied, by a return to the same position in respect to the stars; as, the *sideral* revolution of a planet; a *sideral* day.

Sideral clock, day, month, year. See under **CLOCK**, **DAY**, etc. — *Sideral* time, time as reckoned by sideral days, or, taking the sideral day as the unit, the time elapsed since a transit of the vernal equinox, reckoned in parts of a sideral day. This is, strictly, *apparent sideral time*, *mean sideral time* being reckoned from the transit, not of the true, but of the *mean*, equinoctial point.

Sid-er-re-al-ize' (-īz', *v. t.* To elevate to the stars, or to the region of the stars; to etherialize.

German literature transformed, *siderialized*, as we see it in Goethe, reckons Winckelmann among its initiators. *W. Pater.*

Sid-er-ous' (-ŭs'), *a.* [*L. siderus*.] Sideral. [*Obs.*]

Sid-er-ite' (sĭd'ēr-īt'; 277), *n.* [*L. sideritis* loadstone. Gr. *σίδηρος*, *σίδηρος*, of iron, from *σίδηρος* iron.] 1. (*Min.*) (a) Carbonate of iron, an important ore of iron occurring generally in cleavable masses, but also in rhombohedral crystals. It is of a light yellowish brown color. Called also *sparry iron*, *spathe iron*. (b) A meteorite consisting solely of metallic iron. (c) An indigoblu variety of quartz. (d) Formerly, magnetic iron ore, or loadstone.

2. (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Sideritis*; ironwort.

Sid-er-o-graph' (-ŏ-grāf'ik'), *a.* Of or pertaining to siderography; executed by engraved plates of steel; as, *siderographic art*; *siderographic* impressions.

Sid-er-o-gra-phil' (-ŏ-grā-fĭst'), *n.* One skilled in siderography.

Sid-er-o-gra-phy' (-fĭ), *n.* [*Gr. σῖδηρος* iron + *-graphy*.] The art or practice of steel engraving; especially, the process, invented by Perkins, of multiplying facsimiles of an engraved steel plate by first rolling over it, when hardened, a soft steel cylinder, and then rolling the cylinder, when hardened, over a soft steel plate, which thus becomes a facsimile of the original. The process has been superseded by *electrotypy*.

Sid-er-o-lite' (sĭd'ēr-ŏ-lĭt'), *n.* [*Gr. σῖδηρος* iron + *-lite*.] A kind of meteorite. See under **METEORITE**.

Sid-er-o-man' (-mān'ŭ), *n.* [*Gr. σῖδηρος* iron + *-mancy*.] Divination by burning straws on red-hot iron, and noting the manner of their burning. *Craig.*

Sid-er-o-scope' (sĭd'ēr-ŏ-skŏp'; 277), *n.* [*Gr. σῖδηρος* iron + *-scope*.] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance by means of a very delicate combination of magnetic needles.

Sid-er-o-sis' (sĭd'ēr-ŏ-sĭs'), *n.* [*NL*, fr. *Gr. σῖδηρος* iron.] (*Med.*) A sort of pneumonia occurring in iron workers, produced by the inhalation of particles of iron.

Sid-er-o-stat' (sĭd'ēr-ŏ-stāt'), *n.* [*L. sidus*, *sideris*, a star + *Gr. στατός* standing, fixed, fr. *στηναι* to place.] (*Astron.*) An apparatus consisting essentially of a mirror moved by clockwork so as to throw the rays of the sun or a star in a fixed direction; — a more general term for *heliostat*.

Sid-er-o-ry' (-ŏ-ŕŭ), *n.* [*Gr. σῖδηρος* iron + *-ry*, wood.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical apocynaceous trees noted for their very hard wood; ironwood.

Sid-saddle' (sĭd'sād'el'), *n.* A saddle for women, in which the rider sits with both feet on one side of the animal mounted.

Sidesaddle flower (*Bot.*), a plant with long leaves and curiously shaped flowers; — called also *hurdman's cup*. See **SARRACENIA**.



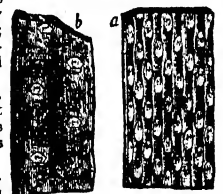
Sidesman (sids'män, n.; pl. **SIDESMEN** (sids'män).
 1. A party man; a partisan. *Milton.*
 2. An assistant to the churchwarden; a questman.
Side-taking (sid'täking), n. A taking sides, as with a party, sect, or faction. *Bp. Hall.*
Side-walk (-wä'k), n. A walk for foot passengers at the side of a street or road; a foot pavement. *(U. S.)*
Side-ways (-wä'z), adv. Toward the side; sideways. A second refraction made sideways. *Sir I. Newton.*
 His beard, a good palm's length, at least, ... Shot sideways, like a swallow's wings. *Longfellow.*
Side-wheel (-whē'l), n. Having a paddle wheel on each side; — said of steam vessels; as, a *side-wheel steamer*.
Side-wind'er (-wind'ēr), n. 1. (*Zoöl.*) See *Horned rattler*, under *Horned*.
 2. A heavy swinging blow from the side, which disables an adversary. *[Slang]*
Side-wise (-wiz'), adv. On or toward one side; laterally; sideways.
 I saw them mask their awful glance
 Side-wise meek in gossamer lids. *Emerson.*
Sid'ing (sid'ing), n. 1. Attaching one's self to a party.
 2. A side track, as of a railroad; a turnout.
 3. (*Carp.*) The covering of the outside wall of a frame house, whether made of weatherboards, vertical boarding with cleats, shingles, or the like.
 4. (*Shipbuilding*) The thickness of a rib or timber, measured, at right angles with its side, across the curved edge; as, a timber having a *siding* of ten inches.
Sidle (sid'l), v. i. [*imp.* & p. p. **SIDLED** (-d'ld); p. pr. & vb. **SIDLING** (-d'ling)]. [*From* **SIDE**.] To go or move with one side foremost; to move sideways; as, to *sidle* through a crowd or narrow opening. *Swift.*
 He ... then *sidled* close to the astonished girl. *Sir W. Scott.*
Siege (sēj), n. [*OE. sege, OF. siege, F. siège* a seat, a siege; cf. *it. seggio, seggio, sedio, a seat, asseggio, asedio, a siege, F. assieger* to besiege, *It. & L. assediare, L. obediare* a siege, besieging; all ultimately fr. *L. sedere* to sit. See **SIT**, and cf. **SEZ**, n.] 1. A seat; especially, a royal seat; a throne. [*Obs.*] "Upon the very *seige* of justice." *Shak.*
 A stately *seige* of sovereign majesty,
 And thereon sat a woman gorgeous gay. *Spenser.*
 In our great hall there stood a vacant chair ...
 And Merlin called it "The *seige* perilous." *Tennyson.*
 2. Hence, place or situation; seat. [*Obs.*]
 Ah! traitorous eyes, come out of your shameful *seige* forever. *Painter (Palace of Pleasure).*
 3. Rank; grade; station; estimation. [*Obs.*]
 I fetch my life and being
 From men of royal *seige*. *Shak.*
 4. Passage of excrements; stool; fecal matter. [*Obs.*]
 The *seige* of this mooncalf. *Shak.*
 5. The sitting of an army around or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling the garrison to surrender; the surrounding or investing of a place by an army, and approaching it by passages and advanced works, which cover the besiegers from the enemy's fire. See the Note under **BLOCKADE**.
 6. Hence, a continued attempt to gain possession.
 Love stood the *seige*, and would not yield his breast. *Dryden.*
 7. The floor of a glass-furnace.
 8. A workman's bench. *Knight.*
Siege gun, a heavy gun for siege operations. — *Siege train*, artillery prepared for attacking fortified places.
Siege, v. t. To besiege; to beset. [*R.*]
 Through all the dangers that can *seige*
 The life of man. *Dryden.*
Siege-work (-wörk'), n. A temporary fort or parallel where siege guns are mounted.
Siemens-Martin process (sē'menz-mär'tin prōs'ēs), See *Open-hearth process*, etc., under **OPEN**.
Sie-nite (sē'nit), n. (*Min.*) See **SENYITE**.
Sie-nitic (-nī'tik), a. See **SENYITIC**.
Sie-nna (sē'nā), n. [*It. terra di Siena, fr. Siena* in Italy.] (*Chem.*) Clay that is colored red or brown by the oxides of iron or manganese, and used as a pigment. It is used either in the raw state or burnt.
 Burnt *sienna*, *sienna* made of a much redder color by the action of fire. — *Raw sienna*, *sienna* in its natural state, of a transparent yellowish brown color.
Sien-nese (sē'nēz' or -nēz'), a. Of or pertaining to *Siena*, a city of Italy.
Sie-erra (sē'ērā), n. [*Sp.* properly, a saw, fr. *L. serrā* a saw. See **SERRATE**.] A ridge of mountains and craggy rocks, with a serrated or irregular outline; as, the *Sierra Nevada*.
 The wild *sierra* overhead. *Whittier.*
Sie-sa (sē'sā), n. [*Sp.* probably fr. *L. sessare* to sit much or long, v. freq. of *sedere, sessum*, to sit. See **SIT**.] A short sleep taken about the middle of the day, or after dinner; a midday nap.
Sieur (syēr), n. [*F.*, abbrev. from *seigneur*. Cf. *MONSIEUR, SEIGNEUR*.] Sir; — a title of respect used by the French.
Sie-va (sē'vā), n. (*Bot.*) A small variety of the Lima bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*).
Sieve (siv), n. [*OE. sive, AS. sife*; akin to *D. zeef*, *zift*, *OHG. stb*, *G. sieb*. *√161a.* Cf. **SIFT**.] 1. A utensil for separating the finer and coarser parts of a pulverized or granulated substance from each other. It consists of a vessel, usually shallow, with the bottom perforated, or made of hair, wire, or the like, woven in meshes. "In a *sieve* thrown and sifted." *Chaucer.*
 2. A kind of coarse basket. *Simmonds.*
Sieve cells (*Bot.*), cribriform cells. See under **CRIBRIFORM**.
Sif'ao (sē'fā), n. (*Zoöl.*) The white indris of Madagascar. It is regarded by the natives as sacred.



One form of Sieve.

Sift-ment (sift'ment), n. [*F.*, a whistling or hissing.] The act of whistling or hissing; a whistling sound; sibilation. [*Obs.*] *A. Brewer.*
Sift-let (sift'let), n. [*Cf. F. siflet.*] (*Zoöl.*) The six-shafted bird of paradise. See *Paradise bird*, under **PARADISE**.
Sift (sift), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. **SIFTED**; p. pr. & vb. **SIFTING**]. [*AS. sifan, from sife* sieve. *√161a.* See **SIEVE**.] 1. To separate with a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse; as, to *sift* meal or flour; to *sift* powder; to *sift* sand or lime.
 2. To separate or part as if with a sieve.
 When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,
 The glittering billows give a golden show. *Dryden.*
 3. To examine critically or minutely; to scrutinize.
Sifting the very utmost sentence and syllable. *Hooker.*
 Opportunity I here have had
 To try thee, *sift* thee.
 Let him but narrowly *sift* his ideas. *I. Taylor.*
 To *sift* out, to search out with care, as if by sifting.
Sift'er (sift'ēr), n. 1. One who, or that which, sifts.
 2. (*Zoöl.*) Any lamelliferous bird, as a duck or goose; — so called because it sifts or strains its food from the water and mud by means of the lamellae of the beak.
Sig (sig), n. [*Akin to AS. signa* to fall. *√161a.* See **SIGN**, v. i.] Urine. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Sig-gau'ti-an (sig-gau'ti-an or sig-gō'l'), a. (*Surg.*) Pertaining to *Sigault*, a French physician. See **SYMPTOMATOLOGY**.
Sig-ger (sig'gēr), v. i. Same as **SICKER**. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Sigh (sigh), v. i. [*imp.* & p. p. **SIGHED** (sīd); p. pr. & vb. **SIGHING**]. [*OE. sighen, sighen*; cf. also *OE. siken, AS. sican*, and *OE. sighen, sigen, sichten, AS. siccetian*; all, perhaps, of imitative origin.] 1. To inhale a larger quantity of air than usual, and immediately expel it; to make a deep single audible respiration, especially as the result or involuntary expression of fatigue, exhaustion, grief, sorrow, or the like.
 2. Hence, to lament; to grieve.
 He *sighed* deeply in his spirit. *Mark viii. 12.*
 3. To make a sound like sighing.
 And the coming wind did roar more loud,
 And the sails did *sigh* like *sighs*. *Coleridge.*
 The winter winds are wearily *sighing*. *Tennyson.*
Sigh An extraordinary pronunciation of this word as *sith* is still heard in England and among the illiterate in the United States.
Sigh, v. t. 1. To exhale (the breath) in sighs.
 Never man *sighed* truer breath. *Shak.*
 2. To utter sighs over; to lament or mourn over.
 Agree to come, and men unborn,
 Shall bless her name, and *sigh* her fate. *Prior.*
 3. To express by sighs; to utter in or with sighs.
 They ... *sighed* forth proverbs. *Shak.*
 The gentle swain ... *sighs* back her grief. *Hoole.*
Sigh, n. [*OE. sigh*; cf. *OE. sik*. See **SIGN**, v. i.] 1. A deep and prolonged audible inspiration or respiration of air, as when fatigued or grieved; the act of sighing.
 I could drive the boat with my *sighs*. *Shak.*
 2. Figuratively, a manifestation of grief; a lament.
 With their *sighs* the air
 Frequented, sent from hearts contrite. *Milton.*
Sigh-born (sīb'örn'), a. Sorrowful; mournful.
 [*R.*] "Sigh-born thoughts." *De Quincy.*
Sigh'er (sī'ēr), n. One who sighs.
Sighing (sī'ing), a. Uttering sighs; grieving; lamenting.
 "Sighing millions." *Courcier.* — **Sighing-ly**, adv.
Sight (sīt), n. [*OE. sight, sīt, sīt, AS. sīt, gesiht, gesiht, gesiht, gesiht*; akin to *D. gezicht, G. sicht, gesicht, Dan. sigte, Sw. sigt*, from the root of *E. see*. See **SEE**, v. t.] 1. The act of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; view; as, to gain *sight* of land.
 A cloud received him out of their *sight*. *Acts i. 9.*
 2. The power of seeing; the faculty of vision, or of perceiving objects by the instrumentality of the eyes.
 Thy sight is young.
 And thou shalt read when mine begin to dazzle. *Shak.*
 O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain! *Milton.*
 3. The state of admitting unobstructed vision; visibility; open view; region which the eye at one time surveys; space through which the power of vision extends; as, an object within *sight*.
 4. A spectacle; a view; a show; something worth seeing.
 Moses said, I will now turn aside and see this great *sight*, why the bush is not burnt. *Ex. iii. 3.*
 They never saw a *sight* so fair. *Spenser.*
 5. The instrument of seeing; the eye.
 Why cloud they not their *sights*? *Shak.*
 6. Inspection; examination; as, a letter intended for the *sight* of only one person.
 7. Mental view; opinion; judgment; as, in their *sight* it was harmless. *Woke.*
 That w'ch is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the *sight* of God. *Luke xvi. 15.*
 8. A small aperture through which objects are to be seen, and by which their direction is settled or ascertained; as, the *sight* of a quadrant.
 Their eyes of fire sparkling through *sights* of steel. *Shak.*
 9. A small piece of metal, fixed or movable, on the breech, muzzle, center, or trunnion of a gun, or on the breech and the muzzle of a rifle, pistol, etc., by means of which the eye is guided in aiming. *Farrow.*
 10. In a drawing, picture, etc., that part of the surface, as of paper or canvas, which is within the frame or the border or margin. In a frame or the like, the open space, the opening.
 11. A great number, quantity, or sum; as, a *sight* of money. [*Now colloquial*]
Sight In this last sense was formerly employed in the best usage. "A *sight* of lawyers." *Latimer.*
 A wonder *sight* of flowers. *Gower.*

At *sight*, as soon as seen, or presented to sight; as, a draft payable *at sight*; to read Greek *at sight*; to shoot a person *at sight*. — **Front sight** (*Firearms*), the sight nearest the muzzle. — **Open sight** (*Firearms*) (a) A front sight through which the object aimed at may be seen, in distinction from one that hides the object. (b) A rear sight having an open notch instead of an aperture. — **Peep sight**, **Rear sight**. See under **PEEP**, and **REAR**. — **Sight draft**, an order, or bill of exchange, directing the payment of money *at sight*. — To take *sight*, to take aim; to look for the purpose of directing a piece of artillery, or the like.
 Syn. — Vision; view; show; spectacle; representation; exhibition.
Sight (sīt), v. t. [*imp.* & p. p. **SIGHTED**; p. pr. & vb. **SIGHTING**]. 1. To get sight of; to see; as, to *sight* land; to *sight* a wreck. *Kane.*
 2. To look at through a sight; to see accurately; as, to *sight* an object, as a star.
 3. To apply sights to; to adjust the sights of; also, to give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight; as, to *sight* a rifle or a cannon.
Sight, v. i. (*Mil.*) To take aim by a sight.
Sight'ed, a. Having sight, or seeing, in a particular manner; — used in composition; as, long-sighted, short-sighted, quick-sighted, sharp-sighted, and the like.
Sight'ful (-fūl), a. Easily or clearly seen; distinctly visible; perspicuous. [*Obs.*] *Testament of Love.*
Sight'ful-ness, n. The state of being sightful; perspicuity. [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney.*
Sight'-hole (-hōl'), n. A hole for looking through; a peephole. "Stop all *sight-holes*." *Shak.*
Sight'ing, a. & n. from **SIGHT**, v. t.
Sighting shot, a shot made to ascertain whether the sights of a firearm are properly adjusted; a trial shot.
Sight'less, a. 1. Wanting sight; without sight; blind.
 Of all who blindly creep or *sightless* soar. *Pope.*
 2. That can not be seen; invisible. [*Obs.*]
 The *sightless* couriers of the air. *Shak.*
 3. Offensive or unpleasing to the eye; unsightly; as, *sightless* stains. [*R.*] *Shak.*
Sight'less-ly, adv. — **Sight'less-ness**, n.
Sight'ly (sīt'ly), a. 1. Pleasing to the sight; comely. "Many brave, *sightly* horses." *L'Estrange.*
 2. Open to sight; conspicuous; as, a house stands in a *sightly* place.
Sight'proof (-prōf'), a. Undiscoverable to sight.
 Hidden in their own *sightproof* bush. *Lowell.*
Sight'-see'ing (-sē'ing), a. Engaged in, or given to, seeing sights; eager for novelties or curiosities.
Sight'-see'ing, n. The act of seeing sights; eagerness for novelties or curiosities.
Sight'-se'er (-sē'ēr), n. One given to seeing sights or noted things; or eager for novelties or curiosities.
Sight'-shot (-shōt'), n. Distance to which the sight can reach or be thrown. [*R.*]
Sights'man (sīt'smān), n.; pl. **SIGHTSMEN** (-mēn). (*Mus.*) One who reads or performs music readily at first sight. [*R.*] *Busby.*
Sig'ill (sī'ill), n. [*L. sigillum*. See **SEAL** a stamp.] A seal; a signature.
 Of talismans and *sigils* knew the power. *Pope.*
Sig'ill-aria (-lā'ri-ā), n. pl. [*L.* from *sigillum* n. seal. See **SIGILL**.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) Little images or figures of earthenware exposed for sale, or given as presents, on the last two days of the Saturnalia; hence, the last two, or the sixth and seventh, days of the Saturnalia.
Sig'ill-aria, n. [*NL.* fem. sing. fr. *L. sigillum* n. seal.] (*Jecon.*) A genus of fossil trees principally found in the coal formation; — so named from the seal-like leaf scars in vertical rows on the surface.
Sig'ill-aria (-lā'ri-ā), n. (*Palaeont.*) One of an extinct family of cryptogamous trees, including the genus *Sigillaria* and its allies.
Sig'ill-at'ed (-lā'it'ed), a. [*L. sigillatus* adorned with little images.] Decorated by means of stamps; — said of pottery.
Sig'ill-la-tiv (sī'ill-lā'tiv), a. [*L. sigillum* a seal; cf. *OF. sigillatif*.] Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax. [*R.*]
Sig'ill-um (sī'ill-ūm), n.; pl. **SIGILLA** (-lā). [*L. (Rom. & Old Eng. Law)* A seal.]
Sig'la (sī'glā), n. pl. [*L.*] The signs, abbreviations, letters, or characters standing for words, shorthand, etc., in ancient manuscripts, or on coins, medals, etc. *W. Savage.*
Sigma (-mā), n.; pl. **SIGMAS** (-māz). [*L.* from *Gr. σίγμα, -σος*.] The Greek letter Σ, σ, or ς (English S, or s). It originally had the form of the English C.
Sig'mo-dont (-mō-dōnt'), n. (*Gr. σίγμα sigma (Σ) + δόντος, -δόντος, a tooth.*) (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a tribe (*Sigmodontes*) of rodents which includes all the indigenous rats and mice of America. So called from the form of the ridges of enamel on the crowns of the worn molars. Also used adjectively.
Sig'moid (sī'g'moid), a. [*Gr. σίγμοις; σίγμα sigma + -μοις, -μοις, a form, like-*ness: cf. *F. sigmoide*.] Curved in two directions, like the letter S, or the Greek σ.
Sigmoid flexure (*Anat.*), the last curve of the colon before it terminates in the rectum. See *ILLUS*, under **DIRECTIVE**. — **Sigmoid valves** (*Anat.*) See *SEMILUNAR VALVES*, under **SEMILUNAR**.
Sig'moid'al-ly, adv. In a sigmoidal manner.



Sigillaria. a *Sigillaria (Grewia)*; b *Sigillaria reticulata*. Much reduced.

Sign (sîn), *n.* [*F. signe, L. signum*; cf. *AS. segen, segn, a sign, standard, banner, also fr. L. signum*. Cf. *Emerson, Russian, SEAL a stamp, SIGNAL, SIGNET*.] That by which anything is made known or represented; that which furnishes evidence; a mark; a token; an indication; a proof. Specifically: (a) A remarkable event, considered by the ancients as indicating the will of some deity; a prodigy; an omen. (b) An event considered by the Jews as indicating the divine will, or as manifesting an interposition of the divine power for some special end; a miracle; a wonder.

Through mighty signs and wonders, by the power of the Spirit of God. *Rom. xv. 19.*
It shall come to pass, if they will not believe thee, neither hearken to the voice of the first sign, that they will believe the voice of the latter sign. *Ex. iv. 8.*

(c) Something serving to indicate the existence, or preserve the memory, of a thing; a token; a memorial; a monument.

What time the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a sign. *Nun. xxvi. 10.*

(d) Any symbol or emblem which prefigures, typifies, or represents, an idea; a type; hence, sometimes, a picture. The holy symbols, or signs, are not barely significative; but what they represent is as certainly delivered to us as the symbols themselves. *Brewerwood.*

Saint George of Merry England, the sign of victory. *Spenser.*
(e) A word or a character regarded as the outward manifestation of thought; as, words are the signs of ideas. (f) A motion, an action, or a gesture by which a thought is expressed, or a command or a wish made known.

They made signs to his father, how he would have him called. *Luke i. 62.*

(g) Hence, one of the gestures of pantomime, or of a language of signs such as those used by the North American Indians, or those used by the deaf and dumb.

Sign Educators of the deaf distinguish between *natural signs*, which serve for communicating ideas, and *methodical, or systematic, signs*, adapted for the dictation, or the rendering, of written language, word by word; and thus the signs are to be distinguished from the *manual alphabet*, by which words are spelled on the fingers.

(h) A military emblem carried on a banner or a standard. *Milton.* (i) A lettered board, or other conspicuous notice, placed upon or before a building, room, shop, or office to advertise the business there transacted, or the name of the person or firm carrying it on; a publicly displayed token or notice.

The shops were, therefore, distinguished by painted signs, which gave a gay and grotesque aspect to the streets. *Macaulay.* (j) (*Astron.*) The twelfth part of the ecliptic or zodiac.

Sign The signs are reckoned from the point of intersection of the ecliptic and equator at the vernal equinox, and are named, respectively, *Aries* (♈), *Taurus* (♉), *Gemini* (♊), *Cancer* (♋), *Leo* (♌), *Virgo* (♍), *Libra* (♎), *Scorpio* (♏), *Sagittarius* (♐), *Capricornus* (♑), *Aquarius* (♒), *Pisces* (♓). These names were originally the names of the constellations occupying severally the divisions of the zodiac, by which they are still retained; but, in consequence of the precession of the equinoxes, the signs have, in process of time, become separated about 30 degrees from these constellations, and each of the latter now lies in the sign next in advance, or to the east of the one which bears its name, as the constellation *Aries* in the sign *Taurus*, etc.

(k) (*Alg.*) A character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed upon them; as, the sign + (plus); the sign - (minus); the sign of division ÷, and the like. (l) (*Med.*) An objective evidence of disease; that is, one appreciable by some one other than the patient.

Sign The terms *symptom* and *sign* are often used synonymously; but they may be discriminated. A *sign* differs from a *symptom* in that the latter is perceived only by the patient himself. The term *sign* is often further restricted to the purely local evidences of disease afforded by direct examination of the organs involved, as distinguished from those evidences of general disturbance afforded by observation of the temperature, pulse, etc. In this sense it is often called *physical sign*. (m) (*Mus.*) Any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, etc. (n) (*Theol.*) That which, being external, stands for, or signifies, something internal or spiritual; — a term used in the Church of England in speaking of an ordinance considered with reference to that which it represents.

An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. *Rk. of Common Prayer.*

See the Table of ARBITRARY SIGNS, p. 1924.

Sign manual. (*n.*) (*Eng. Law*) The royal signature superscribed at the end of bills of grants and letters patent, which are then sealed with the privy signet or great seal, as the case may be, to complete their validity. (b) The signature of one's name in one's own handwriting.

Craig. Tomlins. Wharton.
Syn. — Token; mark; note; symptom; indication; signal; symbol; type; omen; prognostic; presage; manifestation. See EMBLEM.

Sign (sîn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SIGNED* (sînd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SIGNING*.] [*OE. seimen to bless, originally, to make the sign of the cross over; in this sense fr. AS. segnan (from segn, n.), or OF. seignier, F. signer, to mark, to sign (in sense 3), fr. L. signare to mark, set a mark upon, from signum. See SIGN, n.*] 1. To represent by a sign; to make known in a typical or emblematic manner, in distinction from speech; to signify.

I signed to Browne to make his retreat. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To make a sign upon; to mark with a sign.

We receive this child into the congregation of Christ's flock, and do sign him with the sign of the cross. *Rk. of Com. Prayer.*

3. To affix a signature to; to ratify by hand or seal; to subscribe in one's own handwriting.

Inquire the Jew's house out, give him this deed, And let him sign it. *Shak.*

4. To assign or convey formally; — used with away.

5. To mark; to make distinguishable. *Shak.*

Sign (sîn), *v. i.* 1. To be a sign or omen. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
2. To make a sign or signal; to communicate directions or intelligence by signs.

3. To write one's name, esp. as a token of assent, responsibility, or obligation.

Signa-bile (sîn-â-bîl), *a.* Suitable to be signed; requiring signature; as, a legal document *signable* by a particular person.

Signal (sîgnal), *n.* [*F., fr. LL. signale, fr. L. signum. See SIGN, n.*] 1. A sign made for the purpose of giving notice to a person of some occurrence, command, or danger; also, a sign, event, or watchword, which has been agreed upon as the occasion of concerted action.

The wonted signal and superior voice Of this great potentate. *Milton.*

2. A token; an indication; a foreshadowing; a sign.

The weary sun Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shak.*

There was not the least signal of the calamity to be seen. *De Foe.*

Signal, *a.* [*From signal, n.: cf. F. signalé.*] 1. Noticeable; distinguished from what is ordinary; eminent; remarkable; memorable; as, a *signal* exploit; a *signal* service; a *signal* act of benevolence.

As signal now in low, dejected state As erst in highest, behold him where he lies. *Milton.*

2. Of or pertaining to signals, or the use of signals in conveying information; as, a *signal* flag or officer.

The *signal service*, a bureau of the government (in the United States connected with the War Department) organized to collect from the whole country simultaneous reports of local meteorological conditions, upon comparison of which at the central office, predictions concerning the weather are telegraphed to various sections, where they are made known by signals publicly displayed. — *Signal station*, the place where a signal is displayed; specifically, an observation office of the signal service.

Syn. — Eminent; remarkable; memorable; extraordinary; notable; conspicuous.

Signal, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SIGNED* (sînd) or *SIGNALLED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. SIGNALING* or *SIGNALING*.] 1. To communicate by signals; as, to *signal* orders.

2. To notify by a signal or signals; to make a signal or signals to; as, to *signal* a fleet to anchor. *Mr. Arnold.*

Signalist, *n.* One who makes signals; one who communicates intelligence by means of signals.

Signal-ty (sîg-nîl-tî), *n.* The quality or state of being signal or remarkable. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Signal-ize (sîgnal-îz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SIGNALIZED* (îz); *p. pr. & vb. n. SIGNALIZING* (îz-ing).] [*From SIGNAL, a.*] 1. To make signal or eminent; to render distinguished from what is common; to distinguish.

It is this passion which drives men to all the ways we see in use of signaling themselves. *Burke.*

2. To communicate with by means of a signal; as, a ship *signalizes* its consort.

3. To indicate the existence, presence, or fact of, by a signal; as, to *signalize* the arrival of a steamer.

Signal-y, *adv.* In a signal manner; eminently.

Signal-man (sîgnal-mân), *n.*; *pl. -MEN* (sîgnal-mên). A man whose business is to manage or display signals; especially, one employed in setting the signals by which railroad trains are run or warned.

Signal-ment (sîgnal-mên), *n.* The act of signaling, or of signalizing; hence, description by peculiar, appropriate, or characteristic marks. *Mrs. Browning.*

Signalize (sîgnal-îz), *v. t.* [*L. signatus, p. p. See SIGN, v. t.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having definite color markings.

Signal-ton (sîg-nîl-tôn), *n.* [*L. signatio. See SIGN, v. t.*] Sign given by marking. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Signal-to-ry (sîgnal-tô-rî), *n.* [*L. signatorius.*] 1. Relating to a seal; used in sealing. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

2. Signaling; joining or sharing in a signature; as, *signal-to-ry* powers.

Signal-to-ry, *n.*; *pl. -RIES* (sî-rîz). A signer; one who signs or subscribes; as, a conference of *signal-to-ries*.

Signa-ture (sîgn-â-tûr; 135), *n.* [*F. (cf. L. signatura, signatura, Sp. & LL. signatura), from L. signare, signum. See SIGN, v. t.*] 1. A sign, stamp, or mark impressed, as by a seal.

The brain, being well furnished with various traces, *signatures*, and images. *I. Watts.*

The natural and indelible *signature* of God, which human souls . . . are supposed to be stamped with. *Bentley.*

2. Especially, the name of any person, written with his own hand, employed to signify that the writing which precedes accords with his wishes or intentions; a *sign manual*; an autograph.

3. (*Physiol.*) An outward mark by which internal characteristics were supposed to be indicated.

Some plants bear a very evident *signature* of their nature and use. *Dr. H. More.*

4. (*Old Med.*) A resemblance between the external characters of a disease and those of some physical agent, for instance, that existing between the red skin of scarlet fever and a red cloth; — supposed to indicate this agent in the treatment of the disease.

5. (*Mus.*) The designation of the key (when not C major, or its relative, A minor) by means of one or more sharps or flats at the beginning of the staff, immediately after the clef, affecting all notes of the same letter throughout the piece or movement. Each minor key has the same *signature* as its relative major.

6. (*Print.*) (a) A letter or figure placed at the bottom of the first page of each sheet of a book or pamphlet, as a direction to the binder in arranging and folding the sheets. (b) The printed sheet so marked, or the form from which it is printed; as, to reprint one or more *signatures*.

Star signatures (as A*, I*) are the same characters, with the addition of asterisks, used on the first pages of octaves, as in 12mo sheets.

7. (*Pharm.*) That part of a prescription which contains the directions to the patient. It is usually prefaced

by *S* or *Sig.* (an abbreviation for the Latin *signa*, imperative of *signare* to sign or mark).

Signa-ture (sîgn-â-tûr; 135), *v. t.* To mark with, or as with, a signature or signatures.

Signa-tur-ist (sîgn-â-tûr-îst), *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of signatures impressed upon objects, indicative of character or qualities. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Sign-board (sîgn-bôrd), *n.* A board, placed on or before a shop, office, etc., on which some notice is given, as the name of a firm, of a business, or the like.

Sign'er (sîgn-êr), *n.* One who signs or subscribes his name; as, a memorial with a hundred *signers*.

Signet (sîgn-îet), *n.* [*OF. signet a signet, F., a book-mark, dim. of signe. See SIGN, n., and cf. SNETT.*] A seal; especially, in England, the seal used by the sovereign in sealing private letters and grants that pass by bill under the sign manual; — called also *privy signet*.

I had my father's signet in my purse. *Shak.*

Signet ring, a ring containing a signet, or private seal. — *Writer to the signet* (*Scots Law*), a judicial officer who prepares warrants, writs, etc.; originally, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state.

Signet-ed, *a.* Stamped or marked with a signet.

Signi-f'er (sîgn-î-fêr), *a.* [*L. from signum sign + ferre to bear.*] Bearing signa. [*Obs.*] "The *signifier* sphere, or zodiac." *Holland.*

Signi-fi-cance (sîgn-î-fî-kân-s), *n.* [*L. significatio.*] **Signi-fi-cant** (sîgn-î-fî-kân-s), *a.* [*L. significans.*] 1. The quality or state of being significant.

2. That which is signified; meaning; import; as, the *significance* of a nod, of a motion of the hand, or of a word or expression.

3. Importance; moment; weight; consequence.

With this brain I must work, in order to give *significance* and value to the few facts which I possess. *De Quincey.*

Signi-fi-cant (sîgn-î-fî-kân-s), *a.* [*L. significans.*] *anti*, *p. pr.* of *significare*. See SIGNIFY. 1. Fitted or designed to signify or make known something; having a meaning; standing as a sign or token; expressive or suggestive; as, a *significant* word or sound; a *significant* look.

It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significant*, but not efficient. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Deserving to be considered; important; momentous; as, a *significant* event.

Significant figures (*Arith.*), the figures which remain to any number, or decimal fraction, after the ciphers at the right or left are canceled. Thus, the *significant figures* of 25,000, or of .0025, are 25.

Signi-fi-cant, *n.* That which has significance; a sign; a token; a symbol.

In dumb *significants* proclaim your thoughts. *Shak.*

Signi-fi-cant-ly, *adv.* In a significant manner.

Signi-fi-cate (sîgn-î-fî-kât), *v. t.* [*L. significatus, p. p. of significare. See SIGNIFY.*] (*Logic*) One of several things signified by a common term.

Signi-fi-ca-tion (sîgn-î-fî-kâ-shûn), *n.* [*F. signification, L. significatio.*] 1. The act of signifying; a making known by signs or other means.

A *signification* of being pleased. *Landon.*

All speaking or *signification* of one's mind implies an act or address of one man to another. *South.*

2. That which is signified or made known; that meaning which a sign, character, or token is intended to convey; as, the *signification* of words.

Signi-fi-ca-tive (sîgn-î-fî-kâ-tîv), *a.* [*L. significativus: cf. F. significatif.*] 1. Betokening or representing by an external sign.

The holy symbols or signs are not barely *significative*. *Brewerwood.*

2. Having signification or meaning; expressive of a meaning or purpose; significant.

Neither in the degrees of kindred they were destitute of *significative* words. *Camden.*

Signi-fi-ca-tive-ly, *adv.* — **Signi-fi-ca-tive-ness**, *n.*

Signi-fi-ca-tor (sîgn-î-fî-kâ-tôr or sîgn-î-fî-tôr), *n.* [*cf. F. significateur.*] One who, or that which, signifies.

In this diagram there was one *significator* which pressed remarkably upon our astrologer's attention. *Sir W. Scott.*

Signi-fi-ca-to-ry (sîgn-î-fî-kâ-tô-rî), *a.* [*L. significatorius.*] Significant. — *n.* That which is significant.

Signi-fi-ca-vit (sîgn-î-fî-kâ-vî-t), *n.* [*L. (he) has signified, perf. ind. of significare to signify.*] (*Eng. Eccl. Law*) Formerly, a writ issuing out of chancery, upon certificate given by the ordinary of a man's standing excommunicate by the space of forty days, for the laying him up in prison till he submit himself to the authority of the church. *Crabb.*

Signi-fi (sîgn-î-fî), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SIGNIFIED* (fîd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SIGNIFYING* (fî-ing).] [*F. signifier, L. significare; signum a sign + ficare (in comp.) to make. See SIGN, n., and -FY.*] 1. To show by a sign; to communicate by any conventional token, as words, gestures, signals, or the like; to announce; to make known; to declare; to express; as, he *signified* his desire to be present.

I'll to the king; and *signify* to him That thus I have resign'd my charge to you. *Shak.*

The government should *signify* to the Protestants of Ireland that want of silver is not to be remedied. *Swift.*

2. To mean; to import; to denote; to betoken.

He bade her tell him what it *signified*. *Chaucer.*

Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing. *Shak.*

Signify is often used impersonally; as, it *signifies* nothing, it does not *signify*, that is, it is of no importance.

Syn. — To express; manifest; declare; utter; intimate; betoken; denote; imply; mean.

Sign'ior (sîgn-yôr), *n.* Sir; Mr. The English form and pronunciation for the Italian *Signor* and the Spanish *Señor*.

Sign'ior-ize (îz), *v. t.* [*See SIGNORIZE.*] To exercise dominion over; to lord it over. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

Signior-ize (sēn'yōr-iz), v. t. To exercise dominion; to signiorize. [*Obs.*] *Heuyt.*

Signior-ship, n. State or position of a signior.

Signior-y (sēn'yōr-ē), n. Same as SIGNIORE.

Signior (sēn'yōr), n. A title of address or respect among the Italians. [*Obs.*] *Madam; Mrs.*;

Signiora (sēn'yōr-ā), n. [It.] A title of address or respect among the Italians.

Signiorina (sēn'yōr-ē-nā), n. [It.] Miss;—a title of address among the Italians.

Signpost (sēn'pōst), n. A post on which a sign hangs, or on which papers are placed to give public notice of anything.

Sik (sik), n. Such. See *SUCH*. [*Obs.*] "Sike fan-ty" (sik-fan-ty), n. A game of chance.

Sike (sik), n. [A.S. *sic*, cf. *Sic*.] A gutter; a stream, such as is usually dry in summer. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Sike, n. [See *SICK*.] A sick person. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sike, v. t. To sigh. [*Obs.*]

That for his wife weepeth and *siketh* sore. *Chaucer.*

Sike, n. A sigh. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sike'er (sik-er), n. & adv., **Sike'er-ly**, adv., **Sike'er-ness**, n., etc. See *2d SICKER*, *SICKERLY*, etc. [*Obs.*]

Sikha (sik-ha), n. pl.; **sikh**, **Sikh** (sik), n. [*Hind. Sikh*, properly, a disciple.] A religious sect noted for warlike traits, founded in the Punjab at the end of the 15th century.

Silage (sī-lāj), n. & v. Short for ENSILAGE.

Sila (sil), v. t. [Akin to *Sw. sila* to strain, silk sieve, G. *silen* to draw away or lead off water.] *✓151a.* See *SILT*.

Sile, v. i. To drop; to flow; to fall. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sile, n. 1. A sieve with fine meshes. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. Filth; sediment. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Hallucell.*

Sile, n. [Icel. *sild* herring; akin to *Sw. sil*, Dan. *sild*. Cf. *SILL* the young of a herring.] (*Zool.*) A young or small herring. [*Eng.*] *Pennant.*

Silence (sī-lens), n. [*F.*, fr. *L. silentium*. See *SILENT*.]

1. The state of being silent; entire absence of sound or noise; absolute stillness.

I saw and heard; for such a numerous host
Fled not in *silence* through the frighted deep. *Milton.*

2. Forbearance from, or absence of, speech; taciturnity; muteness.

3. Secrecy; as, these things were transacted in *silence*. The administration itself keeps a profound *silence*. *D. Webster.*

4. The cessation of rage, agitation, or tumult; calmness; quiet; as, the elements were reduced to *silence*.

5. Absence of mention; oblivion.

And what most merits fame, in *silence* hid. *Milton.*

Silence, *interj.* Be silent;—used elliptically for *let there be silence, or keep silence*. *Shak.*

Silence, v. t. [*Imp.* & p. p. *SILENCED* (sī-lens't); p. pr. & vb. n. *SILENCING* (-lens-ing).] 1. To compel to silence; to cause to be still; to still; to hush.

Silence that dreadful hell; it frights the idle. *Shak.*

2. To put to rest; to quiet.

This would *silence* all further opposition. *Clarendon.*

These would have *silenced* their scruples. *Rogers.*

3. To restrain from the exercise of any function, privilege of instruction, or the like, especially from the act of preaching; as, to *silence* a minister of the gospel.

The Rev. Thomas Hooker of Chelmsford, in Essex, was *silenced* for nonconformity. *B. Trumbull.*

4. To cause to cease firing, as by a vigorous cannonade; as, to *silence* the batteries of an enemy.

Silene (sī-lēn), n. [*N.L.*, fr. *L. Silenus*, the attendant of Bacchus.] (*Bot.*) A genus of Caryophyllaceae plants, usually covered with a viscid secretion by which insects are caught; catchfly.

Bon Silene. See *BON SILENE*, in the Vocabulary.

Silent (sī-lent), a. [*L. silens, -entis*, p. pr. of *silere* to be silent; akin to Goth. *an-sil-an*.] 1. Free from sound or noise; absolutely still; perfectly quiet.

How *silent* is this town! *Shak.*

2. Not speaking; indisposed to talk; speechless; mute; taciturn; not loquacious; not talkative.

Ulysses, added he, was the most eloquent and most *silent* of men. *Brown.*

This new-created world, whereof in hell
Fame is not *silent*. *Milton.*

3. Keeping at rest; inactive; calm; undisturbed; as, the wind is *silent*. *Parrell.* *Sir W. Raleigh.*

4. (*Prov.*) Not pronounced; having no sound; quiescent; as, *e* is *silent* in "fable."

5. Having no effect; not operating; inefficient. [*R.*]

Causes . . . *silent*, virtueless, and dead. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Silent partner. See *DORMANT partner*, under *DORMANT*.

Silent partner. See *MUTE*, *TACITURN*.

Silent, n. That which is silent; a time of silence. [*R.*] "The *silent* of the night." *Shak.*

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silent-ty (sī-lent-ē), n. [*L. silentiorius*, cf. *L. silentior*. See *SILENCER*.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silhou-ette (sī-lō-ē-tē or sī-lō-ē-tē), n. [*F.*;—so

called from *Étienne de Silhouette*, a French minister of finance in 1759, whose diversion it was to make such portraits on the walls of his apartments.]

A representation of the outlines of an object filled in with a black color; a profile portrait in black, such as a shadow appears to be.

Silhou-ette, v. t. To represent by a silhouette; to project upon a background, so as to be like a silhouette. [*Recent*]

A flock of roosting vultures *silhouetted* on the sky. *The Century.*

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*N.L.*, from *L. siler, silicis*, a flint.] (*Chem.*) Silicon dioxide, SiO₂. It constitutes ordinary quartz (also opal and tridymite), and is artificially prepared as a very fine, white, tasteless, inodorous powder.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silic-a (sī-lī-kā), n. [*Cf. F. silicate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt of silicic acid.

Silk'ness (silk'nēs), *n.* [Silkiness. [Obs.] *B. Jonson.*
Silk'wood (-wūd), *n.* [Silk.] Any plant of the genera
Asclepias and *Acerates* whose seed vessels contain a
long, silky down; milkweed.

Silk'worm (-wūrm), *n.* [AS. *seolewurm*.] (Zool.)
The larva of any one of
numerous species of bom-
bycid moths, which spin
a large amount of strong
silk in constructing its
cocoon before changing
to a pupa.



Silkworm (*Bombyx mori*). a Larva; b Pupa; c Adult Female; d Adult Male.

The common species (*Bombyx mori*) feeds on the leaves of the white mulberry tree. It is native of China, but has long been introduced into other countries of Asia and Europe, and is reared on a large scale. In America it is reared only to a small extent. The Alantus silkworm (*Philaena cynthia*) is a much larger species, of considerable importance, which has been introduced into Europe and America from China. The most useful American species is the Polyphemus. See POLYPHEMUS.

Perny silkworm, the larva of the Perny moth. See PERNY MOTH. — **Silkworm gut**, a substance prepared from the contents of the silk glands of silkworms and used in making lines for angling. See GUT. — **Silkworm rot**, a disease of silkworms; muscardine.

Silk'y (-y), *a.* [Compar. SILKIER (-i-ēr); superl. SILKIEST.] 1. Of or pertaining to silk; made of, or resembling, silk; silken; silklake; as, a *silky* luster.

2. Hence, soft and smooth; as, *silky* wine.

3. Covered with soft hairs pressed close to the surface, as a leaf; sericeous.

Silky oak (Bot.), a lofty Australian tree (*Grevillea robusta*) with silky tomentose lobed or incised leaves. It furnishes a valuable timber.

Sill (sīl), *n.* [OE. *sille*, *sylle*, AS. *syl*, *syll*; akin to G. *schwelle*, OHG. *swelli*, Icel. *sylt*, *svilt*, Sw. *syll*, Dan. *sylt*, Goth. *gusljan* to lay a foundation, to found.] The basis or foundation of a thing; especially, a horizontal piece, as a timber, which forms the lower member of a frame, or supports a structure; as, the *sills* of a house, of a bridge, of a loom, and the like. Hence: (a) The timber or stone at the foot of a door; the threshold. (b) The timber or stone on which a window frame stands; or, the lowest piece in a window frame. (c) The floor of a gallery or passage in a mine. (d) A piece of timber across the bottom of a canal lock for the gates to shut against.

Sill course (Arch.), a horizontal course of stone, terra cotta, or the like, built into a wall at the level of one or more window sills, these sills often forming part of it.

Sill, *n.* [CF. THILL.] The shaft or thill of a carriage. [Prov. Eng.]

Sill, *n.* [CF. 4th SILE.] A young herring. [Eng.]

Sill'a-bub (sīl'ā-būb), *n.* [CF. *sile* to strain, and *bub* liquor, also Prov. E. *sillybark*.] A dish made by mixing wine or cider with milk, and thus forming a soft curd; also, sweetened cream, flavored with wine and beaten to a stiff froth. [Written also *sillybub*.]

Sill'er (sīl'ēr), *n.* Silver. [Scot.]

Sill'ly (sīl'ly), *adv.* [From SILLY.] In a silly manner; foolishly.

Sill'man-ite (-man-it), *n.* [After Benjamin Silliman, an American mineralogist.] (Min.) Same as *FAMOLITE*.

Sill'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being silly.

Sill'lock (sīl'lūk), *n.* (Zool.) The pollock, or codfish.

Sill'on (sīl'ōn), *n.* [F. a furrow.] (Fort.) A work raised in the middle of a wide ditch, to defend it. Crab.

Sill'y, *a.* [Compar. SILLIER (-i-ēr); superl. SILLIEST.] [OE. *seely*, *seily*, AS. *seilig*, *seelig*, happy, good, fr. *seā*, *seī*, good, happy, *seī* good fortune, happiness; akin to OS. *seig*, *a.* good, happy, D. *zalig* blessed, G. *seig*, OHG. *seig*, Icel. *seil*, Sw. *seil*, Dan. *salig*, Goth. *seis* good, kind, and perh. also to L. *sollus* whole, entire, Gr. *σολος*, Skr. *sarva*. Cf. SEEL, *n.*]

1. Happy; fortunate; blessed. [Obs.] Chaucer.

2. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive. [Obs.] "This silly, innocent Cautance." Chaucer.

The silly virgin strove him to withstand. Spenser.

A silly, innocent hare murdered of a dog. Robinson (More's Utopia).

3. Weak; helpless; frail. [Obs.]

With my silly bark was tossed sore. Spenser.

The silly buckets on the deck. Coleridge.

4. Rustic; plain; simple; humble. [Obs.]

A fourth man, in a silly habit. Shak.

All that did their silly thoughts so busy keep. Milton.

5. Weak in intellect; destitute of ordinary strength of mind; foolish; witless; simple; as, a *silly* woman.

6. Proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment; characterized by weakness or folly; unwise; absurd; stupid; as, *silly* conduct; a *silly* question.

Syn. — Simple; brainless; witless; shallow; foolish; unwise; indiscreet. See SIMPLE.

Silly-how (-hou), *n.* [Prov. E. *silly-how*; cf. AS. *seilig* happy, good, and *hufe* a cap, hood. See SILLY, *a.*]

A caul. See CAUL, *n.* 3. [Obs. or Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Sill'o (sīl'ō), *n.* [F.] A pit or vat for packing away green fodder for winter use so as to exclude air and outside moisture. See ENILAGE.

Sillt (sīlt), *n.* [OE. *sille* gravel, fr. *silen* to drain, E. *sile*; probably of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *sila*, prob. akin to AS. *seōn* to filter, *seān* to fall, sink, cause to sink, G. *seihen* to strain, to filter, OHG. *seihan*, Icel. *seia*, Skr. *seie* to pour; cf. Gr. *ἵδα*, moisture. Cf. SIO, *Sn.*]

Mud or fine earth deposited from running or standing water.

Silt, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SILTED; p. pr. & vb. n. SILTING.] To choke, fill, or obstruct with silt or mud.

Silt, *v. i.* To flow through crevices; to percolate.

Silt'y (-y), *a.* Full of silt; resembling silt.

Sil'ure' (sī-lūr' or sī-), *n.* [L. *silurus* a sort of river fish, Gr. *σάλαυρος*: cf. F. *silure*.] (Zool.) A fish of the genus *Silurus*, as the sheatfish; a siluroid.

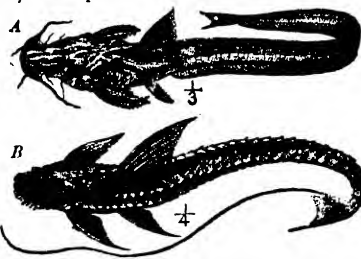
Sil'uri-an (sī-lūr'i-an), *a.* [From L. *Silures*, a people who anciently inhabited a part of England and Wales.] (Geol.) Of or pertaining to the country of the ancient Silures; — a term applied to the earliest of the Paleozoic era, and also to the strata of the era, because most plainly developed in that country.

The Silurian formation, so named by Murchison, is divided into the *Upper Silurian* and *Lower Silurian*. The lower part of the Lower Silurian, with some underlying beds, is now separated under the name *Cambrian*, first given by Sedgwick. Recently the term *Ordovician* has been proposed for the Lower Silurian, leaving the original word to apply only to the Upper Silurian.

Sil'uri-an, *n.* The Silurian age.

Sil'uri-dan (-dan), *n.* (Zool.) Any fish of the family Siluridae or of the order Siluridei.

Sil'ur'oid (-roid), *a.* [Silurus + -oid.] (Zool.) Belonging to the Siluridei, or Nematognathi, an order of fishes including numerous species, among which are the American catfishes and numerous allied fresh-water species of the Old World, as the sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*) of Europe. — *n.* A siluroid fish.



A Naked Silurid (*Aspredo*, or *Platystacus*, *octocirrhia*). B Loricated Silurid (*Loricaria utrigera*).

Sil'u-roid (sī-lūr'oid), *n.* pl. [NL.] (Zool.) An order of fishes, the Nematognathi.

Sil'urus (sī-lūr'us), *n.* [L. See SILURE.] (Zool.) A genus of large malacoptygous fishes of the order Siluridei. They inhabit the inland waters of Europe and Asia.

Sil'va (sīlvā), *n.*; pl. E. SILVAS (-vāz), L. SILVÆ (-væ). [L., properly, a wood, forest.] [Written also *silva*.] (Bot.) (a) The forest trees of a region or country, considered collectively. (b) A description or history of the forest trees of a country.

Sil'van (-van), *a.* [L. *silva*, less correctly *silva*, a wood or grove, perh. akin to Gr. *silva*; cf. L. *Silvanus* Silvanus the god of woods; cf. F. *silvan* silvan. Cf. SAVAGE.] Of or pertaining to woods; composed of woods or groves; woody. [Written also *silvan*.]

Retreat two rows of rocks, a *silvan* scene. Dryden.

Sil'van, *n.* (Old Chem.) See SYLVANIUM. [Obs.]

Sil'van-ite (-it), *n.* (Min.) See SYLVANITE.

Sil'vas (sīlvāz) or **Sel'vas** (sēlvāz), *n.* pl. [L. *silva* a forest, Sp. *selva*.] Vast woodland plains of South America.

Sil'vate (-vāt), *n.* (Chem.) Same as SYLVATE.

Sil'ver (sīl'vēr), *n.* [OE. *silter*, *silver*, *solver*, AS. *seolfor*, *sioflur*, *sioflur*, *sioflur*, *sioflur*; akin to OS. *silbar*, OFries. *seolver*, D. *silver*, LG. *silber*, OHG. *silbar*, *silbar*, G. *silber*, Icel. *silfr*, Sw. *silver*, Dan. *silv*, Goth. *silubr*, Russ. *sebrebo*, Lith. *sidabras*; of unknown origin.] 1. (Chem.) A soft white metallic element, sonorous, ductile, very malleable, and capable of a high degree of polish. It is found native, and also combined with sulphur, arsenic, antimony, chlorine, etc., in the minerals argentite, proustite, pyrrargyrite, cerargyrite, etc. Silver is one of the "noble" metals, so-called, not being easily oxidized, and is used for coin, jewelry, plate, and a great variety of articles. Symbol Ag (*Argentum*). Atomic weight 107.7. Specific gravity 10.5.

Silver was known under the name of *luna* to the ancients and also to the alchemists. Some of its compounds, as the halogen salts, are remarkable for the effect of light upon them, and are used in photography.

2. Coin made of silver; silver money.

3. Anything having the luster or appearance of silver.

4. The color of silver.

Silver is used in the formation of many compounds of obvious meaning; as, *silver-armed*, *silver-bright*, *silver-lusked*, *silver-coated*, *silver-footed*, *silver-haired*, *silver-headed*, *silver-mantled*, *silver-plated*, *silver-slipped*, *silver-sounding*, *silver-studded*, *silver-tongued*, *silver-white*. See SILVER, *n.*

Black silver (Min.), staphanite; — called also *brilliant silver ore*, or *brilliant silver ore*. — **Fulminating silver**. (Chem.) (a) A black crystalline substance, Ag₂O.(NH₃)₂, obtained by dissolving silver oxide in aqua ammonia. When dry it explodes violently on the slightest percussion. (b) Silver fulminate, a white crystalline substance, Ag₂C₂N₂O₂, obtained by adding alcohol to a solution of silver nitrate. When dry it is violently explosive. — **German silver**. (Chem.) See under GERMAN. — **Gray silver**. (Min.) See FERRUGINEOUS. — **Horn silver**. (Min.) See CERARGYRITE. — **King's silver**. (v. Ep. Lat.) See POSTERIOR. — **Red silver**, or **Ruby silver**. (Min.) See PROSTITE, and PYRRARGYRITE. — **Silver beater**, one who beats silver into silver leaf or silver foil. — **Silver glance**, or **Vitreous silver**. (Min.) See ARGENTITE.

Sil'ver, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to silver; made of silver; as, *silver* leaf; a *silver* cup.

2. Resembling silver. Specifically: (a) Bright; resplendent; white. "Silver hair." Shak.

Others, on silver lakes and rivers, bathed Their downy breast. Milton.

(b) Precious; costly. (c) Giving a clear, ringing sound; soft and clear. "Silver voices." Spenser. (d) Sweet; gentle; peaceful. "Silver slumber." Spenser.

American silver fir (Bot.), the balsam fir. See under BALSAM. — **Silver age** (*Rom. Lit.*), the latter part (A. D. 14-180) of the classical period of Latinity, — the time of writers of inferior purity of language, as compared with those of the previous golden age, so-called. — **Silver-bell tree** (Bot.), an American shrub or small tree (*Halesia tetrandra*), with white bell-shaped flowers in clusters or racemes; the snowdrop tree. — **Silver bush** (Bot.), a shrubby leguminous plant (*Anthylla Barbu-Jovis*) of Southern Europe, having silvery foliage. — **Silver chub** (Zool.), the fallfish. — **Silver eel**. (Zool.) (a) The cutlass eel. (b) A pale variety of the common eel. — **Silver fir** (Bot.), a coniferous tree (*Abies pectinata*) found in mountainous districts in the middle and south of Europe, where it often grows to the height of 100 or 150 feet. It yields Burgundy pitch and Strasburg turpentine. — **Silver foil**, foil made of silver. — **Silver fox** (Zool.), a variety of the common fox (*Vulpes vulpes*, variety *argentea*) found in the northern parts of Asia, Europe, and America. Its fur is nearly black, with silvery tips, and is highly valued. Called also *black fox*, and *silver-gray fox*. — **Silver goat**. (Zool.) See MILKIN (a). — **Silver grain** (Bot.), the lines or narrow patches of cellular tissue which pass from the pith to the bark of an exogenous stem; the medullary rays. In the wood of the oak they are much larger than in that of the beech, maple, pine, cherry, etc. — **Silver grebe** (Zool.), the red-throated grebe. See ILLUD, under DIVER. — **Silver hake** (Zool.), the American whiting. — **Silver leaf**, leaves or sheets made of silver beaten very thin. — **Silver lungs** (Zool.), the nannayush. — **Silver moonfish**. (Zool.) See MOONFISH (b). — **Silver moth** (Zool.), a lepidoptera. — **Silver pine** (Zool.), the barn owl. — **Silver perch** (Zool.), the mademoiselle. — **Silver pheasant** (Zool.), any one of several species of beautiful crested and long-tailed Asiatic pheasants, of the genus *Euplocamus*. They have the tail and more or less of the upper parts silvery white. The most common species (*E. nycthemerus*) is native of China. — **Silver plate**, domestic utensils made of silver. — **Silver plate** (Zool.), the kno. — **Silver salmon** (Zool.), a salmon (*Ancohrichus kitch*) native of both coasts of the North Pacific. It ascends all the American rivers as far south as the Sacramento. Called also *kitch*, *whitefish*, and *white salmon*. — **Silver shell** (Zool.), a marine bivalve of the genus *Anomia*. See ANOMIA. — **Silver steel**, an alloy of steel with a very small proportion of silver. — **Silver stick**, a title given to the chief officer of the Life Guards when on duty at the palace. [Eng.] Thackeray. — **Silver tree** (Bot.), a South African tree (*Leucadendron argenteum*) with long, silvery, silky leaves. — **Silver trout** (Zool.) See TROUT. — **Silver wedding**. See under WEDDING. — **Silver whiting** (Zool.), a marine sciaenoid food fish (*Merluccius litoralis*) native of the Southern United States; called also *surf whiting*. — **Silver witch** (Zool.), a lepidoptera.

Sil'ver (sīl'vēr), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SILVERED (-vēr'd); p. pr. & vb. n. SILVERING.] 1. To cover with silver; to give a silvery appearance to by applying a metal of a silvery color; as, to *silver* a pin; to *silver* a glass mirror plate with an amalgam of tin and mercury.

2. To polish like silver; to impart a brightness to, like that of silver.

And smiling calmness *silvered* o'er the deep. Pope.

3. To make hoary, or white, like silver.

His head was *silvered* o'er with age. Gay.

Sil'ver, *v. i.* To acquire a silvery color. [R.]

The eastern sky began to *silver* and shine. L. Wallace.

Sil'ver-back (-bāk), *n.* (Zool.) The kno.

Sil'ver-berry (-bēr'y), *n.* (Bot.) A tree or shrub (*Elaeagnus argentea*) with silvery foliage and fruit. Gray.

Sil'ver-bill (-bīl), *n.* (Zool.) An Old World finch of the genus *Munia*, as the *M. Malabarica* of India, and *M. cantans* of Africa.

Sil'ver-boom (-būm), *n.* [D. *silver* silver + *boom* tree.] (Bot.) See LEUCADENDRON.

Sil'ver-fin (-fīn), *n.* (Zool.) A small North American fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Notropis Whipplei*).

Sil'ver-fish (-fīsh), *n.* (Zool.) (a) The tarpon. (b) A white variety of the goldfish.

Sil'ver-gray (-grā), *a.* Having a gray color with a silvery luster; as, *silver-gray* hair.

Sil'ver-iness (-i-nēs), *n.* The state of being silvery.

Sil'ver-ing, *n.* (Metal.) The art or process of covering metals, wood, paper, glass, etc., with a thin film of metallic silver, or a substance resembling silver; also, the film so laid on; as, the *silvering* of a glass spectrum.

Sil'ver-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SILVERIZED (-īz'd); p. pr. & vb. n. SILVERIZING.] To cover with silver.

Sil'ver-less, *a.* Having no silver; hence, without money; impunctuous. Piers Plouman.

Sil'ver-ling, *n.* A small silver coin. [Obs.]

A thousand vines at a thousand silverings. Isa. vii. 23.

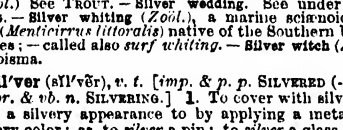
Sil'ver-ly, *adv.* Like silver in appearance or in sound.

Let me wipe off this honorable dew, That *silverly* doth progress on thy cheeks. Shak.

Sil'vern (-vēr), *a.* [AS. *seolfron*, *silfron*.] Made of silver. [Archaic.] Wyclif (Acts xix. 24).

Speech is *silvern*; silence is golden. Old Proverb.

Sil'ver-sides (-vēr-sīdz), *n.* (Zool.) Any one of several species of small fishes of the family Atherinidae, having a silvery stripe along each side of the body. The common species of the American coast (*Menidia notata*) is very abundant. Called also *silverside*, *sand smelt*, *frier*, *tadler*, and *tinker*.



Common Silversides (*Menidia notata*).

Brook silversides (Zool.), a small fresh-water North American fish (*Labadestes sicculus*) related to the marine silversides.

SILVERSMITH (*sil'vər-smith'*), *n.* One whose occupation is to manufacture utensils, ornaments, etc., of silver; a worker in silver.

SILVER SPOT (*sp'pōt*), *n.* (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of butterflies of the genus *Argynnis* and allied genera, having silvery spots on the under side of the wings. See *Illustr.* under *APRILITE*.



Silver spot (*Speyeria idalia*).
r Wings reversed to show markings of Under Side.

SILVERWARE (*-wār'*), *n.* Dishes, vases, ornaments, and utensils of various sorts, made of silver.

SILVERWEED (*-wēd'*), *n.* (Bot.) A perennial rosaceous herb (*Potentilla Anserina*) having the leaves silvery white beneath.

SILVER-Y (*-y*), *a.* 1. Resembling, or having the luster of, silver; grayish white and lustrous; of a mild luster; bright.

All the enameled race, whose silvery wing Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring. *Pope.*

2. Besprinkled or covered with silver.

3. Having the clear, musical tone of silver; soft and clear in sound; as, silvery voices; a silvery laugh.

SILVERY IRON (*Metall.*), a peculiar light-gray fine-grained cast iron, usually obtained from clay iron ore.

SILVICOULTURE (*sil'vī-kūltūr*; 135), *n.* [Cf. *F. silviculture*.] See *SYLVICULTURE*.

SILMA (*sil'mā*), *n.* (Arch.) A cyma.

SILMAGRE (*silm'ā-gēr*), *n.* [F. *simagrée*.] A grimace.

SILMAR (*sil'mār'*), *n.* [F. *simarre*. See *CHIMERE*.] A woman's long dress or robe; also, a light covering; a scarf.

SILMARRE (*sil'mār'*), [F. See *SILMAR*.] *Sir W. Scott.*

SILBLOT (*silm'blōt*), *n.* [F. *silblanc*.] The harness of a drawloom.

SILM-TA (*silm'tā*), *n.* [L., an ape; cf. *simus* flat-nosed, snub-nosed, Gr. *σινός*.] (Zool.) A Linnæan genus of Quadrumania which included the types of numerous modern genera. By modern writers it is usually restricted to the genus which includes the orang-outang.

SILM-TAL (*-tal*), *a.* (Zool.) Simulan; apelike.

SILM-TAN (*-tan*), *a.* [L., *simula* an ape.] (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the family *Simiidae*, which, in its widest sense, includes all the Old World apes and monkeys; also, apelike. — *n.* Any Old World monkey or monkey.

SILM-TAR (*-tār*), *a.* [F. *similaire*, fr. L. *similis* like, similar. See *SAME*, *a.* and cf. *SIMULATE*.] 1. Exactly corresponding; resembling in all respects; precisely like.

2. Nearly corresponding; resembling in many respects; somewhat like; having a general likeness.

3. Homogeneous; uniform. [R.] *Boyle.*

SILM-TAR (*-tār*), *a.* [F. *similaire*, fr. L. *similis* like, similar. See *SAME*, *a.* and cf. *SIMULATE*.] 1. Exactly corresponding; resembling in all respects; precisely like.

2. Nearly corresponding; resembling in many respects; somewhat like; having a general likeness.

3. Homogeneous; uniform. [R.] *Boyle.*

SILM-TAR (*-tār*), *a.* [F. *similaire*, fr. L. *similis* like, similar. See *SAME*, *a.* and cf. *SIMULATE*.] 1. Exactly corresponding; resembling in all respects; precisely like.

2. Nearly corresponding; resembling in many respects; somewhat like; having a general likeness.

3. Homogeneous; uniform. [R.] *Boyle.*

SILM-TAR (*-tār*), *a.* [F. *similaire*, fr. L. *similis* like, similar. See *SAME*, *a.* and cf. *SIMULATE*.] 1. Exactly corresponding; resembling in all respects; precisely like.

2. Nearly corresponding; resembling in many respects; somewhat like; having a general likeness.

3. Homogeneous; uniform. [R.] *Boyle.*

SILM-TAR (*-tār*), *a.* [F. *similaire*, fr. L. *similis* like, similar. See *SAME*, *a.* and cf. *SIMULATE*.] 1. Exactly corresponding; resembling in all respects; precisely like.

2. Nearly corresponding; resembling in many respects; somewhat like; having a general likeness.

3. Homogeneous; uniform. [R.] *Boyle.*

SILM-TAR (*-tār*), *a.* [F. *similaire*, fr. L. *similis* like, similar. See *SAME*, *a.* and cf. *SIMULATE*.] 1. Exactly corresponding; resembling in all respects; precisely like.

2. Nearly corresponding; resembling in many respects; somewhat like; having a general likeness.

3. Homogeneous; uniform. [R.] *Boyle.*

SILM-TAR (*-tār*), *a.* [F. *similaire*, fr. L. *similis* like, similar. See *SAME*, *a.* and cf. *SIMULATE*.] 1. Exactly corresponding; resembling in all respects; precisely like.

2. Nearly corresponding; resembling in many respects; somewhat like; having a general likeness.

3. Homogeneous; uniform. [R.] *Boyle.*

SIM-TAR (*sīm'tār*), *n.* See *SCIMITAR*.

SIMMER (*sīm'mēr*), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. *SIMMERED* (*-mērd*); p. pr. & vb. n. *SIMMERING*.] [Prov. E. also *simmer*; — an onomatopoeic word.] To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing; to begin to boil.

I simmer as liquor doth on the fire before it beginneth to boil. *Palgrave.*

SIMMER, *v. t.* To cause to boil gently; to cook in liquid heated almost or just to the boiling point.

SIMMEL (*-nē*), *n.* [OF. *simenel* cake or bread of wheat flour, LL. *simenellus* wheat bread, fr. L. *simila* the finest wheat flour. Cf. *SEMOLINA*.] 1. A kind of cake made of fine flour; a cracknel. [Obs.]

Not common bread, but vastel bread, or simmels. *Fuller.*

2. A kind of rich plum cake, eaten especially on Mid-Lent Sunday. [Eng.] *Herrick.*

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān*), *n.* [LL. *simoniacus*. See *SIMONY*.] One who practices simony, or who buys or sells preferment in the church.

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān*), *a.* Of or pertaining to simony; guilty of simony; consisting of simony. — *SIM-MO-NI-AN-LY*, *adv.*

The flagitious profruity of their lives, and the *simoniacal* arts by which they grasp at the popedom. *J. S. Harford.*

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān*), *a.* Simoniacal. [Obs.]

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān* or *st-*; 277), *n.* [See *SIMONY*.] One of the followers of Simon Magus; also, an adherent of certain heretical sects in the early Christian church.

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān*), *a.* Simoniacal. [Obs.] *Milton.*

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān*), *n.* One who practices simony.

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān* or *st-*; 277), *n.* [See *SIMONY*.] One of the followers of Simon Magus; also, an adherent of certain heretical sects in the early Christian church.

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān*), *a.* Simoniacal. [Obs.] *Milton.*

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān*), *n.* One who practices simony.

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān* or *st-*; 277), *n.* [See *SIMONY*.] One of the followers of Simon Magus; also, an adherent of certain heretical sects in the early Christian church.

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān*), *a.* Simoniacal. [Obs.] *Milton.*

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān*), *n.* One who practices simony.

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān* or *st-*; 277), *n.* [See *SIMONY*.] One of the followers of Simon Magus; also, an adherent of certain heretical sects in the early Christian church.

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān*), *a.* Simoniacal. [Obs.] *Milton.*

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān*), *n.* One who practices simony.

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān* or *st-*; 277), *n.* [See *SIMONY*.] One of the followers of Simon Magus; also, an adherent of certain heretical sects in the early Christian church.

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān*), *a.* Simoniacal. [Obs.] *Milton.*

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān*), *n.* One who practices simony.

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān* or *st-*; 277), *n.* [See *SIMONY*.] One of the followers of Simon Magus; also, an adherent of certain heretical sects in the early Christian church.

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān*), *a.* Simoniacal. [Obs.] *Milton.*

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān*), *n.* One who practices simony.

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān* or *st-*; 277), *n.* [See *SIMONY*.] One of the followers of Simon Magus; also, an adherent of certain heretical sects in the early Christian church.

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān*), *a.* Simoniacal. [Obs.] *Milton.*

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān*), *n.* One who practices simony.

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān* or *st-*; 277), *n.* [See *SIMONY*.] One of the followers of Simon Magus; also, an adherent of certain heretical sects in the early Christian church.

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān*), *a.* Simoniacal. [Obs.] *Milton.*

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān*), *n.* One who practices simony.

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān* or *st-*; 277), *n.* [See *SIMONY*.] One of the followers of Simon Magus; also, an adherent of certain heretical sects in the early Christian church.

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān*), *a.* Simoniacal. [Obs.] *Milton.*

SIM-MO-NI-AN (*sīm-mō-nī-ān*), *n.* One who practices simony.

11. (Chem.) Not capable of being decomposed into anything more simple or ultimate by any means at present known; elementary; thus, atoms are regarded as simple bodies. Cf. *ULTIMATE*, *a.*

A simple body is one that has not as yet been decomposed. There are indications that many of our simple elements are still compound bodies, though their actual decomposition into anything simpler may never be accomplished.

12. (Min.) Homogeneous.

13. (Zool.) Consisting of a single individual or zooid; as, a simple ascidian; — opposed to compound.

SIMPLE CONTRACT (*Law*), any contract, whether verbal or written, which is not of record or under seal. *J. W. Smith.* (Chy.) — Simple equation (*Alp.*), an equation containing but one unknown quantity, and that quantity only in the first degree. — Simple eye (*Zool.*), an eye having a single lens; — opposed to compound eye. — Simple interest. See under *INTEREST*. — Simple larceny. (*Law*) See under *LARCENY*. — Simple obligation (*Rom. Law*), an obligation which does not depend for its execution upon any event provided for by the parties, or is not to become void on the happening of any such event. *Harrill.*

Syn. — Single; uncompounded; unmixed; unmixed; mere; uncombined; elementary; plain; artless; sincere; harmless; undesigned; frank; open; unaffected; inartificial; unadorned; credulous; silly; foolish; shallow; unwise. — **SIMPLE, SILLY.** One who is simple is simple, unadorned, and inexperienced in duplicity; — hence liable to be duped. A silly person is one who is ignorant or weak and also self-conceited; hence, one who shows in speech and act a lack of good sense. *Simplicity* is incompatible with duplicity, artfulness, or vanity, while *silliness* is consistent with all three. *Simplicity* denotes lack of knowledge or of guile; *silliness* denotes want of judgment or right purpose, a defect of character as well as of education.

I am a simple woman, much too weak To oppose your cunning. *Shak.*

He is the companion of the *silly* people in their most silly pleasure; he is ready for every impertinent entertainment and diversion. *Law.*

SIM'PLE (*sīm'pl*), *n.* [F. See *SIMPLE*, *a.*] 1. Something not mixed or compounded. "Compounded of many simples." *Shak.*

2. (Med.) A medicinal plant; — so called because each vegetable was supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy.

What virtue is in this remedy lies in the naked simple itself as it comes over from the Indies. *Sir R. Temple.*

3. (Weaving) (a) A drawloom. (b) A part of the apparatus for raising the heddles of a drawloom.

4. (R. C. Ch.) A feast which is not a double or a somedouble.

SIM'PLE, *v. t.* To gather simples, or medicinal plants. As *simpling* on the flowery hills she (Circe) strayed. *Garrth.*

SIM'PLE-HEART'ED (*-hārt'ēd*), *a.* Sincere; ingenuous; guileless. *Sir W. Scott.*

SIM'PLE-MIND'ED (*-mind'ēd*), *a.* Artless; guileless; simple-hearted; undesigning; unsuspecting; devoid of duplicity. *Blackstone.* — **SIM'PLE-MIND'ED-NESS**, *n.*

SIM'PLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being simple; simplicity. *Shak.*

SIM'PLER (*sīm'plēr*), *n.* One who collects simples, or medicinal plants; a herbalist; a simplist.

SIMPLER'S JOY (*Bot.*) Vervain.

SIM'PLESS (*-plēs*), *n.* [F. *simplesse*.] Simplicity; silliness. [Obs.] *Spenser.*

SIM'PLE-TON (*sīm'pl-tōn*), *n.* [Cf. F. *simplet*, It. *simplicità*.] A person of weak intellect; a silly person.

SIM'PLI-CIAN (*sīm'plī-shān*), *n.* [Cf. OF. *simplician*.] One who is simple. [Obs.] *Armstrong.*

SIM'PLI-CITY (*sīm'plī-tē-tē*), *n.* [F. *simplicité*, L. *simplicitas*. See *SIMPLE*.] 1. The quality or state of being simple, unmixed, or uncompounded; as, the simplicity of metals or of earths.

2. The quality or state of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts; as, the simplicity of a machine.

3. Artlessness of mind; freedom from cunning or duplicity; lack of acuteness and sagacity.

Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless simplicity neither disliked nor much regarded. *Hayward.*

In wit a man; simplicity a child. *Pope.*

4. Freedom from artificial ornament, pretentious style, or luxury; plainness; as, simplicity of dress, of style, or of language; simplicity of diet; simplicity of life.

5. Freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; clearness; as, the simplicity of a doctrine; the simplicity of an explanation or a demonstration.

6. Weakness of intellect; silliness; folly.

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity? and the scornors delight in their scorning? *Prov. i. 22.*

SIM'PLI-FICATION (*sīm'plī-fī-kā'shōn*), *n.* [Cf. F. *simplication*.] The act of simplifying. *A. Smith.*

SIM'PLI-FY (*sīm'plī-fī*), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. *SIMPLIFIED* (*-fīd*); p. pr. & vb. n. *SIMPLIFYING* (*-fī'ing*).] [Cf. F. *simpliciter*, LL. *simpliciter*. See *SIMPLE*, and *-FY*.] To make simple; to make less complex; to make clear by giving the explanation for; to show an easier or shorter process for doing or making.

The collection of duties is drawn to a point, and so far simplified. *A. Hamilton.*

It is important, in scientific pursuits, to be cautious in simplifying our deductions. *W. Nicholson.*

SIM'PLI-FY (*sīm'plī-fī*), *n.* One skilled in simples, or medicinal plants; a simplist.

SIM'PLI-TY (*sīm'plī-tē*), *n.* (Gram.) See *SIMPLE*.

SIM'PLY (*-plī*), *adv.* 1. In a simple manner or state; considered in itself, by itself; without addition; alone; merely; solely; barely.

[They] make that now good or evil, . . . which otherwise of itself were not simply the one or the other. *Hooker.*

Simply the thing I am *Shak.*

2. Plainly; without art or subtlety.

Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise
By simply meek. *Milton.*

3. Weakly; foolishly.

Sim-u-la-cher (sím'ú-lā'chēr), *n.* [Cf. *F. simulacrum*.]
Sim-u-la-cher. See *SIMULACRUM*. [Obs.]

Sim-u-la-orum (-lā'krūm), *n.*; *pl.* *SIMULACHRA* (-krā).

[L. See *SIMULACHRUM*.] A likeness; a semblance; a mock appearance; a sham; — now usually in a derogatory sense.

Beneath it nothing but a great simulacrum. *Thackeray.*

Sim-u-lar (sím'ú-lēr), *n.* [Cf. *L. simulator*, *F. simulateur*. See *SIMULATE*.] One who pretends to be what he is not; one who, or that which, simulates or counterfeits something; a pretender. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Christ calleth the Pharisees hypocrites, that is to say, *simulacra*, and painted sepulchra. *Tyndale.*

Sim-u-lar, *a.* False; specious; counterfeit. [R. & O.] "Thou *simular* man of virtue." *Shak.*

Sim-u-late (-lāt), *a.* [*L. simulatus*, *p. p.* of *simulare* to simulate; akin to *simul* at the same time, together, *similis* like. See *SIMILAR*, and cf. *DISSEMBLE*, *SEMBLANCE*.] Feigned; pretended. *Idem.*

Sim-u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p.* *SIMULATED* (-lātēd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SIMULATING*.] To assume the more appearance of, without the reality; to assume the signs or indications of, falsely; to counterfeit; to feign.

The Puritans, even in the depths of the dungeons to which she had sent them, prayed, and with no *simulated* fervor, that she might be kept from the danger of the assassin. *Macaulay.*

Sim-u-la-tion (-lā'shūn), *n.* [*F. simulation*, *L. simulatio*.] The act of simulating, or assuming an appearance which is feigned, or not true; — distinguished from *dissimulation*, which disguises or conceals what is true.

Syn. — Counterfeiting; feint; pretense.

Sim-u-la-tor (sím'ú-lā'tēr), *n.* [*L.*] One who simulates, or feigns. *De Quincey.*

Sim-u-la-to-ry (-lā-tō-rē), *a.* Simulated, or capable of being simulated. *Ep. Hall.*

Sim-ul-ta-ne-ous-ly (sím'ul-tā-nē'ŭl-ē), *n.* The quality or state of being simultaneous; simultaneousness.

Sim-ul-ta-ne-ous (-tā'nē-ŭs; 277), *a.* [*L. simultim* at the same time, *Fr. simul*. See *SIMULATE*.] Existing, happening, or done, at the same time; as, *simultaneous* events. — *Sim-ul-ta-ne-ous-ly*, *adv.* — *Sim-ul-ta-ne-ous-ness*, *n.*

Simultaneous equations (*Alg.*), two or more equations in which the values of the unknown quantities entering them are the same at the same time in both or in all.

Sim-ul'ty (sím'ul-tē), *n.* [*L. simulas* a hostile encounter, grudge, originally, a (hostile) coming together, *fr. simul* together; cf. *OF. similté*.] Private grudge or quarrel; as, domestic *simulties*. [Obs.] *B. Jonson.*

Sin (sín), *adv., prep., & conj.* Old form of *SINCE*. [Obs. or Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Sin that his lord was twenty year of age. *Chaucer.*

Sin, *n.* [*OE. sinne*, *AS. synn*, *syn*; akin to *D. zonde*, *OS. sindia*, *OHG. sunta*, *G. sünde*, *Icel. Dan. & Sw. synd*, *L. sons*, *sontia*, guilty, perhaps originally from the *p. pr.* of the verb signifying to be, and meaning the one who it is. Cf. *AUTHENTIC*, *SOOTH*.] 1. Transgression of the law of God; disobedience of the divine command; any violation of God's will, either in purpose or conduct; moral deficiency in the character; iniquity; as, *sins* of omission and *sins* of commission.

Whosoever committeth *sin* is the servant of *sin*. *John* viii. 34.

Sin is the transgression of the law. *1 John* iii. 4.

To think 't no *sin*
To cozen him that would unjustly win. *Shak.*

By *sin* to foul, exorbitant desires. *Milton.*

2. An offense, in general; a violation of propriety; a misdemeanor; as, a *sin* against good manners.

I grant that poetry 's a crying *sin*. *Pope.*

3. A sin offering; a sacrifice for sin.
He hath made him to be *sin* for us, who knew no *sin*. *2 Cor.* v. 21.

4. An embodiment of sin; a very wicked person. [*R.*]
Thou scarlet *sin*, robbed this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shak.*

Sin is used in the formation of some compound words of obvious signification; as, *sin-born*, *sin-bred*, *sin-oppressed*, *sin-polluted*, and the like.

Actual sin, *Canonical sin*, *Original sin*, *Venial sin*. See under *ACTUAL*, *CANONICAL*, etc. — *Deadly*, or *Mortal sin* (*R. C. Ch.*), willful and deliberate transgressions, which take away divine grace; — in distinction from *venial sin*. The seven deadly *sins* are pride, covetousness, lust, wrath, gluttony, envy, and sloth. — *Sin eater*, a man who (according to a former practice in England) for a small gratuity ate a piece of bread laid on the chest of a dead person, whereby he was supposed to have taken the *sin* of the dead person upon himself. — *Sin offering*, a sacrifice for sin; something offered as an expiation for sin.

Syn. — Iniquity; wickedness; wrong. See *CRIME*.

Sin, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p.* *SINNED* (sín'd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SINNING*.] [*OE. sinnen*, *singen*, *sinegan*, *AS. synigian*. See *SIN*, *n.*] 1. To depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate the divine law in any particular, by actual transgression or by the neglect or nonobservance of its injunctions; to violate any known rule of duty; — often followed by *against*.

Against thee, thee only, have I *sinned*. *Ps.* li. 4.

2. To violate human rights, law, or propriety; to commit an offense; to trespass; to transgress.

I am a man
More *sinned* against than *sinning*. *Shak.*

Who but wishes to invert the laws
Of order, *sins* against the eternal cause. *Pope.*

Si-na'io (sī-nā'ē), *a.* [From Mount *Sinai*.] Of *Si-na'io* (sī-nā'ē), or pertaining to Mount *Sinai*; given or made at Mount *Sinai*; as, the *Sinaitic* law.

Sinaitic manuscript, a fourth century Greek manuscript

of the Bible, discovered at Mount *Sinai* (the greater part of it in 1859) by Tischendorf, a German Biblical critic; — called also *Codex Sinaiticus*.

Sin-al-bin (sín-al'bín), *n.* [From *L. Sinapis* + *alba*.] (*Chem.*) A glucoside found in the seeds of white mustard (*Brassica alba*, formerly *Sinapis alba*), and extracted as a white crystalline substance.

Sin-am'ine (sín-am'ín or -én), *n.* [*Sinapis* + *melamine*.] (*Chem.*) A bitter white crystalline nitrogenous substance, obtained indirectly from oil of mustard and ammonia; — called also *allyl melamine*.

Sin-a-pate (-pāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of sinapic acid.

Sin-a-pic (sín-a-pík), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to sinapine; specifically, designating an acid (C₁₁H₁₃O₆) related to gallic acid, and obtained by the decomposition of sinapine, as a white crystalline substance.

Sin-a-pine (sín-a-pín or -pén), *n.* [*L. sinapi*, *sinapis*, mustard, *Gr. sinapis*; cf. *F. sinapine*.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid occurring in the seeds of mustard. It is extracted, in combination with sulphocyanic acid, as a white crystalline substance, having a hot, bitter taste. When sinapine is isolated it is unstable and undergoes decomposition.

Si-na'pis (sī-nā'pís), *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A disused generic name for mustard; — now called *Brassica*.

Sin-a-pis'in (sín-a-pís'ín), *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance extracted from mustard seed and probably identical with sinalbin. [Obs.]

Sin-a-plam (sín-a-plām), *n.* [*L. sinapiemus*, *Gr. σινάπις*, the use of a mustard blister, *fr. σινάπις* to apply a mustard blister, *fr. σινάπις* mustard.] (*Med.*) A plaster or poultice composed principally of powdered mustard seed, or containing the volatile oil of mustard seed. It is a powerful irritant.

Sin-a-po-le'io (-pō-lē'ō), *a.* [*Sinapis* + *oleio*.] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to mustard oil; specifically, designating an acid of the oleic acid series said to occur in mustard oil.

Si-nay-o-line (sī-nā'yō-lín or -lén), *n.* [*Sinapis* + *L. oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) A nitrogenous base, CO(NH.C₂H₅)₂, related to urea, extracted from mustard oil, and also produced artificially, as a white crystalline substance; — called also *diallyl urea*.

Sin'ca-line (sín'kā-lín or -lén), *n.* [So called because obtained by the action of alkalies on sinapine.] (*Chem.*) Choline. [Written also *sinkaline*.]

Sin'ce (sín), *adv.* [For *sins*, contr. fr. *OE. siðens*, *siðens*, formed by an adverbial ending (cf. *BEHINDS*) from *OE. siðen*, also shortened into *siðe*, *sine*, *AS. sið*, *ðan*, *syððan*, *seððan*, afterward, then, since, after; properly, after that; *fr. sið* after, later, adv. and prep. (originally a comparative adv., akin to *OE. sið* afterward, since, *OHG. sið*, *G. seit* since, *Goth. seipus* late, *ni pānseips* no longer) — *ðan* instrumental of the demonstrative and sense. See *THAT*.] 1. From a definite past time until now; as, he went a month ago, and I have not seen him *since*.

We *since* become the slaves to one man's lust. *B. Jonson.*

2. In the time past, counting backward from the present; before this or now; ago.

How many ages *since* has Virgil writ? *Rusconian.*
About two years *since*, it so fell out, that he was brought to a great lady's house. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. When or *there*. [Obs.]
Do you remember *since* we lay all night in the windmill in St. George's field? *Shak.*

Sin'ce, *prep.* From the time of; in or during the time subsequent to; subsequently to; after; — usually with a past event or time for the object.

The Lord hath blessed thee, *since* my coming. *Gen.* xxx. 30.
I have a model by which he may build a nobler poem than any extant *since* the ancients. *Dryden.*

Sin'ce, *conj.* Seeing that; because; considering; — formerly followed by *that*.

Since that my penitence comes after all,
Implying pardon. *Shak.*

Since truth and constancy are vain,
Since neither joy nor hope of pain,
Nor force of reason, can persuade,
Then let example be obeyed. *Granville.*

Syn. — Because; for; as; inasmuch as; considering. See *BECAUSE*.

Sin-cere (sín-sūr'), *a.* [*Compar. SINCERER* (-ŭr); *superl. SINCEREST*.] [*L. sincerus*, of uncertain origin; the first part perhaps akin to *sin* in *singuli* (see *SINGLE*), and the second to *cernere* to separate (cf. *DISCERN*): cf. *F. sincère*.] 1. Pure; unmixed; unadulterated.

There is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbuthnot.*
A joy which never was *sincere* till now. *Dryden.*

2. Whole; perfect; unhurt; uninjured. [Obs.]
The inviolable body stood *sincere*. *Dryden.*

3. Being in reality what it appears to be; having a character which corresponds with the appearance; not falsely assumed; genuine; true; real; as, a *sincere* desire for knowledge; a *sincere* contempt for meanness.

A *sincere* intention of pleasing God in all our actions. *Law.*

4. Honest; free from hypocrisy or dissimulation; as, a *sincere* friend; a *sincere* person.

The more *sincere* you are, the better it will fare with you at the great day of account. *Waterland.*

Syn. — Honest; unfeigned; unvarnished; real; true; unaffected; inartificial; frank; upright. See *HONEST*.

Sin-cere-ly, *adv.* In a sincere manner. Specifically: (a) Purely; without alloy. *Milton.* (b) Honestly; unfeignedly; without dissimulation; as, to speak one's mind *sincerely*; to love virtue *sincerely*.

Sin-cere-ness, *n.* Same as *SINCERITY*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Sin-cere-ty (sín-sēr'ē-tē), *n.* [*L. sinceritas*; cf. *F. sincérité*.] The quality or state of being sincere; honesty of mind or intention; freedom from simulation, hypocrisy, disguise, or false pretense; sincereness.

I protest, in the *sincerity* of love. *Shak.*

Sincerity is a duty no less plain than important. *Anon.*

Sin'ch (sínch), *n.* [See *CINCH*.] A saddle girth made of leather, canvas, woven horsehair, or woven grass. [*Western U. S.*]

Sin'ch, *v. t.* To gird with a *sinch*; to tighten the *sinch* or girth of (a saddle); as, to *sinch* up a saddle. [*Western U. S.*]

Sin-cip'i-tal (sín-síp'i-tal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the sinciput; being in the region of the sinciput.

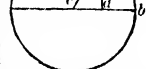
Sin'ci-put (sín-síp'ūt), *n.* [*L.*, half a head; *semi* half + *caput* the head.] 1. (*Anat.*) The fore part of the head.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The part of the head of a bird between the base of the bill and the vertex.

Sin'don (sín'dŭn), *n.* [*L.*, a kind of fine Indian cotton stuff, *Gr. σινδών*.] 1. A wrapper. [Obs.] "Wrapped in *sinclons* of linen." *Bacon.*

2. (*Surg.*) A small rag or pledget introduced into the hole in the cranium made by a trephine. *Dunghison.*

Sine (sín), *n.* [*L. sinus* a sine, *L. sinus* bosom, used in translating the *Ar. jāib*, properly, bosom, but probably read by mistake the consonants being the same for an original *jiba* sine, from *Skr. jiba* bowstring, chord of an arc, *sine*.] (*Trig.*) (a) The length of a perpendicular drawn from one extremity of an arc of a circle to the diameter drawn through the other extremity. (b) The perpendicular itself. See *Sine of an angle*, below.



Sine, *ad* *Sine* of the Arc *ab* and of the Angle *ac*; *db* self. See *Sine of an angle*, below. *Versed Sine*.

Artificial sines, logarithms of the natural sines, or logarithmic sines. Curve of sines. See *SINUSOID*. — *Natural sines*, the decimals expressing the values of the sines, the radius being unity. — *Sine of an angle*, in a circle whose radius is unity, the sine of the arc that measures the angle; in a right-angled triangle, the side opposite the given angle divided by the hypotenuse. See *TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTION*, under *FUNCTION*. — *Versed sine*, that part of the diameter between the sine and the arc.

Si'ne (sī-nē), *prep.* [*L.*] Without.

Si'ne-on'ral (-kū'ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to a *sinecure*; being in the nature of a sinecure.

Si'ne-cure (-kūr), *n.* [*L. sine* without + *cura* care, *L.L.*, a cure. See *CURE*.] 1. An ecclesiastical benefice without the care of souls. *Ayliffe.*

2. Any office or position which requires or involves little or no responsibility, labor, or active service.

A lucrative *sinecure* in the Exchequer. *Macaulay.*

Si'ne-cure, *v. t.* To put or place in a sinecure.

Si'ne-cu-rism (-kū-rīz'm), *n.* The state of having a sinecure.

Si'ne-cu-rist (-kū-rīst), *n.* One who has a sinecure.

Sin'ew (sín'ē), *n.* [*OE. sineue*, *senue*, *AS. sinu*, *seon*; akin to *D. zenuw*, *OHG. zenuwa*, *G. sehn*, *Icel. sin*, *Sw. sena*, *Dan. sene*; cf. *Skr. snāva*.] (*290*)

1. (*Anat.*) A tendon or tendinous tissue. See *TENDON*.

2. Muscle; nerve. [*L.*] *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Fig.: That which supplies strength or power.

The portion and *sineu* of her fortune, her marriage dowry. *Shak.*

The bodies of men, munition, and money, may justly be called the *sineus* of war. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Sin'ew is often called the *sineus* of war.

Sin'ew, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p.* *SINEWED* (-ŭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SINEWING*.] To knit together, or make strong with, or as with, sinews. *Shak.*

Wretches, now stuck up for long tortures, . . . might, if properly treated, serve to *sineu* the state in time of danger. *Goldsmith.*

Sin'ew'd (-ŭd), *a.* 1. Furnished with sinews; as, a strong-*sineu'd* youth.

2. Fig.: Equipped; strengthened.

When he sees
Ourselves well *sineu'd* to our defense. *Shak.*

Sin'ew-i-ness (-ŭ-nēs), *n.* Quality of being sinewy.

Sin'ew-ish, *a.* Sinewy. [Obs.] *Holmes.*

Sin'ew-less, *a.* Having no sinews; hence, having no strength or vigor.

Sin'ew-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Sinewy. [Obs.] *Holmes.*

Sin'ew-shrunk (-shŭnk'), *a.* (*Far.*) Having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excessive fatigue.

Sin'ew-y (-y), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, a sinew or sinews.

The *sineu* thread my brain lets fall. *Donne.*

2. Well braced with, or as if with, sinews; nervous; vigorous; strong; firm; tough; as, the *sineu* Ajax.

A man whose words . . . were so close and *sineu*. *Hare.*

Sin'ful (sín'fŭl), *a.* [*AS. synfull*.] Tainted with, or full of, sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unholy; as, *sinful* men; *sinful* thoughts.

Ah *sinful* nation, a people laden with iniquity. *Isa.* i. 4.

— *Sin'ful-ly*, *adv.* — *Sin'ful-ness*, *n.*

Sing (sín), *v. t.* [*Imp. SANG* (sáng) or *SANG* (sáng); *p. p. SUNG*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SINGING*.] [*AS. singan*; akin to *D. zingen*, *OS. & OHG. singan*, *G. singen*, *Icel. syngja*, *Sw. sjunga*, *Dan. syng*, *Goth. siggan*, and perhaps *E. say*, *v. t.*, or cf. *Gr. ὀψαφίς* voice. Cf. *SINGE*, *SONG*.] 1. To utter sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations of voice, as fancy may dictate, or according to the notes of a song or tune, or of a given part (as alto, tenor, etc.) in a chorus or concerted piece.

The noise of them that *sing* do I hear. *Er.* xxxii. 18.

2. To utter sweet melodious sounds, as birds do.

On every bough the bridles heard I *sing*. *Chaucer.*
Singing birds, in silver cages hung. *Dryden.*

3. To make a small, shrill sound; as, the air *sings* in passing through a crevice.

O'er his head the flying spear
Sang innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

4. To tell or relate something in numbers or verse; to celebrate something in poetry.

Had her . . . *sing*
Of human hope by cross event destroyed. *Prior.*

5. To cry out; to complain. [*Obs.*]
They should sing if they were bent. *Chaucer.*
Sing (sɪŋ), *v. t.* 1. To utter with musical inflections or modulations of voice.
And they sing the song of Moses, the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb. *Revel.*
And in the darkness sing your carol of high praise. *Kelke.*
2. To celebrate in song; to give praises to in verse; to relate or rehearse in numbers, verse, or poetry. *Milton.*
Arms and the man I sing. *Dryden.*
The last, the happiest British king,
Whom thou shalt paint or I shall sing. *Addison.*
3. To influence by singing; to lull by singing; as, to sing a child to sleep.
4. To accompany, or attend on, with singing.
I heard them singing home the bride. *Longfellow.*
Singe (sɪŋ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SINGED (sɪŋd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SINGING (sɪŋɪŋ).] [*OE.* *sengen*, *AS.* *sengen* in *buten* (akin to *D.* *sengen*, *G.* *sengen*), originally, to cause to sing; fr. *AS.* *singen* to sing, in allusion to the singing or hissing sound often produced when a substance is singed or slightly burned. — See **SING**.]
1. To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface of; to burn the ends or outside of; as, to singe the hair or the skin.
You sulphurous and thought-executing fires, . . .
Singe my white head! *Shak.*
I singed the toes of an ape through a burning glass. *L'Estrange.*
2. (a) To remove the nap of (cloth), by passing it rapidly over a red-hot bar, or over a flame, preliminary to dyeing it. (b) To remove the hair or down from (a plucked chicken or the like) by passing it over a flame.
Singe, *n.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn.
Singer (sɪŋər), *n.* [From **SING**.] One who, or that which, sings. Specifically: (a) One employed to singe cloth. (b) A machine for singeing cloth.
Singer (sɪŋər), *n.* [From **SING**.] One who sings; especially, one whose profession is to sing.
Singer-ess, *n.* A songstress. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*
Singha-lesse (sɪŋˈgəˌles), *n.* [*From* **SING**.] [*Skr.* *Sinhala* Ceylon.] (*Rhinol.*) Same as **CINGALESS**.
Singing (sɪŋɪŋ), *a. & n.* From **SING**, *v.*
Singing bird (*Zool.*) (a) Popularly, any bird that sings; a song bird. (b) Specifically, any one of the Oscines. — **Singing book**, a book containing music for singing; a book of tunes. — **Singing falcon or hawk** (*Zool.*) See **CHANTING falcon**, under **CHANTING**. — **Singing fish** (*Zool.*), a California toadfish (*Parichthys porosissimus*). — **Singing flame** (*Acoustics*), a flame, as of hydrogen or coal gas, burning within a tube and so adjusted as to set the air within the tube in vibration, causing sound. The apparatus is called also *chemical harmonicon*. — **Singing master**, a master who teaches vocal music. — **Singing school**, a school in which persons are instructed in singing.
Sing-ing-ly, *adv.* With sounds like singing; with a kind of tune; in a singing tone. *G. North* (1575).
Sing-le (sɪŋˈl), *a.* [*L.* *singulus*, a dim. from the root in *simplex* simple; cf. *OE.* & *OF.* *sengle*, fr. *L.* *singulus*. See **SINGLE**, and cf. **SINGULAR**.] 1. One only, as distinguished from more than one; consisting of one alone; individual; separate; as, a single star.
No single man is born with a right of controlling the opinions of all the rest. *Pope.*
2. Alone; having no companion.
Who single hast maintained,
Against revolted multitudes, the cause
Of truth. *Milton.*
3. Hence, unmarried; as, a single man or woman.
Grows, lives, and dies in single blessedness. *Shak.*
Single chose to live, and shunned to wed. *Dryden.*
4. Not doubled, twisted together, or combined with others; as, a single thread; a single strand of a rope.
5. Performed by one person, or one on each side; as, a single combat.
These shifts refused, answer thy appellant, . . .
Who now defend thee thine to single fight. *Milton.*
6. Uncompounded; pure; unmixed.
Simple ideas are opposed to complex, and single to compound. *I. Watts.*
7. Not deceitful or artful; honest; sincere.
I speak it with a single heart. *Shak.*
8. Simple; not wise; weak; silly. [*Obs.*]
He utters such single matter in so infinitely a voice. *Beau. & FL.*
Single ale, beer, or drink, small ale, etc., as contrasted with double ale, etc., which is stronger. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*
— **Single bill** (*Law*), a written engagement, generally under seal, for the payment of money, without a penalty. *Burrill.* — **Single court** (*Law Tennis*), a court laid out for only two players. — **Single-cut file**. See the Note under 4th **FILE**. — **Single eye**. See under **BOOKKEEPING**. — **Single file**. See under 1st **FILE**. — **Single flower** (*Bot.*), a flower with but one set of petals, as a wild rose. — **Single knot**. See *Illustr.* under **KNOT**. — **Single whip** (*Naut.*), a single rope running through a fixed block.
Sing-le, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SINGLED (sɪŋld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SINGLING (sɪŋlɪŋ).] 1. To select, as an individual person or thing, from among a number; to choose out from others; to separate.
Dogs who hereby can single out their master in the dark. *Bacon.*
His blood! she faintly screamed, her mind
Still singling one from all mankind. *Moore.*
2. To sequester; to withdraw; to retire. [*Obs.*]
An agent singling itself from consorts. *Hooker.*
3. To take alone, or one by one.
Men . . . commendable when they are singled. *Hooker.*
Sing-le, *v. t.* To take the irregular gait called single-foot; — said of a horse. See **SINGLE-FOOT**.
Many very fleet horses, when overdriven, adopt a disagreeable gait, which seems to be a cross between a pace and a trot, in which the two legs of one side are raised almost, but not quite, simultaneously. Such horses are said to *single*, or to be *single-footed*. *W. S. Clark.*
Sing-le, *n.* 1. A unit; one; as, to score a single.
2. *pl.* The reeled filaments of silk, twisted without doubling to give them firmness.

3. A handful of gleaned grain. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]
4. (*Law Tennis*) A game with but one player on each side; — usually in the plural.
5. (*Baseball*) A hit by a batter which enables him to reach first base only.
Sing-le-act-ing (sɪŋˈgəl-æktɪŋ), *a.* Having simplicity of action; especially (*Much*), acting or exerting force during strokes in one direction only; — said of a reciprocating engine, pump, etc.
Sing-le-breast-ed (sɪŋˈgəl-brɛstəd), *a.* Lapping over the breast only far enough to permit of buttoning, and having buttons on one edge only; as, a single-breasted coat.
Sing-le-foot (sɪŋˈgəl-foʊt), *n.* An irregular gait of a horse; — called also *single-footed* pace. See **SINGLE**, *v. t.*
Single-foot is an irregular pace, rather rare, distinguished by the posterior extremities moving in the order of a fast walk, and the anterior extremities in that of a slow trot. *Stillman* (*The Horse in Motion*).
Sing-le-hand-ed (sɪŋˈgəl-hændəd), *a.* Having but one hand, or one workman; also, alone; unassisted.
Sing-le-heart-ed (sɪŋˈgəl-hærtəd), *a.* Having an honest heart; free from duplicity. — **Sing-le-heart-ed-ly**, *adv.*
Sing-le-mind-ed (sɪŋˈgəl-mɪndəd), *a.* Having a single purpose; hence, artless; guileless; single-hearted.
Sing-le-ness, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being single, or separate from all others; the opposite of doubleness, complication, or multiplicity.
2. Freedom from duplicity, or secondary and selfish ends; purity of mind or purpose; simplicity; sincerity; as, singleness of purpose; singleness of heart.
Sing-les (sɪŋˈgəlz), *n. pl.* See **SINGLE**, *n.*
Sing-le-stick (sɪŋˈgəl-stɪk), *n.* (a) In England and Scotland, a cudgel used in fencing or fighting; a back-sword. (b) The game played with singlesticks, in which he who first brings blood from his adversary's head is pronounced victor; back-sword; cudgeling.
Sing-let (sɪŋˈlɛt), *n.* An unlined or undyed waistcoat; a single garment; — opposed to *doublet*. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Sing-let-ton (sɪŋˈgəl-tɒn), *n.* In certain games at cards, as whist, a single card of any suit held at the deal by a player; as, to lead a singletton.
Sing-let-tree (sɪŋˈgəl-triː), *n.* [*cf.* **SWINGLETREE**.] The pivoted or swinging bar to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed; a whiffletree.
When two horses draw abreast, a singletree is fixed at each end of another crosspiece, called the doubletree.
Sing-ly (sɪŋˈglɪ), *adv.* 1. Individually; particularly; severally; as, to make men singly and personally good.
2. Only; by one's self; alone.
Look thee, 'tis so! Thou singly honest man. *Shak.*
3. Without partners, companions, or associates; single-handed; as, to attack another singly.
At omber singly to decide their doom. *Pope.*
4. Honestly; sincerely; simply. [*R.*] *Johnson.*
5. Singularity; peculiarly. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*
Sing-sing (sɪŋˈsɪŋ), *n.* (*Zool.*) The kob.
Sing-song (sɪŋˈsɒŋ), *n.* 1. Bad singing or poetry.
2. A drawing or monotonous tone, as of a badly executed song.
Sing-song, *a.* Drawing; monotonous.
Sing-song, *v. t.* To write poor poetry. [*It.*] *Tennyson.*
Sing-ster (sɪŋˈstər), *n.* A songstress. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*
Sing-u-lar (sɪŋˈgʊlər), *a.* [*OE.* *singular*, fr. *singulus*, fr. *L.* *singulus*, *singularis*, fr. *singulus* single. See **SINGLE**, *a.*] 1. Separate or apart from others; single; distinct. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
And God forbid that all a company
Should rue a singular man's folly. *Chaucer.*
2. Engaged in by only one on a side; single.
To try the matter thus together in a singular combat. *Holinshed.*
3. (*Logic*) Existing by itself; single; individual.
The idea which represents one . . . determinate thing, is called a singular idea, whether simple, complex, or compound. *I. Watts.*
4. (*Law*) Each; individual; as, to convey several parcels of land, all and singular.
5. (*Gram.*) Denoting one person or thing; as, the singular number; — opposed to *dual* and *plural*.
6. Standing by itself; out of the ordinary course; unusual; uncommon; strange; as, a singular phenomenon.
No singular a sadness
Must have a cause, strange as the effect. *Denham.*
7. Distinguished as existing in a very high degree; rarely equaled; eminent; extraordinary; exceptional; as, a man of singular gravity or attainments.
8. Departing from general usage or expectations; odd; whimsical; — often implying disapproval or censure.
None seconded, as out of season judged,
Or singular and rash. *Milton.*
To be singular in anything that is wise and worthy, is not a disparagement, but a praise. *Tillotson.*
9. Being alone; belonging to, or being, that of which there is but one; unique.
These busts of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost singular in their kind. *Addison.*
Singular point in a curve (*Math.*), a point at which the curve possesses some peculiar properties not possessed by other points of the curve, as a cusp point, or a multiple point. — **Singular proposition** (*Logic*), a proposition having as its subject a singular term, or a common term limited to an individual by means of a singular sign. *Whately.* — **Singular succession** (*Civil Law*), division among individual successors, as distinguished from *universal succession*, by which an estate descended in intestacy to the heirs in mass. — **Singular term** (*Logic*), a term which represents or stands for a single individual.
Syn. — Unexampled; unprecedented; eminent; extraordinary; remarkable; uncommon; rare; unusual; peculiar; strange; odd; eccentric; fantastic.
Sing-u-lar, *n.* 1. An individual instance; a particular. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

2. (*Gram.*) The singular number, or the number denoting one person or thing; a word in the singular number.
Sin-gu-lar-ist (sɪŋˈgʊ-lər-ɪst), *n.* One who affects singularity. [*Obs.*]
A clownish singularity, or nonconformist to ordinary usage. *Barron.*
Sin-gu-lar-ity (sɪŋˈgʊ-lər-ɪ-ti), *n.*; *pl.* SINGULARITIES (sɪŋˈgʊ-lər-ɪ-ti-z). [*L.* *singularitas*; cf. *F.* *singularité*.] 1. The quality or state of being singular; some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from all, or from most, others; peculiarity.
Pliny addeth this singularity to that soil, that the second year the very falling down of the seeds yieldeth corn. *Sir W. Raleigh.*
I took notice of this little figure for the singularity of the instrument. *Addison.*
2. Anything singular, rare, or curious.
Have we passed through, not without much content
In many singularities. *Shak.*
3. Possession of a particular or exclusive privilege, prerogative, or distinction.
No bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of singularity [universal bishop]. *Hooker.*
Catholicism . . . must be understood in opposition to the legal singularity of the Jewish nation. *J. Pearson.*
4. Celibacy. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*
Sin-gu-lar-ize (sɪŋˈgʊ-lər-ɪ-z), *v. t.* To make singular or single; to distinguish. [*R.*]
Sin-gu-lar-ly, *adv.* 1. In a singular manner; in a manner, or to a degree, not common to others; extraordinarily; as, to be singularly exact in one's statements; singularly considerate of others. "Singularly handsome." *Milman.*
2. Strangely; oddly; as, to behave singularly.
3. So as to express one, or the singular number.
Sin-gult (sɪŋˈgʊlt), *n.* [*L.* *singultus*.] A sigh or sob. *In*
bing; also, a hicough. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* *W. Brown.*
Sin-gul-tous (sɪŋˈgʊltəs), *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to, or affected with, hicough.
Sin-gul-tus (sɪŋˈgʊltəs), *n.* [*L.* (*Med.*) Hicough.]
Sin-tal (sɪŋˈtəl), *n.* [*From* **SING**.] (*Trig.*) Of or pertaining to a sine; employing, or founded upon, sines; as, a *sine* quadrant.
Sin-tar (sɪŋˈtər), *n.* [*From* **SING**.] (*Bot.*) A glucoside found in the seeds of black mustard (*Brassica nigra*, formerly *Sinapis nigra*). It resembles sinulin, and consists of a potassium salt of myronic acid.
Sin-tar-ter (sɪŋˈtər-tər), *a.* [Accented on the middle syllable by the older poets, as *Shakespeare*, *Milton*, *Dryden*.] [*L.* *sinister*; cf. *F.* *sinistre*.] 1. On the left hand, or the side of the left hand; left; opposed to *dexter*, or right. "Here on his sinister check." *Shak.*
My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my father's. *Shak.*
2. In heraldry the sinister side of an escutcheon is the side which would be on the left of the bearer of the shield, and opposite the right hand of the beholder.
3. Unlucky; inauspicious; disastrous; injurious; evil; — the left being usually regarded as the unlucky side; as, *sinister* influences.
All the several ills that visit earth,
Brought forth by night, with a sinister birth. *B. Jonson.*
4. Wrong, as springing from indirection or obliquity; perverse; dishonest; corrupt; as, *sinister* aims.
Nimble and sinister tricks and shifts. *Bacon.*
He seems to undermine another's interest by any sinister or inferior arts. *South.*
He read in their looks . . . sinister intentions directed particularly toward himself. *Sir W. Scott.*
5. Indicative of lurking evil or harm; boding covert danger; as, a *sinister* countenance.
Sin-ster (sɪŋˈstər), *n.* See under **SIN**. — **Sin-ster aspect** (*Astrol.*), an appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs, as Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the same degree of Gemini. — **Sin-ster bass**, **Sin-ster chief**. See under **ESCUTECHON**.
Sin-ster-hand-ed (sɪŋˈstər-hændəd), *a.* Left-handed; hence, unlucky. [*Obs.*] *Leviage.*
Sin-ster-ly, *adv.* In a sinister manner. *Wood.*
Sin-ster-trail (sɪŋˈstər-trɪəl), *adv.* [*L.* *sinistra* the left hand + *ad* to.] (*Anat. & Zool.*) Toward the left side; sinisterly.
Sin-ster-trail (sɪŋˈstər-trɪəl), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the left; inclining to the left; sinisterous; — opposed to *dextral*.
2. (*Zool.*) Having the whorls of the spire revolving or rising to the left; reversed; — said of certain spiral shells.
Sin-ster-trail-ty (sɪŋˈstər-trɪəl-ty), *n.* The quality or state of being sinister.
Sin-ster-trail-ly (sɪŋˈstər-trɪəl-ly), *adv.* Toward the left; in a sinister manner. *J. Le Conte.*
Sin-ster-trin (sɪŋˈstər-trɪn), *n.* [*L.* *sinister* left.] (*Chem.*) A mucilaginous carbohydrate, resembling achroodextrin, extracted from squill as a colorless amorphous substance; — so called because it is levorotatory.
Sin-ster-tror-sal (sɪŋˈstər-trɔr-səl), *a.* [*L.* *sinistrorsus*, *sinistrorsus*, turned toward the left side; *sinister* left + *vertere*, *vertere*, *verum*, *verum*, to turn.] Rising spirally from right to left (of the spectator); sinisterous.
Sin-ster-tror-sal (sɪŋˈstər-trɔr-səl), *a.* [See **SINISTRORSAL**.] Turning to the left (of the spectator) in the ascendant line; — the opposite of *dextror-sal*. See **Dextror-sal**.
Sin-ster-trous (sɪŋˈstər-trɔs), *a.* [See **SINISTER**.] 1. Being o



the left side; inclined to the left; *sinistral*. "*Sinistrous gravity*." *Sir T. Browne*.

2. Wrong; absurd; perverse.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice. *Bentley*.

Sin'is-trous-ly (sín'trú-lý), *adv.* 1. In a *sinistrous* manner; perversely; wrongly; unluckily. 2. With a tendency to use the left hand.

Many, in their infancy, are *sinistrously* disposed, and divers continue all their life left-handed. *Sir T. Browne*.

Sink (sínk), *v. t.* [*imp.* SUNK (súnk), or (SANK (sáuk)); *p. p.* SUNKEN (obs. SUNKEN, — now used as *adj.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SINKING.] [*OE.* *sinken*, A.S. *sincan*; akin to D. *zinken*, OS. *sincan*, OHG. *sincan*, G. *sinken*, Icel. *sökkva*, Dan. *synke*, Sw. *sunka*, Goth. *siggan*, and probably to E. *silt*. Cf. *SILT*.] 1. To fall by, or as by, the force of gravity; to descend lower and lower; to decline gradually; to subside; as, a stone *sinks* in water; waves rise and *sink*; the sun *sinks* in the west. 2. To enter deeply; to fall or retire beneath or below the surface; to penetrate.

I sink in deep mire.

Ps. lxx. 2.

The stone *sunk* into his forehead. 1 Sam. xvii. 49.

3. Hence, to enter so as to make an abiding impression; to enter completely.

Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears. *Luke ix. 44.*

4. To be overwhelmed or depressed; to fall slowly, as to the ground, from weakness or from overburden; to fall in strength; to decline; to decay; to decrease.

I think our country sinks beneath the yoke. *Shak.*

He *sunk* down in his chariot. 2 Kings ix. 24.

Let not the fire *sink* or slacken. *Mortimer*.

5. To decrease in volume, as a river; to subside; to become diminished in volume or in apparent height.

The Alps and Pyreneans *sink* before him. *Addison*.

Syn. — To fall; subside; drop; droop; lower; decline; decay; decrease; lessen.

Sink, *v. t.* 1. To cause to sink; to put under water; to immerse or submerge in a fluid; as, to *sink* a ship. [The Athenians] fell upon the wings and *sank* a single ship. *Jovent (Thucyd.)*.

2. Figuratively: To cause to decline; to depress; to degrade; hence, to ruin irrevocably; to destroy, as by drowning; as, to *sink* one's reputation.

I raise or sink, inquisition or set free. *Prior*.

If I have a conscience, let it *sink* me. *Shak.*

Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power *has sunk* thy father more than all his years. *Rowe*.

3. To make (a depression) by digging, delving, or cutting, etc.; as, to *sink* a pit or a well; to *sink* a die.

4. To bring low; to reduce in quantity; to waste.

You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts. *Addison*.

5. To conceal and appropriate. [*Sling*]

If sent with ready money to buy anything, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account. *Swift*.

6. To keep out of sight; to suppress; to ignore.

A courtly willingness to *sink* obnoxious truths. *Robertson*.

7. To reduce or extinguish by payment; as, to *sink* the national debt.

Sink, *n.* 1. A drain to carry off filthy water; a jakes. 2. A shallow box or vessel of wood, stone, iron, or other material, connected with a drain, and used for receiving filthy water, etc., as in a kitchen.

3. A hole or low place in land or rock, where waters sink and are lost; — called also *sink hole*. [*U. S.*]

Sink hole. (a) The opening to a sink drain. (b) A cesspool. (c) Same as *SINK*, *n.* 3.

Sinker (-ár), *n.* One who, or that which, sinks. Specifically: (a) A weight on something, as on a fish line, to sink it. (b) In knitting machines, one of the thin plates, blades, or other devices, that depress the loops upon or between the needles.

Dividing *sinker*, in knitting machines, a *sinker* between two *sinks* and acting alternately with them. — *Jack sinker*. See under *JACK*, *n.* — *Sinker bar*. (a) In knitting machines, a bar to which one set of the *sinks* is attached. (b) In deep well boring, a heavy bar forming a connection between the lifting rope and the boring tools, above the jars.

Sinking, *a. & n.* From *SINK*.

Sinking fund. See under *FUND*. — *Sinking head* (*Founding*), a rafter from which the mold is fed as the casting shrinks. See *RISER*, *n.* 4. — *Sinking pump*, a pump which can be lowered in a well or a mine shaft as the level of the water sinks.

Sin'less (sín'lés), *a.* Free from sin. *Piers Plowman*.

Sin'less-ly, *adv.* — **Sin'less-ness**, *n.*

Sin'ner (-nér), *n.* One who, or that which, sins; especially, one who has sinned without repenting; hence, a persistent and incorrigible transgressor; one condemned by the law of God.

Sin'ner, *v. t.* To act as a sinner. [*Humorous*]

Whether the charmer *sinner* it or saint it. *Pope*.

Sin'ner-ess, *n.* A woman who sins. [*Obs.*]

Sin'net (-nét), *n.* See *SENNIT*.

Sin'o-log'i-cal (sín'ó-ló-jí-kál), *a.* [*See SINOLOGUE*.]

Relating to the Chinese language or literature.

Sin'o-log-ist (sín'ó-ló-jí-íst), *n.* A sinologue.

Sin'o-logue (sín'ó-lóg), *n.* [From L. *Sinæ*, an Oriental people mentioned by Ptolemy, or *Ar. Sin* China or the Chinese + Gr. *lógos* discourse; or formed like *theologie*: cf. F. *sinologie*.] A student of Chinese; one versed in the Chinese language, literature, and history.

Sin'o-log-y (sín'ó-ló-jí), *n.* [*Cf.* F. *sinologie*.] That branch of systemized knowledge which treats of the Chinese, their language, literature, etc.

Sin'o-per (sín'ó-pér), *n.* (*Min.*) *Sinople*.

Sin'o-pl-a (sín'ó-pl-á), *n.* A red pigment made from *Sin'o-pl-a* (sín'ó-pl-á), *n.* *sinopite*.

Sin'o-pite (sín'ó-pít), *n.* [*F.* fr. L. *sinopsis* (ac. *terra*),

a red earth or ocher found in *Sinope*, a town in Paphlagonia, on the Black Sea, Gr. *σινωπία*.] (*Min.*) A brick-red ferruginous clay used by the ancients for red paint.

Sin'o-ple (sín'ó-pl), *n.* (*Min.*) Ferruginous quartz, of a blood-red or brownish red color, sometimes with a tinge of yellow.

Sin'o-ple, *n.* [*F.* fr. L. *sinopsis*. See *SINOPLA* a mineral.] (*Her.*) The tincture vert; green.

Sinque (sínk), *n.* See *CINQUE*. [*Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*]

Sin's-ring (sín's-ríng), *n.* (*Zool.*) Same as *BANKING*.

Sin'ter (sín'tér), *n.* [*G.* Cf. *CINDER*.] (*Min.*) Dross, as of iron; the scale which files from iron when hammered; — applied as a name to various minerals.

Calcareous *sinter*, a loose banded variety of calcareous tufa; travertine. — *Ceramician sinter*, fulgurite. — *Siliceous sinter*, a light cellular or fibrous opal; especially, geyserite (see *GEYSER*). It has often a pearly luster, and is then called *pearl sinter*.

Sin'to (-tò), or **Sin'tu** (-tò), **Sin'to-lsm** (-l-z'm), **Sin'to-lst**. See *SINISTRO*, etc.

Sin'too (sín'tók), *n.* A kind of spice used in the East Indies, consisting of the bark of a species of *Cinnamomum*. [Written also *sindoc*.]

Sin'u-ate (sín'ú-át), *a.* [*L.* *sinuatus*, *p. p.* of *sinuare* to wind, bend, fr. *sinus* a bend.] Having the margin alternately curved inward and outward; having rounded lobes separated by rounded sinuses; sinuous; wavy.

Sin'u-ate (-át), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *SINUATED* (-á-téd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SINUATING*.] To bend or curve in and out; to wind; to turn; to be sinuous. *Woodward*.

Sin'u-a-ted (-á-téd), *a.* Same as *SINUATE*.

Sin'u-a-tion (-á-shún), *n.* [*L.* *sinuatio*.] A winding or bending in and out.

Sin'u-ose (sín'ú-ós), *a.* Sinuous. *London*.

Sin'u-ose-ty (-ós-ít-ý), *n.*; *pl.* *SINUOSITIES* (-ít-z). [*Cf.* F. *sinuosité*.] 1. Quality or state of being sinuous.

2. A bend, or a series of bends and turns; a winding, or a series of windings; a wave line; a curve.

A line of coast certainly amounting, with its *sinuosities*, to more than 700 miles. *Sydney Smith*.

Sin'u-ous (sín'ú-ús), *a.* [*L.* *sinuosus*, fr. *sinus* a bent surface, a curve; cf. F. *sinueux*. See *SINUS*.] Bending in and out; of a serpentine or undulating form; winding; crooked. — **Sin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Striking the ground with *sinuous* trace. *Milton*.

Gardens bright with *sinuous* rills. *Coleridge*.

Sin'u-pal-li-ate (sín'ú-pál-lí-át), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having a palial sinus. See under *SINUS*.

Sin'us (sín'ús), *n.*; *pl.* *SINUS*, *E.* *SINUSES* (-éz). [*L.*, a bent surface, a curve, the folds or bosom of a garment, etc., a bay. Cf. *SINE*, *n.*] 1. An opening; a hollow; a bending.

2. A bay of the sea; a recess in the shore.

3. (*Anat. & Zool.*) A cavity; a depression. Specifically: (a) A cavity in a bone or other part, either closed or with a narrow opening. (b) A dilated vessel or canal.

4. (*Med.*) A narrow, elongated cavity, in which pus is collected; an elongated abscess with only a small orifice.

5. (*Bot.*) A depression between adjoining lobes.

A sinus may be rounded, as in the leaf of the white oak, or acute, as in that of the red maple.

Pallial sinus. (*Zool.*) See under *PALLIAL*. — **Sinus venosus** (vén'ús-sús). [*L.*, venous dilatation.] (*Anat.*) The main part of the cavity of the right auricle of the heart in the higher vertebrates. (b) In the lower vertebrates, a distinct chamber of the heart formed by the union of the large systemic veins and opening into the auricle.

Sin'us-oid (sín'ús-oid), *n.* [*Sinus* + *-oid*.] (*Geom.*) The curve whose ordinates are proportional to the sines of the abscissas, the equation of the curve being $y = a \sin x$. It is also called the *curve of sines*.

Sin'us-oid'al (-oid'al), *a.* (*Geom.*) Of or pertaining to a sinusoid; like a sinusoid.

Sin'oon (shó'gún), *n.* See *SHOGUN*.

Sin'oon/ate (shó'gún-át), *n.* See *SHOGUNATE*.

Sin'ous (sín'ús), *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* (*Ethiol.*) See *DAKOTAS*.

Sip (síp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *SIPPED* (síp); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SIPPING*.] [*OE.* *sippan*; akin to OD. *sippan*, and AS. *sippan* to sip, suck up, drink. See *SUP*, *v. t.*] 1. To drink or imbibe in small quantities; especially, to take in with the lips in small quantities, as a liquid; as, to *sip* tea. "Every herb that *sips* the dew." *Milton*.

2. To draw into the mouth; to suck up; as, a bee *sips* nectar from the flowers.

3. To taste the liquor of; to drink out of. [*Poetic*]

They *sip* the floods, and *sip* the purple flowers. *Dryden*.

Sip, *v. t.* To drink a small quantity; to take a fluid with the lips; to take a sip or sips of something.

[She] raised it to her mouth with sober grace; Then, *sipping*, offered to the next in place. *Dryden*.

Sip, *n.* 1. The act of sipping; the taking of a liquid with the lips.

2. A small draught taken with the lips; a slight taste.

Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton*.

A sip is all that the public ever care to take from reservoirs of abstract philosophy. *De Quincey*.

Sip/age (síp'áj), *n.* See *SEEPAGE*. [*Scot. & U. S.*]

Sipe (síp), *v. t.* See *SEEP*. [*Scot. & U. S.*]

Siph'l-lis (síf'l-lis), *n.* (*Med.*) Syphilis.

Siphoid (síf'oid), *n.* [*L.* *sipho* a siphon + *-oid*: cf. F. *vase siphonide*.] A siphon bottle. See under *SIPHON*, *n.*

Siphon (-fón), *n.* [*F.* *siphon*, *L.* *sipho*, *-onis*, fr. Gr. *σῖφος* a siphon, tube, pipe.] 1. A device, consisting of a pipe or tube bent so as to form two branches or legs of

unequal length, by which a liquid can be transferred to a lower level, as from one vessel to another, over an intermediate elevation, by the action of the pressure of the atmosphere in forcing the liquid up the shorter branch of the pipe immersed in it, while the continued excess of weight of the liquid in the longer branch (when once filled) causes a continuous flow. The flow takes place only when the discharging extremity of the pipe is lower than the higher liquid surface, and when no part of the pipe is higher above the surface than the same liquid will rise by atmospheric pressure; that is, about 33 feet for water, and 30 inches for mercury, near the sea level.

2. (*Zool.*) (a) One of the tubes or folds of the mantle border of a bivalve or gastropod mollusk by which water is conducted into the gill cavity. See *ILLUSTR.* under *MYA*, and *LAMELLIBRANCHIATA*. (b) The anterior prolongation of the margin of any gastropod shell for the protection of the soft siphon. (c) The tubular organ through which water is ejected from the gill cavity of a cephalopod. It serves as a locomotive organ, by guiding and confining the jet of water. Called also *siphuncle*. See *ILLUSTR.* under *LOLIGO*, and *DIAPHRAGMATA*. (d) The siphuncle of a cephalopod shell. (e) The sucking proboscis of certain parasitic insects and crustaceans. (f) A sproutlike prolongation in front of the mouth of many gephyrarians. (g) A tubular organ connected both with the esophagus and the intestine of certain sea urchins and annelids.

3. A siphon bottle.

Inverted siphon, a tube bent like a siphon, but having the branches turned upward; specifically *Hydraulic Engineering*, a pipe for conducting water beneath a depressed place, as from one hill to another across an intervening valley, following the depression of the ground. — **Siphon barometer**. See under *BAROMETER*. — **Siphon bottle**, a bottle for holding aerated water, which is driven out through a bent tube in the neck by the gas within the bottle when a valve in the tube is opened; — called also *gazogene*, and *siphoid*. — **Siphon condenser**, a condenser for a steam engine, in which the vacuum is maintained by the downward flow of water through a vertical pipe of great height. — **Siphon cup**, a cup with a siphon attached for carrying off any liquid in it; specifically (*Mach.*), an oil cup in which oil is carried over the edge of a tube in a cotton wick, and so reaches the surface to be lubricated. — **Siphon gauge**. See under *GAUGE*. — **Siphon pump**, a jet pump. See under *JET*, *n.*

Siphon (síf'ón), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To convey, or draw off, by means of a siphon, as a liquid from one vessel to another at a lower level.

Siphon-age (-áj), *n.* The action of a siphon.

Siphon'al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a siphon; resembling a siphon.

Siphonal stomach (*Zool.*), a stomach which is bent back upon itself, like a siphon, as in the salpinx.

Siphon-aria (síf'ón-á-ri-á), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any one of numerous species of limpet-shaped pulmonate gastropods of the genus *Siphonaria*. They cling to rocks between high and low water marks and have both lunglike organs and gills. — **Siphon-aria**, *a.*

Siphon-aria (síf'ón-á-ri-á), *n.* [*NL.*] (*Zool.*) A tribe of bivalve mollusks in which the posterior mantle border is prolonged into two tubes or siphons. Called also *Siphonata*. See *SIPHON*, 2 (a), and *QUAUAU*.

Siphon-ate (síf'ón-át), *a.* 1. Having a siphon or siphons. 2. (*Zool.*) Belonging to Siphonata and Foot expanded. *Nat. Hist.*

Siphon-er (síf'ón-ér), *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the two dorsal tubular organs on the hinder part of the abdomen of aphids. They give exit to the honeydew. See *ILLUSTR.* under *APHIS*.

Siphon-ia (síf'ón-í-á), *n.* [*NL.*] (*Bot.*) A former name for a euphorbiaceous genus (*Hevea*) of South American trees, the principal source of caoutchouc.

Siphon-i-a (síf'ón-í-á), *n.* [*NL.*] (*Zool.*) Same as *SIPHONATA*.

Siphon-ic (síf'ón-ík), *a.* Of or pertaining to a siphon.

Siphon-ifer (-í-fer), *n.* [*NL.* fr. L. *sipho*, *-onis*, siphon + *ferre* to bear.] (*Zool.*) Any cephalopod having a siphonate shell.

Siphon-ifer-ous (síf'ón-í-fer-ús), *a.* [*Siphon* + *ferous*.] (*Zool.*) Siphon-bearing, as the shell of the nautilus and other cephalopods.

Siphon-ism (síf'ón-íz-m), *n.*; *pl.* *SIPHONISMS* (-íz-m). [*NL.* from Gr. *σῖφονισμός*, dim. of *σῖφος*. See *SIPHON*.] (*Anat.*) A bony tube which, in some birds, connects the tympanum with the air chambers of the articular piece of the mandible.

Siphon-branchi-ate (síf'ón-brán-chí-át), *n.* [*NL.* See *SIPHON*, and *BRANCHIATA*.] (*Zool.*) A tribe of gastropods having the mantle border, on one or both sides, prolonged in the form of a spout through which water enters the gill cavity. The shell itself is not always siphon-omatous in this group.

Siphon-branchi-ate (síf'ón-brán-chí-át), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having a siphon, or siphons, to convey water to the gills;



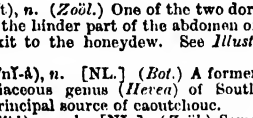
A siphon, through which water is flowing from the dish.



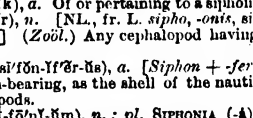
Siphonaria (Siphonaria muscaria, Muscular Siphonaria Respiratory).



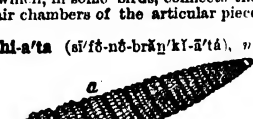
One of the Siphonaria (Siphonaria muscaria, Muscular Siphonaria Respiratory).



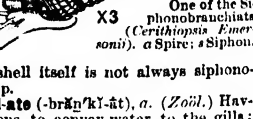
One of the Siphonaria (Siphonaria muscaria, Muscular Siphonaria Respiratory).



One of the Siphonaria (Siphonaria muscaria, Muscular Siphonaria Respiratory).



One of the Siphonaria (Siphonaria muscaria, Muscular Siphonaria Respiratory).



One of the Siphonaria (Siphonaria muscaria, Muscular Siphonaria Respiratory).

Sist (sist), *n.* (*Scots Law*) A stay or suspension of proceedings; an order for a stay of proceedings. *Burrill.*
Sister (sis'tər), *n.* [*OE. sister*, fr. *Iscl. systir*; also *suster*, from *AS. suster*, *sweoster*, *sweuster*; akin to *OFries. sweester*, *suster*, *IG. suster*, *suster*, *D. suster*, *OS. & OHG. swester*, *G. Schwester*, *Iscl. systir*, *Sw. syster*, *Dan. syster*, *Goth. swistraz*, *Lith. sesū*, *Russ. sestra*, *Pol. siostra*, *L. soror*, *Skr. svar*. *V298.* Cf. *Cousin*.] 1. A female who has the same parents with another person, or who has one of them only. In the latter case, she is more definitely called a *half sister*. The correlative of *brother*. I am the sister of one Claudio. *Shak.*

2. A woman who is closely allied to, or associated with, another person, as in the same faith, society, order, or community. *James ii. 15.*

3. One of the same kind, or of the same condition; — generally used adjectively; as, *sister fruits*. *Pope.*

Sister block (*Naut.*), a tackle block having two sheaves, one above the other. — **Sister hooks**, a pair of hooks fitted together, the shank of one forming a mouthing for the other; — called also *match hook*. — **Sister of charity**, *Sister of mercy*. (*R. C. Ch.*) See under *CHARITY*, and *MERCY*.

Sis'ter, *v. t.* To be sister to; to resemble closely. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
Sisterhood (-hōd), *n.* [*Sister* + *-hood*.] 1. The state or relation of being a sister; the office or duty of a sister.

Her proper blood, and left to do the part Of sisterhood, to do that of a wife. *Daniel.*

2. A society of sisters; a society of women united in one faith or order; *Sister Hooks*.

The fair young flowers . . . a beautiful society of holy nuns. *Shak.*

Sis'ter-ing, *a.* Contiguous. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sis'ter-in-law (-in-lā), *n.*; *pl.* **SISTERS-IN-LAW** (sis'tərz-), The sister of one's husband or wife; also, the wife of one's brother; sometimes, the wife of one's husband's or wife's brother.

Sis'ter-ly, *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate; as, *sisterly kindness*; *sisterly remorse*. *Shak.*

Sis'tine (sis'tīn or -tēn), *a.* [*It. sistino*.] Of or pertaining to Pope Sixtus.

Sistine chapel, a chapel in the Vatican at Rome, built by Pope Sixtus IV., and decorated with frescoes by Michael Angelo and others.

Sis'tren (-trēn), *n. pl.* Sisters. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sis'trum (sis'trūm), *n.* [*L. fr. Gr. σίστρον*, from *σειστρον* to shake]. (*Mus.*) An instrument consisting of a thin metal frame, through which passed a number of metal rods, and furnished with a handle by which it was shaken and made to rattle. It was peculiarly Egyptian, and used especially in the worship of Isis. It is still used in Nubia.

Sis'y-ph'e-an (sis'i-fē-an), *a.* Relating to Sisyphus; incessantly recurring; as, *Sis'y-ph'e-an labors*.

Sis'y-phus (sis'i-fūs), *n.* [*L. Sisyphus* *Sistram*. *Sisyphus*, fr. *Gr. Σίσυφος*.] (*Class. Myth.*) A king of Corinth, son of Æolus, famed for his cunning. He was killed by Theseus, and in the lower world was condemned by Pluto to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which constantly rolled back again, making his task incessant.

Sit (sit), *obs. 3d pers. sing. pres. of Sit*, for *sitteth*.

Sit, *v. i.* (*imp. SAT* (sāt) (*SATE* (sāt, rarely sāt), archaic; *p. p. SAT* (SITTEN (sit'tēn), *obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n. SITTING*.) [*OE. sitten*, *AS. sitan*; akin to *OS. sittian*, *OFries. sitan*, *D. zitten*, *G. sitzen*, *OHG. sizen*, *Iscl. sitja*, *Sw. sitta*, *Dan. sidde*, *Goth. sitan*, *Russ. sideti*, *L. sedere*, *Gr. ἕσθαι*, *Skr. sad*. *V154.* Cf. *ASSESS*, *ASSIZE*, *CATHEDRAL*, *CHAIR*, *DISSENT*, *EXCISE*, *INDIVIDUAL*, *POSSESS*, *RESIDE*, *SANHEDRIM*, *SEANCE*, *SEAT*, *n.*, *SEDATE*, *4th SELL*, *SIEGE*, *SESSION*, *SET*, *v. t.*, *SIZAR*, *SIZE*, *SUBSIDY*.] 1. To rest upon the haunches, or the lower extremity of the trunk of the body; — said of human beings, and sometimes of other animals; as, *to sit* on a sofa, on a chair, or on the ground.

And he came and took the book out of the right hand of him that sat upon the seat. *Bible* (1351) (*Rev. v. 7*).

I pray you, jest, sir, as you sit at dinner. *Shak.*

2. To perch; to rest with the feet drawn up, as birds do on a branch, pole, etc.

3. To remain in a state of repose; to rest; to abide; to rest in any position or condition.

And Moses said to . . . the children of Reuben, Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye sit here? *Num. xxxii. 6.*

4. To lie, rest, or bear; to press or weigh; — with *on*, as, a weight or burden sits lightly upon him.

The calamity sits heavy on us. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. To be adjusted; to fit; as, a coat sits well or ill.

This new and gorgeous garment, majesty, Sits not so easy on me as you think. *Shak.*

6. To suit one well or ill, as an act; to become; to befit; — used impersonally. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

7. To cover and warm eggs for hatching, as a fowl; to brood; to incubate.

As the partridge sitteth on eggs, and hatcheth them not. *Jer. xvii. 11.*

8. To have position, as at the point blown from; to hold a favorable position; to have direction.

I like a good miller that knows how to grind, which way answer the wind sits. *Selden.*

9. To occupy a place or seat as a member of an official body; as, *to sit* in Congress.

10. To hold a session; to be in session for official business; — said of legislative assemblies, courts, etc.; as, the court sits in January; the aldermen sit to-night.

11. To take a position for the purpose of having some artistic representation of one's self made, as a picture or a bust; as, *to sit* to a painter.

To sit at, to rest under; to be subject to. [*Obs.*] "A farmer can not husband his ground so well if he sit at a great rent." *Bacon*. — To sit at meat or at table, to be at table for eating. — To sit down, (a) To place one's self on a chair or other seat; as, *to sit down* when tired. (b) To begin a siege; as, the enemy sat down before the town. (c) To settle; to fix a permanent abode. *Spenser*. (d) To rest; to cease as satisfied. "Here we can not sit down, but still proceed in our search." *Rogers*. — To sit for a fellowship, to offer one's self for examination with a view to obtaining a fellowship. [*Eng. Univ.*] — To sit out, (a) To be without engagement or employment. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Sanderson*. (b) To outstay. — To sit under, to be under the instruction or ministrations of; as, *to sit under* a preacher, *to sit under* good preaching. — To sit up, to rise from, or refrain from, a recumbent posture or from sleep; to sit with the body upright; as, *to sit up* late at night; also, to watch; as, *to sit up* with a sick person. "He that was dead sat up, and began to speak." *Luke vii. 15*.

Sit (sit), *v. t.* 1. To sit upon; to keep one's seat upon; as, he sits a horse well.

Hardly the muse can sit the headstrong horse. *Prior.*

2. To cause to be seated or in a sitting posture; to furnish a seat to; — used reflexively.

They sat them down to weep. *Milton.*

3. To suit (well or ill); to become. [*Obs. or R.*]

Sit (sit), *n.* [*L. situs*, fr. *sinere*, *situm*, to let, p. p. *situs* placed, lying, situate; cf. *F. site*. Cf. *POSITION*.]

1. The place where anything is fixed; situation; local position; as, the *site* of a city or of a house. *Chaucer*.

2. A place fitted or chosen for any certain permanent use or occupation; as, a *site* for a church.

3. The posture or position of a thing. [*R.*]

The semblance of a lover fixed In melancholy site. *Thomson.*

Sit'ed (sit'ed), *a.* Having a site; situated. [*Obs.*]

[The garden] sit'ed was in fruitful soil. *Chaucer*.

Sit'fast (sit'fäst), *a.* [*Sit* + *-fast*.] Fixed; stationary; immovable. [*R.*]

"It is good, when you have crossed the sea and back, To find the *sit'fast* acres where you sit them." *Emerson*.

Sit'fast, *n.* (*Var.*) A callosity with inflamed edges, on the back of a horse, under the saddle.

Sith (sith), *prep., adv., & conj.* [See *SINCE*.] Since; afterwards; sooth that. [*Obs.*]

We need not fear them, sith Christ is with us. *Latimer*.

Sith (sith), *thou art* rightful judge. *Chaucer*.

Sith (sith), *n.* [*AS. sith* a path, way, time, occasion. [*Obs.*]] Time. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

And humbly thanked him a thousand sithes. *Spenser*.

Sithe (sith), *v. i.* [*Cf. SITH*.] To sigh. [*A spelling of a corrupt and provincial pronunciation.*]

Sithe (sith), *n.* A scythe. [*Obs.*] *Milton*.

Sithe, *v. t.* To cut with a scythe; to scythe. [*Obs.*]

Sithed (sithd), *a.* Scythed. [*Obs.*] *T. Warton*.

Sith'man (sith'män), *n.* A mower. [*Obs.*] *Marston*.

Sith'en (sith'en), *adv. & conj.* [See *SINCE*.] Since; afterwards. See *1st SITH*. [*Obs.*]

Fortune was first friend and sithen foe. *Chaucer*.

Sith'ence (-ens), *adv. & conj.* Since. See *SITH*, and *SITH'ens*.

Sith'ens (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sith'en (-then), *adv. & conj.* See *SITHEN*. [*Obs.*]

Sit'u-ate (sit'ü-ät), *v. t.* To place. [*R.*] *Landor*.

Sit'u-ation (-shün), *n.* [*LL. situatio*; cf. *F. situation*.] 1. Manner in which an object is placed; location, esp. as related to something else; position; locality; site; as, a house in a pleasant situation.

2. Position, as regards the conditions and circumstances of the case.

A situation of the greatest ease and tranquillity. *Rogers*.

3. Relative position; circumstances; temporary state or relation at a moment of action which excites interest, as of persons in a dramatic scene.

There's a situation for you! there's an heroic group! *Sheridan*.

4. Permanent position or employment; place; office; as, a situation in a store; a situation under government.

Syn. — State; position; seat; site; station; post; place; office; condition; case; plight. See *SITATE*.

Sit'us (sit'üs), *n.* [*L. situatio*.] (*Bot.*) The method in which the parts of a plant are arranged; also, the position of the parts.

Sit'z' bath (sit'z' bät'), (*G. sitzbad*). A tub in which one bathes in sitting posture; also, a bath not taken; a hip bath.

Sit'ya (sit'yä), *n.* [*Skr. Siva*, properly, kind, gracious.] (*Hindoo Myth.*) One of the triad of Hindoo gods. He is the avenger and destroyer, and in modern worship symbolizes the reproductive power of nature.

Sit'van (sit'vān or sit'vān), *n.* [*Heb. sivan*.] The third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year; — supposed to correspond nearly with our month of June.

Sit'a-the'ri-um (sit'a-thē'rī-um), *n.* [*NL.*, from *E. Siva* + *Gr. θήριον* a beast, an animal.] (*Paleont.*) A genus of very large extinct ruminants found in the Tertiary formation of India. The snout was prolonged in the form of a proboscis. The male had four horns, the posterior pair being large and branched. It was allied to the antelopes, but very much larger than any existing species.

Sit'er (-ēr), *v. t.* To simmer. [*Obs.*] *Holland*.

Sit'v'ens (sit'v'enz), *n.* (*Med.*) See *SINNENS*.

Sit'win (sit'wīn), *n.* (*Zool.*) Same as *SEWEN*.

Six (siks), *a.* [*AS. six*, *seox*, *siez*; akin to *OFries. sex*, *D. zes*, *OS. & OHG. sechs*, *G. sechs*, *Iscl. sw.*, *Dan. sex*, *Goth. sahs*, *Lith. szeszi*, *Russ. shesht*, *Gael. & Ir. se*, *W. chwech*, *L. sex*, *Gr. ἑξ*, *Per. shesh*, *Skr. shash*. *V304.* Cf. *HEXAGON*, *HEXAMETER*, *SAMITE*, *SENARY*, *SEXTANT*, *SIXE*.] One more than five; twice three; as, six yards.

Six Nations (*Ethnol.*), a confederation of North American Indians formed by the union of the Tuscaroras and the Five Nations. — **Six points circle**. (*Geom.*) See *Nine points circle*, under *NINE*.

Six, *n.* 1. The number greater by a unit than five; the sum of three and three; six units or objects.

2. A symbol representing six units, as 6, vi., or VI.

To be at six and seven or at sixes and sevens, to be in disorder. *Bacon*. *Shak.* *Swift*.

Six'fold (-föld), *a.* [*AS. sixfold*.] Six times repeated; six times as much or as many.

Six'-foot'er (-fōt'ēr), *n.* One who is six feet tall. [*Collog. U. S.*]

Six'pence (-pens), *n.*; *pl.* **SIXPENCES** (-sēz). An English silver coin of the value of six pennies; half a shilling, or about twelve cents.

Six'pen'ny (-pēn'ny), *a.* Of the value of, or costing, sixpence; as, a *sixpenny loaf*.

Six'score (-skōr), *a. & n.* [*Six* + *score*, *n.*] Six times twenty; one hundred and twenty.

Six'-shoot'er (-shōt'ēr), *n.* A pistol or other firearm which can be fired six times without reloading; especially, a six-chambered revolver. [*Collog. U. S.*]

Six'teen (-tēn), *a.* [*AS. sixtēne*, *sixtīne*. See *SIX*, and *TEN*, and *cf. SIXTY*.] Six and ten; consisting of six and ten; fifteen and one more.

Six'teen, *n.* 1. The number greater by a unit than fifteen; the sum of ten and six; sixteen units or objects.

2. A symbol representing sixteen units, as 16, or xvi.

Six'teen'mo (siks-tēn'mō), *n.*; *pl.* **SIXTEENMOES** (-mōz). See *SEXTODECIMO*.

Six'teenth (siks-tēnth), *a.* [*From SIXTEEN*: cf. *AS. sixtēnda*.] 1. Sixth after the tenth; next in order after the fifteenth.

2. Constituting or being one of sixteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

Sixteenth note (*Mus.*), the sixteenth part of a whole note; a semiquaver.

Six'teenth, *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by sixteen; one of sixteen equal parts of one whole.

2. The next in order after the fifteenth. [*Sixteenth Notes*.]

3. (*Mus.*) An interval comprising two octaves and a second.

Sixth (siks), *a.* [*From SIX*: cf. *AS. sexta*, *siersta*.] 1. First after the fifth; next in order after the fifth.

2. Constituting or being one of six equal parts into which anything is divided.

Sixteenth (siks-tēn), *a.* [*From SIXTEEN*: cf. *AS. sixtēnda*.] 1. Sixth after the tenth; next in order after the fifteenth.

2. Constituting or being one of sixteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

Sixteenth (siks-tēn), *a.* [*From SIXTEEN*: cf. *AS. sixtēnda*.] 1. Sixth after the tenth; next in order after the fifteenth.

2. Constituting or being one of

Sixth (sɪksth), *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by six; one of six equal parts which form a whole.

2. The next in order after the fifth.

3. (*Mus.*) The interval embracing six diatonic degrees of the scale.

Sixthly, *adv.* In the sixth place. *Bacon.*

Sixty-fourth (sɪkʃtɪ'fɔ:θ), *a.* [AS. *sixtiogoða*, *sixti-goða*.] 1. Next in order after the fifty-ninth.

2. Constituting or being one of sixty equal parts into which anything is divided.

Sixty-fourth, *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by sixty; one of sixty equal parts forming a whole.

2. The next in order after the fifty-ninth; the tenth after the fiftieth.

Sixty (tɪ), *a.* [AS. *sixtig*; akin to G. *sechzig*, Goth. *saihs tigis*.] See **SIX**, **TEN**, and cf. **SIXTEEN**.] Six times ten; fifty-nine and one more; threescore.

Sixty, *n.* *pl.* **SIXTIES** (-tɪz). 1. The sum of six times ten; sixty units or objects.

2. A symbol representing sixty units, as 60, lx., or LX.

Sixty-fourth (-fɔ:θ), *a.* Constituting or being one of sixty-four equal parts into which a thing is divided.

Sixty-fourth note (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.



Sixty-fourth Notes.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty-fourth (*Mus.*), the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemi-demiquaver.

Sixty (tɪ), *a.* [From 2d **SIX**.] Sizelike; viscous; glutinous; as, *sizy* blood. *Arbuthnot.*

Sizle (sɪz'lɪ), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SIZZLED** (-zɪd); *p. pr.* & *vb.* **SIZZLING** (-zɪŋ).] To make a hissing sound; to fry, or to dry and shrivel up, with a hissing sound. [*Prov. Eng. & Collog. U. S.*] *Forby.*

Sizle, *n.* A hissing sound, as of something frying over a fire. [*Prov. Eng. & Collog. U. S.*]

Sizling (-zɪŋ), *a. & n.* from **SIZZLE**.

Skad'dle (skæd'dl), *n.* [*Dim. of scath.*] Hurt; damage. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*] *Ray.*

Skad'dle, *a.* Hurtful. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*] *Ray.*

Skad'don (-dʌn), *n.* [*Zoöl.*] The larva of a bee. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Skag (skæg), *n.* [*Naut.*] An additional piece fastened to the keel of a boat to prevent lateral motion. See **SKAG**.

Skain (skæn), *n.* See **SKAN**. *Drayton.*

Skain's mate (skæn's meɪt), *n.* [Perhaps originally, a companion in winding thread (see **SKAN**), or a companion in arms, from *skain* a sword (see **SKAN**).] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

Skain's mate, *n.* [*Obs.*] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*]

3. (*Naut.*) The after part of the keel of a vessel, to which the rudder is attached.

Skag (skæg), *n.* [*Zoöl.*] The parr. *Walton.*

Skain (skæn), *n.* [*OE. skayne, OF. escaigne, F. écaigne*, probably of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *sgainn*, Gael. *sgainn* thread, small twine; or perhaps the English word is immediately from Celtic.] 1. A quantity of yarn, thread, or the like, put up together, after it is taken from the reel, — usually tied in a sort of knot.

2. A skein of cotton yarn is formed by eighty turns of the thread round a fifty-four inch reel.

3. (*Wagon Making*) A metallic strengthening band or thimble on the wooden arm of an axle. *Knight.*

Skain, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A flight of wild fowl (wild geese or the like). [*Prov. Eng.*]

Skaine (skæn), *n.* See **SKAN**.

Skale (skæl), *v. t. & i.* [*Etymol. uncertain.*] To deceive; to cheat; to trick. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Skale, *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. (*Metaph.*) A doubter as to whether any fact or truth can be certainly known; a universal doubter; a Pyrrhonist; hence, in modern usage, occasionally, a person who questions whether any truth or fact can be established on philosophical grounds; sometimes, a critical inquirer, in opposition to a dogmatist.

All this criticism [of Hume] proceeds upon the erroneous hypothesis that he was a dogmatist. He was a *skeptic*; that is, he accepted the principles asserted by the prevailing dogmatism; and only showed that such and such conclusions were, on these principles, inevitable. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. (*Theol.*) A person who doubts the existence and perfections of God, or the truth of revelation; one who disbelieves the divine origin of the Christian religion.

Suffer not your faith to be shaken by the sophistries of skeptics. *S. Clarke.*

This word and its derivatives are often written with *c* instead of *k* in the first syllable, — *sceptic, sceptical, scepticism*, etc. Dr. Johnson, struck with the extraordinary irregularity of giving *c* its hard sound before *e*, altered the spelling, and a example has been followed by most of the lexicographers who have succeeded him; yet the prevalent practice among English writers and printers is in favor of the other mode. In the United States this practice is reversed, a large and increasing majority of educated persons preferring the orthography which is most in accordance with etymology and analogy.

Syn. — Infidel; unbeliever; doubter. — See INFIDEL.

Skept'ic (skēp'tik), *a.* [Written also *sceptic, sceptic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a skeptic or scepticism; characterized by skepticism; hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles; doubting of everything.

2. (*Theol.*) Doubting or denying the truth of revelation, or the sacred Scriptures.

The skeptical system subverts the whole foundation of morals. *R. Hall.*

— **Skept'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Skept'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Skept'ic-ism (skēp'ti-z'm), *n.* [Of *F. scepticisme*.] [Written also *scepticism*.] 1. An undecided, inquiring state of mind; doubt; uncertainty.

That momentary amazement, and irresolution, and confusion, which is the result of skepticism. *June.*

2. (*Metaph.*) The doctrine that no fact or principle can be certainly known; the tenet that all knowledge is uncertain; Pyrrhonism; universal doubt; the position that no fact or truth, however worthy of confidence, can be established on philosophical grounds; critical investigation or inquiry, as opposed to the positive assumption or assertion of certain principles.

3. (*Theol.*) A doubting of the truth of revelation, or a denial of the divine origin of the Christian religion, or of the being, perfections, or truth of God.

Let no . . . secret skepticism lead any one to doubt whether this blessed prospect will be realized. *S. Miller.*

Skept'ic-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To doubt; to pretend to doubt of everything. [*R.*]

To *skept'icize*, where no one else will . . . hesitate. *Shaftebury.*

Skeer'y (skēr'y), *n.* *pl.* SKERRIES (-rīz). [Of *Scand.* origin; cf. *Icel. skær*, *Sw. skär*, *Dan. skær*. Cf. *SCAR* a bank. A rocky isle; an insulated rock. [*Scot.*]

Sketch (sketch), *n.* [*D. schets*, fr. *It. schizzo* a sketch, a splash (whence also *F. esquise*; cf. *Esquisse*); cf. *It. schizzare* to splash, to sketch.] An outline or general delineation of anything; a first rough or incomplete draught or plan of any design; especially, in the fine arts, such a representation of an object or scene as serves the artist's purpose by recording its chief features; also, a preliminary study for an original work.

Syn. — Outline; delineation; draught; plan; design. — **SKETCH, OUTLINE, DELINEATION.** An outline gives only the bounding lines of some scene or picture. A sketch fills up the outline in part, giving broad touches, by which an imperfect idea may be conveyed. A delineation goes further, carrying out the more striking features of the picture, and going so much into detail as to furnish a clear conception of the whole. Figuratively, we may speak of the outlines of a plan, of a work, of a project, etc., which serve as a basis on which the subordinate parts are formed, or of sketches of countries, characters, manners, etc., which give us a general idea of the things described. *Crabb.*

Sketch, v. t. [*Imp. & p. p.* SKETCHED (sketcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKETCHING.] [*Cf. D. schetsen*, *It. schizzare*. See *SKETCH*, *n.*] 1. To draw the outline or chief features of; to make a rough draught of.

2. To plan or describe by giving the principal points or ideas of.

Syn. — To delineate; design; draught; depict.

Sketch, v. t. To make sketches, as of landscapes.

Sketch'book, *n.* A book of sketches or for sketches.

Sketch'er (-ēr), *n.* One who sketches.

Sketch'ly (-lī), *adv.* In a sketchy or incomplete manner. "Sketchily descriptive." *Bartlett.*

Sketch'ly-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sketchy; lack of finish; incompleteness.

Sketch'y (-y), *a.* Containing only an outline or rough form; being in the manner of a sketch; incomplete.

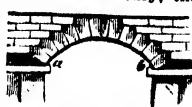
The execution is sketchy throughout; the head, in particular, is left in the rough. *J. S. Harford.*

Skew (skū), *adv.* [*Cf. D. skief*, *Dan. skiev*, *Sw. skief*, *Icel. skief*, *G. skief*, also *E. shy*, *a. & v. t.*] Awry; obliquely; askew.

Skew, a. Turned or twisted to one side; situated obliquely; skewed; — chiefly used in technical phrases.

Skew arch, an oblique arch. See under **OBLIQUE**. — **Skew back**. (*Mill Engin.*) The course of masonry, the

stone, or the iron plate, having an inclined face, which forms the abutment for the voussoirs of a segmental arch. (b) A plate, cap, or shoe, having an inclined face to receive the nut of a diagonal brace, rod, or the end of an inclined strut, in a truss or frame. — **Skew bridge**. See under



a b Skew Backs.

BANDS, n. — **Skew curve** (*Geom.*), a curve of double curvature, or a twisted curve. See **PLANE CURVE**, under **CURVE**. — **Skew gearing**, or **Skew bevel gearing** (*Mach.*), bevel gearing, generally resembling toothed gears, for connecting two shafts that are neither parallel nor intersecting, and in which the teeth slant across the faces of the gears. — **Skew surface** (*Geom.*), a ruled surface such that in general two successive generating straight lines do not intersect; a warped surface; as, the helix is a skew surface. — **Skew symmetrical determinant** (*Alg.*), a determinant in which the elements in each column of the matrix are equal to the elements of the corresponding row of the matrix with the signs changed, as in (1), below.

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 \\ -2 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & -5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \quad (2) \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 & 7 \\ 1 & 8 & -2 \\ -7 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

This requires that the numbers in the diagonal from the upper left to lower right corner be zeros. A like determinant in which the numbers in the diagonal are not zeros is a *skew determinant*, as in (2), above.

Skew (skū), *n.* (*Arch.*) A stone at the foot of the slope of a gable, the offset of a buttress, or the like, cut with a sloping surface and with a cheek to receive the coping stones and retain them in place.

Skew, v. t. [*Imp. & p. p.* SKEWED (skūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKEWING.] 1. To walk obliquely; to go sidling; to lie or move obliquely.

Child, you must walk straight, without skewing. *F. Ettrange.*

2. To start aside; to shy, as a horse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. To look obliquely; to squint; hence, to look slightly or suspiciously.

Skew, v. t. [*See SKEW, adv.*] 1. To shape or form in an oblique way; to cause to take an oblique position.

2. To throw or hurl obliquely.

Skew'half (-hald), *a.* Marked with spots and patches of white and some color other than black; — usually distinguished from *piebald*, in which the colors are properly white and black. Said of horses.

Skew'er (skū'ēr), *n.* [Probably of *Scand.* origin; cf. *Sw. & Dan. skifer* a slate. Cf. *SHIVER* a fragment.] A pin of wood or metal for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting.

Meat well stuck with skewers to make it look round. *Swift.*

Skew'er, v. t. [*Imp. & p. p.* SKEWERED (-ēr); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKEWERING.] To fasten with skewers.

Skid (skid), *n.* [*Icel. skíð* a billet of wood. See **SHIDE**.] [Written also *sked*.] 1. A shoe or clog, as of iron, attached to a chain, and placed under the wheel of a wagon to prevent its turning when descending a steep hill; a drag; a skidpan; also, by extension, a hook attached to a chain, and used for the same purpose.

2. A piece of timber used as a support, or to receive pressure. Specifically: (a) *pl. (Naut.)* Large fenders hung over a vessel's side to protect it in handling a cargo. *Totten.* (b) One of a pair of timbers or bars, usually arranged so as to form an inclined plane, as from a wagon to a door, along which anything is moved by sliding or rolling. (c) One of a pair of horizontal rails or timbers for supporting anything, as a boat, a barrel, etc.

Skid, v. t. [*Imp. & p. p.* SKIDDED (-dēd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKIDDING.] 1. To protect or support with a skid or skids; also, to cause to move on skids.

2. To travel with a skid, as wagon wheels. *Dickens.*

Skid'law (-lō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The black guillemot. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Skid'pan (-pān), *n.* See **SKIN**, *n.* 1. [*Eng.*]

Skied (skid), *imp. & p. p.* of **SKY**, *v. t.*

Skid'ey (skid'y), *a.* See **SKYER**. *Shelley.*

Skiff (skif), *n.* [*F. esquif*, fr. *OHG. skif*, *G. schiff*. See **SHIP**.] A small, light boat.

The pilot of some small night-founded skiff. *Milton.*

Skiff caterpillar (*Zoöl.*), the larva of a moth (*Limacodes scapha*); — so called from its peculiar shape.

Skiff, v. t. [*Imp. & p. p.* SKIFFED (skift); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKIFFING.] To navigate in a skiff. [*R.*]

Skiff'ling (skif'ling), *n.* (*Quarrying*) Rough dressing by knocking off knobs or projections; knobbing.

Skid'ler (skid'ler), *v. t.* To beg; to pilfer; to skeld. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Skil'ful (-fūl), *a.* See **SKILLFUL**.

Skill (skil), *n.* [*Icel. skil* a distinction, discernment; akin to *skilja* to separate, divide, distinguish, *Sw. skilja*, *Dan. skille* to separate, *skil* reason, right, justice, *Sw. skil* reason, *Lith. skelti* to cleave. Cf. **SHILL**, **SHOAL**, a multitude.] 1. Discrimination; judgment; propriety; reason; cause. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* "As it was skill and right." *Chaucer.*

For great skill is, he prove that he wrought. *Chaucer.*

[For with good reason he should text what he created.]

2. Knowledge; understanding. [*Obsol.*]

That by his fellowship he color might

Both his estate and love from skill of any wight. *Spenser.*

Nor want we skill or art. *Milton.*

3. The familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance, or in the application of the art or science to practical purposes; power to discern and execute; ability to perceive and perform; expertness; aptitude; as, the skill of a mathematician, physician, surgeon, mechanic, etc.

Phocion . . . by his great wisdom and skill at negotiations, diverted Alexander from the conquest of Athens. *Swift.*

Where patience her sweet skill imports. *Keble.*

4. Display of art; exercise of ability; contrivance; address. [*Obs.*]

Richard . . . by a thousand princely skills, gathering so much corn as if he meant not to return. *Fuller.*

5. Any particular art. [*Obs.*]

Learned in one skill, and in another kind of learning unskillful. *Hooker.*

Syn. — Dexterity; adroitness; expertness; art; aptitude; ability. — **SKILL, DEXTERITY, ADROITNESS.** Skill is more intelligent, denoting familiar knowledge united to

readiness of performance. *Dexterity*, when applied to the body, is more mechanical, and refers to habitual ease of execution. *Adroitness* involves the same image with *dexterity*, and differs from it as implying a general facility of movement (especially in avoidance of danger or in escaping from a difficulty). The same distinctions apply to the figurative sense of the words. A man is *skillful* in any employment when he understands both its theory and its practice. He is *dexterous* when he maneuvers with great lightness and success. He is *adroit* in the use of quick, sudden, and well-directed movements of the body or the mind, so as to effect the object he has in view.

Skill (skil), *v. t.* To know; to understand. [*Obs.*]

About thy neck do draw a thread that will be skill. *Darvov.*

Skill, v. t. 1. To be knowing; to have understanding; to be dexterous in performance. [*Obs.*]

I can not skill of these thy ways. *Herbert.*

2. To make a difference; to signify; to matter; — used impersonally. *Spenser.*

What skills it, if a bag of stones or gold. *Herbert.*

It skills not talking of it. *Sir W. Scott.*

Skilled (skild), *a.* Having familiar knowledge united with readiness and dexterity in its application; familiarly acquainted with; expert; skillful; — often followed by *in*; as, a person skilled in drawing or geometry.

Skillet (skil'it), *n.* [*OF. escullette*, dim. of *escuelle* a porringer, *F. scuelle*, fr. *L. scutella*, dim. of *scutula*, a dish. Cf. **SCUTTLE** a basket.] A small vessel of iron, copper, or other metal, with a handle, used for culinary purposes, as for stewing meat.

Skil'ful (skil'fūl), *a.* [Written also *skilful*.] 1. Discerning; reasonable; judicious; cunning. [*Obs.*] "Of skilful judgment." *Chaucer.*

2. Possessed of, or displaying, skill; knowing and ready; expert; well-versed; able in management; as, a skilful mechanic; — often followed by *at, in, or of*; as, skilful at the organ; skilful in drawing.

And they shall call the husbandman to mourning, and such as are skilful of lamentations to wailing. *Amos v. 16.*

Syn. — Expert; skilled; dexterous; adept; masterly; adroit; clever; cunning.

— **Skil'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Skil'ful-ness**, *n.*

Skil'li-ga-lee (skil'li-gā-lē), *n.* A kind of thin, weak broth or oatmeal porridge, served out to prisoners and paupers in England; also, a drink made of oatmeal, sugar, and water, sometimes used in the English navy or army. [Written also *skillogalee*, *skillogalee*, etc.]

Skilling (-ling), *n.* [*Cf. SHELLING*.] A bay of a barn; also, a slight addition to a cottage. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Skilling, n. [*Sw. & Dan.* See **SHILLING**.] A money of account in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and North Germany, and also a coin. It had various values, from three fourths of a cent in Norway to more than two cents in Lübeck.

Skil'less, *a.* Wanting skill. *Shak.*

Skills (skils), *n. pl.* A kind of large, coarse, short trousers formerly worn. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Skil'ty (skil'ty), *n.* The water rail. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Skim (skim), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p.* SKIMMED (skimd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKIMMING.] [*Cf. Sw. skymma* to darken. *V158.* See **SCUM**.] 1. To clear (a liquid) from scum or substance floating or lying thereon, by means of a utensil that passes just beneath the surface; as, to skim milk; to skim broth.

2. To take off by skimming; as, to skim cream.

3. To pass near the surface of; to brush the surface of; to glide swiftly along the surface of.

Homier describes Mercury as flinging himself from the top of Olympus, and skimming the surface of the ocean. *Hutchins.*

4. Fig. : To read or examine superficially and rapidly, in order to cull the principal facts or thoughts; as, to skim a book or a newspaper.

Skim, v. t. 1. To pass lightly; to glide along in an even, smooth course; to glide along near the surface.

Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain. *Pope.*

Flies o'er the unending corn, and skims along the main. *Pope.*

2. To hasten along with superficial attention.

They skim over a science in a very superficial survey. *I. Watts.*

3. To put on the finishing coat of plaster.

Skim, a. Contraction of **SKIMMING** and **SKIMMED**.

Skim coat, the final or finishing coat of plaster. — **Skim colter**, a colter for paring off the surface of land. — **Skim milk**, skimmed milk; milk from which the cream has been taken.

Skim, n. Scum; refuse. [*R.*] *Dryskett.*

Skim'back (skim'bāk'), *n.* [*Zoöl.*] The quillback. [*Local, U. S.*]

Skim'ble-scam'ble (skim'b'l-skām'b'l), *a.* [A reduction of *scamble*.] Rambling; disorderly; unconnected. [*Collog.*]

Such a deal of skimble-scamble stuff. *Shak.*

Skim'ly (-lī), *adv.* See **SKIMMING**.

Skim'mer (-mēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, skims; esp., a utensil with which liquids are skimmed.

2. (*Zoöl.*) Any species of long-winged marine birds of the genus *Rhynchops*, allied to the terns, but having the lower mandible compressed and much longer than the upper one. These

birds fly rapidly along the surface of the water, with the lower mandible immersed, thus skimming out small fishes. The American species (*R. nigra*) is common on the southern coasts of the United States. Called also *scissorbill*, and *shearbill*.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several large bivalve shells, sometimes used for skimming milk, as the sea clams, and large scallops.

American Skimmer (*Rhynchops nigra*).

birds fly rapidly along the surface of the water, with the lower mandible immersed, thus skimming out small fishes. The American species (*R. nigra*) is common on the southern coasts of the United States. Called also scissorbill, and shearbill.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several large bivalve shells, sometimes used for skimming milk, as the sea clams, and large scallops.

American Skimmer (*Rhynchops nigra*).

birds fly rapidly along the surface of the water, with the lower mandible immersed, thus skimming out small fishes. The American species (*R. nigra*) is common on the southern coasts of the United States. Called also scissorbill, and shearbill.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several large bivalve shells, sometimes used for skimming milk, as the sea clams, and large scallops.

American Skimmer (*Rhynchops nigra*).

birds fly rapidly along the surface of the water, with the lower mandible immersed, thus skimming out small fishes. The American species (*R. nigra*) is common on the southern coasts of the United States. Called also scissorbill, and shearbill.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several large bivalve shells, sometimes used for skimming milk, as the sea clams, and large scallops.

American Skimmer (*Rhynchops nigra*).

birds fly rapidly along the surface of the water, with the lower mandible immersed, thus skimming out small fishes. The American species (*R. nigra*) is common on the southern coasts of the United States. Called also scissorbill, and shearbill.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several large bivalve shells, sometimes used for skimming milk, as the sea clams, and large scallops.

American Skimmer (*Rhynchops nigra*).

birds fly rapidly along the surface of the water, with the lower mandible immersed, thus skimming out small fishes. The American species (*R. nigra*) is common on the southern coasts of the United States. Called also scissorbill, and shearbill.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several large bivalve shells, sometimes used for skimming milk, as the sea clams, and large scallops.

use, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

Skulk (skŭk), *n.* One who, or that which, skulks.
Skulker (-ŕ), *n.* A skulking manner.
Skulkingly, *adv.* In a skulking manner.
Skull (skŭl), *n.* [See **SCHOOL** a multitude.] A school, company, or shoal. [Obs.]

A knavish skull of boys and girls did pelt at him. *Warner*.
 These fishes enter in great flocks and skulls. *Holland*.
Skull, *n.* [OE. *skulle*, *sculle*, *scolle*; akin to Scot. *skull*, *skoll*, a bowl, Sw. *skalle* skull, *skal* a shell, and E. *scale*; cf. G. *hirsachale*, Dan. *hierneskal*. Cf. **SCALE** of a balance.] 1. (*Anat.*) The skeleton of the head of a vertebrate animal, including the brain case, or cranium, and the bones and cartilages of the face and mouth. See *ILLUSTR.* of **CARNIVORA**, of *Facial angles under FACIAL*, and of *Skeleton*, in Appendix.

2. In many fishes the skull is almost wholly cartilaginous, but in the higher vertebrates it is more or less completely ossified, several bones are developed in the face, and the cranium is made up, wholly or partially, of bony plates arranged in three segments, the *frontal*, *parietal*, and *occipital*, and usually closely united in the adult.

3. The head or brain; the seat of intelligence; mind. *Skulls* that can not teach, and will not learn. *Cowper*.

4. A covering for the head; a skullcap. [Obs. & R.] Let me put on my skull first. *Deau. & F.*

5. A sort of oar. See **SCULL**.

6. Skull and crossbones, a symbol of death. See **CROSSBONES**.

Skullcap (-kăp'), *n.* 1. A cap which fits the head closely; also, formerly, a headpiece of iron sewed inside of a cap for protection.

2. (*Bot.*) Any plant of the labiate genus *Scutellaria*, the calyx of whose flower appears, when inverted, like a helmet with the visor raised.

3. (*Zool.*) The Lophiomyx.

Mad-dog skullcap (*Bot.*), an American herb (*Scutellaria lateriflora*) formerly prescribed as a cure for hydrophobia.

Skullfish (-fŭsh'), *n.* A whaler's name for a whale more than two years old.

Skullpin (skŭl'pĭn), *n.* (*Zool.*) See **SCULPIN**.

Skum (skŭm), *n.* & *v.* See **SCUM**.

Skunk (skŭnk), *n.* [Contr. from the Abenaki (American Indian) *seganku*.] (*Zool.*) Any one of several species of American musteline carnivores of the genus *Mephitis* and allied genera. They have two glands near the anus, secreting an extremely fetid liquid, which the animal ejects at pleasure as a means of defense.

The common species of the Eastern United States (*Mephitis mephitis*) is black with more or less white on the body and tail. The spotted skunk (*Spylopodia putorius*), native of the Southwestern United States and Mexico, is smaller than the common skunk, and is variously marked with black and white.

Skunk bird, *Skunk blackbird* (*Zool.*), the hobo-link, — so called because the male, in the breeding season, is black and white, like a skunk. — *Skunk cabbage* (*Bot.*), an American aroid herb (*Symplocarpus foetidus*) having a reddish hornlike spathe in earliest spring, followed by a cluster of large cabbage-like leaves. It exhales a disagreeable odor. Also called *swamp cabbage*. — *Skunk porpoise*. (*Zool.*) See under **PORPOISE**.

Skunk, *v. t.* In games of chance and skill: To defeat (an opponent) (as in cards) so that he fails to gain a point, or (in checkers) to get a king. [*Collog.* U. S.]

Skunkbill (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zool.*) The surf duck.

Skunkhead (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Zool.*) (a) The surf duck.

(b) A duck (*Camptolaimus labradorius*) which formerly inhabited the Atlantic coast of New England. It is now supposed to be extinct. Called also *Labrador duck*, and *pieb duck*.

Skunkish, *a.* Like the skunk, especially in odor.

Skunktop (-tŏp'), *n.* (*Zool.*) The surf duck.

Skunkweed (-wĕd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Skunk cabbage.

Skurry (skŭr'ry), *n.* & *v.* See **SCURRY**.

Skute (skŭt), *n.* [*Ice.* *skuta*; akin to Sw. *skuta*, Dan. *skude*, D. *schuit*, LG. *schüte*, and E. *shoot*, *v. t.*] A boat; a small vessel. [Obs.] *Sir R. Williams*.

Skut'er-ud-ite (skŭt'ŕ-ŭd-ĭt'), *n.* [*From Skutterud*, in Norway, whence it is obtained.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a bright metallic luster and tin-white to pale lead-gray color. It consists of arsenic and cobalt.

Sky (skĭ), *n.*; *pl.* *SKIES* (skĭz). [*OE.* *skie* a cloud, *Ice.* *ský*; akin to Sw. & Dan. *sky*; cf. AS. *scia*, *scēwa*, shadow, *Ice.* *skuggi*; probably from the same root as E. *scum*. √158. See **SCUM**, and cf. *Hide skin*, *Obscure*.]

1. A cloud. [Obs.]

(A wind) that blew so hideously and high, That it left not a tree standing. *Chaucer*.

2. Hence, a shadow. [Obs.]

She passeth as it were a sky. *Gower*.

3. The apparent arch, or vault, of heaven, which in a clear day is of a blue color; the heavens; the firmament; — sometimes in the plural.

The Norwegian banners flout the sky. *Shak.*

4. The weather; the climate.

Thou wert better in thy grave than to answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the sky. *Shak.*

Sky is often used adjectively or in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *sky color*, *skylight*, *sky-aspiring*, *sky-born*, *sky-pointing*, *sky-roofed*, etc.

Sky blue, an azure color. — *Sky scraper* (*Naut.*), a skysail of a triangular form. *Totten*. — *Under open sky*, out of doors. "Under open sky adored." *Milton*.

Sky, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **SKIED** (skĭd) or **SKIRAD**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SKYING** (skĭ'ing).] 1. To hang (a picture

on exhibition) near the top of a wall, where it can not be well seen. [*Collog.*]

Brother Academicians who skied his pictures. *The Century*.

2. To throw towards the sky; as, to sky a ball at cricket. [*Collog.*]

Sky-blue (skĭ'blŭ), *a.* Having the blue color of the sky; azure; as, a sky-blue stone. *Wordsworth*.

Skyed (skĭd), *a.* Surrounded by sky. [*Poetic & L.*]

"The skyed mountain." *Thomson*.

Skye ter-ri-er (skĭ'ŕ-ŕĭ-ŕ). (*Zool.*) See **TERRIER**.

Skyey (skĭy), *a.* Like the sky; ethereal; being in the sky. "Skyey regions." *Thackeray*.

Sublime on the towers of my skyey bowers, *Shelley*.
 Lightning, my pilot, sits.

Sky-high (-hĭ), *adv.* & *a.* Very high. [*Collog.*]

Skyish, *a.* Like the sky, or approaching the sky; lofty; ethereal. [*R.*]

Skylark (-lărk'), *n.* (*Zool.*) A lark that mounts and sings as it flies, especially the common species (*Alauda arvensis*) found in Europe and in some parts of Asia, and celebrated for its melodious song; — called also *sky laverock*. See under **LARK**.

The Australian skylark (*Cinceloramphus cantillans*) is a pipit which has the habit of ascending perpendicularly like a skylark, but it lacks the song of a true lark. The Missouri skylark is a pipit (*Anthus Spragueri*) of the Western United States, resembling the skylark in habit and song.

Sky-lark'ing, *n.* The act of running about the rigging of a vessel in sport; hence, frolicking; scuffling; sporting; carousing. [*Collog.*]

Sky-light (-lĭt'), *n.* A window placed in the roof of a building, in the ceiling of a room, or in the deck of a ship, for the admission of light from above.

Skyrocket (-rŏk'ĕt), *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of fireworks.

Sky-sail (skĭ'sāil); by seamen *skiff'sail*, *n.* (*Naut.*) The sail set next above the royal. See *ILLUSTR.* under **SAIL**.

Skyward (-wărd), *a.* & *adv.* Toward the sky.

Slab (slăb), *n.* [*OE.* *slabbe*, of uncertain origin; perhaps originally meaning, a smooth piece, and akin to *slap*, *Ice.* *slæpp*, slippery, and E. *slip*, *v. i.*] 1. A thin piece of anything, especially of marble or other stone, having plane surfaces. *Goettl.*

2. An outside piece taken from a log or timber in sawing it into boards, planks, etc.

3. (*Zool.*) The wyrmec. [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. (*Naut.*) The slack part of a sail.

Slab line (*Naut.*), a line or small rope by which seamen haul up the foot of the mainsail or foresail. *Totten*.

Slab, *a.* [*Cf.* Gael. & Ir. *slab* mud, mire left on a river strand, and E. *slap puddle*.] Thick; viscous. [*Obs.*]

Make the gruel thick and slab. *Shak.*

Slab, *n.* That which is slimy or viscous; moist earth; mud; also, a puddle. [*Obs.*]

Slabber (slăb'bĕr or slăb'; 277), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **SLABBED** (-bĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SLABBING**.] [*OE.* *slabben*; akin to LG. & D. *slabben*, G. *schlabbern*, LG. & D. *slabben*, G. *schlabben*, *Ice.* *slafra*. Cf. **SLAVEN**, **SLOBBER**, **SLUBBER**.] To let saliva or some liquid fall from the mouth carelessly, like a child or an idiot; to drool; to drool. [Written also *slaver*, and *stobber*.]

Slabber, *v. t.* 1. To wet and foul with spittle, or as if with spittle.

He slabbered me over, from cheek to cheek, with his great tongue. *Arbutnot*.

2. To spill liquid upon; to smear carelessly; to spill, as liquid food or drink, in careless eating or drinking.

The milk pan and cream pot so slabbered and lost That butter is wanting and cheese is half lost. *Tusser*.

Slabber, *n.* Spittle; saliva; slaver.

Slabber (slăb'bĕr), *n.* [See 1st **SLAB**.] (*Mach.*) (a) A saw for cutting slabs from logs. (b) A slabbing machine.

Slabber-er (slăb'bĕr-ŕ or slăb'-ŕ), *n.* One who slabs, or drools; hence, an idiot.

Slabber-y (-y), *a.* Like, or covered with, slabber or slab; slippery; sloppy.

Slabbi-ness (slăb'bĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being slabby.

Slabbing (-bing), *a.* [See 1st **SLAB**.] Adapted for forming slabs, or for dressing flat surfaces.

Slabbing machine, a milling machine.

Slabby (-bĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* **SLABBIER** (-bĭ-ŕ); *superl.* **SLABBIER**.] [*See* 1st **SLAB**.] 1. Thick; viscous.

They present you with a cup, and you must drink of a slabby stuff. *Selden*.

2. Sloppy; slimy; miry. See **SLOPPY**.

Slab-sided (-sid'ĕd), *a.* Having flat sides; hence, tall, or long and lank. [*Collog.* U. S.]

Slack (slăk), *n.* [*Cf.* **SLAG**.] Small coal; also, coal dust; culm. *Raymond*.

Slack, *n.* [*Ice.* *slakki* a slope on a mountain edge.] A valley, or small, shallow dell. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Slack, *a.* [*Compar.* **SLACKER** (-ŕ); *superl.* **SLACKEST**.] [*OE.* *slak*, AS. *slac*; akin to OS. *slak*, OHG. *slah*, Prov. G. *slack*, *Ice.* *slakr*, Sw. *slak*; cf. Skr. *srj* to let loose, to throw. Cf. **SLAKE**.] 1. Lax; not tense; not hard drawn; not firmly extended; as, a *slack rope*.

2. Weak; not holding fast; as, a *slack hand*. *Milton*.

3. Remiss; backward; not using due diligence or care; not earnest or eager; as, *slack in duty* or service.

The Lord is not *slack* concerning his promise, as some men count slackness. *2 Pet. iii. 9.*

4. Not violent, rapid, or pressing; slow; moderate; easy; as, *business is slack*. "With *slack pace*." *Chaucer*.

Cesar . . . about sunset, hoisting sail with a *slack* south-west, at midnight was becalmed. *Milton*.

Slack in *stays* (*Naut.*), slow in going about, as a ship.

Slack water, the time when the tide runs slowly, or the water is at rest; or the interval between the flux and reflux of the tide. **Slack-water** navigation, navigation in a stream the depth of which has been increased, and the current diminished, by a dam or dams.

Syn. — Loose; relaxed; weak; remiss; backward; abated; diminished; inactive; slow; tardy; dull.

Slack (slăk), *adv.* Slackly; as, *slack dried hops*.

Slack, *n.* The part of anything that hangs loose, having no strain upon it; as, the *slack of a rope* or of a sail.

Slack (slăk), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **SLACKED** (slăkt); *Slack'en* (-n), *Slackened* (-nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SLACKING**, **SLACKENING**.] [*See* **SLACK**, *a.*] 1. To become slack; to be made less tense, firm, or rigid; to decrease in tension; as, a wet cord *slackens* in dry weather.

2. To be remiss or backward; to be negligent.

3. To lose cohesion or solidity by a chemical combination with water; to slake; as, lime *slackens*.

4. To abate; to become less violent.

Will slacken, if his breath stir not their flames. *Milton*.

5. To lose rapidly; to become more slow; as, a current of water *slackens*.

6. To languish; to fail; to flag.

7. To end; to cease; to doast; to slake. [*Obs.*]

That through your death your lineage should slack. *Chaucer*.

They will not of that first purpose slack. *Chaucer*.

Slack, *v. t.* 1. To render slack; to make less **Slack'en**, *v. t.* tense or firm; as, to *slack a rope*; to *slacken* a bandage.

2. To neglect; to be remiss in. [*Obs.*]

Slack not the good presage. *Dryden*.

3. To deprive of cohesion by combining chemically with water; to slake; as, to *slack lime*.

4. To cause to become less eager; to repress; to make slow or less rapid; to retard; as, to *slacken* pursuit; to *slacken* industry. "Rancor for *slack*." *Chaucer*.

I should be grieved, young prince, to think my presence Unbent your thoughts, and *slackened* 'em to amuse. *Addison*.

In this business of growing rich, poor men should *slack* their pace. *South*.

Well pleased, they *slack* their course. *Milton*.

5. To cause to become less intense; to mitigate; to abate; to ease.

To reaspire, or deceive, or *slack* the pain Of this ill passion. *Milton*.

Air-slacked lime, lime slackened by exposure to the air, in consequence of the absorption of carbon dioxide and water, by which it is converted into carbonate of lime and hydrate of lime.

Slack'en (-n), *n.* (*Metal.*) A spongy, semivitrified substance which miners or smelters mix with the ores of metals to prevent their fusion. [Written also *slakin*.]

Slack'ly, *adv.* In a slack manner. *Trench*.

Slack'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being slack.

Slade (slăd), *n.* [*AS.* *slād*.] 1. A little dell or valley; a flat piece of low, moist ground. [*Obs.*] *Drayton*.

2. The sole of a plow.

Slag (slăg), *n.* [*Sw.* *slagg*, or LG. *slacke*, whence G. *schlacke*; originally, perhaps, the splinters struck off from the metal by hammering. See **SLAY**, *v. t.*] 1. The dross, or recrement, of a metal; also, vitrified cinders.

2. The scoria of a volcano.

Slag furnace, or **Slag hearth** (*Metal.*), a furnace, or hearth, for extracting lead from slags or poor ore. — **Slag wool**, mineral wool. See under **MINERAL**.

Slag'gy (-gĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to slag; resembling slag; as, *slaggy* cobalt.

Slale (slă), *n.* [*See* **SLAY**.] A weaver's reed; a sley.

Slake (slăk), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **SLAKED** (slăkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SLAKING**.] [*OE.* *slaken* to render slack, to slake, AS. *slacian*, fr. *slac* slack. See **SLACK**, *v. & a.*]

1. To allay; to quench; to extinguish; as, to *slake* thirst. "And *slake* the heavenly fire." *Spenser*.

It could not *slake* mine ire nor ease my heart. *Shak.*

2. To mix with water, so that a true chemical combination shall take place; to slake; as, to *slake* lime.

Slake, *v. t.* 1. To go out; to become extinct. "His flame did *slake*." *Sir T. Browne*.

2. To abate; to become less decided. [*R.*] *Shak.*

3. To slacken; to become relaxed. "When the body's strongest sinews *slake*." [*R.*] *Sir J. Davies*.

4. To become mixed with water, so that a true chemical combination takes place; as, the lime *slakes*.

Slake trough, a trough containing water in which a blacksmith cools a forging or a tool.

Slake'less, *a.* Not capable of being slaked.

Slam (slăm), *n.* (*Metal.*) **Slacken**.

Slam (slăm), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **SLAMMED** (slămd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SLAMMING**.] [*Of* Scand. origin; cf. *Ice.* *slamra*, *slambra*, *slama*, Norw. *slamba*, *slenna*, dial. Sw. *slamma*.] 1. To shut with force and a loud noise; to bang; as, he *slammed* the door.

2. To put in or on some place with force and loud noise; — usually with *down*; as, to *slam* a trunk down on the pavement.

3. To strike with some implement with force; hence, to beat or cuff. [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. To strike down; to slaughter. [*Prov. Eng.*]

5. To defeat (opponents at cards) by winning all the tricks of a deal or a hand. *Hoyle*.

To *slam* to, to shut or close with a slam. "He *slammed* to the door." *W. D. Howells*.

Slam, *v. t.* To come or swing against something, or to shut, with sudden force so as to produce a shock and noise; as, a door or shutter *slams*.

Slam, *n.* 1. The act of one who, or that which, *slams*.

2. The shock and noise produced in slamming.

Slav'er-ing (slāv'ēr-ing), *a.* Drooling; desling with saliva. — **Slav'er-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Slav'er-y (slāv'ēr-y), *n.*; *pl.* **SLAV'ERIES** (-īz). [See 2d SLAVE.] 1. The condition of a slave; the state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another. Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still, slavery, said I, still thou art a bitter draught!

I wish, from my soul, that the legislature of this state [Virginia] could see the policy of a gradual abolition of slavery. It might prevent much future mischief. *Washington.*

2. A condition of subjection or submission characterized by lack of freedom of action or of will. The vulgar slave is rich men submit to. *C. Lever.*

There is a slavery that no legislation can abolish, — the slavery of caste. *G. W. Cable.*

3. The holding of slaves. **Syn.** — Bondage; servitude; inthrallment; enslavement; captivity; bond servitude; vassalage.

Slav'ey (slāv'y), *n.* A maidservant. [*Collog. & Jocular Eng.*]

Slav'ic (slāv'ik or slāv'ik; 277), *a.* Slavonic. — *n.* The group of allied languages spoken by the Slavs.

Slav'ish (slāv'ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to slaves; such as becomes or befits a slave; servile; excessively laborious; as, a *slavish* life; a *slavish* dependence on the great. — **Slav'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Slav'ish-ness**, *n.*

Slav'ism (slāv'iz'm or slāv'iz'm), *n.* The common feeling and interest of the Slavonic race.

Slav'o-cracy (slāv'ōkr'ā-sy), *n.* [*Slave* + *-cracy*, as in *democracy*.] The persons or interest formerly representing slavery politically, or wielding political power for the preservation or advancement of slavery. [*U. S.*]

Slav'o-ni-an (slāv'ōn'ī-an), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Slavonia. [*U. S.*] 2. To Slavonia, or its inhabitants.

2. Of or pertaining to the Slavs, or their language.

Slav'o-ni-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Slavonia; ethnologically, a Slav.

Slav'o-phile (slāv'ōf'il or slāv'ō-), *n.* [*Slavic* + *Gr.* *phile* (slāv'ōf'il or slāv'ō-); *φίλος* loving.] One, not being a Slav, who is interested in the development and prosperity of that race.

Slaw (slā), *n.* [*D. slat*, contr. fr. *salade*, *OD. saluēt*, *salad*. See *SALAD*.] Sliced cabbage served as a salad, cooked or uncooked.

Slaw, Slaw'en (-en), *obs. p. p.* of *SLEW*, to slay.

With a sword drawn out he would have slaw himself. *Wyclif (Acts xvi. 27).*

Slay (slā), *v. t.* [*imp.* *SLEW* (slū); *p. p.* *SLAIN* (slān); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SLAYING*.] [*OE. slān, slēn, slēn, slēn, AS. slēan* to strike, beat, slay; akin to *OFries. slā, D. slaan, OS. & OHG. slahan, G. schlagen*, *Ice. slá, Dan. slaa, Sw. slå, Goth. slahan*; perhaps akin to *L. lacere* to tear to pieces, *Gr. λαίω*, *E. lacerate*. Cf. *SLAUGHTER*, *SLEDGE* a hammer, *SLEY*.] To put to death with a weapon, or by violence; hence, to kill; to put an end to; to destroy.

With this sword then will I slay you both. *Chaucer.* I will slay the last of them with the sword. *Amos ix. 1.* I'll slay more gazers than the basilisk. *Shak.*

Syn. — To kill; murder; slaughter; butcher. **Slayer** (-ēr), *n.* One who slays; a killer; a murderer; a destroyer of life.

Sleazy (slē'zy), *a.* See *SLEAZY*.

Sleaz (slē), *v. t.* To slay. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sleave (slēv), *n.* [*Cf. Dan. sløif*, a knot loop, *Sw. slej*, *G. schleife* a knot, sliding knot, and *E. slip*, *v. i.*] (a) The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread. (b) Silk not yet twisted; floss; — called also *sleave silk*.

Sleep that knits up the ravel'd sleave of care. *Shak.*

Sleave, v. t. [*imp. & p. p.* *SLEAVED* (slēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SLEAVING*.] To separate, as threads; to divide, as a collection of threads; to slay; — a weaver's term.

Sleaved (slēvd), *a.* Raw; not spun or wrought; as, *sleaved* thread or silk. *Holmes.*

Sleaz'iness (slē'zī-nēs), *n.* Quality of being sleazy.

Sleazy (slē'zy), *a.* [*Cf. G. schleissig* worn out, threadbare, from *schleissen* to slit, split, decay, or *E. leasy*.] Wanting firmness of texture or substance; thin; flimsy; as, *sleazy* silk or muslin. [*Spelt also sleazy*.]

Sled (slēd), *n.* [*Akin to D. slede, G. schitten, OHG. slito, Ice. slēdi, Sw. släde, Dan. slede, and E. slide*, *v. i.* See *SLIDE*, and *Cf. SLEDGE* a vehicle, *SLEIGH*.] 1. A vehicle on runners, used for conveying loads over the snow or ice; — in England called *sledge*.

2. A small, light vehicle with runners, used, mostly by young persons, for sliding on snow or ice.

Sled, v. t. [*imp. & p. p.* *SLEDDED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SLEDGING*.] To convey or transport on a sled; as, to *sled* wood or timber.

Sled'ing (-ding), *n.* 1. The act of transporting or riding on a sled.

2. The state of the snow which admits of the running of sleds; as, the *sledding* is good.

Sledge (slēj), *n.* [*Perhaps from sleds*, *pl. of sled*, confused with *sledge* a hammer. See *SLED*, *n.*]

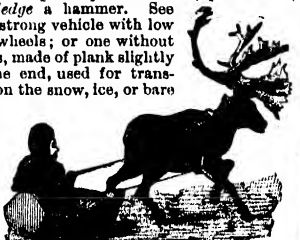
1. A strong vehicle with low runners or low wheels; or one without wheels or runners, made of plank slightly turned up at one end, used for transporting loads upon the snow, ice, or bare ground; a sled.

2. A hurdle on which, formerly, traitors were drawn to the place of execution. [*Eng.*]

Sir W. Scott.

3. A sleigh.

4. A game at cards; — called also *old sledge*, and *all fours*.



Laplander's Sledge.

Sledge (slēj), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *SLEDGED* (slējd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SLEDGING*.] To travel or convey in a sledge or sledges. *Hovatt.*

Sledge, n. [*AS. slege*, from *slēan* to strike, beat. See *SLAY*, *v. t.*] A large, heavy hammer, usually wielded with both hands; — called also *sledge hammer*.

With his heavy sledge he can it beat. *Spenser.*

Slee (slē), *v. t.* [*See SLAY*.] To slay. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sleek (slēk), *a.* [*Compar. SLEEKER* (-ēr); *superl. SLEEKEST*.] [*OE. slīk*; akin to *Ice. slīk*, and *OK. slīken* to glide, slide, *G. schleichen*, *OHG. slīhan*, *D. slīk*, *slīje*, *mud*, *slīne*, and *E. slick*. Cf. *SLICK*, *SLINK*.]

1. Having an even, smooth surface; smooth; hence, glossy; as, *sleek* hair. *Chaucer.*

So sleek her skin, so faultless was her make. *Dryden.*

2. Not rough or harsh.

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek. *Milton.*

Sleek, adv. With ease and dexterity. [*Low.*]

Sleek, n. That which makes smooth; varnish. [*R.*]

Sleek, v. t. [*imp. & p. p.* *SLEEKED* (slēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SLEEKING*.] To make even and smooth; to render smooth, soft, and glossy; to smooth over.

Sleeking her soft alluring locks. *Milton.*

Gentle, my lord, sleek o'er your rugged locks. *Shak.*

Sleek'ly, *adv.* In a sleek manner; smoothly.

Sleek'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sleek; smoothness and glossiness of surface.

Sleek'y (-y), *a.* 1. Of a sleek, or smooth, and glossy appearance. *Thomson.*

2. Fawning and deceitful; sly. [*Scot.*]

Sleep (slēp), *obs. imp.* of *SLEEP*. *Slept*. *Chaucer.*

Sleep, v. i. [*imp. & p. p.* *SLEPT* (slēpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SLEEPING*.] [*OE. slepen*, *AS. slēpan*; akin to *OFries. slēpa*, *OS. slāpan*, *D. slapen*, *OHG. slāfan*, *G. schlafen*, *Goth. slēpan*, and *G. schlaff* slack, loose, and *L. labi* to glide, slide, *labare* to totter. Cf. *LAFSE*.] 1. To take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind, and an apathy of the organs of sense; to slumber.

Watching at the head of these that sleep. *Chaucer.*

2. Figuratively: (a) To be careless, inattentive, or unconcerned; not to be vigilant; to live thoughtlessly.

We sleep over our happiness. *Atterbury.*

(b) To be dead; to lie in the grave.

Thence also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him. *1 Thes. iv. 14.*

(c) To be, or appear to be, in repose; to be quiet; to be unemployed, unused, or unagitated; to rest; to lie dormant; as, a question *sleeps* for the present; the law *sleeps*.

How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank! *Shak.*

Sleep, v. t. 1. To be slumbering in; — followed by a cognate object; as, to *sleep* a dreamless sleep. *Tennyson.*

2. To give sleep to; to furnish with accommodations for sleeping; to lodge. [*R.*] *Blackie Mag.*

To sleep away, to spend in sleep; as, to *sleep away* precious time. — To *sleep off*, to become free from by sleep; as, to *sleep off* drunkenness or fatigue.

Sleep, n. [*AS. slēp*; akin to *OFries. slēp*, *OS. slāp*, *D. slap*, *OHG. slāf*, *G. schlaf*, *Goth. slēpan*. See *SLEEP*, *v. i.*]

A natural and healthy, but temporary and periodical, suspension of the functions of the organs of sense, as well as of those of the voluntary and rational soul; that state of the animal in which there is a lessened acuteness of sensory perception, a confusion of ideas, and a loss of mental control, followed by a more or less unconscious state. "A man that waketh of his sleep." *Chaucer.*

O sleep, thou ape of death. *Shak.*

Sleep is attended by a relaxation of the muscles, and the absence of voluntary activity for any rational object or purpose. The pulse is slower, the respiratory movements fewer in number but more profound, and there is less blood in the cerebral vessels. It is susceptible of greater or less intensity or completeness in its control of the powers.

Sleep of plants (*Bot.*), a state of plants, usually at night, when their leaflets approach each other, and the flowers close and droop, or are covered by the folded leaves.

Syn. — Slumber; repose; rest; nap; doze; drowse.

Sleep-at-noon (slēp'āt-nūm), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Tragopogon pratensis*) which closes its flowers at mid-day; a kind of goat's beard. *Dr. Prior.*

Sleep-charged (-chārdj), *a.* Heavy with sleep.

Sleeper (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who sleeps; a slumberer; hence, a drowsy, or lazy person.

2. That which lies dormant, as a law. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

3. A sleeping car. [*Collog. U. S.*]

4. (*Zool.*) An animal that hibernates, as the bear.

5. (*Zool.*) (a) A large fresh-water gobioid fish (*Eleotris dormatrix*). (b) A nurse shark. See under *Nurse*.

Sleeper, n. [*Cf. Norw. sleip* a sleeper (a timber), as adj., slippery, smooth. See *SLAP*.] Something lying in a reclining posture or position. Specifically: —

(a) One of the pieces of timber, stone, or iron, on or near the level of the ground, for the support of some superstructure, to steady framework, to keep in place the rails of a railway, etc.; a stringpiece.

(b) One of the joists, or roughly shaped timbers, laid directly upon the ground, to receive the flooring of the ground story. [*U. S.*]

(c) (*Naut.*) One of the knees which connect the transoms to the after timbers on the ship's quarter.

(d) (*Naut.*) The lowest, or bottom, tier of casks.

Sleep'ful (-ful), *a.* Strongly inclined to sleep; very sleepy. — **Sleep'fulness**, *n.*

Sleep'ly (-ly), *adv.* In a sleepy manner; drowsily.

Sleep'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sleepy.

Sleep'ing, *a. & n.* from *SLEEP*.

Sleeping car, a railway car or carriage, arranged with apartments and berths for sleeping. — **Sleeping partner** (*Com.*), a dormant partner. See under *DORMANT*. — **Sleeping table** (*Mining*), a stationary inclined platform on which pulverized ore is washed; a kind of buddle.

Sleep'ish (slēp'ish), *a.* Disposed to sleep; sleepy; drowsy. Your *sleepish*, and more than *sleepish*, security. *Ford.*

Sleep'less, *a.* 1. Having no sleep; wakeful.

2. Having no rest; perpetually agitated. "Biscay's sleepless bay." *Byron.*

— **Sleep'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Sleep'less-ness**, *n.*

Sleep'mark'en (-mārk'en), *n.* (*Zool.*) See 1st *HAG*, 4.

Sleep'walker (-wāk'ēr), *n.* One in a state of magnetic or mesmeric sleep.

Sleep'walking, *n.* The state of one mesmerized, or in a partial and morbid sleep.

Sleep'walker (-wāk'ēr), *n.* One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

Sleep'walking, *n.* Walking in one's sleep.

Sleep'y (-y), *a.* [*Compar. SLEEPY* (-y-ēr); *superl. SLEEPYEST*.] [*AS. slēpig*. See *SLEEP*, *n.*] 1. Drowsy; inclined to, or overcome by, sleep. *Shak.*

She waked her *sleepy* crew. *Dryden.*

2. Tending to induce sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; as, a *sleepy* drink or potion. *Chaucer.*

3. Dull; lazy; heavy; sluggish. *Shak.*

'Tis not *sleepy* business; But must be looked to speedily and strongly. *Shak.*

4. Characterized by an absence of watchfulness; as, *sleepy* security.

Sleepy duck (*Zool.*), the ruddy duck.

Sleep'y-head (-hēd'), *n.* 1. A sleepy person.

To bed, to bed, says *Sleepyhead*. *Mother Goose.*

2. (*Zool.*) The ruddy duck.

Slee'er (slē'ēr), *n.* A slayer. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Slee't (slēt), *n.* (*Gun.*) The part of a mortar extending from the chamber to the trunnions.

Sleet, *n.* [*OE. sleet*; akin to *MHG. slēz*, *slēze*, *hail-stone*, *G. schlosse*, of uncertain origin.] Hail or snow, mingled with rain, usually falling, or driven by the wind, in fine particles.

Sleet, v. t. [*imp. & p. p.* *SLEETED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SLEETING*.] To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.

Sleetch (slēch), *n.* [*Cf. SLUSH*, *SLUTCH*.] Mud or slime, such as that at the bottom of rivers. [*Scot.*]

Sleet'iness (slē'tī-nēs), *n.* The state of being sleety.

Sleety (-y), *a.* Of or pertaining to sleet; characterized by sleet; as, a *sleety* storm; *sleety* weather.

Sleeve (slēv), *n.* See *SLEEVE*, untwisted thread.

Sleeve, n. [*OE. sleeve*, *slēve*, *AS. slōve*, *sliffe*; akin to *slīfan* to put on, to clothe; cf. *OD. slōve* the turning up of anything, *slōoven* to turn up one's sleeves, *slēve* a sleeve, *G. schlaube* a husk, pod.] 1. The part of a garment which covers the arm; as, the *sleeve* of a coat or a gown.

2. A narrow channel of water. [*R.*]

The Celtic Sea, called oftentimes the *Sleeve*. *Drayton.*

3. (*Mach.*) (a) A tubular part made to cover, sustain, or steady another part, or to form a connection between two parts. (b) A long bushing or thimble, as in the nave of a wheel. (c) A short piece of pipe used for covering a joint, or forming a joint between the ends of two other pipes.

Sleeve button, a detachable button to fasten the wristband or cuff. — **Sleeve links**, two bars or buttons linked together, and used to fasten a cuff or wristband. — To *laugh* in the *sleeve*, to laugh privately or unperceived, especially while apparently preserving a grave or serious demeanor toward the person or persons laughed at; that is, perhaps, originally, by hiding the face in the wide sleeves of former times. — To *pin*, or *hang*, on the *sleeve* of, to be, or make, dependent upon.

Sleeve, v. t. [*imp. & p. p.* *SLEEVED* (slēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SLEEVING*.] To furnish with sleeves; to put sleeves into; as, to *sleeve* a coat.

Sleeved (slēvd), *a.* Having sleeves; furnished with sleeves; — often in composition; as, *long-sleeved*.

Sleeve'fish (slēv'fīsh), *n.* (*Zool.*) A squid.

Sleeve'hand (-hānd'), *n.* The part of a sleeve nearest the hand; a cuff or wristband. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sleeve'less, *a.* [*AS. slēfless*.] 1. Having no sleeves.

2. Wanting a cover, pretext, or palliation; unreasonable; profligate; bootless; useless. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

The vexation of a *sleeveless* errand. *Rp. Warburton.*

Sleid (slēd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *SLEIDED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SLEIDING*.] [*See SLEW*.] To slay, or prepare for use in the weaver's sley, or slale. *Gower.*

Sleigh (slā or slī), *a.* Sly. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sleigh (slī), *n.* [*Cf. D. & LG. slede*, *slē*, *Ice. sleði*. See *SLED*.] A vehicle moved on runners, and used for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice; — in England commonly called a *sledge*.

Sleigh bell, a small bell attached either to a horse when drawing a sleigh, or to the sleigh itself; especially, a globular bell with a loose ball which plays inside instead of a clapper.

Sleight'ing, *n.* 1. The act of riding in a sleigh.

2. The state of the snow or ice which admits of running sleighs.

Sleight (slīt), *n.* [*OE. sleichte*, *sleichte*, *sleithe*, *Ice. slēgt* (for *slēgt*) slyness, cunning, fr. *slēgr* (for *slēgr*) sly, cunning. See *SLY*.] 1. Cunning; craft; artful practice. [*Obs.*] "His *sleight* and his covin." *Chaucer.*

2. An artful trick; sly artifice; a feat so dexterous that the manner of performance escapes observation.

The world hath many subtle *sleights*. *Latimer.*

3. Dexterous practice; dexterity; skill. *Chaucer.*

"The juggler's *sleight*." *Hudibras.*

Sleight of hand, legerdemain; prestidigitation.

Sleightful (slīt'fūl), *a.* Cunning; dexterous. [Obs.]
Sleightily (-lī), *adv.* Cunningly. [Obs.] *Holoe.*
Sleighty (-sē), *a.* Cunning; sly. [Obs.] *Holoe.*
Slender (slēn'dēr), *a.* [Compar. **SLINDERER** (-ēr);
 superl. **SLINDEREST**.] [*OE.* *slendre*, *scendre*, fr. *OD.*
slender thin, slender, perhaps through a French form;
 cf. *OD.* *slindere*, *slindere*, to creep; perh. akin to *E.*
slide.] 1. Small or narrow in proportion to the length or
 the height; not thick; slim; as, a slender stem or stalk
 of a plant. "A slender, choleric man." *Chaucer.*

She, as a veil down to the slender waist,
 Her unadorned golden tresses wore.

Milton.

2. Weak; feeble; not strong; slight; as, slender hope;
 a slender constitution.

Mighty hearts are held in slender chains.

Pope.

They have inferred much from slender premises.
 The slender utterance of the comonants.

J. Byron.

3. Moderate; trivial; inconsiderable; slight; as,
 a man of slender intelligence.

A slender degree of patience will enable him to enjoy both
 the humor and the pathos.

Sir W. Scott.

4. Small; inadequate; meager; pitiful; as, slender
 means of support; a slender pittance.

Frequent begging makes slender alms.

Fuller.

5. Spare; abstemious; frugal; as, a slender diet.

The good Orestes often deigned
 To grace my slender table with his presence.

Philips.

6. (Phon.) Uttered with a thin tone; — the opposite
 of broad; as, the slender vowels long *e* and *i*.

— **Slender-ly**, *adv.* — **Slender-ness**, *n.*

Slent (slēt), *n.* & *v.* See **SLANT**. [Obs.]

Sleep (slēp), *obs. imp.* of **SLEEP**. *Sleep*. *Chaucer.*

Sleep (slēp), *obs. imp.* of **SLEEP**. *Sleep*. *Chaucer.*

Sleep (slēp), *obs. imp.* of **SLEEP**. *Sleep*. *Chaucer.*

Sleuth (slēth), *n.* [*OE.* *slōð*.] See **SLUT** a track.

The track of man or beast as followed by the scent.
 [Scot.]

Hallivell.

Sleuthhound (-hound'), *n.* [See **SLEUTH**, and cf.
SLUTHOUND.] (*Zool.*) A hound that tracks animals by
 the scent; specifically, a bloodhound. [Spelt variously
slauthhound, *sluthhound*, etc.]

Slow (slō), *imp.* of **SLAY**.

Slow (slō), *v. t.* See **SLAY**.

Slowed (slōd), *a.* Somewhat drunk. [*Slang*] *Chaucer.*

Slowed (slōd), *a.* Somewhat drunk. [*Slang*] *Chaucer.*

Slew (slō), *n.* [*AS.* *slē*, fr. *slē* to strike. See **SLAY**,
v. t.] 1. A weaver's reed. [Spelt also *slē*.]

2. A guideway in a knitting machine. *Knit.*

Sley, *v. t.* To separate or part the threads of, and
 arrange them in a reed; — a term used by weavers. See
SLAVE, and **SLID**.

Slit (slīt), *a.* Slippery. [Obs.] *Holland.*

Slit (slīt), *n.* [*OE.* *slīc*, *slīc*, *OF.* *slīce*, from *es-*
clīc, *eschīc*, to break to pieces, of German origin;
 cf. *OHG.* *slīzen* to split, *slīt*, *tear*, *G.* *schleissen* to slit.
 See **SLIT**, *v. t.*] 1. A thin, broad piece cut off; as,
 a slice of bacon; a slice of cheese; a slice of bread.

2. That which is thin and broad, like a slice. Specifi-
 cally: (a) A broad, thin piece of plaster. (b) A salver,
 platter, or tray. [Obs.] (c) A knife with a thin, broad
 blade for taking up or serving fish; also, a spatula for
 spreading anything, as paint or ink. (d) A plate of iron
 with a handle, forming a kind of chisel, or a spade-like
 implement, variously proportioned, and used for various
 purposes, as for stripping the planking from a vessel's
 side, for cutting blubber from a whale, or for stirring a
 fire of coals; a slice bar; a peel; a fire shovel. [*Can't*]

(e) (*Shipbuilding*) One of the wedges by which the
 cradle and the ship are lifted clear of the building blocks
 to prepare for launching. (f) (*Printing*) A removable
 sliding bottom to a galley.

Slice bar, a kind of fire iron resembling a poker, with
 a broad, flat end, for stirring a fire of coals, and clearing
 it and the grate bars from clinkers, ashes, etc.; a slice.

Slice, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **SLICED** (slīd); *p. pr.* & *vb.*
n. **SLICING** (slī'ng).] 1. To cut into thin pieces, or to
 cut off a thin, broad piece from.

2. To cut into parts; to divide.

3. To clear by means of a slice bar, as a fire or the
 grate bars of a furnace.

Sliver (slī'vēr), *n.* One who, or that which, slices;
 specifically, the circular saw of the lapidary.

Slit (slīt), **Slit** (slīt), *n.* (*Metall.*) See **SCHMIDT**.

Slit (slīt), *n.* [*See* **SLICK**.] Sleek; smooth. "Both
 slick and dainty." *Chapman.*

Slick, *v. t.* To make sleek or smooth. "Slicked all
 with sweet oil." *Chapman.*

Slick, *n.* (*Joinery*) A wide paring chisel.

Slick/en (-en), *a.* Sleek; smooth. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Slick/ens (-enz), *n.* [*Cf.* **SLACK**, *n.*] (*Mining*) The
 pulverized matter from a quartz mill, or the lighter soil
 of hydraulic mines. [*Local, U. S.*]

Slick/en-sides (-en-sīdz'), *n.* 1. The smooth, stri-
 ated, or partially polished surfaces of a fissure or seam,
 supposed to have been produced by the sliding of one
 surface on another.

2. A variety of galena found in Derbyshire, England;
 — so called by workmen.

Slick'er (-ēr), *n.* That which makes smooth or sleek.
 Specifically: (a) A kind of burnisher for leather. (b)
 (*Founding*) A curved tool for smoothing the surfaces of
 a mold after the withdrawal of the pattern.

Slick'ing, *n.* 1. The act or process of smoothing.

2. *pl.* (*Min.*) Narrow veins of ore.

Slick'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being slick;
 smoothness; sleekness.

Slid (slīd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of **SLIDE**.

Slid'en (-d'n), *p. p.* of **SLIDE**.

Slid'er (slīd'ēr), *v. t.* [*AS.* *slīderian*. See **SLIDE**,
v. t.] To slide with interruption. [Obs.] *Dryden.*

Slid'er-ly, **Slid'er-y** (-y), *a.* [*AS.* *slīder*.
 See **SLIDE**, *v. t.*] Slippery. [Obs.]

To a drunk man the way is slidder. *Chaucer.*

Slide (slīd), *v. t.* [*Imp.* **SLID** (slīd); *p. p.* **SLID-
 den** (slīd'n), **SLID**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SLIDING** (slīd'ing).]

[*OE.* *slīden*, *AS.* *slīdan*; akin to *MHG.* *slīten*, also to
AS. *slīder* slippery, *E.* *slid*, *Lith.* *slīdus* slippery. Cf.
SLID.] 1. To move along the surface of any body by slip-
 ping, or without walking or rolling; to slip; to glide;
 as, snow slides down the mountain's side.

2. Especially, to move over snow or ice with a smooth,
 uninterrupted motion, as on a sled moving by the force
 of gravity, or on the feet.

They bathe in summer, and in winter slide. *Waller.*

3. To pass inadvertently.

Beware thou slide not by it. *Eccles. xxviii. 28.*

4. To pass along smoothly or unobscuredly; to move
 gently onward without friction or hindrance; as, a ship
 or boat slides through the water.

Agree shall slide away without perceiving. *Dryden.*

Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole. *Pope.*

5. To slip when walking or standing; to fall.

Their foot shall slide in due time. *Deut. xxxii. 35.*

6. (*Mus.*) To pass from one note to another with no
 perceptible cessation of sound.

7. To pass out of one's thought as not being of any
 consequence. [*Obs.* or *Collog.*]

With good hope let he sorrow slide. *Chaucer.*

With a calm carelessness letting everything slide. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Slide, *v. t.* 1. To cause to slide; to thrust along; as,
 to slide one piece of timber along another.

2. To pass or put imperceptibly; to slip; as, to slide
 in a word to vary the sense of a question.

Slide, *n.* [*AS.* *slīde*.] 1. The act of sliding; as, a
 slide on the ice.

2. Smooth, even passage or progress.

A better slide into their business. *Bacon.*

3. That on which anything moves by sliding. Specifi-
 cally: (a) An inclined plane on which heavy bodies slide
 by the force of gravity, esp. one constructed on a moun-
 tain side for conveying logs by sliding them down. (b) A
 surface of ice or snow on which children slide for amuse-
 ment.

4. That which operates by sliding. Specifically: (a)
 A cover which opens or closes an aperture by sliding
 over it. (b) (*Mach.*) A moving piece which is guided
 by a part or parts along which it slides. (c) A clasp or
 brooch for a belt, or the like.

5. A plate or slip of glass on which is a picture or
 delineation to be exhibited by means of a magic lantern,
 stereopticon, or the like; a plate on which is an object
 to be examined with a microscope.

6. The descent of a mass of earth, rock, or snow down
 a hill or mountain side; as, a land slide, or a snow slide;
 also, the track of bare rock left by a land slide.

7. (*Geol.*) A small dislocation in beds of rock along a
 line of fissure. *Dana.*

8. (*Mus.*) (a) A grace consisting of two or more small
 notes moving by conjoint degrees, and leading to a prin-
 cipal note either above or below. (b) An apparatus in
 the trumpet and trombone by which the sounding tube
 is lengthened and shortened so as to produce the tones
 between the fundamental and its harmonics.

9. (*Phonetics*) A sound which, by a gradual change in
 the position of the vocal organs, passes imperceptibly
 into another sound.

10. (*Steam Engine*) (a) Same as **Guide bar**, under
GUIDE. (b) A slide valve.

Slide box (*Steam Engine*), a steam chest. See under
STEAM. — **Slide lathe**, an engine lathe. See under **LATHE**.

Slide rail, a transfer table. See under **TRANSFER**.

Slide rest (*Turning lathe*), a contrivance for holding, mov-
 ing, and guiding the cutting tool, made to slide on ways
 or guides by screws or otherwise, and having compound
 motion. — **Slide rule**, a mathematical instrument consist-
 ing of two parts, one of which slides upon the other, for
 the mechanical performance of addition and subtraction,
 and, by means of logarithmic scales, of multiplication and
 division. — **Slide valve**. (a) Any valve which opens and
 closes a passageway by sliding over a port. (b) A particu-
 lar kind of sliding valve, often used in steam engines for
 admitting steam to the piston and releasing it, alterna-
 tely, having a cuplike cavity in its face, through which
 the exhaust steam passes.

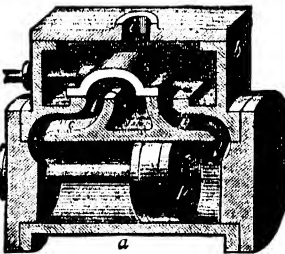
It is situated in the steam chest, and moved by the valve gear.
 It is some-
 times called a *D valve*, — a
 name which is
 also applied to
 a semicylin-
 drical pipe
 used as a
 sliding valve.

In the illus-
 tration, *a* is the
 cylinder of a
 steam engine, in
 which plays the
 piston *p*; *b* the
 steam chest, receiving its supply from the pipe *i*, and
 containing the slide valve *v*, which is shown as admitting
 steam to one end of the cylinder through the port *e*, and
 opening communication between the exhaust passage *f*
 and the port *c*, for the release of steam from the oppo-
 site end of the cylinder.

Slide/groat (-grāt' or -grōt'), *n.* The game of shovel-
 board. [*Obs.*]

Slid'er (slīd'ēr), *a.* See **SLIDDER**. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Slid'er, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, slides; espe-
 cially, a sliding part of an instrument or machine.



Slide Valve.

2. (*Zool.*) The red-bellied terrapin (*Pseudemys ru-*
gosa). [*Local, U. S.*]

Slider pump, a form of rotary pump.

Slid'ing (slīd'ing), *a.* 1. That slides or slips; slid-
 ing; moving smoothly.

2. Slippery; elusory. [Obs.]

That sliding science hath me made so bare. *Chaucer.*

Sliding friction (*Mech.*), the resistance one body meets
 with in sliding along the surface of another, as distin-
 guished from rolling friction. — **Sliding gunter** (*Naut.*),
 a topmast arranged with metallic fittings so as to be
 hoisted and lowered by means of halyards. — **Sliding keel**
 (*Naut.*), a movable keel, similar to a centerboard. — **Slid-**
ing rule. Same as **Slide rule**, under **SLIDE**, *n.* — **Slid-**
ing scale. (a) A scale for raising or lowering imposts in
 proportion to the fall or rise of prices. (b) A variable
 scale of wages or of prices. (c) A slide rule. — **Sliding**
ways (*Naut.*), the timber guides used in launching a vessel.

Slid-dom-e-ter (slīd'ōm'ā-tēr), *n.* [*Slide* + *-meter*.]
 An instrument for indicating and recording shocks to
 railway cars occasioned by sudden stopping.

Slight (slīt), *n.* Slight.

Slight, *v. t.* [*Cf.* *D.* *slēchten* to level, to demolish.]
 1. To overthrow; to demolish. [Obs.] *Clarendon.*

2. To make even or level. [Obs.] *Herham.*

3. To throw heedlessly. [Obs.]

The rogue slighted me into the river. *Shak.*

Slight (slīt), *a.* [*Compar.* **SLIGHTER** (-ēr); superl.
SLIGHTEST.] [*OE.* *slīz*, *slēht*, probably from *OD.* *slīht*,
slēht, simple, plain, *D.* *slēht*; akin to *OFries.* *slīht*, *G.*
schlecht, *schlicht*, *OHG.* *slēht* smooth, simple, *Ice.* *slētr*
 smooth, *Sw.* *slät*, *Goth.* *slahits*; of uncertain origin.]

1. Not decidedly marked; not forcible; inconsidera-
 ble; unimportant; insignificant; not severe; weak;
 gentle; — applied in a great variety of circumstances;
 as, a slight (*i. e.*, feeble) effort; a slight (*i. e.*, perishable)
 structure; a slight (*i. e.*, not deep) impression; a slight
 (*i. e.*, not convincing) argument; a slight (*i. e.*, not thor-
 ough) examination; slight (*i. e.*, not severe) pain, and the
 like. "At one slight bound." *Milton.*

Slight is the subject, but not so the praise. *Pope.*

Some firmly embrace doctrines upon slight grounds. *Locke.*

2. Not stout or heavy; slender.

His own figure, which was formerly so slight. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Foolish; silly; weak in intellect. *Hudibras.*

Slight, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **SLIGHTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*
SLIGHTING.] To disregard, as of little value and un-
 worthy of notice; to make light of; as, to slight the di-
 vine commands. *Milton.*

The wretch who slights the bounty of the skies. *Cowper.*

To slight off, to treat slightly; to drive off; to re-
 move. [*Obs.*] To slight over, to run over in haste; to
 perform superficially; to treat carelessly; as, to slight
 over a theme. "They will but slight it over." *Bacon.*

Syn. — To neglect; disregard; disdain; scorn. —
Slight, **NEGLECT**. To slight is stronger than to neglect.
 We may neglect a duty or person from inconsiderateness,
 or from being over-occupied in other concerns. To slight
 is always a positive and intentional act, resulting from
 feelings of dislike or contempt. We ought to put a kind
 construction on what appears neglect on the part of a
 friend; but when he slights us, it is obvious that he is our
 friend no longer.

Beware . . . lest the like befall . . .
 If they transgress and slight that sole command. *Milton.*

This my long-sufferance, and my day of grace,
 Those who neglect and scorn shall never taste. *Milton.*

Slight, *n.* The act of slighting; the manifestation of
 a moderate degree of contempt, as by neglect or over-
 sight; neglect; indignity.

Syn. — Neglect; disregard; inattention; contempt;
 disdain; scorn; disgrace; indignity; disparagement.

Slight, *adv.* Slightly. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Think not so slight of glory. *Milton.*

Slight'en (slīt'n), *v. t.* To slight. [Obs.] *B. Jonson.*

Slight'er (-ēr), *n.* One who slights.

Slight'ful (-fūl), *a.* See **SLIGHTFUL**. [Obs.]

Slight'ing, *a.* Characterized by neglect or disregard.

Slight'ing-ly, *adv.* In a slighting manner.

Slight'ly, *adv.* 1. In a slight manner.

2. Slightly; negligently. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Slight'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being slight;
 slenderness; feebleness; superficiality; also, formerly,
 negligence; indifference; disregard.

Slight'y (-y), *a.* Slight. [Obs.] *Echard.*

Slit (slīt), *a.* [*See* **SUCH**.] Such. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Used by Chaucer as of the Northern dialect.

Slit/en-sides, *n.* Same as **SLACKEN-SIDES**.

Slit'y (slīt'y), *adv.* See **SLITLY**.

Slit (slīt), *a.* [*Compar.* **SLIMMER** (-mēr); superl.
SLIMMEST.] Formerly, bad, worthless, weak, slight,
 awry, fr. *D.* *slim*; akin to *G.* *schlimm*, *MHG.* *slimp* obli-
 que, awry; of uncertain origin. The meaning of the
 English word seems to have been influenced by *slender*.]

1. Worthless; bad. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

2. Weak; slight; unsubstantial; poor; as, a slim argu-
 ment. "That was a slim excuse." *Burrow.*

4. *pl. (Mining)* Mud containing metallic ore, obtained in the preparatory dressing. *Pryce.*

5. *(Physiol.)* A muculike substance which exudes from the bodies of certain animals. *Goldsmith.*

Slime eel. (Zool.) See *Sl. Hag*, 4. — *Slime pit*, a pit for the collection of slime or bitumen.

Slime (slim), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLIMED (slimd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLIMING.] To smear with slime. *Tennison.*

Slime'y (slim'y), *adv.* In a slimy manner.

Slime'y (slim'y), *n.* The quality or state of being slimy.

Slime'y (slim'y), *adv.* In a state of sliminess; in a slim manner; slenderly.

Slime'ness (slim'ness), *n.* The quality or state of being slim.

Slime'y (slim'y), *a.* Flimsy; frail. [*Collog. U. S.*]

Slime'y (slim'y), *a.* [*Compar.* SLIMIER (-i-er); *superl.* SLIMEST.] Of or pertaining to slime; resembling slime; of the nature of slime; viscous; glutinous; also, covered or daubed with slime; yielding, or abounding in, slime.

Slimy things did crawl with legs
Upon the slimy sea. *Coleridge.*

Slime'ness (slim'ness), *n.* See *SLIMNESS*.

Sling (sling), *n.* [*OE.* *slinge*; akin to *OD.* *slinge*, *D.* *slinger*, *OHG.* *slinga*; cf. *OF.* *estingue*, of German origin. See *Sling*, *v. t.* 1. An instrument for throwing stones or other missiles, consisting of a short strap with two strings fastened to its ends, or with a string fastened to one end and a light stick to the other. The missile being lodged in a hole in the strap, the ends of the string are taken in the hand, and the whole whirled rapidly round until, by loosing one end, the missile is let fly with centrifugal force.

2. The act or motion of hurling as with a sling; a throw; figuratively, a stroke.

The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. *Shak.*

Of thy victorious arm, well-pleasing Son. *Milton.*

3. A contrivance for sustaining anything by suspension; as: (a) A kind of hanging bandage put around the neck, in which a wounded arm or hand is supported. (b) A loop of rope, or a rope or chain with hooks, for suspending a barrel, bale, or other heavy object, in hoisting or lowering. (c) A strap attached to a firearm, for suspending it from the shoulder. (d) (*Naut.*) A band of rope or iron for securing a yard to a mast; — chiefly in the plural.

Sling cart, a kind of cart used to transport cannon and their carriages, large stones, machines, etc., the objects transported being slung, or suspended by a chain attached to the axle-tree. — *Sling dog*, one of a pair of iron hooks used as part of a sling. See *def. 3 (b)* above.

Sling, *v. t.* [*imp.* SLUNG (slung), *Archaic* SLANG (slang); *p. p.* SLUNG; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLINGING.] [*AS.* *slingan*; akin to *D.* *slingeren*, *G.* *slingen*, to wind, to twist, to creep, *OHG.* *slingan* to wind, to twist, to move to and fro, *Ice.* *slyngja*, *slunga*, to sling, *Sw.* *slinga*, *Dan.* *slyngje*, *Lith.* *slyngti* to creep.] 1. To throw with a sling. "Every one could sling stones at an hairbreadth, and not miss." *Judg.* xx. 16.

2. To throw; to hurl; to cast.

3. To hang so as to swing; as, to sling a pack.

4. (*Naut.*) To pass a rope round, as a cask, gun, etc., preparatory to attaching a hoisting or lowering tackle.

Sling, *n.* [*Cf.* *G.* *slingen* to swallow.] A drink composed of spirit (usually gin) and water sweetened.

Sling'er (-er), *n.* One who slings, or uses a sling.

Slink (slink), *v. t.* [*imp.* SLUNK (slunk), *Archaic* SLANK (slank); *p. p.* SLUNK; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLINKING.] [*AS.* *slinean*; probably akin to *G.* *schleichen*, *E.* *sleek*. See *SLAKE*, *a.* 1. To creep away meanly; to steal away; to sneak. "To slink away and hide." *Tale of Beryn.*

Back to the thicket slunk
The guilty serpent. *Milton.*

There were some few who slunk obliquely from them as they passed. *Lander.*

2. To miscarry; — said of female beasts.

Slink, *v. t.* To cast prematurely; — said of female beasts; as, a cow that slinks her calf.

Slink, *a.* 1. Produced prematurely; as, a slink calf.

2. Thin; lean. [*Scot.*]

Slink, *n.* 1. The young of a beast brought forth prematurely, esp. a calf brought forth before its time.

2. A thievish fellow; a sneak. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Slink'y (-y), *a.* Thin; lank. [*Prov. Eng. & U. S.*]

Slip (slip), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLIPPED (slipt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLIPPING.] [*OE.* *slippan*; akin to *LG.* & *D.* *slippen*, *MHG.* *slipfen* (cf. *Dan.* *slippe*, *Sw.* *slippa*, *Ice.* *slippa*), and fr. *OE.* *slipen*, *AS.* *slipun* (in comp.), akin to *G.* *schleifen* to slide, glide, drag, whet, *OHG.* *slifan* to slide, glide, make smooth, *Ice.* *slifa* to whet; cf. also *AS.* *slipan*, *Goth.* *slippan*, *OS.* *slipian*, *OHG.* *slifan*, *G.* *schleifen*, *schliffen*, which seem to come from a somewhat different root form. Cf. *SLORP*, *n.* 1. To move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling, or stepping; to slide; to glide.

2. To slide; to lose one's footing or one's hold; not to tread firmly; as, it is necessary to walk carefully lest the foot should slip.

3. To move or fly (out of place); to shoot; — often with *out*, *off*, etc.; as, a bone may slip out of its place.

4. To depart, withdraw, enter, appear, intrude, or escape as by sliding; to go or come in a quiet, furtive manner; as, some errors slipped into the work.

Thus one tradesman slips away,
To give his partner fairer play. *Prior.*

Thrice the flitting shadow slipped away. *Dryden.*

5. To err; to fall into error or fault.

There is one that slippeth in his speech, but not from his heart. *Ecclus.* xix. 16.

To slip, to loose from the slip or noose, as a bound; to allow to escape.

Cry, "Havoc," and let slip the dogs of war. *Shak.*

Slip (slip), *v. t.* 1. To cause to move smoothly and quickly; to slide; to convey gently or secretly.

He tried to slip a powder into her drink. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To omit; to lose by negligence.

And slip no advantage
That may secure you. *B. Jonson.*

3. To cut slips from; to cut; to take off; to make a slip or slips of; as, to slip a piece of cloth or paper.

The branches also may be slipped and planted. *Mortimer.*

4. To let loose in pursuit of game, as a greyhound.

Lucentio slipped me like his greyhound. *Shak.*

5. To cause to slip or slide off, or out of place; as, a horse slips his bridle; a dog slips his collar.

6. To bring forth (young) prematurely; to slink.

To slip a cable. (*Naut.*) See under *CABLE*. — To slip off, to take off quickly; as, to slip off a coat. — To slip on, to put on in haste or loosely; as, to slip on a gown or coat.

Slip, *n.* [*AS.* *slipe*, *slip*.] 1. The act of slipping; as, a slip on the ice.

2. An unintentional error or fault; a false step.

This good man's slip mended his pace to martyrdom. *Fuller.*

3. A twig separated from the main stock; a cutting; a scion; hence, a descendant; as, a slip from a vine.

A native slip to us from foreign seeds. *Shak.*

The girlish slip of a Sicilian bride. *R. Browning.*

4. A slender piece; a strip; as, a slip of paper.

Moonlit slips of silver cloud. *Tennyson.*

A thin slip of a girl, like a new moon
Sure to be rounded into beauty soon. *Longfellow.*

5. A leash or string by which a dog is held; — so called from its being made in such a manner as to slip, or become loose, by relaxation of the hand.

We stalked over the extensive plains with Killbuck and Lena in the slips, in search of deer. *Sir S. Baker.*

6. An escape; a secret or unexpected desertion; as, to give one the slip.

7. (*Print.*) A portion of the columns of a newspaper or other work struck off by itself; a proof from a column of type when set up and in the galley.

8. Any covering easily slipped on. Specifically: (a) A loose garment worn by a woman. (b) A child's pinafore. (c) An outside covering or case; as, a pillow slip. (d) The slip or sheath of a sword, and the like. [*R.*]

9. A counterfeit piece of money, being brass covered with silver. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

10. Matter found in troughs of grindstones after the grinding of edge tools. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Sir W. Petty.*

11. Potters' clay in a very liquid state, used for the decoration of ceramic ware, and also as a cement for handles and other applied parts.

12. A particular quantity of yarn. [*Prov. Eng.*]

13. An inclined plane on which a vessel is built, or upon which it is hauled for repair.

14. An opening or space for vessels to lie in, between wharves or in a dock; as, Peck slip. [*U. S.*]

15. A narrow passage between buildings. [*Eng.*]

16. A long seat or narrow pew in churches, often without a door. [*U. S.*]

17. (*Mining*) A dislocation of a lead, destroying continuity. *Knight.*

18. (*Engin.*) The motion of the center of resistance of the float of a paddle wheel, or the blade of an oar, through the water horizontally, or the difference between a vessel's actual speed and the speed which she would have if the propelling instrument acted upon a solid; also, the velocity, relatively to still water, of the backward current of water produced by the propeller.

19. (*Zool.*) A fish, the sole.

20. (*Cricket*) A fielder stationed on the off side and to the rear of the batsman. There are usually two of them, called respectively *short slip*, and *long slip*.

To give one the slip, to slip away from one; to elude one. — *Slip dock*. See under *DOCK*. — *Slip link* (*Mach.*), a connecting link so arranged as to allow some play of the parts, to avoid concussion. — *Slip rope* (*Naut.*), a rope by which a cable is secured preparatory to slipping. *Totten.*

— *Slip stopper* (*Naut.*), an arrangement for letting go the anchor suddenly.

Slipboard (-bôrd), *n.* A board sliding in grooves.

Slipcoat 'cheese' (-kôst, chéz). A rich variety of new cheese, resembling butter, but white. *Halliwel.*

Slipops (slipps), *n. pl.* [*Cf.* *SLIP*, *v. t.*] Sledge runners on which a skip is dragged in a mine.

Slipknot (slip'knot), *n.* A knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made.

Slip-on (-ôn), *n.* A kind of overcoat worn upon the shoulders in the manner of a cloak. [*Scot.*]

Slippage (-pâj; 48), *n.* The act of slipping; also, the amount of slipping.

Slipper (-pér), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, slips.

2. A kind of light shoe, which may be slipped on with ease, and worn in undress; a slipshoe.

3. A kind of apron or pinafore for children.

4. A kind of brake or shoe for a wagon wheel.

5. (*Mach.*) A piece, usually a plate, applied to a sliding piece, to receive wear and afford a means of adjustment; — also called *shoe*, and *gib*.

Slipper animalcule (*Zool.*), a ciliated infusorian of the genus *Paramecium*. — *Slipper flower*. (*Bot.*) *Slipperwort*.

— *Slipper limpet*, or *Slipper shell* (*Zool.*), a boat shell.

Slipper, *a.* [*AS.* *slipur*.] Slippery. [*Obs.*]

O! trustless state of earthly things, and slipper hope
Of mortal men. *Spenser.*

Slipped (-pêrd), *a.* Wearing slippers. *Shak.*

Slipper-ly (-pêr'y), *adv.* In a slippery manner.

Slipper-ness, *n.* The quality of being slippery.

Slipper-ness, *n.* Slipperiness. [*Obs.*]

Slipper-wort (-wôrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) See *CALCEOLARIA*.

Slippery (-y), *a.* [*See SLIPPER, a.*] 1. Having the quality opposite to adhesiveness; allowing or causing anything to slip or move smoothly, rapidly, and easily upon the surface; smooth; glib; as, oily substances render things slippery.

2. Not affording firm ground for confidence; as, a slippery promise.

The slippery tops of human state. *Cowley.*

3. Not easily held; liable or apt to slip away.

The slippery god will try to loose his hold. *Dryden.*

4. Liable to slip; not standing firm.

5. Unstable; changeable; mutable; uncertain; inconstant; fickle. "The slippery state of kings." *Denham.*

6. Uncertain in effect. *L'Estrange.*

7. Wanton; incontinent; loose in morals. *Shak.*

Slippery elm. (*Bot.*) (a) An American tree (*Ulmus fulva*) with a mucilaginous and slightly aromatic inner bark which is sometimes used medicinally; also, the inner bark itself. (b) A malvaceous shrub (*Premontia Californica*); — so called on the Pacific coast.

Slippliness (slip'pl-nés), *n.* Slipperiness. [*R.*]

"The slippliness of the way." *Sir W. Scott.*

Slippy (-pý), *a.* [*AS.* *sliepa*.] Slippery.

Slipshod (-shôd), *a.* 1. Wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel.

The shivering urchin bending as he goes,
With slipshod heels. *Cowper.*

2. Figuratively: Careless in dress, manners, style, etc.; slovenly; shuffling; as, slipshod manners; a slipshod or loose style of writing.

Thy wit shall ne'er go slipshod. *Shak.*

Slipshoe (-shôv), *n.* A slipper. *Halliwel.*

Slipshin (-shín), *a.* Evasive. [*Obs.*]

Slipshod (-shôd), *n.* [A reduplication of *slip*.] Weak, poor, or flat liquor; weak, profligate discourse or writing.

Slipstring (-stríng), *n.* One who has shaken off restraint; a prodigal. [*Obs.*]

Slipthrift (-thríft), *n.* A spendthrift. [*Obs.*]

Slash (slâsh), *n.* [A corruption of *slash*.] A cut; as, slash and slash. [*Collog.*] *Shak.*

Slit (slít), *obs. 3d pers. sing. pres. of SLIDE*. *Chaucer.*

Slit (slít), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLIT or SLITTEN (*slít-ted*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLITTING.] [*OE.* *slitan*, fr. *slitan*, *AS.* *slitan* to tear; akin to *D.* *slitzen* to wear out, *G.* *schleissen* to slit, split, *OHG.* *slizan* to split, tear, wear out, *Ice.* *slifa* to break, tear, wear out, *Sw.* *slita*, *Dan.* *slide*. Cf. *ELAT*, *SLATE*, *n.* SLICE.] 1. To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; as, to slit iron bars into nail rods; to slit leather into straps.

2. To cut or make a long fissure in or upon; as, to slit the ear or the nose.

3. To cut; to sever; to divide. [*Obs.*]

And slits the thin-spun life. *Milton.*

Slit, *n.* [*AS.* *slite*.] A long cut; a narrow opening; as, a slit in the ear.

Slit slit. (*Anat.*) See *Gill opening*, under *GILL*.

Slither (slith'ér), *v. t.* [*Cf.* *G.* *schlittern*, *LG.* *schlittern*. See *SLIDE*.] To slide; to glide. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Slit-shell (slít'shél), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any species of *Pleurotomaria*, a genus of beautiful, pearly, spiral gastropod shells having a deep slit in the outer lip. Many fossil species are known, and a few living ones are found in deep water in tropical seas.

Slit-ter (-tér), *n.* One who, or that which, slits.

Slitting (-tíng), *a. & n.* From *SLIT*.

Slitting file. See *Illustr. (i)* of *FILE*. — *Slitting mill*. (*n.*) A mill where iron bars or plates are slit into narrow strips, as nail rods, and the like. (b) A machine used by lapidaries for slicing stones, usually by means of a revolving disk, called a *sliver*, supplied with diamond powder.

Slitting roller, one of a pair of rollers furnished with ribs entering between similar ribs in the other roller, and cutting like shears, — used in slitting metals.

Slive (sliv), *v. t.* [*Cf.* *SLIP*.] To sneak. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Slive, *v. t.* [*OE.* *sliven* to split, cleave, *AS.* *slifan*.] To cut; to split; to separate. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Sliver (sliv'ér or sliv'ér; 277), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLIVERED (-êrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLIVERING.] [*See SLIVE, v. t.*] To cut or divide into long, thin pieces, or into very small pieces; to cut or rend lengthwise; to slit; as, to sliver wood. *Shak.*

They'll sliver thee like a turnip. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sliver, *n.* 1. A long piece cut or rent off; a sharp, slender fragment; a splinter.

2. A strand, or slender roll, of cotton or other fiber in a loose, untwisted state, produced by a carding machine and ready for the roving or slubbing which precedes spinning.

3. *pl.* Bait made of pieces of small fish. Cf. *KIBBLINGS*. [*Local. U. S.*] *Barrett.*

Sllovak'an (slôk'an), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of seaweed. [*Spelled also slawcan*.] See *3d LAYER*.

Sloman (slô'm), *n.* (*Mining*) A layer of earth between coal seams.

Sloat (slô't), *n.* [*See SLOR* a bar.] A narrow piece of timber which holds together large pieces; a slat; as, the slats of a cart.

Slobber (slôb'bér), *v. t. & i.* See *SLABBER*.

Slobber, *n.* 1. See *SLABBER*.

2. (*Zool.*) A jellyfish. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. *pl.* (*Vet.*) Salivation.

Slobber-er (-ér), *n.* 1. One who slabbars.

2. A slovenly farmer; a jobbing tailor. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Slobber-y (-y), *a.* Wet; sloppy; as land. *Shak.*

war cry, or gathering word, of a Highland clan in Scotland; hence, any rallying cry. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sloggy (slog'gy), *a.* Sluggish. [*Obs.*]
Somnolence that is *sloggy* slumbering. *Chaucer.*

Sloke (slok), *n.* [*Bot.*] See **SLOAKAN**.
Sloo (sloo), or **Slue** (slü), *n.* A slough; a run or wet place. See **2d SLOUGH**, 2.

Sloom (sloom), *n.* Slumber. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Sloom'y (-y), *a.* Sluggish; slow. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Sloop (sloop), *n.* [*D. sloep*, of uncertain origin. Cf. **SHALLOP**.] (*Naut.*) A vessel having one mast and a fore-and-aft rig, consisting of a boom-and-gaff mainsail, jibe, staysail, and gaff topsail. The typical sloop has a fixed bowsprit, topmast, and standing rigging, while those of a cutter are capable of being readily shifted. The sloop usually carries a centerboard, and depends for stability upon breadth of beam rather than depth of keel. The two types have rapidly approximated since 1880. One radical distinction is that a sloop may carry a centerboard. See **CUTTER**, and **Illustration** in Appendix.



Sloop.

Sloop of war, formerly, a vessel of war rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting from ten to thirty-two guns; now, any war vessel larger than a gunboat, and carrying guns on one deck only.

Slop (slop), *n.* [*OE. sloppe* a pool; akin to *AS. sloppe*, *slopp*, the sloppy droppings of a cow; cf. *AS. slupan* to slip, and *E. slip*, *v. i.* Cf. **COWSLIP**.] 1. Water or other liquid carelessly spilled or thrown about, as upon a table or a floor; a puddle; a soiled spot.

2. Mean and weak drink or liquid food; — usually in the plural.

3. *pl.* Dirty water; water in which anything has been washed or rinsed; water from wash-bowls, etc.

Slop basin, or **Slop bowl**, a basin or bowl for holding slops, especially for receiving the remainings of tea or coffee cups at the table. — **Slop molding** (*Brickmaking*), a process of manufacture in which the brick is carried to the drying ground in a wet mold instead of on a pallet.

Slop, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SLOPPED** (slopt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SLOPPING**.] 1. To cause to overflow, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it; to spill.

2. To spill liquid upon; to soil with a liquid spilled.

Slop, *v. i.* To overflow or be spilled, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it; — often with *over*.

Slop, *n.* [*AS. slop* a frock or over-garment, *fr. slupan* to slip, to slide; akin to *Ice. sloppr* a thin garment; cf. *OHG. slof* a garment. Cf. **SLIP**, *v. i.*] 1. Any kind of outer garment made of linen or cotton, as a night dress, or a smock frock. [*Obs.*]

2. A loose lower garment; loose breeches; — chiefly used in the plural. "A pair of slops." *Sir P. Sidney.*

There's a French salutation to your French *slop*. *Shak.*

3. *pl.* Ready-made clothes; also, among seamen, clothing, bedding, and other furnishings.

Slope (slop), *n.* [*Formed (like *abode* fr. *abide*) from *OE. slupan*. See **SLIP**, *v. i.*] 1. An oblique direction; a line or direction inclining from a horizontal line or direction; also, sometimes, an inclination, as of one line or surface to another.*

2. Any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon.

The buildings covered the summit and slope of a hill. *Macaulay.*

Under the slopes of Pisgah. *Deut. iv. 49 (K. Ver.).*

Slope, *a slope*, considered as *descending*, is a *declivity*; considered as *ascending*, an *acclivity*.

Slope of a plane (*Geom.*), the direction of the plane; as, parallel planes have the same slope.

Slope, *a.* **Sloping**. "Down the slope hills." *Milton.*

A bank not steep, but gently sloping. *Bacon.*

Slope, *adv.* In a sloping manner. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Slope, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SLOPPED** (slopt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SLOPPING**.] To form with a slope; to give an oblique or slanting direction to; to direct obliquely; to incline;

to slant; as, to *slope* the ground in a garden; to *slope* a piece of cloth in cutting a garment.

Slope, *v. i.* 1. To take an oblique direction; to be at an angle with the plane of the horizon; to incline; as, the ground *slopes*.

2. To depart; to disappear suddenly. [*Slang*]

Slope/ness, *n.* State of being slope. *Sir H. Walton.*

Slope/wise (-wiz'), *adv.* Obliquely. [*Obs.*] *Currier.*

Sloping, *a.* Inclining or inclined from the plane of the horizon, or from a horizontal or other right line; oblique; declivous; slanting. — **Sloping-ly**, *adv.*

The sloping land recedes into the clouds. *Cowper.*

Slop/pi-ness (slop/pi-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being sloppy; muddiness.

Slop/py (-py), *a.* [*Compar. SLOPPIER* (-pi-ēr); *superl. SLOPPIEST*.] [*From SLOP*.] Wet, so as to spatter easily; wet, as with something slopped over; muddy; plashy; as, a *sloppy* place, walk, road.

Slop/sell'er (-sēl'ēr), *n.* One who sells slops, or ready-made clothes. See **4th SLOP**, 3.

Slop/shop (-shōp), *n.* A shop where slops, or ready-made clothes, are sold.

Slop/work (-wōrk), *n.* The manufacture of slops, or cheap ready-made clothing; also, such clothing; hence, hasty, slovenly work of any kind.

No *slopwork* ever dropped from his [Carlyle's] pen. *Franklin.*

Slopy (slop'y), *a.* **Sloping**; inclined.

Slosh (slōsh), **Sloshy** (-y). See **SLUSH**, **SLUSHY**.

Slat (slāt), *n.* [*LG. & D. slot* a lock, from a verb meaning to close, to shut, *D. sluiten*; akin to *G. schließen*, *OHG. slōzan*, *OFries. slūta*, and probably to *L. claudere*. Cf. **CLOS**, **SLUCE**.] 1. A broad, flat, wooden bar; a slat or sloat.

2. A bolt or bar for fastening a door. [*Prov. Eng.*]

3. A narrow depression, perforation, or aperture; esp., one for the reception of a piece fitting or sliding in it.

Slat (slāt), *v. t.* [*See SLOP* a bar.] To shut with violence; to slam; as, to *slat* a door. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Slat, *n.* [*Cf. Ice. slōð*, and *E. sleuth*.] The track of a deer; hence, a track of any kind. *Milton.*

As a bloodhound follows the *slat* of a hurt deer. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sloth (slōth) [*115*] or **slōth**; 277, *n.* [*OE. slouthe, sleuthe, AS. slōud, fr. slāw* slow. See **SLOW**.] 1. Slowness; tardiness.

These cardinals trifle with me; I abhor
This dilatory *sloth* and tricks of Rome. *Shak.*

2. Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; laziness; idleness.

[They] change their course to pleasure, ease, and *sloth*. *Milton.*

Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears. *Franklin.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of arboreal edentates constituting the family *Bradypodidae*, and the suborder *Tardi-*

grada. They have long exerted limbs and long prehensile claws. Both jaws are furnished with teeth (see *Illustr.* of *EDENTATA*), and the ears and tail are rudimentary. They inhabit South and Central America and Mexico.

The three-toed sloths belong to the genera *Bradypus* and *Areopithecus*, of which several species have been described. They have three toes on each foot. The best-known species are the collared sloth (*Bradypus tridactylus*), and the ai (*Areopithecus ai*). The two-toed sloths, constituting the genus *Choloepus*, have two toes on each fore foot and three on each hind foot. The best-known is the unau (*Choloepus didactylus*) of South America. See **UNAU**. Another species (*C. Hoffmanni*) inhabits Central America.

Various large extinct terrestrial edentates, such as *Megatherium* and *Mylodon*, are often called *sloths*.

Australian, or Native, sloth (*Zoöl.*), the koala. — **Sloth animalcule** (*Zoöl.*), a tardigrado. — **Sloth bear** (*Zoöl.*), a black or brown long-haired bear (*Melursus ursinus*, or *labialis*), native of India and Ceylon; — called also *asaval*, *labial bear*, and *zungle bear*. It is easily tamed and can be taught many tricks. — **Sloth monkey** (*Zoöl.*), a lorix.

Sloth, *v. i.* To be idle. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Sloth/ful (-ful), *a.* Addicted to sloth; inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

He also that is *slothful* in his work is brother to him that is a great waster. *Prov. xviii. 9.*

— **Sloth/ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Sloth/ful-ness**, *n.*

Sloth/hound (slōth/hound'), *n.* [*See SLOP* a track, and cf. **SLEUTHOUND**.] (*Zoöl.*) See **SLEUTHOUND**.

Slothed (slōth'ed), *a.* Having a sloth.

Sloth'ing (-t'ing), *n.* The act or process of making sloths, or mortises.

Slouch (slouch), *n.* [*Cf. Ice. slōkr* a slouching fellow, and *E. slack*, *slug*, a lazy fellow.] 1. A hanging down of the head; a drooping attitude; a limp appearance; an ungainly, clownish gait; a sideways depression or hanging down, as of a hat brim.

2. An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow. [*Collog.*]

Slouch *hat*, a soft, limp hat of unstiffened cloth or felt.

Slouch, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SLOUCHED** (sloucht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SLOUCHING**.] 1. To droop, as the head.

2. To walk in a clumsy, lazy manner. [*Collog.*]

Slouch, *v. t.* To cause to hang down; to depress at the side; as, to *slouch* the hat.

Slouch'ing, *a.* Hanging down at the side; limp; drooping; without firmness or shapeliness; moving in an ungainly manner.

Slouch'y (-y), *a.* **Slouching**. [*Collog.*]

Slough (slough), *a.* **Slow**. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Slough (slon), *n.* [*OE. slogh, slough*, *AS. slōh* a hollow place; cf. *MHG. slūch* an abyss, gullet, *G. schlucken* to swallow; also *Gael. & Ir. slac* a pit, pool, ditch, *Ir. slug* to swallow, *Gr. slōgō* to hicough, to sob.] 1. A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire. *Chaucer.*

He's here stuck in a *slough*. *Milton.*

2. [*Pronounced slōg*.] A wet place; a swale; a side channel or inlet from a river. [*In this sense local or provincial; also spelt sloo, and sluc.*]

Slough grass (*Bot.*), a name in the Mississippi valley for grasses of the genus *Muhlenbergia*; — called also *drop seed*, and *nimble Will*.

Slough, *obs. imp.* of **SLEW**, to slay. *Slew*. *Chaucer.*

Slough (slū), *n.* [*OE. slogh, slough*; cf. *MHG. slūch* the skin of a serpent, *G. schluch* a skin, a leather bag or bottle.] 1. The skin, commonly the cast-off skin, of a serpent or of some similar animal.

2. (*Med.*) The dead mass separating from a foul sore; the dead part which separates from the living tissues in mortification.

Slough, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SLOUGHED** (slūft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SLOUGHING**.] (*Med.*) To form a slough; to separate in the form of dead matter from the living tissues; — often used with *off*, or *away*; as, a *sloughing* ulcer; the dead tissues *slough* off slowly.

Slough, *v. t.* To cast off; to discard as refuse.

New tint the plumage of the birds.
And *slough* decay from grazing herds. *Emerson.*

Slough'ing (slūft'ing), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The act of casting off the skin or shell, as do insects and crustaceans; ecdysis.

Slough'y (slou'y'), *a.* Full of sloughs; miry.

Slough'y (slūft'y'), *a.* Resembling, or of the nature of, a slough, or the dead matter which separates from living flesh.

Sloven (slū'ven or slūv'n; 277), *n.* [*D. slof* careless, negligent, a sloven; akin to *LG. sluf* slovenly.] A man or boy habitually negligent of neatness and order; — the correlative term to *slattern*, or *slut*. *Pope.*

He became a confirmed *sloven*. *Macaulay.*

Sloven-li-ness (-li-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being slovenly.

Sloven-ly, *a.* 1. Having the habits of a sloven; negligent of neatness and order, especially in dress.

A *slovenly*, lazy fellow, loitering at his ease. *L'Estrange.*

2. Characteristic of a sloven; lacking neatness and order; evincing negligence; as, *slovenly* dress.

Sloven-ly, *adv.* In a slovenly manner.

Sloven-ness, *n.* Slovenliness. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Sloven-ry (-ry), *n.* Slovenliness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Slow (slō), *obs. imp.* of **SLEE**, to slay. *Slew*. *Chaucer.*

Slow (slō), *a.* [*Compar. SLOWER* (-ēr); *superl. SLOWEST*.] [*OE. slow*, *slau*, *AS. slāw*; akin to *OS. slāw* blunt, dull, *D. steun*, *slēe*, sour, *OHG. slēo* blunt, dull, *Ice. sljōr*, *slær*, *Dan. sløv*, *Sw. slō*. Cf. **SLOE**, and **SLOTH**.] 1. Moving a short space in a relatively long time; not swift; not quick in motion; not rapid; moderate; deliberate; as, a *slow* stream; a *slow* motion.

2. Not happening in a short time; gradual; late.

These changes in the heavens, though *slow*, produced
Like change on sea and land, sudden blast. *Milton.*

3. Not ready; not prompt or quick; dilatory; sluggish; as, *slow* of speech, and *slow* of tongue.

Fixed on defense, the Trojans are *slow*
To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

4. Not hasty; not precipitate; acting with deliberation; tardy; inactive.

He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding. *Prov. xiv. 29.*

5. Behind in time; indicating a time earlier than the true time; as, the clock or watch is *slow*.

6. Not advancing or improving rapidly; as, the *slow* growth of arts and sciences.

7. Heavy in wit; not alert, prompt, or spirited; wearisome; dull. [*Collog.*] *Dickens. Thackeray.*

Slow is often used in the formation of compounds for the most part self-explaining; as, *slow-gaited*, *slow-paced*, *slow-sighted*, *slow-winged*, and the like.

Slow coach, a slow person. See **def. 7**, above. [*Collog.*] — **Slow lemur**, or **Slow loris** (*Zoöl.*), an East Indian nocturnal lemurine animal (*Nycticebus tardigradus*) about the size of a small cat; — so called from its slow and deliberate movements. It has very large round eyes and is without a tail. Called also *bashful Billy*. — **Slow match**. See under **MATCH**.

Syn. — Dilatory; late; lingering; tardy; sluggish; dull; inactive. — **SLOW**, **TARDY**, **DILATORY**. *Slow* is the wider term, denoting either a want of rapid motion or inertness of intellect. *Dilatory* signifies a proneness to defer, a habit of delaying the performance of what we know must be done. *Tardy* denotes the habit of being behind-hand; as, *tardy* in making up one's accounts.

Slow, *adv.* **Slowly**.

Let him have time to mark how *slow* time goes
In time of sorrow. *Shak.*

Slow, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SLOWED** (slōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SLOWING**.] To render slow; to slacken the speed of; to retard; to delay; as, to *slow* a steamer. *Shak.*

Slow, *v. i.* To go slower; — often with *up*; as, the train *slowed up* before crossing the bridge.

Slow, *n.* A moth. [*Obs.*] *Rom. of R.*

Slow'back (-bāk'), *n.* A lubber; an idle fellow; a loiterer. [*Old Slang*.] *Dr. Favour.*

Slow (slō), *obs. imp.* of **SLEE**, to slay. *Chaucer.*

Slow/hound (slō/hound'), *n.* A sleuthhound. [*R.*]

Slow-ly, *adv.* In a slow manner; moderately; not rapidly; not early; not rashly; not readily; tardily.

Slow'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being slow.

Slows (slōz), *n.* (*Med.*) Milk sickness.

Slow-witted (slōw'wīt'ed), *a.* Dull of apprehension; not possessing quick intelligence.

Slow/worm (slōw'wōrm'), *n.* [*AS. slāwurm*; the first part is probably akin to *slēin* to strike, the reptile being supposed to be very poisonous. See **SLAY**, *v. t.*, and **WORM**.] (*Zoöl.*) A lacertilian reptile; the blindworm.

Slub (slūb), *n.* [*Etymol. uncertain*.] A roll of wool slightly twisted; a rove; — called also *slubbing*.

Slub, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SLUBBED** (slūbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SLUBBING**.] To draw out and twist slightly; — said of slivers of wool.

Slub'ber (-bēr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SLUBBERED** (-bērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SLUBBERING**.] [*Cf. Dan. slubbe* to swallow, to sup up, *D. sloberen* to lap, to slubber. Cf. **SLABBER**.] 1. To do lazily, imperfectly, or coarsely.

Slubber not business for my sake. *Shak.*

2. To daub; to stain; to cover carelessly.

There is no art that hath been more . . . *slubbered* with apophorising pedantry than the art of policy. *Milton.*

Slub'ber, *n.* A slubbing machine.

Slub'ber-de-gul'ion (-deg'ul'yōn), *n.* [*Slubber* + *Prov. E. gullion* a wretch.] A mean, dirty wretch. [*Low*]

Slub'ber-ing-ly, *adv.* In a slovenly, or a hurried and imperfect, manner. [*Low*] *Drayton.*

Slub'bing (-b'ing), *a.* & *n.* from **SLUB**.

Slubbing *bill*, or **slubbing** *machine*, the machine by which slubs are formed.

Sludge (slūj), *n.* [*Cf. SLUSH*.] 1. Mud; mire; soft mud; slush. *Mortimer. Tennyson.*

2. Small floating pieces of ice, or masses of saturated snow. *Kane.*

3. (*Mining*) See **SLIME**, 4.

Sledge *hole*, the hand-hole, or manhole, in a steam boiler, by means of which sediment can be removed.

Sludger (slŭd'jŕ), *n.* A bucket for removing mud from a bored hole; a sand pump.

Sludgy (-jŕ), *a.* Muddy; slushy.
Slue (slŭ), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SLUED** (slŭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SLUING** (slŭ'ing).] [Prov. *E. slue* to turn round, Scot. *to lean or incline to a side*; cf. *Icel. slæk, slouch*, bend.] [Written also *sluw*.] 1. (Naut.) To turn about a fixed point, usually the center or axis, as a spar or piece of timber; to turn; — used also of any heavy body.

2. In general, to turn about; to twist; — often used reflexively and followed by *round*. [Collog.]

They laughed, and *slued* themselves round. *Dickens*.

Slue, *v. i.* To turn about; to turn from the course; to slip or slide and turn from an expected or desired course; — often followed by *round*.

Slue, *n.* See **SLUON**, 2. [Local]

Slug (slŭg), *n.* (OE. *slugge* slothful, *sluggen* to be slothful; cf. LG. *sluk* low-spirited, *E. slack, slouch*, D. *slak, slak*, a snail.) 1. A drone; a slow, lazy fellow; a sluggard.

2. A hindrance; an obstruction. [Obs.] *Racoon*.

3. (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of terrestrial pulmonate mollusks belonging to *Limax* and several related genera, in which the shell is either small and concealed in the mantle, or altogether wanting. They are closely allied to the land snails.



Slug (*Limax agrestis*). Nat. size.

4. (Zool.) Any smooth, soft larva of a sawfly or moth which creeps like a mollusk; as, the pear slug; rose slug.

5. A ship that sails slowly. [Obs.] *Halliwel*.

His rendezvous for his fleet, and for all slugs to come to, should be between Calais and Dover. *Peypa*.

6. [Perhaps a different word.] An irregularly shaped piece of metal, used as a missile for a gun.

7. (Print.) A thick strip of metal less than type high, and as long as the width of a column or a page, — used in spacing out pages and to separate display lines, etc.

See *slug*. (Zool.) (a) Any nudibranch mollusk. (b) A holothurian. — *Slug caterpillar*. Same as *Slugworm*.

Slug, *v. i.* To move slowly; to lie idle. [Obs.] *Spenser*.

To slug in sloth and sensual delight.

Slug, *v. t.* To make sluggish. [Obs.] *Milton*.

Slug, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SLUGGED** (slŭgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SLUGGING** (slŭ'gŭng).] 1. To load with a slug or slugs; as, to slug a gun.

2. To strike heavily. [Cont. or Slang]

Slug, *v. t.* To become reduced in diameter, or changed in shape, by passing from a larger to a smaller part of the bore of the barrel; — said of a bullet when fired from a gun, pistol, or other firearm.

Slug-a-bed (-A-bed'), *n.* One who indulges in lying abed; a sluggard. [R.] "Fie, you *slugabed*!" *Shak.*

Sluggard (-gŕd), *n.* [Slug + -ard.] A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone.

Go to the ant, thou *sluggard*; consider her ways, and be wise. *Prov. vi. 6.*

Sluggard, *a.* Sluggish; lazy. *Dryden*.

Sluggardize (-iz), *v. t.* To make lazy. [R.] *Shak.*

Sluggardye (-jŕ), *n.* [OE. *sluggardye*.] The state of being a sluggard; sluggishness; sloth.

Idleness is rotten *sluggardye*. *Chaucer*.

Slugger (-gŕ), *n.* One who strikes heavy blows; hence, a boxer; a prize fighter. [Cont. or Slang]

Sluggish (-gŕsh), *a.* 1. Habitually idle and lazy; slothful; dull; inactive; as, a *sluggish* man.

2. Slow; having little motion; as, a *sluggish* stream.

3. Having no power to move one's self or itself; inert.

Matter, being impotent, *sluggish*, and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself. *Woodward*.

And the *sluggish* land slumbers in utter neglect. *Longfellow*.

4. Characteristic of a sluggard; dull; stupid; tame; simple. [R.] "Be *sluggish* a conceit." *Milton*.

Syn. — Inert; idle; lazy; slothful; indolent; drowsy; slow; dull; drowsy; inactive. See *INERT*.

— **Sluggish-ly**, *adv.* — **Sluggish-ness**, *n.*

Slugry (-gŕy), *a.* Sluggish. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

Slug-horn (-hŕn), *n.* An erroneous form of the Scotch word *slughorne*, or *sluggorne*, meaning *slogan*.

Slugs (slŭgz), *n. pl.* (Mining) Half-roasted ore.

Slug-worm (slŭg'wŕm'), *n.* (Zool.) Any caterpillar which has the general appearance of a slug, as do those of certain moths belonging to *Limacodes* and allied genera, and those of certain sawflies.

Sluice (slŭis), *n.* [OF. *escluse*, F. *écluse*, LL. *exclusa*, *schusa*, from L. *excludere*, *excludere*, to shut out; cf. D. *sluis* sluice, from the Old French. See *EXCLUDE*.] 1. An artificial passage for water, fitted with a valve or gate, as in a mill stream, for stopping or regulating the flow; also, a water gate or flood gate.

2. Hence, an opening or channel through which anything flows; a source of supply.

Each sluice of affluent fortune opened soon. *Harte*.

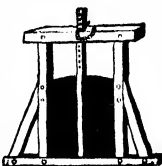
This home familiarity . . . opens the sluices of sensibility. *I. Taylor*.

3. The stream flowing through a flood gate.

4. (Mining) A long box or trough through which water flows, — used for washing auriferous earth.

Sluice gate, the sliding gate of a sluice.

Sluice, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SLUICED** (slŭist); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SLUICING** (slŭ'isŭng).] 1. To emit by, or as by, flood gates. [R.] *Milton*.



Sluice Gate.

2. To wet copiously, as by opening a sluice; as, to sluice meadows.

He dried his neck and face, which he had been sluicing with cold water. *De Quincey*.

3. To wash with, or in, a stream of water running through a sluice; as, to sluice earth or gold dust in mining.

Sluiceway (slŭis'wŕ), *n.* An artificial channel into which water is let by a sluice; specifically, a trough constructed over the bed of a stream, so that logs, lumber, or rubbish can be floated down to some convenient place of delivery.

Sluicy (slŭis'y), *a.* Falling copiously or in streams, as from a sluice.

And oft whole sheets descend of *sluicy* rain. *Dryden*.

Slum (slŭm), *n.* [CF. **SLUMPER**, 1.] 1. A foul back street of a city, especially one filled with a poor, dirty, degraded, and often vicious population; any low neighborhood or dark retreat; — usually in the plural; as, Westminster *slums* are haunts for thieves. *Dickens*.

2. *pl.* (Mining) Same as *SLIMES*.

Slumber (slŭm'bŕ), *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. **SLUMBERED** (-bŕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SLUMBERING**.] [OE. *slombren*, *slumberen*, *slumberen*, AS. *slumberian*, fr. *sluma* slumber; akin to D. *sluimern* to slumber, MHG. *slummern*, *slumen*, G. *schlummern*, Dan. *slumre*, Sw. *slumra*, Goth. *slawan* to be silent.] 1. To sleep; especially, to sleep lightly; to doze.

He that keepeth Israel shall neither *slumber* nor sleep. *Psa. cxi. 4.*

2. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity. "Why *slumbers* Pope?" *Young*.

Slumber, *v. t.* 1. To lay to sleep. [R.] *Wotton*.

2. To stun; to stupefy. [Obs.] *Spenser*.

Slumber, *n.* Sleep; especially, light sleep; sleep that is not deep or sound; repose.

He at last fell into a *slumber*, and thence into a fast sleep, which detained him in that place until it was almost night. *Bunyan*.

Fast asleep? It is no matter; Enjoy the honey-heavy dew of *slumber*. *Shak.*

Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes. *Dryden*.

Slumberer (-bŕ), *n.* One who slumbers; a sleeper.

Slumbering-ly, *adv.* In a slumbering manner.

Slumberless, *a.* Without slumber; sleepless.

Slumberous (-ŭs), *a.* 1. Inviting slumber; soporiferous. "Pensive in the *slumberous* shade." *Pope*.

2. Being in the repose of slumber; sleepy; drowsy.

His quiet and almost *slumberous* countenance. *Macbeth*.

Slumbery (-jŕ), *a.* Sleepy. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

Slumberous (-bŕŭs), *a.* Slumberous.

Slumming, *vb. n.* Visiting slums.

Slump (slŭmp), *n.* [CF. D. *slomp* a mass, heap, Dan. *slump* a quantity, and *E. slump*, *v. t.*] The gross amount; the mass; the lump. [Scot.]

Slump, *v. t.* [CF. *LUMP*; also Sw. *slumpa* to bargain for the lump.] To lump; to throw into a mass.

These different groups . . . are exclusively *slumped* together under that name. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Slump, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. **SLUMPED** (slŭmp); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SLUMPING**.] [Scot. *slump* a dull noise produced by something falling into a hole, a marsh, a swamp.] To fall or sink suddenly through or in, when walking on a surface, as on thawing snow or ice, partly frozen ground, a bog, etc., not strong enough to bear the person.

The latter walk on a bottomless quag, into which unawares they may *slump*. *Burrow*.

Slump, *n.* 1. A boggy place. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

2. The noise made by anything falling into a hole, or into a soft, miry place. [Scot.]

Slumpy (-jŕ), *a.* Easily broken through; boggy; marshy; swampy. [Prov. Eng. & Collog. U. S.] *Bartlett*.

Slung (slŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of *SLING*.

Slung shot, a metal ball of small size, with a string attached, used by ruffians for striking.

Slunk (slŭnk), *imp. & p. p.* of *SLINK*.

Slur (slŭr), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SLURRED** (slŭrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SLURRING** (-ŭng).] [CF. OE. *slor* mud, clay, Icel. *slora, slōra*, to trail or drag one's self along, D. *sluren, sloren*, to train, to drag, to do negligently and slovenly, D. *slor, sloerie*, a sluttish girl.] 1. To soil; to sully; to contaminate; to disgrace.

2. To disparage; to traduce.

3. To cover over; to disguise; to conceal; to pass over lightly or with little notice.

With periods, points, and tropes, he *slurs* his crimes. *Dryden*.

4. To cheat, as by sliding a die; to trick. [R.]

To *slur* men of what they fought for. *Hudibras*.

5. To pronounce indistinctly; as, to *slur* syllables.

6. (Mus.) To sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style; to connect smoothly in performing, as several notes or tones.

7. (Print.) To blur or double, as an impression from type; to mackle.

Slur, *n.* 1. A mark or stain; hence, a slight reproach or disgrace; a stigma; a reproachful intimation; an innuendo. "Gaining to his name a lasting *slur*." *South*.

2. A trick played upon a person; an imposition. [R.]

3. (Mus.) A mark, thus [] or [], connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or made in one continued breath of a wind instrument, or with one stroke of a bow; a tie; a sign of legato.

4. In knitting machines, a contrivance for depressing the sinkers successively by passing over them.

Slurred (slŭrd), *a.* (Mus.) Marked with a slur; performed in a smooth, gliding style, like notes marked with a slur.

Slush (slŭsh), *n.* [CF. Sw. *slaska* to paddle in water, *slask* wet, filth.] [Written also *slush*.] 1. Soft mud.

2. A mixture of snow and water; half-melted snow.

3. A soft mixture of grease and other materials, used for lubrication.

4. The refuse grease and fat collected in cooking, especially on shipboard.

5. (Mach.) A mixture of white lead and lime, with which the bright parts of machines, such as the connecting rods of steamboats, are painted to be preserved from oxidation.

Slush (slŭsh), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SLUSHED** (slŭst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SLUSHING**.] 1. To smear with slush or grease; as, to *slush* a mast.

2. To paint with a mixture of white lead and lime.

Slushy (-jŕ), *a.* Abounding in slush; characterized by soft mud or half-melted snow; as, the streets are *slushy*; the snow is *slushy*. "A dark, drizzling, *slushy* day." *Blackw. Mag.*

Slut (slŭt), *n.* [OE. *slutte*; cf. OD. *slodde* a slut, Icel. *slōtr* a heavy, loglike fellow, *slota* to droop.] 1. An untidy woman; a slattern.

Sluts are good enough to make a sloven's porridge. *Old Proverb*.

2. A servant girl; a drudge. [Obs.]

Our little girl Susan is a most admirable *slut*, and pleases us mightily, doing more service than both the others. *Peypa*.

3. A female dog; a bitch.

Slutch (slŭch), *n.* [CF. **SLUDGE**.] Slush. [Prov. Eng.]

Slutchy (-jŕ), *a.* Slushy. [Prov. Eng.] *Pennant*.

Sluthound (slŭth'hound'), *n.* Sluthhound.

Slut-ter-y (slŭt'tŕ-y), *n.* The qualities and practices of a slut; sluttishness; slatternliness. *Drayton*.

Slut-tish (-tŭsh), *a.* Like a slut; untidy; indecently negligent of cleanliness; disorderly; as, a *slut-tish* woman.

Why is thy lord so *slut-tish*, I thee pray. *Chaucer*.

An air of liberal, though *slut-tish*, plenty, indicated the wealthy farmer. *Sir W. Scott*.

— **Slut-tish-ly**, *adv.* — **Slut-tish-ness**, *n.*

Sly (slŭ), *a.* [Compar. **SLIER** (-ŕ) or **SLYER**; *superl.* **SLIEST** or **SLYEST**.] [OE. *slŭ, slegh, sleih*, Icel. *slæggr*, for *slæggr*; akin to Sw. *slug*, Dan. *slu*, LG. *slou*, G. *schlau*; and probably to *E. slay*, *v. t.*; cf. G. *verschlagen* *slŭ*. See *SLAY*, *v. t.*, and cf. *SLIGHT*.] 1. Dextrous in performing an action, so as to escape notice; nimble; skillful; cautious; shrewd; knowing; — in a good sense.

Be ye *sly* as serpents, and simple as doves. *Wyclif* (Matt. x. 16).

Whom grave age And long experience hath made wise and *sly*. *Fairfax*.

2. Artfully cunning; secretly mischievous; wily.

For my *sly* wiles and subtle craftiness, The title of the kingdom I possess. *Spenser*.

3. Done with, and marked by, artful and dexterous secrecy; subtle; as, a *sly* trick.

Envy works in a *sly* and imperceptible manner. *J. Watts*.

4. Light or delicate; slight; thin. [Obs.]

By the *sly*, or On the *sly*, in a *sly* or secret manner. [Collog.] "Gazed on Hetty's charms by the *sly*." *G. Eliot*. — *Sly* goose (Zool.), the common sheldrake; — so named from its craftiness.

Syn. — Cunning; crafty; subtle; wily. See *CUNNING*.

Sly, *adv.* *Slyly*. [Obs. or Poetic] *Spenser*.

Sly-boots (-bŭts'), *n.* A humorous appellation for a *sly*, cunning, or waggish person.

Slyboots was curiously cunning to hide 'em. *Goldsmith*.

Slyly, *adv.* In a *sly* manner; shrewdly; craftily.

Honestly and *slyly* he it spent. *Chaucer*.

Sly-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being *sly*.

Slype (slŭp), *n.* [CF. D. *sluipen* to sneak.] (Arch.) A narrow passage between two buildings, as between the transept and chapter house of a monastery. [Eng.]

Smack (smŭk), *n.* [D. *smak*; akin to LG. *smack*, *smak*, Dan. *smække*, G. *schmack*, F. *smaque*.] (Naut.) A small sailing vessel, commonly rigged as a sloop, used chiefly in the coasting and fishing trade.

Smack, *n.* [OE. *smak*, AS. *smac* taste, savor; akin to D. *smak*, G. *geschmack*, OHG. *smac*; cf. Lith. *smagus* pleasant. Cf. *SMACK*, *v. i.*] 1. Taste or flavor, esp. a slight taste or flavor; savor; tincture; as, a *smack* of bitter in the medicine. Also used figuratively.

So quickly they have taken a *smack* in covetousness. *Robinson* (More's Utopia).

They felt the *smack* of this world. *Latimer*.

2. A small quantity; a taste.

3. A loud kiss; a buss. "A clamorous *smack*." *Shak.*

4. A quick, sharp noise, as of the lips when suddenly separated, or of a whip.

5. A quick, smart blow; a slap. *Johnson*.

Smack, *adv.* As if with a *smack* or slap. [Collog.]

Smack, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. **SMACKED** (smŭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SMACKING**.] [OE. *smaken* to taste, have a taste, — from the noun; cf. AS. *smecan* to taste; akin to D. *smuken*, G. *schmecken*, OHG. *smecchen* to taste, *smacchen* to have a taste (and, derived from the same source, G. *schmatzen* to smack the lips, to kiss with a sharp noise, MHG. *smatzen*, *smackezen*), Icel. *smakka* to taste, Sw. *smaka*, Dan. *smage*. See 2d *SMACK*, *n.*] 1. To have a *smack*; to be tinctured with any particular taste.

2. To have or exhibit indications of the presence of any character or quality.

All scots, all ages, *smack* of this vice. *Shak.*

Smacking (smāk'ing), *a.* Making a sharp, brisk sound; hence, brisk; as, a *smacking breeze*.
Small (smāl), *a.* [Compar. SMALLER (-ēr); superl. SMALLEST.] [OE. *smāl*, AS. *smel*; akin to D. *smal* narrow, OS. & OHG. *smal* small, G. *schmal* narrow, Dan. & Sw. *smal*, Goth. *smalls* small, Icel. *smali* small cattle, sheep, or goats; cf. Gr. *σῆλος* a sheep or goat.]
 1. Having little size, compared with other things of the same kind; little in quantity or degree; diminutive; not large or extended in dimensions; not great; not much; inconsiderable; as, a *small man*; a *small river*.

To compare Great things with small. Milton.

2. Being of slight consequence; feeble in influence or importance; unimportant; trivial; insignificant; as, a *small fault*; a *small business*.
 3. Evincing little worth or ability; not large-minded; —sometimes, in reproach, paltry; mean.

A true delineation of the *smallest* man is capable of interesting the *richest* man. Carlyle.

4. Not prolonged in duration; not extended in time; short; as, after a *small space*. Shak.

5. Weak; slender; fine; gentle; soft; not loud; "A still, *small voice*." 1 Kings xix. 12.

Great and small, of all ranks or degrees; —used especially of persons. "His guests, *great and small*," Chaucer. **Small arms**, muskets, rifles, pistols, etc., in distinction from cannon. —**Small beer**. See under BEER. —**Small coal**. (a) Little coals of wood formerly used to light fires. (b) Coal about the size of a hazelnut, separated from the coarser parts by screening. —**Small craft** (Naut.), a vessel, or vessel in general, of a small size. —**Small fruits**. See under FRUIT. —**Small hand**, a certain size of paper. See under PAPER. —**Small hours**. See under HOUR. —**Small letter** (Print.), a lower-case letter. See LOWER-CASE, and CAPITAL letter, under CAPITAL. —**Small pieces**. A Scotch coin worth about 2½d. sterling, or about 4 cents. —**Small register**. See the Note under 1st REGISTER. —**Small stuff** (Naut.), spun yarn, marline, and the smallest kinds of rope. *R. H. Dana, Jr.* —**Small talk**, light or trifling conversation; chitchat. —**Small wares** (Com.), various small textile articles, as tapes, braid, fringe, and the like. *M. Colloc.*

Small, adv. 1. In or to small extent, quantity, or degree; little; slightly. [Obs.] "I wept but *small*." Chaucer. "It *small* avails my mood." Shak.

2. Not loudly; faintly; timidly. [Obs. or Humorous] You may speak as *small* as you will. Shak.

Small, n. 1. The small or slender part of a thing; as, the *small* of the leg or of the back.

2. pl. Smallclothes. [Collog.] Hood. Dickens.

3. pl. Same as *little* go. See under LITTLE, *a.*

Small, v. t. To make little or less. [Obs.]

Smallage (-ā, -ā), *n.* [Small + F. *ache* smallage. See ACH parley.] (Bot.) A biennial umbelliferous plant (*Apium graveolens*) native of the seacoasts of Europe and Asia. When deprived of its acrid and even poisonous properties by cultivation, it becomes *celeriac*.

Smallclothes (-clōths'), *n. pl.* A man's garment for the hips and thighs; breeches. See BREECHES.

Smallish, a. Somewhat small. G. W. Cable.

Smallness, n. The quality or state of being small.

Smallpox (-pōks; 277), *n.* [Small + *pox*, *pocks*.] (Med.) A contagious, constitutional, febrile disease characterized by a peculiar pustular eruption; variola. The cutaneous eruption is at first a collection of papules which become vesicles (first flat, subsequently umbilicated) and then pustules, and finally thick crusts which slough after a certain time, often leaving a pit, or scar.

Smalls (smālz), *n. pl.* See SMALL, *n.* 2, 3.

Smallsword (-smāl'swōrd'), *n.* A light sword used for thrusting only; especially, the sword worn by civilians of rank in the eighteenth century.

Smallty (smāl'ty), *adv.* In a small quantity or degree; with minuteness. [P.] Ascham.

Small, n. [It. *smalto*, LL. *smaltum*; of Tonic origin; cf. OHG. *smalz* grease, butter, G. *schmaltz* grease, OHG. *smelzan* to melt, G. *schmelzen*. See SMELT, *v. t.*, and of AMEL, ENAMEL.] A deep blue pigment or coloring material used in various arts. It is a vitreous substance made of cobalt, potash, and calcined quartz fused, and reduced to a powder.

Small-blue (-blū'), *a.* Deep blue, like small.

Smalline (-īn), *n.* [See SMALL.] (Min.) A tin-
Smallite (-īt), *n.* white or gray mineral of metallic luster. It is an arsenide of cobalt, nickel, and iron. Called also *speiskobalt*.

Smargad (smār'gād), *n.* [L. *smaragdus*. See EMERALD.] The emerald. [Obs.] Bate.

Smargadine (smār-gā'dīn), *n.* [L. *smaragdinus*, Gr. *σμαράγδινος*.] Of or pertaining to emerald; resembling emerald; of an emerald green.

Smargadite (-dīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *smaragdite*; —so called from its emerald-green color. See SMARAGD.] (Min.) A green foliated kind of amphibole, observed in eclogite and some varieties of gabbro.

Smart (smärt), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SMARTED; p. pr. & vb. n. SMARTING.] [OE. *smerten*, AS. *smertan*; akin to D. *smerten*, *smerten*, G. *schmerzen*, OHG. *smertan*, Dan. *smerte*, Sw. *smärta*, D. *smart*, *smert*, a pain, G. *schmerz*, OHG. *smerto*, and probably to L. *mordere* to bite; cf. Gr. *σμερδός*, *σμερδαλός*, terrible, fearful, Skr. *mṛd* to rub, crush. Cf. MORSEL.] 1. To feel a lively, pungent local pain; —said of some part of the body as the seat of irritation; as, my finger *smarts*; these wounds *smart*. Chaucer. Shak.

2. To feel a pungent pain of mind; to feel sharp pain or grief; to suffer; to feel the sting of evil.

No creature *smarts* so little as a fool. Pope.

He that is surety for a stranger *hath smart* for it. Prov. xi. 16.

Smart, v. t. To cause a smart in. "A good that *smarts* the flesh." T. Adams.

Smart, n. [OE. *smerte*. See SMART, *v. t.*] 1. Quick, pungent, lively pain; a pricking local pain, as the pain from puncture by nettles. "In pain's *smart*." Chaucer.

2. Severe, pungent pain of mind; pungent grief; as, the *smart* of affliction.

To stand 'twixt us and our deserved smart. Milton.
 Counsel mitigates the greatest smart. Spenser.

3. A fellow who affects smartness, briskness, and vivacity; a dandy. [Slang] Fiddling.

4. Smart money (see below). [Can't]

Smart (smärt), *a.* [Compar. SMARTER (-ēr); superl. SMARTEST.] [OE. *smerte*. See SMART, *v. t.*] 1. Causing a smart; pungent; pricking; as, a *smart stroke* or taste.

How *smart* a lash that speech doth give my conscience. Shak.

2. Keen; severe; poignant; as, *smart pain*.

3. Vigorous; sharp; severe. "Smart skirmishes, in which many fell." Clarendon.

4. Accomplishing, or able to accomplish, results quickly; active; sharp; clever. [Collog.]

5. Efficient; vigorous; brilliant. "The stars shine *smarter*." Dryden.

6. Marked by acuteness or shrewdness; quick in suggestion or reply; vivacious; witty; as, a *smart reply*; a *smart saying*.

Who, for the poor renown of being *smart*,
 Would leave a sting within a brother's heart? Young.

A sentence or two, . . . which I thought very *smart*. Addison.

7. Pretentious; showy; spruce; as, a *smart gown*.

8. Brisk; fresh; as, a *smart breeze*.

Smart money. (a) Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant engagement or some painful situation. (b) (Mil.) Money allowed to soldiers or sailors, in the English service, for wounds and injuries received; also, a sum paid by a recruit, previous to the sworn in, to procure his release from service. (c) (Law) vindictive or exemplary damages; damages beyond a full compensation for the actual injury done. *Burrill, Greenleaf.*

Smart ticket, a certificate given to wounded seamen, entitling them to smart money. [Eng.] Brande & C.

Syn. — Pungent; poignant; sharp; tart; acute; quick; lively; brisk; witty; clever; keen; dashy; showy; SMART, CLEVER. *Smart* has been much used in New England to describe a person who is intelligent, vigorous, and active; as, a *smart young fellow*; a *smart workman*, etc., connoting very nearly with the English sense of *clever*. The nearest approach to this in England is in such expressions as, he was *smart* (pungent or witty) in his reply, etc.; but *smart* and *smartness*, when applied to persons, more commonly refer to dress; as, a *smart appearance*; a *smart gown*, etc.

Smart'en (smärt'n), *v. t.* To make smart or spruce; —usually with *up*. [Collog.]

She had to go and *smart'en* herself up somehow. W. Black.

Smartle (smärt'l), *v. t.* To waste away. [Prov. Eng.]

Smartly (smärt'ly), *adv.* In a smart manner.

Smartness, n. The quality or state of being smart.

Smartweed (-wēd'), *n.* (Bot.) An acrid plant of the genus *Polygonum* (*P. Hydropiper*), which produces smarting if applied where the skin is tender.

Smash (smāsh), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SMASHED (smāsh't); p. pr. & vb. n. SMASHING.] [Cf. Sw. *smiska* a blow, stroke, *smiska* to strike, dial. Sw. *smiska* to kiss with a noise, and E. *smack* a loud kiss, a ship.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush.

Here everything is broken and *smashed* to pieces. Burke.

Smash, v. t. To break up, or go to pieces suddenly, as the result of collision or pressure.

Smash, n. 1. A breaking or dashing to pieces; utter destruction; wreck.

2. Hence, bankruptcy. [Collog.]

Smasher (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, smashes or breaks things to pieces.

2. Anything very large or extraordinary. [Slang]

3. One who passes counterfeit coin. [Cont. Eng.]

Smatch (smāch), *n.* [OE. *smatch*, *smak*. See SMACK taste.] Taste; tincture; smack. [Obs.]

Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honor in it. Shak.

Smatch, v. t. To smack. [Obs.] Banister (1578).

Smatter (smāt'tēr), *v. t.* [OE. *smatern* to make a noise; cf. Sw. *smattra* to clatter, to crackle, G. *schmettern* to dash, crash, to warble, quaver.] 1. To talk superficially or ignorantly; to babble; to chatter.

Of state affairs you can not *smatter*. Swift.

2. To have a slight taste, or a slight, superficial knowledge of, anything; to smack.

Smatter, v. t. 1. To talk superficially about.

2. To gain a slight taste of; to acquire a slight, superficial knowledge of; to smack.

Smatter, n. Superficial knowledge; a smattering.

Smatter-er (-ēr), *n.* One who has only a slight, superficial knowledge; a sciolist.

Smatter-ing, n. A slight, superficial knowledge of something; sciolism.

I had a great desire, not able to attain to a superficial skill in any, to have some *smattering* in all. Burton.

Smear (smēr), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SMEARED (smērd); p. pr. & vb. n. SMEARING.] [OE. *smerean*, *smieren*, AS. *smerean*, *smieren*, fr. *smearan* fat, grease; akin to D. *smieren*, OHG. *smieren*, G. *schmier*, Icel. *smyrja* to anoint. See SMEAR, *n.*] 1. To overpread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to daub; as, to *smear* anything with oil. "Smear the sleepy grooms with blood." Shak.

2. To soil in any way; to contaminate; to pollute; to stain morally; as, to *smear* with infamy. Shak.

Smear, n. [OE. *smere*, AS. *smeara* fat, grease; akin to D. *smear*, G. *schmier*, OHG. *smiero*, Icel. *smjör*, Sw. & Dan. *smör* butter, Goth. *smairpr* fatness, *smarna* dung; cf. Lith. *smarnas* fat. Cf. SMICH.] 1. A fat, oily substance; ointment.

2. Hence, a spot made by, or as by, an unctuous or adhesive substance; a blot or blotch; a daub; a stain.

Slow broke the morn,
 All damp and rolling vapor, with no sun,
 But in its place a moving *smear* of light. Alexander Smith.

Smear dab (dāb') (Zool.) The sand fluke (*I.*) [Prov. Eng.]

Smeared (smērd), *a.* (Zool.) Having the color markings ill defined, as if rubbed; as, the *smeared dagger moth* (*Apateia obliuata*).

Smeary (smē'ry), *a.* Tending to smear or soil; adhesive; viscous. Rowe.

Smeath (smēth), *n.* (Zool.) The smew. [Prov. Eng.]

Smeo'tite (smē'ō'tīt), *n.* [G. *smectit*, fr. Gr. *σμεκτός* a kind of fuller's earth, fr. *σμηγεω* to wipe off.] (Min.)

A hydrous silicate of alumina, of a greenish color, which, in certain states of humidity, appears transparent and almost gelatinous.

Smee (smē), *n.* [Cf. SMEW.] (Zool.) (a) The pintail duck. (b) The widgeon. (c) The poachard. (d) The smew. [Prov. Eng.]

Smeeh (smēh), *v. t.* [Etymol. uncertain.] To smoke; to blacken with smoke; to rub with soot. [Obs.]

Smeeh (smēh), *v. t.* [OE. *smēchen*, AS. *smēdian*. See SMOOTH.] To smooth. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

Smeg'ma (smēg'mā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σμηγμα* soap, fr. *σμηγεω* to wash off.] (Physiol.) The matter secreted by any of the sebaceous glands. Specifically: (a) The soapy substance covering the skin of newborn infants.

(b) The cheesy, sebaceous matter which collects between the glans penis and the foreskin.

Smeg'matic (smēg-māt'ik), *a.* Being of the nature of soap; soapy; cleansing; detergent.

Smelt (smelt), *n.* A salt glaze on pottery, made by adding common salt to an earthenware glaze.

Smell (smel), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SMELLED (smēld), SMELT (smelt); p. pr. & vb. n. SMELLING.] [OE. *smellen*, *smellen*, *smellen*; cf. LG. *smellen*, *smellen*, *smellen*, *smellen*, to smoke, to reek, D. *smuilen* to snoulder, and E. *smoulder*. Cf. SMELL, *n.*] 1. To perceive by the olfactory nerves, or organs of smell; to have a sensation of, excited through the nasal organs when affected by the appropriate materials or qualities; to obtain the scent of; as, to *smell* a rose; to *smell* perfume.

2. To detect or perceive, as if by the sense of smell; to scent out; —often with *out*. "I *smell* a device." Shak.

Can you *smell* him out by that? Shak.

3. To give heed to. [Obs.]

From that time forward I began to *smell* the Word of God, and forsook the school doctors. Latimer.

To *smell* a rat, to have a sense of something wrong, not clearly evident; to have reason for suspicion. [Collog.]

—To *smell* out, to find out by sagacity. [Collog.]

Smell, v. t. 1. To affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odor or scent; —often followed by *of*; as, to *smell* of smoke, or of musk.

2. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality; to savor; as, a report *smells* of calumny.

Praises in an enemy are superfluous, or *smell* of craft. Milton.

3. To exercise the sense of smell. Ex. xxx. 38.

4. To exercise sagacity.

Smell, n. [OE. *smel*, *smil*, *smul*, *smool*. See SMELL, *v. t.*] (Physiol.) 1. The sense or faculty by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves. See SENSE.

2. The quality of any thing or substance, or emanation therefrom, which affects the olfactory organs; odor; scent; fragrance; perfume; as, the *smell* of mint.

Breathing the *smell* of field and grove. Milton.

That which, above all others, yields the sweetest *smell* in the air, is the violet. Bacon.

Syn. — Scent; odor; perfume; fragrance.

Smell'er (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who smells, or perceives by the sense of smell; one who gives out a smell.

2. The nose. [Pugilists' Slang]

Smell'-leat' (-lēat'), *n.* 1. One who is apt to find and frequent good tables; a parasite; a sponger.

The epicure and the *smell-leat*. Smith.

2. A feast at which the guests are supposed to feed upon the odors only of the viands.

Smelling, n. 1. The act of one who smells.

2. The sense by which odors are perceived; the sense of smell.

Smelling bottle, a small bottle filled with something suited to stimulate the sense of smell, or to remove faintness, as spirits of ammonia.

Smell-less, a. Destitute of smell; having no odor. Dainties *smell-less*, yet most quaint. Beau. & Fl.

Smelt (smelt), *imp. & p. p.* of SMELL.

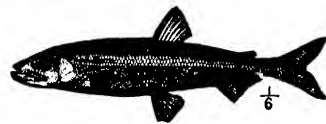
Smelt, n. [AS. *smelt*, *smelt*; akin to Dan. *smelt*.]

1. (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of small silvery salmonoid fishes of the genus *Osmerus* and allied genera, which ascend rivers to spawn, and sometimes become landlocked in lakes. They are esteemed as food, and have a peculiar odor and taste.

2. Fig. a gull; a simpleton. [Obs.] Beau. & Fl.

Sand smelt (Zool.), the silverside.

Smelt, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SMELTED; p. pr. & vb. n. SMELTING.] [Of foreign origin; cf. Sw. *smälta*, D. *smelten*, Dan. *smelte*, Icel. *smelta*, G. *schmelzen*, OHG. *smelzan*, *smelzen*, probably akin to Gr. *μελάνω*. Cf. ENAMEL, MELT, MUTE, *v. t.*, SMALT.] To melt or fuse, as ore, for the purpose of separating and refining the



Eastern American Smelt (*Osmerus mordax*).

The most important species are the European smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*) (called also *eperlan*, *spurling*, and *springling*), the Eastern American smelt (*O. mordax*), the California smelt (*O. tshawytscha*), and the surf smelt (*Hypomesus olidus*). The name is loosely applied to various other small fishes, as the lant, the California tomcod, the spawn eater, the silverside.

2. Fig. a gull; a simpleton. [Obs.] Beau. & Fl.

Sand smelt (Zool.), the silverside.

Smelt, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SMELTED; p. pr. & vb. n. SMELTING.] [Of foreign origin; cf. Sw. *smälta*, D. *smelten*, Dan. *smelte*, Icel. *smelta*, G. *schmelzen*, OHG. *smelzan*, *smelzen*, probably akin to Gr. *μελάνω*. Cf. ENAMEL, MELT, MUTE, *v. t.*, SMALT.] To melt or fuse, as ore, for the purpose of separating and refining the

metal; hence, to reduce; to refine; to flux or scorify; as, to smelt tin.

Smelt'er (smělt'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, smelts.

Smelt'er-y (-y), *n.* A house or place for smelting.

Smelt'ie (smělt'ī), *n.* A fish, the bib. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Smelt'ing, *a. & n.* from **SMELT**.

Smelting furnace (*Metall.*), a furnace in which ores are smelted or reduced.

Smørk (smørk), *n. & v.* See **SMIRK**.

Smørk (smørk), *a.* Smart; jaunty; spruce. See **SMIRK** (-y), *y.* **SMIRK**, *a.* [*Obs.*]

So smørk, so smooth, his pricked ears. *Spenser.*

Smar'lin (smər'līn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small loach.

Smew (smū), *n.* [Perhaps for ice-mew.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*)

A small European merganser (*Mergus albellus*) which has a white crest;

called also *smee*, *smee duck*, *white merganser*, and *white nun*. (*b*) The hooded merganser.

[*Local, U. S.*]

Smick'er (smīk'ēr), *v. t.* [Akin to Sw. *smicka* to flatter, Dan. *smigge*, and perhaps to G.

schmeicheln, and E. *smile*. Cf. **SMICKER**, *a.*] To look amorously or wantonly to; to smirk.

Smick'er, *a.* [AS. *smicere* tasteful, trim. See **SMICKER**, *v.*] Amorous; wanton; gay; spruce. [*Obs.*]

Smick'er-ing, *n.* Amorous glance or inclination. [*Obs.*] "A smickering to our young lady." *Dryden.*

Smick'et (-ēt), *n.* [Dim. of *smock*.] A woman's under-garment; a smock. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Johnson.*

Smick'ly, *adv.* Smugly; finally. [*Obs.*] *Ford.*

Smid'dy (smīd'dī), *n.* [See **SMITHY**.] A smithy. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Smitt (smīt), *n.* A match for firing a charge of powder, as in blasting; a fuse.

Smight (smīt), *v. t.* To smite. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Smil'a-clin (smī'lā-clīn or smī'lā-clīn), *n.* [Cf. F. *smilacine*. See **SMILAX**.] (*Chem.*) See **PARILLIN**.

Smil'ax (smī'lāks), *n.* [L. *bindweed*, Gr. *σμῖλαξ*.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A genus of perennial climbing plants, usually with a prickly woody stem; green brier, or cat brier. The rootstocks of certain species are the source of the medicine called sarsaparilla. (*b*) A delicate trailing plant (*Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*) much used for decoration. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Smile (smīl), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **SMILED** (smīld); *p. pr.* & *vb.* **SMILING**.] [*OE.* *smīlen*; akin to Dan. *smile*, Sw. *smila*, MHG. *smīlen*, *smieren*, L. *mirari* to wonder at, Skr. *smi* to smile; and probably to E. *smile*, *cr.* V173. Cf. *AMIRE*, *MANVEL*, *SMIRK*.] 1. To express amusement, pleasure, moderate joy, or love and kindness, by the features of the face; to laugh silently.

He doth nothing but frown. . . . He hears merry tales and smiles not. *Shak.*

She smiled to see the doughty hero slain. *Pope.*

When last I saw thy young blue eyes, they smiled. *Byron.*

2. To express slight contempt by a look implying sarcasm or pity; to sneer.

"I was what I said to Craggs and Child, Who praised my modesty, and smiled." *Pope.*

3. To look gay and joyous; to have an appearance suited to excite joy; as, *smiling spring*; *smiling plenty*.

The desert smiled, And paradise was opened in the wild. *Pope.*

4. To be propitious or favorable; to favor; to countenance; — often with *on*; as, *to smile on one's labors*.

Smile, *v. t.* 1. To express by a smile; as, *to smile consent*; *to smile a welcome* to visitors.

2. To affect in a certain way with a smile. [*R.*]

And sharply *smile* prevailing folly dead. *Young.*

Smile, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *smil*, Sw. *smil*. See **SMILE**, *v. t.*] 1. The act of smiling; a peculiar change or brightening of the face, which expresses pleasure, moderate joy, mirth, approbation, or kindness; — opposed to *frown*.

Sweet intercourse Of looks and smiles; for smiles from reason flow. *Milton.*

2. A somewhat similar expression of countenance, indicative of satisfaction combined with malevolent feelings, as contempt, scorn, etc.; as, a scornful *smile*.

3. Favor; countenance; propitiousness; as, the *smiles* of Providence. "The *smile* of heaven." *Shak.*

4. Gay or joyous appearance; as, the *smiles* of spring. The brightness of their [the flowers'] *smile* was gone. *Bryant.*

Smileless (smī'lēs), *a.* Not having a smile.

Smil'er (smīl'ēr), *n.* One who smiles. *Tennyson.*

Smil'et (-ēt), *n.* A little smile. [*R.*]

Those happy *smiles* That played on her ripe lip. *Shak.*

Smil'ing-ly, *adv.* In a smiling manner. *Shak.*

Smil'ing-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being smiling. And made despair a *smilingness* assume. *Byron.*

Smil'to-don (smīl'tō-dōn), *n.* [Gr. *σμῖτα* a carving knife + *δόντις*, *δόντις*, tooth.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of saber-toothed tigers. See **MACHYRODUS**.

Smilt (smīt), *v. t.* To melt. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Smiln-thu'rid (smīn-thū'rīd), *n.* [Gr. *σμῖνος* a mouse + *οὐρά* tail.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous small species of springtails, of the family *Smilnthuridae*, — usually found on flowers. See *Illustr.* under **COLLEMBOLA**.

Smirch (smērč), *v. t.* [From the root of *smear*.] To smear with something which stains, or makes dirty; to smutch; to begrime; to soil; to sully.

I'll . . . with a kind of umber smirch my face. *Shak.*

Smirch (smērč), *n.* A smutch; a dirty stain.

Smirk (smērkt), *v. i.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **SMIRKED** (smērkt); *p. pr.* & *vb.* **SMIRKING**.] [*OE.* *smirken*, AS. *smiercian*, *smiercian*; cf. MHG. *smieren*, *smieren*, to smile. See **SMILE**, *v. t.*] To smile in an affected or concealed manner; to smile with affected complaisance; to simper.

Smirk, *n.* A forced or affected smile; a simper. The bride, all *smirk* and blush, had just entered. *Sir W. Scott.*

Smirk, *a.* Nice; smart; spruce; affected; simpering. "So *smirk*, so smooth." *Spenser.*

Smirk'ing-ly, *adv.* With smirking; with a smirk.

Smirk'y (-y), *a.* Smirking.

Smitt (smīt), *rare imp.* & *p. p.* of **SMITE**. *Spenser.*

Smitt with the beauty of so fair a scene. *Cooper.*

Smitt, *obs. 3d pers. sing. pres.* of **SMITE**. *Chaucer.*

Smite (smīt), *v. t.* [*Imp.* **SMOTE** (smōt), rarely **SMIT** (smīt); *p. p.* **SMITTEN** (smīt'tn), rarely **SMIT**, or **SMOTE**; *p. pr.* & *vb.* **SMITING** (smīt'ing).] [*AS.* *smītan* to smite, to soil, pollute; akin to OFries. *smīta* to smite, LG. *smīten*, D. *smīten*, G. *schmeissen*, OHG. *smīzan* to smear, stroke, OSW. & dial. Sw. *smīta* to smite, Dan. *smīde* to throw, Goth. *smītan*, *gasmeitan*, to anoint, besmear; cf. Skr. *mā* to be fat. The original sense seems to have been, to daub on, to smear. Cf. **SMUT**.] 1. To strike; to inflict a blow upon with the hand, or with any instrument held in the hand, or with a missile thrown by the hand; as, *to smite with the flat*, with a rod, sword, spear, or stone.

Whoever shall *smite* thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. *Matt. v. 39.*

And David . . . took thence a stone, and slung it, and *smote* the Philistine in the forehead. *1 Sam. xvii. 49.*

2. To cause to strike; to use as an instrument in striking or hurling.

Prophecy, and *smite* thine hands together. *Ezek. xxi. 14.*

Saul . . . *smote* the javelin into the wall. *1 Sam. xix. 10.*

3. To destroy the life of by beating, or by weapons of any kind; to slay by a blow; to kill; as, *to smite one with the sword*, or with an arrow or other instrument.

4. To put to rout in battle; to overthrow by war.

5. To blight; to destroy the life or vigor of, as by a stroke or by some visitation.

The flax and the barley was *smitten*. *Ex. ix. 31.*

6. To afflict; to chasten; to punish. Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Blake.*

7. To strike or affect with passion, as love or fear. The charms that *smite* the simple heart. *Pope.*

Smite with the love of sister arts we came. *Pope.*

To *smite* off, to cut off. — To *smite* out, to knock out, as a tooth. *Ezek. xxi. 27.* — To *smite* with the tongue, to reproach or upbraid; to revile. [*Obs.*] *Jer. xviii. 18.*

Smite, *v. t.* To strike; to collide; to beat. [*Archaic.*] The heart *smite*th, and the knees *smite* together. *Nah. ii. 10.*

Smite, *n.* The act of smiting; a blow.

Smith'er (smīth'ēr), *n.* One who smites. I gave my back to the *smithers*. *Isa. i. 6.*

Smith (smīth), *n.* [AS. *smið*; akin to D. *smid*, G. *schmidt*, OHG. *smīd*, Icel. *smiðr*, Dan. & Sw. *smid*, Goth. *smiþa* (in comp.); cf. Gr. *σμίξω* a sort of knife, *σμίξω* a hoe, *mattock*.] 1. One who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals; as, a blacksmith, goldsmith, silversmith, and the like. *Piers Plowman.*

Nor yet the *smith* hath learned to form a sword. *Tate.*

2. One who makes or effects anything. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Smith, *v. t.* [AS. *smiðian*. See **SMITH**, *n.*] To beat into shape; to forge. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

What *smith* that any [weapon] *smitheth*. *Piers Plowman.*

Smith'craft (-krāft), *n.* The art or occupation of a smith; smithing. [*R.*] *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Smith'er (smīth'ēr), *n.* 1. Light, fine rain. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. *pl.* Fragments; atoms; flinders. [*Prov. Eng.*] Smash the bottle to *smithers*. *Tennyson.*

Smith'er-ens (smīth'ēr-ēnz), *n. pl.* Fragments; atoms; smithers. [*Collug.*] *W. Black.*

Smith'er-y (smīth'ēr-y), *n.* *pl.* -IES (-iz). 1. The workshop of a smith; a smithy or stithy.

2. Work done by a smith; smithing. The din of all his *smithery* may some time or other possibly wake this noble duke. *Burke.*

Smith'ing, *n.* The act or art of working or forging metals, as iron, into any desired shape. *Mozon.*

Smith-so'nian (-sōn'ian), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Englishman J. I. M. Smithson, or to the national institution of learning which he endowed at Washington, D. C.; as, the *Smithsonian Institution*; *Smithsonian Reports*. — *n.* The Smithsonian Institution.

Smith'son-ite (smīth'sōn-īt), *n.* [See **SMITHSONIAN**.] (*Min.*) Native zinc carbonate. It generally occurs in stalactitic, reniform, or botryoidal shapes, of a white to gray, green, or brown color. See *Note* under **CALAMINE**.

Smith'y (-y), *n.* [AS. *smiððe*, fr. *smið*; akin to D. *smide*, *smids*, OHG. *smīta*, G. *schmiede*, Icel. *smiðja*. See **SMITH**, *n.*] The workshop of a smith, esp. a blacksmith; a smithery; a stithy. [Written also *smiddy*.]

Under a spreading chestnut tree The village *smithy* stands. *Longfellow.*

Smitt (smīt), *n.* [Cf. G. *schmütze* a stain, *schmützen* to besmear. See **SMITE**, *v. t.*] Fine clay or other made up into balls, used for marking sheep. [*Eng.*] *Woodward.*

Smitten (smīt'tn), *p. p.* of **SMITE**.

Smitt'le (-tl), *v. t.* [*Freq.* fr. *OE.* *smitten* to befall. See **SMITE**, *v. t.*] To infect. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Smitt'le, *n.* Infection. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Smitt'lish (smīt'tlīsh), *a.* Infectious; catching. [*Scot.* & *Prov. Eng.*] *H. Kingsley.*

Smock (smōkt), *n.* [AS. *smoce*; akin to OHG. *smocho*, Icel. *smokkr*, and from the root of AS. *smūgan* to creep, akin to G. *schmiegen* to cling to, press close. MHG. *smiegen*, Icel. *smūga* to creep through, to put on a

garment which has a hole to put the head through; cf. Lith. *smukt* to glide. Cf. *SMUG*, *SAVOGLE*.] 1. A woman's under-garment; a shift; a chemise. In her *smock*, with head and foot all bare. *Chaucer.*

2. A blouse; a smock frock. *Carlyle.*

Smock (smōkt), *a.* Of or pertaining to a smock; resembling a smock; hence, of or pertaining to a woman.

Smock mill, a windmill of which only the cap turns round to meet the wind, in distinction from a *post mill*, whose whole building turns on a post. — *Smock race*, a race run by women for the prize of a smock. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Smock, *v. t.* To provide with, or clothe in, a smock or a smock frock. *Tennyson.*

Smock'-faced (-fāst'), *a.* Having a feminine countenance or complexion; smooth-faced; girlish. *Fenton.*

Smock' frock (frōkt), *a.* A coarse frock, or shirt, worn over the other dress, as by farm laborers. *Macaulay.*

Smock'less, *a.* Wanting a smock. *Chaucer.*

Smok'a-blo (smōkt'ā-blō), *a.* Capable of being smoked; suitable or ready to be smoked; as, *smokable tobacco*.

Smoke (smōkt), *n.* [AS. *smoca*, fr. *smocian* to smoke; akin to LG. & D. *smoek* smoke, Dan. *smøg*, G. *schmucken*, and perh. to Gr. *σμεναι* to burn in a smoldering fire; cf. Lith. *smuagti* to choke.] 1. The visible exhalation, vapor, or substance that escapes, or is expelled, from a burning body, especially from burning vegetable matter, as wood, coal, peat, or the like.

The gases of hydrocarbons, raised to a red heat or thereabouts, without a mixture of air enough to produce combustion, discharge their carbon in a fine powder, forming *smoke*. The disengaged carbon when deposited on solid bodies is *soot*.

2. That which resembles smoke; a vapor; a mist. 3. Anything unsubstantial, as idle talk. *Shak.*

4. The act of smoking, esp. of smoking tobacco; as, to have a *smoke*. [*Collug.*]

Smoke is sometimes joined with other words, forming self-explaining compounds; as, *smoke-consuming*, *smoke-dried*, *smoke-stained*, etc.

Smoke arch, the smoke box of a locomotive. — **Smoke ball** (*Mil.*), a ball or case containing a composition which, when it burns, sends forth thick smoke. — **Smoke black**, lampblack. [*Obs.*] — **Smoke board**, a board suspended before a fireplace to prevent the smoke from coming out into the room. — **Smoke box**, a chamber in a boiler, where the smoke, etc., from the furnace is collected before going out at the chimney. — **Smoke sail** (*Naut.*), a small sail in the lee of the galley stovepipe, to prevent the smoke from annoying people on deck. — **Smoke tree** (*Hort.*), a shrub (*Rhus Cotinus*) in which the flowers are mostly abortive and the panicles transformed into tangles of plumose pedicels looking like wreaths of smoke. — To *end in smoke*, to be ruined; to fail; to be destroyed or ruined; figuratively, to come to nothing.

Syn. — *Fume*; *reek*; *vapor*.

Smoke, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **SMOKED** (smōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb.* **SMOKING**.] [*AS.* *smocian*; akin to D. *smoken*, G. *schmucken*, Dan. *smøg*. See **SMOKE**, *n.*] 1. To emit smoke; to throw off volatile matter in the form of vapor or exhalation; to reek.

Hard by a cottage chimney *smokes*. *Milton.*

2. Hence, to burn; to be kindled; to rage. The anger of the Lord and his jealousy shall *smoke* against that man. *Isa. lxv. 25.*

3. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion. Proud of his steeds, he *smokes* along the field. *Dryden.*

4. To draw into the mouth the smoke of tobacco burning in a pipe or in the form of a cigar, cigarette, etc.; to habitually use tobacco in this manner.

5. To suffer severely; to be punished. Some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. *Shak.*

Smoke, *v. t.* 1. To apply smoke to; to hang in smoke; to disinfect, to cure, etc., by smoke; as, *to smoke* or fumigate infected clothing; *to smoke* beef or hams for preservation.

2. To fill or scent with smoke; hence, to fill with incense; to perfume. "Smoking the temple." *Chaucer.*

3. To smell out; to hunt out; to find out; to detect. *Alone*

Smoked his true person, talked with him. *Chapman.*

He was first *smoked* by the old Lord Lafcu. *Shak.*

Upon that . . . I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel of numbers. *Addison.*

4. To ridicule to the face; to quiz. [*Old Slang*]

5. To inhale and puff out the smoke of, as tobacco; to burn or use in smoking; as, *to smoke* a pipe or a cigar.

6. To subject to the operation of smoke, for the purpose of annoying or driving out; — often with *out*; as, *to smoke* a woodchuck out of his burrow.

Smoke'-dry (-dri), *v. t.* To dry by or in smoke.

Smoke'house (-hous), *n.* A building where meat or fish is cured by subjecting it to a dense smoke.

Smoke'jack (-jāk), *n.* A contrivance for turning a spit by means of a fly or wheel moved by the current of ascending air in a chimney.

Smoke'less, *a.* Making or having no smoke. "Smokeless towers." *Pope.*

Smok'er (smōkt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who dries or preserves by smoke.

2. One who smokes tobacco or the like.

3. A smoking car or compartment. [*U. S.*]

Smoke'stack (-stāk), *n.* A chimney;

Smokily (smŏk'ī-lī), *adv.* In a smoky manner.
Smokiness, *n.* The quality or state of being smoky.
Smoking, *n.* & *v.* from **Smoke**.

Smoking bean (*Bot.*), the long pod of the catalpa, or Indian-bean tree, often smoked by boys as a substitute for cigars. — **Smoking car**, a railway car or carriage reserved for the use of passengers who smoke tobacco.

Smoky (-y), *a.* [*Compar.* **SMOKIER** (-ī-ēr); *superl.* **SMOKIEST**.] 1. Emitting smoke, esp. in large quantities or in an offensive manner; fumid; as, smoky firs.
 2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke; as, a smoky fog. "Unlustrous as the smoky light." *Shak.*
 3. Filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling smoke; thick; as, a smoky atmosphere.
 4. Subject to be filled with smoke from chimneys or fireplaces; as, a smoky house.
 5. Tarnished with smoke; noisome with smoke; as, smoky rafters; smoky cells.
 6. Suspicious; open to suspicion. [*Obs.*] *Footnote.*

Smoky quartz (*Min.*), a variety of quartz crystal of a pale to dark smoky-brown color. See **QUARTZ**.

Smolder (smŏl'dēr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SMOLDERED** (-ēd); *participle* **SMOLDERING**.] [*OE.* *smolderen*; cf. *Prov. G.* *smülen*, *smelen*, *D.* *smuelen*. Cf. **SMELL**.] To smolder; to smoke without flame; to waste away.

The smoldering war did smolder about him smoke. *Spenser*.
 To exist in a state of suppressed or smothered activity; to burn inwardly; as, a smoldering feud.

Smolder, *v. t.* To smother; to suffocate; to smother; to choke. [*Obs.*] *Holinshead. Palsgrave.*
Smolder, *v. n.* Smoke; smother. [*Obs.*]

The smolder stops our nose with stench. *Gascoigne*.
Smoldering, *a.* Being in a state of suppressed activity; quiet but not dead.

Will make the smoldering scandal break and blaze. *Tennyson*.
Smoldering, *a.* Some evil chance.

Smoldering, *a.* [*Compar.* **SMOLDERING**.] [*OE.* *smolderen*; cf. *Prov. G.* *smülen*, *smelen*, *D.* *smuelen*. Cf. **SMELL**.] To smolder; to smoke without flame; to waste away.

Smolder, *v. t.* To smother; to suffocate; to smother; to choke. [*Obs.*] *Holinshead. Palsgrave.*
Smolder, *v. n.* Smoke; smother. [*Obs.*]

The smolder stops our nose with stench. *Gascoigne*.
Smoldering, *a.* Being in a state of suppressed activity; quiet but not dead.

Will make the smoldering scandal break and blaze. *Tennyson*.
Smoldering, *a.* Some evil chance.

Smoldering, *a.* [*Compar.* **SMOLDERING**.] [*OE.* *smolderen*; cf. *Prov. G.* *smülen*, *smelen*, *D.* *smuelen*. Cf. **SMELL**.] To smolder; to smoke without flame; to waste away.

Smolder, *v. t.* To smother; to suffocate; to smother; to choke. [*Obs.*] *Holinshead. Palsgrave.*
Smolder, *v. n.* Smoke; smother. [*Obs.*]

The smolder stops our nose with stench. *Gascoigne*.
Smoldering, *a.* Being in a state of suppressed activity; quiet but not dead.

Will make the smoldering scandal break and blaze. *Tennyson*.
Smoldering, *a.* Some evil chance.

Smoldering, *a.* [*Compar.* **SMOLDERING**.] [*OE.* *smolderen*; cf. *Prov. G.* *smülen*, *smelen*, *D.* *smuelen*. Cf. **SMELL**.] To smolder; to smoke without flame; to waste away.

Smolder, *v. t.* To smother; to suffocate; to smother; to choke. [*Obs.*] *Holinshead. Palsgrave.*
Smolder, *v. n.* Smoke; smother. [*Obs.*]

The smolder stops our nose with stench. *Gascoigne*.
Smoldering, *a.* Being in a state of suppressed activity; quiet but not dead.

Will make the smoldering scandal break and blaze. *Tennyson*.
Smoldering, *a.* Some evil chance.

Smoldering, *a.* [*Compar.* **SMOLDERING**.] [*OE.* *smolderen*; cf. *Prov. G.* *smülen*, *smelen*, *D.* *smuelen*. Cf. **SMELL**.] To smolder; to smoke without flame; to waste away.

Smolder, *v. t.* To smother; to suffocate; to smother; to choke. [*Obs.*] *Holinshead. Palsgrave.*
Smolder, *v. n.* Smoke; smother. [*Obs.*]

The smolder stops our nose with stench. *Gascoigne*.
Smoldering, *a.* Being in a state of suppressed activity; quiet but not dead.

Will make the smoldering scandal break and blaze. *Tennyson*.
Smoldering, *a.* Some evil chance.

Smoldering, *a.* [*Compar.* **SMOLDERING**.] [*OE.* *smolderen*; cf. *Prov. G.* *smülen*, *smelen*, *D.* *smuelen*. Cf. **SMELL**.] To smolder; to smoke without flame; to waste away.

Smolder, *v. t.* To smother; to suffocate; to smother; to choke. [*Obs.*] *Holinshead. Palsgrave.*
Smolder, *v. n.* Smoke; smother. [*Obs.*]

The smolder stops our nose with stench. *Gascoigne*.
Smoldering, *a.* Being in a state of suppressed activity; quiet but not dead.

Will make the smoldering scandal break and blaze. *Tennyson*.
Smoldering, *a.* Some evil chance.

Smoldering, *a.* [*Compar.* **SMOLDERING**.] [*OE.* *smolderen*; cf. *Prov. G.* *smülen*, *smelen*, *D.* *smuelen*. Cf. **SMELL**.] To smolder; to smoke without flame; to waste away.

Smolder, *v. t.* To smother; to suffocate; to smother; to choke. [*Obs.*] *Holinshead. Palsgrave.*
Smolder, *v. n.* Smoke; smother. [*Obs.*]

The smolder stops our nose with stench. *Gascoigne*.
Smoldering, *a.* Being in a state of suppressed activity; quiet but not dead.

Will make the smoldering scandal break and blaze. *Tennyson*.
Smoldering, *a.* Some evil chance.

Smoldering, *a.* [*Compar.* **SMOLDERING**.] [*OE.* *smolderen*; cf. *Prov. G.* *smülen*, *smelen*, *D.* *smuelen*. Cf. **SMELL**.] To smolder; to smoke without flame; to waste away.

Smolder, *v. t.* To smother; to suffocate; to smother; to choke. [*Obs.*] *Holinshead. Palsgrave.*
Smolder, *v. n.* Smoke; smother. [*Obs.*]

The smolder stops our nose with stench. *Gascoigne*.
Smoldering, *a.* Being in a state of suppressed activity; quiet but not dead.

Will make the smoldering scandal break and blaze. *Tennyson*.
Smoldering, *a.* Some evil chance.

Smooth—**chinned** (smŏth'chīnd'), *a.* Having a smooth chin; beardless.

Smooth—**en** (-ēn), *v. t.* To make smooth. [*Obs.*]
Smooth—**er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, smooths.
Smooth—**ing**, *n.* & *n. fr.* **SMOOTHER**, *v.*

Smooth iron, an iron instrument with a polished face, for smoothing clothes; a sadiron; a flatiron. — **Smoothing** plane, a short, finely set plane, for smoothing and finishing work.

Smoothly, *adv.* In a smooth manner.
Smoothness, *n.* Quality or state of being smooth.
Smooth—**spoken** (-spŏk'n), *a.* Speaking smoothly; plausible; flattering; smooth-tongued.

Smooth—**tongued** (-tūgd'), *a.* Having a smooth tongue; plausible; flattering.

Smother (smŏth'), *v. t.* To smother. See **SMOOR**. [*Obs.*]
 Some dying vomit blood, and some were smothered. *Du Bartas*.
 || **Smor-zan'do** (smŏr-tān'dŏ), *a.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*)
 || **Smor-za-to** (smŏr-tsā'tŏ), *a.* Growing gradually fainter and softer; dying away; morendo.

Smote (smŏt), *imp.* (and rare *p. p.*) of **SMITE**.
Smote—**losh** (smŏt'ēr-lŏsh), *a.* [*Cf.* **SMUT**.] Dirty; foul. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Smother (smŏth'ēr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SMOTHERED** (-ēd); *participle* **SMOTHERING**.] [*OE.* *smotheren*; akin to *E. smoor*. See **SMOOR**.] 1. To destroy the life by suffocation; to deprive of the air necessary for suffocation; to close so as to prevent breathing; to

2. To affect as by smothering; to deprive of air by a thick covering, as of ashes, of smoke, of like; as, to smother a fire.

3. Hence, to repress the action of; to cover from public view; to suppress; to conceal; as, to smother one's displeasure.

Smother, *v. i.* 1. To be suffocated or stifled.
 2. To burn slowly, without sufficient air; to smolder.

Smother, *n.* [*OE.* *smother*. See **SMOTHER**, *v. t.*]
 1. Stifling smoke; thick dust.
 2. A state of suppression. [*Obs.*]

Not to keep their suspicions in smother. *Bacon*.
Smother—**fy** (Zŏil'), *n.* An aphid.

Smother—**iness** (-ī-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being smothery.

Smother—**ing**, *adv.* In a smothering manner.
Smother—**er** (-y), *a.* Tending to smother; stifling.

Smouch (smŏuch or smouch), *v. t.* [*Akin to smuck.*] To kiss closely. [*Obs.*] *P. Stubbs*.

Smouch, *v. t.* [*See SMUTCH.*] To smutch; to soil; as, to smouch the face.

Smouch, *n.* A dark soil or stain; a smutch.
Smouch—**er** (smŏuch'ēr), *v. t.* See **SMOULDER**.

Smouch—**dry** (-dry), *a.* See **SMOULDER**.

Smudge (smŏj), *n.* [*Cf.* *Dan.* *smuds* *smut*, *E. smutch*, or *smuck*.] 1. A suffocating smoke.
 2. A heap of damp combustibles partially ignited and burning slowly, placed on the windward side of a house, tent, or the like, in order, by the thick smoke, to keep off mosquitoes or other insects. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett*.

3. That which is smeared upon anything; a stain; a blot; a smutch; a smear.

Smudge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SMUDGED** (smŏjd); *participle* **SMUDGING**.] 1. To smudge or smother with smoke; to smudge by means of a smudge.

2. To smear; to smutch; to soil; to blacken with smoke.

Smudge—**iness** (smŏj'ī-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being smudged, soiled, or blurred. *C. A. Young*.

Smug (smŏg), *a.* [*Of Scand. or Low German origin*; cf. *LG.* *smuck*, *G. schmuck*, *Dan. smuk*, *OSw. smuck*, *smöck*, and *E. smock*, *smuggle*; cf. *G. schmuck* ornament. See **SMOCK**.] Studiously neat or nice, especially in dress; spruce; affectively precise; smooth and prim.

They be so smug and smooth. *Robinson (Moor's Utopia)*.
 The smug and scanty draperies of his style. *De Quincey*.

A young, smug, handsome holiness has no fellow. *Beau. & Fl.*
Smug, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SMUGGED** (smŏgd); *participle* **SMUGGING**.] To make smug, or spruce. [*Obs.*]

Thus said, he smugged his beard, and stroked up fair. *Drayton*.

Smug—**gle** (-gl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SMUGGLED** (-gl'd); *participle* **SMUGGLING** (-gl'ng).] [*Of Low German or Scand. origin*; cf. *LG.* *smuggeln*, *D. smokkelen*, *G. schmuggeln*, *Dan. smugle*, *Sw. smugga* to introduce or convey secretly, *Dan. i smug* secretly, *D. smuigen* to eat in secret, *AS. smūgan* to creep. See **SMOCK**.]

1. To import or export secretly, contrary to the law; to import or export without paying the duties imposed by law; as, to smuggle lace.

2. Fig.: To convey or introduce clandestinely.

Smug—**gle**, *v. i.* To import or export in violation of the customs laws.

Smug—**gler** (smŏg'gl'ēr), *n.* 1. One who smuggles.
 2. A vessel employed in smuggling.

Smug—**ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being smug.

Smut (smŏt), *n.* [*Akin to Sw. smuts*, *Dan. smuds*, *MHG. smuz*, *G. schmutz*, *D. smet* a spot or stain, *smodig*, *smodig*, *smodderig*, dirty, *smodderen* to smut; and probably to *E. smite*. See **SMITE**, *v. t.*, and *Cf. SMIT*, *SMUTCH*.] 1. Foul matter, like soot or coal dust; also, a spot or soil made by such matter.

2. (*Mining*) Bad, soft coal, containing much earthy matter, found in the immediate locality of faults.

3. (*Bot.*) An affection of cereal grains producing a swelling which is at length resolved into a powdery sooty mass. It is caused by parasitic fungi of the genus *Ustilago*. *Ustilago setigera*, or *U. Carbo*, is the commonest kind; that of Indian corn is *Ustilago maydis*.

4. Obscene language; ribaldry; obscenity.

He does not stand upon decency . . . but will talk smut, though a priest and his mother be in the room. *Addison*.

Smut mill, a machine for cleansing grain from smut.

Smut (smŏt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SMUTTED**; *participle* **SMUTTING**.] 1. To stain or mark with smut; to blacken with coal, soot, or other dirty substance.

2. To taint with mildew; to grain.
 3. To blacken; to sully or taint; to tarnish.
 4. To clear of smut; as, to smut grain for the mill.

Smut, *v. t.* 1. To gather smut; to be converted into smut; to become smutted.
 2. To give off smut; to crock.

Smutch (smŏch), *n.* [*Prob. for smuts*. See **SMUT**, *n.*]
 A stain; a dirty spot.

Smutch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SMUTCHED** (smŏcht); *participle* **SMUTCHING**.] To blacken with smoke, soot, or coal. [*Written also smouch.*] *B. Jonson*.

Smutch—**in** (-īn), *n.* Snuff. [*Obs.*]
Smutch—**in** (-īn), *a.* [*Compar.* **SMUTCHIER** (-ī-ēr); *superl.* **SMUTCHIEST**.] 1. Soiled with smut; smutted.

2. Tainted with mildew; as, smutty corn.
 3. Obscene; not modest or pure; as, a smutty saying.

The smutty joke, ridiculously lewd. *Smollett*.
 — **Smut**—**ty** (-tī-y), *adv.* — **Smut**—**ty**, *n.*

Smyrniot (smŏr'nī-ŏt), *n.* Of or pertaining to Smyrna. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Smyrna.

Snack (snæk), *n.* [*See SNATCH*, *v. t.*] 1. A share; a part or portion; — obsolete, except in the colloquial phrase, *to go snacking*, i. e., to share.

At last he whispers, "Do, and we go snacking." *Pope*.
 2. A slight, hasty repast. [*Collog.*]

Snack—**ot** (-ŏt), *n.* See **SNACKET**. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Snack—**ot** (snæk'ŏt), *n.* [*Said to be corrupted fr. NL. *snack*, fr. *Gr.* *σνῆ* together + *σνῆ* jaw, because the jaws are closely separated.*] (*Zŏil*.) A pipe-fish of the genus *Synbranchia*.

Snaffle (snæfl'), *n.* [*D. snavel* a beak, bill, snout, akin to *G. schnabel*, *OHG. snabul*, *D. snab*, *snēbe*, *OFries. snavel* mouth, *Dan. & Sw. snabel* beak, bill, *Lith. snapas*, and to *E. snap*, *v.* See **SNAP**, and *Cf. Næz*.] A kind of bridle bit, having a joint in the part to be placed in the mouth, and rings and cheek pieces at the ends, but having no curb; — called also *snaffle bit*.

Snaffle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SNAFFLED** (-fl'd); *participle* **SNAFFLING**.] To put a snaffle in the mouth of; to subject to the snaffle; to bridle.

Snag (snæg), *n.* [*Prov. E., n.*] a lump on a tree where a branch has been cut off; v. to cut off the twigs and small branches from a tree, of Celtic origin; cf. *Gael. snagha*, *snagha*, to cut down, to prune, to sharpen, *p. p. snaghaite*, cut off, lopped, *Ir. snagha* a hewing, cutting.]

1. A stump or base of a branch that has been lopped off; a short branch, or a sharp or rough branch; a knot; a protuberance.

The coat of arms.
 Now on a naked snag in triumph borne. *Dryden*.

2. A tooth projecting beyond the rest; contemptuously, a broken or decayed tooth.

3. A tree, or a branch of a tree, fixed in the bottom of a river or other navigable water, and rising nearly or quite to the surface, by which boats are sometimes pierced and sunk. [*U. S.*]

4. (*Zŏil*.) One of the secondary branches of an antler.

Snag boat, a steamboat fitted with apparatus for removing snags and other obstructions in navigable streams. [*U. S.*] — **Snag tooth**. Same as **SNAG**, 2.

How thy snag teeth stand orderly.
 Like stakes which strut by the water side. *J. Cotgrave*.

Snag, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SNAGGED** (snæg'd); *participle* **SNAGGING**.] 1. To cut the snags or branches from, as the stem of a tree; to hew roughly. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Hallivell*.

2. To injure or destroy, as a steamboat or other vessel, by a snag, or projecting part of a sunken tree. [*U. S.*]

Snag—**ged** (-gēd), *a.* Full of snags; snaggy.

Snag—**gy** (-gī), *a.* 1. Full of snags; full of short, rough branches or sharp points; abounding with knots. "Upon a snaggy oak." *Spenser*.

2. Snappish; cross; ill-tempered. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snail (snāl), *n.* [*OE. *snæle*, *AS. *snægel*, *snegel*, *smægl*; akin to *G. schnecke*, *OHG. snecko*, *Dan. snæle*, *Icel. smigill*.] 1. (*Zŏil*.)**

Any one of numerous species of terrestrial air-breathing gastropods belonging to the genus *Helix* and many allied genera of the family *Helicidae*. They are abundant in nearly all parts of the world except the arctic regions, and feed almost entirely on vegetation; a land snail.

(b) Any gastropod having a general resemblance to the true snails, including fresh-water and marine species. See *Pond snail*, under **POND**, and **SEA SNAIL**.

2. Hence, a drone; a slow-moving person or thing.

3. (*Mech.*) A spiral can, or a flat piece of metal of spirally curved outline, used for giving motion to, or changing the position of, another part, as the hammer tail of a striking clock.

4. A tortoise; in ancient warfare, a movable roof or shed to protect besiegers; a testudo. [*Obs.*]

They had also all manner of gynes (engines) . . . that needful is (in) taking or sieging of castle or of city, as *snails*, that was hollow pipes and targets, under the which men, when they fought, were held [protected]. . . as the snail is in his house; therefore they cleped them *snails*.

5. (*Bot.*) The pod of the small clover.

Ear snail, Edible snail, **Pond snail**, etc. See under **EAT**, **EDIBLE**, etc. — **Snail borer** (*Zŏil*), a boring univoltine mollusk; a drill. — **Snail clover** (*Bot.*), a cloverlike plant (*Medicago sativata*, also, *M. Helix*); — so named from its pods, which resemble the shells of snails; — called also *snail trefoil*, *snail medic*, and *beechive*. — **Snail flower** (*Bot.*), a leguminous plant (*Pharosela Caracalla*) having the keel of the corolla spirally coiled like a snail shell. — **Snail shell** (*Zŏil*), the shell of a snail. — **Snail trefoil** (*Bot.*) See **SNAIL CLOVER**, above.

Snail—**fish** (-fīsh'), *n.* (*Zŏil*.) See **SEA SNAIL** (n).



Snail-like (sná'lik'), *a.* Like or suiting a snail; as, *snail-like* progress.

Snail-like, *adv.* In the manner of a snail; slowly.

Snail-paced ('psát'), *a.* Slow-moving, like a snail.

Snail-paced, *adj.* In the manner of a snail; slowly.

Snails (sná'ls), *interj.* God's nails, or His nails, that is, the nails with which the Savior was fastened to the cross; — an ancient form of oath, corresponding to 'Od's bodikins (dim. of *body*, i. e., God's dear body). Beau. & Ft.

Snake (snák), *n.* [AS. *snaca*; akin to LG. *snake*, *schneke*, Icel. *snákr*, *snökr*, Dan. *snog*, Sw. *snok*; of uncertain origin.] (Zool.)

Any species of the order Ophidia; an ophidian; a serpent, whether harmless or venomous. See OPHIDIA, and SERPENT.

Snakes are abundant in all warm countries, and much the larger number are harmless to man.

Blind snake, **Garter snake**, **Green snake**, **King snake**, **Milk snake**, **Rock snake**, **Water snake**, etc. See under BLIND, GARTER, etc.

Fetich snake (Zool.), a large African snake (*Python sebae*) used by the natives as a fetich.

Ringed snake (Zool.), a common European colubrine snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*).

Snake eater (Zool.) (a) The mark-hoof.

(b) The secretary bird. (c) The secretary bird.

Snake fence, a worm fence (which see).

Snake fly (Zool.), any one of several species of neuropterous insects of the genus *Rhaphidia*; — so called because of their large head and elongated neck and prothorax.

Snake gourd (Bot.), a cucurbitaceous plant (*Trichosanthus anguina*) having the fruit shorter and less snakelike than that of the serpent cucumber.

Snake killer (Zool.) (a) The secretary bird.

(b) The chaparral cock. **Snake moss** (Bot.), the common club moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*). See LYCOPIDIUM.

Snake nut (Bot.), the fruit of a sapindaceous tree (*Ophocaryon paradoxum*) of Guiana, the embryo of which resembles a snake coiled up.

Tree snake (Zool.), any one of numerous species of colubrine snakes which habitually live in trees, especially those of the genus *Dendrophis* and allied genera.

Snake, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SNAKED** (snákt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SNAKING**.]

1. To drag or draw, as a snake from a hole; — often with *out*. [Collog. U. S.] Bartlett.

2. (Naut.) To wind round spirally, as a large rope with a smaller, or with cord, the small rope lying in the spaces between the strands of the large one; to worm.

Snake, *v. i.* To crawl like a snake.

Snakebird ('bér'), *n.* [So named from its snakelike neck.] (Zool.)

Any one of four species of aquatic birds of the genus *Anhinga* or *Plotos*.

They are allied to the gannets and cormorants, but have very long, slender, flexible necks, and sharp bills.

The American species (*Anhinga anhinga*) inhabits the Southern United States and tropical America; — called also *darter*, and *water turkey*.

The Asiatic species (*A. melanogaster*) is native of Southern Asia and the East Indies. Two other species inhabit Africa and Australia respectively.

2. (Zool.) The wyrenet.

(b) The lizard fish.

Snakefish ('snák'fsh'), *n.* (Zool.) (a) The band fish.

(b) The lizard fish.

Snakehead ('héd'), *n.* 1. A loose, bent-up end of one of the strap rails, or flat rails, formerly used on American railroads.

It was sometimes so bent by the passage of a train as to slip over a wheel and pierce the bottom of a car.

2. (Bot.) (a) The turtlehead. (b) The Guinea-hen flower. See **SNAKE-HEAD**, and under GUINEA.

Snakehead ('héd'), *n.* (Zool.) The snakebird, 1.

Snakehook ('hók'), *n.* (Zool.) Any one of several plants of different genera and species, most of which are (or were formerly) reputed to be efficacious as remedies for the bites of serpents; also, the roots of any of these.

The Virginia snakehook is *Aristolochia Serpentina*; black snakehook is *Scutellaria*, esp. *S. Marylandica*, also *Cimicifuga racemosa*; Seneca snakehook is *Polypogon Senega*; button snakehook is *Liatris*, also *Eryngium*; white snakehook is *Eupatorium ageratoides*. The name is also applied to some others besides these.

Snake's-head ('snák's'héd'), *n.* (Bot.) The Guinea-hen flower; — so called in England because its spotted petals resemble the scales of a snake's head. Dr. Prior.

Snake's-head iris (Bot.), an iridaceous plant (*Hernandactylus tuberosus*) of the Mediterranean region. The flowers slightly resemble a serpent's open mouth.

Snake's-stone ('snák's'tón'), *n.* 1. A kind of hone slate or whetstone obtained in Scotland.

2. (Paleon.) An ammonite; — so called from its form, which resembles that of a coiled snake.

Snake's-tongue ('snák's'ting'), *n.* (Bot.) Same as ADDER'S-TONGUE.

Snakeweed ('snák'wéd'), *n.* (Bot.) (a) A kind of knotweed (*Polygonum bistorta*). (b) The Virginia snake-root. See **SNAKEROOT**.

Snakewood ('wéd'), *n.* (Bot.) (a) An East Indian climbing plant (*Stychnos colubrina*) having a bitter taste, and supposed to be a remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent. (b) An East Indian climbing shrub (*Ophiorhiza serpentina*) which has the roots and stems twisted so as to resemble serpents. (c) Same as TRUMPETWOOD. (d) A tropical American shrub (*Plumieria*

rubra) which has very fragrant red blossoms. (e) Same as LANTANA.

Snakish ('snák'ish'), *a.* Having the qualities or characteristics of a snake; snakish.

Snaky ('y'), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a snake or snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding.

The red light playing upon its gilt and carving gave it an appearance of *snaky* life. L. Wallace.

2. Sly; cunning; insinuating; deceitful.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs his easy steps, grided with *snaky* wiles. Milton.

3. Covered with serpents; having serpents; as, a *snaky* rod or wand.

That *snaky*-headed, Gorgon shield. Milton.

Snapp ('snáp'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SNAPPED** (snápt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SNAPPING**.] [LG. or D. *snappen* to snap up; to snatch; akin to G. *schnappen*, MHG. *snaben*, Dan. *snappe*, and to D. *mavel* beak, bill. Cf. NEB. **SNAPPLE**, *n.*]

1. To break at once; to break short, as substances that are brittle.

Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks. Prior.

2. To strike, to hit, or to shut, with a sharp sound.

3. To bite or seize suddenly, especially with the teeth. He, by playing too often at the mouth of death, has been *snapped* by it at last. South.

4. To break upon suddenly with sharp, angry words; to treat unamplishly; — usually with *up*. Granville.

5. To crack; to cause to make a sharp, cracking noise; as, to *snap* a whip.

MacMorlan mopped his fingers repeatedly. Sir W. Scott.

6. To project with a snap.

To *snap* back (*Football*), to roll the ball back with the foot; — done only by the center rush, who thus delivers the ball to the quarter back on his own side when both sides are ranged in line. — To *snap* off. (a) To break suddenly. (b) To bite off suddenly.

Snape, *v. t.* 1. To break short, or at once; to part asunder suddenly; as, a mast *snaps*; a needle *snaps*.

But this weapon will *snape* short, unfaithful to the hand that employs it. Burke.

2. To give forth, or produce, a sharp, cracking noise; to crack; as, blazing firewood *snaps*.

3. To make an effort to bite; to aim to seize with the teeth; to catch eagerly (at anything); — often with *at*; as, a dog *snaps* at a passenger; a fish *snaps* at the bait.

4. To utter sharp, harsh, angry words; — often with *at*; as, to *snape* at a child.

5. To miss fire; as, the gun *snapped*.

Snape, *n.* [Cf. D. *snep* a snatching. See **SNAP**, *v. t.*]

1. A sudden breaking or rupture of any substance.

2. A sudden, eager bite; a sudden seizing, or effort to seize, as with the teeth.

3. A sudden, sharp motion or blow, as with the finger sprung from the thumb, or the thumb from the finger.

4. A sharp, abrupt sound, as that made by the crack of a whip; as, the *snape* of the trigger of a gun.

5. A greedy fellow. L'Estrange.

6. That which is, or may be, snapped up; something bitten off, seized, or obtained by a single quick movement; hence, a bite, morsel, or fragment; a scrap.

He's a nimble fellow, And alike skilled in every liberal science, As having certain *snaps* of all. B. Jonson.

7. A sudden severe interval or spell; — applied to the weather; as, a cold *snape*. Lovell.

8. A small catch or fastening held or closed by means of a spring, or one which closes with a snapping sound, as the catch of a bracelet, necklace, clasp of a book, etc.

9. (Zool.) A snap beetle.

10. A thin, crisp cake, usually small, and flavored with ginger; — used chiefly in the plural.

11. Briskness; vigor; energy; decision. [Collog.]

12. Any circumstance out of which money may be made or an advantage gained. [Slang]

Snape back (*Football*), the act of snapping back the ball.

Snape beetle, or **Snape bug** (Zool.), any beetle of the family *Elateridae*, which, when laid on its back, is able to leap to a considerable height by means of a thoracic spring; — called also *snapping beetle*.

Snape flask (Molding), a flask for small work, having its sides separable and held together by latches, so that the flask may be removed from around the sand mold. — **Snape** judgment, a judgment formed on the instant without deliberation. — **Snape lock**, a lock shutting with a catch or snap. — **Snape riveting**, riveting in which the rivets have snapheads formed by a die or swaging tool. — **Snape shot**, a quick off-hand shot. *Snape Beetle* (*Adelocera oblecta*).

Snape drag-on ('drág'ón'), *n.* 1. (Bot.)

(a) Any plant of the scrophulariaceous genus *Antirrhinum*, especially the cultivated *A. majus*, whose showy flowers are fancifully likened to the face of a dragon.

(b) A West Indian herb (*Ruellia tuberosa*) with curiously shaped blue flowers.

2. A play in which raisins are snatched from a vessel containing burning brandy, and eaten; also, that which is so eaten. See FLANDRAGON.

Snape ('snáp'), *v. t.* (Shipbuilding) To bevel the end of a timber to fit against an inclined surface.

Snapehane ('snáp'hán'), *n.* [D. *snaphaan* a gun, originally, the snapping cock of a gun. See **SNAP**, and HEN.]

1. A spring lock for discharging a firearm; also, the firearm to which it is attached. [Obs.]

2. A trifling or second-rate thing or person. [Obs.]

Snapehead ('héd'), *n.* A hemispherical or rounded head to a rivet or bolt; also, a swinging tool with a cavity in its face for forming such a rounded head.

Snapper ('pár'), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, snaps; as, a *snapper* up of trifles; the *snapper* of a whip.

2. (Zool.) Any one of several species of large sparoid food fishes of the genus *Lutjanus*, abundant on the

southern coasts of the United States and on both coasts of tropical America.

Snapper ('snáp'), *n.* The red snapper (*Lutjanus aya*, or *Blackfordi*) and the gray, or mangrove, snapper (*L. griseus*) are large and abundant species. The name is loosely applied to various other fish, as the bluefish, the rosefish, the red grouper, etc. See ROSEFISH.

3. (Zool.) A snapping turtle; as, the alligator *snapper*.

4. (Zool.) The green woodpecker, or yaffle.

5. (Zool.) A snap beetle.

Snapping ('snáp'ing), *a. & n.* from **SNAP**, *v.*

Snapping beetle. (Zool.) See **SNAP BEETLE**, under **SNAP**.

Snapping turtle. (Zool.) (a) A large and voracious aquatic turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*) common in the fresh waters of the United States; — so called from its habit of seizing its prey by a snap of its jaws. Called also *mud turtle*.

(b) See Alligator snapper, under ALLIGATOR.

Snappish ('psh'), *a.*

1. Apt to snap at persons or things; eager to bite; as, a *snappish* cur.

2. Sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or testily; easily provoked; tart; peevish.

The taunting address of a *snappish* misanthrope. Jeffrey.

Snappish-ly, *adv.* — **Snappish-ness**, *n.*

Snappy ('psh'), *a.* Snappish. [Collog.]

Snapsack ('sák'), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *snappsäck*, G. *schnappsack*.] A knapsack. [Obs.] South.

Snapewood ('wéd'), *n.* (Bot.) See **IMPATIENS**.

Snare ('snár'), *v. t.* [Akin to LG. & OD. *snarren*, G. *schnarren*, and E. *snore*. See **SNORE**, and cf. SNARE to growl.] To snarl. [Obs.] Spenser.

Snare ('snár'), *n.* [AS. *snear* a cord, a string; akin to D. *snor*, G. *schnur*, OHG. *smuor* a cord, *smuraha* a noose, Dan. *snare*, Sw. & Icel. *snara*, Goth. *snörja* a basket; and probably also to E. *needle*. See **NEEDLE**, and cf. SNARE to entangle.] 1. A contrivance, often consisting of a noose of cord, or the like, by which a bird or other animal may be entangled and caught; a trap; a gin.

2. Hence, anything by which one is entangled and brought into trouble.

If thou retire, the Dauphin, well appointed, Stands with the *snare* of war to tangle thee. Shak.

3. The gut or string stretched across the lower head of a drum.

4. (Med.) An instrument, consisting usually of a wire loop or noose, for removing tumors, etc., by avulsion.

Snare drum, the smaller common military drum, as distinguished from the *bass drum*; — so called because (in order to render it more resonant) it has stretched across its lower head a catgut string or strings.

Snare, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SNARED** (snárd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SNARING**.] To catch with a snare; to ensnare; to entangle; hence, to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger.

Let that too heavenly form . . . *snare* them. Milton.

The mournful crocodile With sorrow *snare*s relenting passengers. Shak.

Snarer ('ér'), *n.* One who lays snares, or entrap.

Snarl ('snár'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SNARLED** (snárd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SNARLING**.] [Etymol. uncertain.] To form raised work upon the outer surface of (thin metal ware) by the reperussion of a snarling iron upon the inner surface.

Snarl, *v. t.* [From **SNARE**, *v. t.*] 1. To entangle; to complicate; to involve in knots; as, to *snarl* a skein of thread. "Her *snarled* hair." Spenser.

2. To embarrass; to ensnare.

[The] question that they would have *snarled* him with. Latimer.

Snarl, *n.* A knot or complication of hair, thread, or the like, difficult to disentangle; entanglement; hence, intricate complication; embarrassing difficulty.

Snarl, *v. t.* [From **SNARL**.] 1. To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to quarrel; to utter grumbling sounds. "An angry cur *snarls* while he feeds." Dryden & Lee.

2. To speak crossly; to talk in rude, surly terms.

It is malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. Dryden.

Snarl, *n.* The act of snarling; a growl; a surly or peevish expression; an angry contumelious.

Snarl'er ('ér'), *n.* One who snarls; a surly, growling animal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow.

Snarl'er, *n.* One who makes use of a snarling iron.

Snarl'ing, *a. & n.* from **SNARL**, *v.*

Snarling iron, a tool with a long beak, used in the process of snarling. When one end is held in a vise, and the shank is struck with a hammer, the reperussion of the other end, or beak, within the article worked upon gives the requisite blow for producing raised work. See **1st SNARL**.

Snary ('snár'y'), *a.* [From **SNARE**.] Resembling, or consisting of, snares; entangling; insidious.

Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread. Dryden.

Snast ('snást'), *n.* [Cf. SNITE, *v. t.*] The snuff, or burnt wick, of a candle. [Obs.] Bacon.

Snatch ('snách'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SNATCHED** (snácht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SNATCHING**.] [OE. *snacchen*, *snecchen*; akin to D. *snakken* to grasp, to long (for), to desire. Cf. SNACK, *n.*, **SNACK**.] 1. To take or seize hastily, abruptly, or without permission or ceremony; as, to *snatch* a loaf or a kiss.

When half our knowledge we must *snatch*, not take. Pope.

2. To seize and transport away; to rap. "Snatch me to heaven." Thomson.

Syn. — To twitch; pluck; grab; catch; grasp; gripe.

Snatch, *v. t.* To attempt to seize something suddenly; to catch; — often with *at*; as, to *snatch* at a rope.

Snatch (snatch), *n.* 1. A hasty catching or seizing; a grab; a catching at, or attempt to seize, suddenly. 2. A short period of vigorous action; as, a *snatch* at weeding after a shower.

They move by fits and *snatches*. *Bp. Wilkins.*
3. A small piece, fragment, or quantity; a broken part; a scrap.

We have often little *snatches* of sunshine. *Spectator.*
Leave me your *snatches*, and yield me a direct answer. *Shak.*
Snatch block (*Naut.*), a kind of block with an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope.

Snatch'er (-er), *n.* One who snatches, or takes abruptly.

Snatch'ing-ly, *adv.* By snatching; abruptly.

Snath (snath), *n.* [*Cl. AS. snathan* to cut, to mow, *snāth* a bite, bit, nip. *Sn.*] The handle of a scythe; a *snath*. [Various *Snath* Block, written in England *sned*, *sned*, *snath*, *sneth*, *snathe*, etc.; in Scotland written *sned*.]

Snathe (snath), *v. t.* [*Cl. Icel. snatha* to cut into slices, *snitha* to cut; akin to *AS. bemaðan*, *snithan*, *G. schneiden*, *OHG. snidan*, *Goth. snipjan* to cut, to reap, and *E. snath*, *snithe*.] To lop; to prune. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snat'tock (snat'tok), *n.* [*See SNATH.*] A chip; a slice. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snaw (snaw), *n.* Snow. [*Obs. or Scot.*]

Sned (sned), *n.* [*See SNATH.*] 1. A snath.

2. A line or cord; a string. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sneak (sneak), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SNEAKED* (sneakt); *p. pr. & vb. n. SNEAKING*.] [*OE. sniken*, *AS. sneican* to creep; akin to *Dan. snige sig*; cf. *Icel. snikja* to hanker after.] 1. To creep or steal (away or about) privately; to come or go meanly, as a person afraid or ashamed to be seen; as, to *sneak* away from company.

You skulked behind the fence, and *sneaked* away. *Dryden.*

2. To act in a stealthy and cowardly manner; to behave with meanness and servility; to crouch.

Sneak, *v. t.* To hide, esp. in a mean or cowardly manner. [*Obs.*] "Slanderer *sneaks* his head." *Wake.*

Sneak, *n.* 1. A mean, sneaking fellow.

A set of snoopisms and superstitious sneaks. *Glanville.*

2. (*Cricket*) A ball bowled so as to roll along the ground;—called also *grub*. [*Canf.*]

Sneak'-cup (-kúp), *n.* One who sneaks from his cups; one who basks his glass. [*Obs.*]

Sneak'er (-er), *n.* 1. One who sneaks.

2. A vessel of drink. [*Prov. Eng.*]

A *sneaker* of five gallons. *Spectator.*

Sneak'i-ness (-i-ness), *n.* The quality of being sneaky.

Sneak'ing, *a.* Marked by cowardly concealment; deficient in openness and courage; underhand; mean; crouching. — **Sneak'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Sneak'ing-ness**, *n.*

Sneaks'by (sneaks'by), *n.* A paltry fellow; a sneak. [*Obs.*] "Such a bashful *sneaksby*." *Barrow.*

Sneaky (sneaky), *a.* Like a sneak; sneaking.

Sneap (sneap), *v. t.* [*Cl. Icel. sneypa* to dishonor, disgrace, chide, but also *E. snip*, and *snub*.] 1. To check; to reprimand; to rebuke; to chide. [*Obs.*]

2. To nip; to blast; to blight. [*Obs.*]

Biron is like an envious, *sneaping* frost. *Shak.*

Sneap, *n.* A reprimand; a rebuke. [*Obs.*]

My lord, I will not undergo this *sneap* without reply. *Shak.*

Sneath (sneath), *n.* See *SNATH*.

Snob (snob), *v. t.* [*See SNIB.*] To reprimand; to sneap. [*Obs.*] "Scold and *snob* the good oak." *Spenser.*

Snock (snock), *v. t.* [*See SNATCH.*] To fasten by a latch; to latch, as a door. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

Snack up, be silent; shut up; hold your peace. *Shak.*

Snack, *n.* A door latch. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

Snack band, a latchstring. *Burns.* — **Snack drawer**, a latch lifter; a bolt drawer; hence, a sly person; a cozen-er; a cheat;—called also *sneekdrawer*. — **Snack drawing**, lifting the latch.

Snack'et (-et), *n.* A door latch, or *sneak*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sned (sned), *v. t.* To lop; to snathe. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sned (sned), *n.* See *SNATH*.

Sneer (sneer), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SNEERED* (sneerd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SNEERING*.] [*OE. sneeren*, *Dan. sneerre* to snarl or grin (like a dog); cf. *Prov. E. sneer* to grin, *sner* to smart, *mer* to sneer at. See *SNORE*, *v. t.*]

1. To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular facial expression.

2. To insinuate contempt by a covert expression; to speak derisively.

I could be content to be a little *sneered* at. *Pope.*

3. To show mirth awkwardly. [*R.*]

Syn.—To scoff; to gibe; to jeer. — *SNEER*, *SCOFF*, *JEER*.

The verb to *sneer* implies to cast contempt indirectly or by covert expressions. To *jeer* is stronger, and denotes the use of severe sarcastic reflections. To *scoff* is stronger still, implying the use of insolent mockery and derision.

And *sneers* as learnedly as they.

Like females *sneer* their morning tea.

Midus, exposed to all their *jeers*.

Had lost his art, and kept his ears.

The top, with learning at defiance.

Scoffs at the pedant and the science.

Sneer, *v. t.* 1. To utter with a grimace or contemptuous expression; to utter with a sneer; to say sneeringly; as, to *sneer* fulsome lies at a person.

"A ship of fools," he *sneered*. *Tennyson.*

2. To treat with sneers; to affect or move by sneers.

Nor *sneered* nor bribed from virtue into shame. *Savage.*

Sneer, *n.* 1. The act of sneering.

2. A smile, grin, or contortion of the face, indicative of contempt; an indirect expression or insinuation of contempt. "Who can refute a *sneer*?" *Paley.*

Sneer'er (-er), *n.* One who sneers.

Sneer'ful (-ful), *a.* Given to sneering. [*Obs.*]

Sneer'ing-ly, *adv.* In a sneering manner.

Sneeze (sneeze), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SNEEZED* (sneäz); *p. pr. & vb. n. SNEEZING*.] [*OE. snezen*; of uncertain origin; cf. *D. muse* to sniff, *E. sneeze*, and *AS. sneðsan*.] To emit air, chiefly through the nose, audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose.

Not to be *sneezed* at, not to be despised or contemned; not to be treated lightly. [*Colloq.*] "He had to do with old women who were not to be *sneezed* at." *Prof. Wilson.*

Sneeze, *n.* A sudden and violent ejection of air with an audible sound, chiefly through the nose.

Sneeze'weed (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A yellow-flowered composite plant (*Helentium autumnale*) the odor of which is said to cause sneezing.

Sneeze'wood (-wōd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The wood of a South African tree. See *NEISHOUR*.

Sneeze'wort (-wūrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A European herbaceous plant (*Achillea Ptarmica*) allied to the yarrow, having a strong, pungent smell.

Sneeze'ing, *n.* (*Physiol.*) The act of violently forcing air out through the nasal passages while the cavity of the mouth is shut off from the pharynx by the approximation of the soft palate and the base of the tongue.

Snell (snell), *a.* [*AS. snell*; akin to *D. snel*, *G. schnell*, *OHG. snel*, *Icel. snjallr* valiant.] Active; brisk; nimble; quick; sharp. [*Archaic or Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

That horny-handed, *snell*, peremptory little man. *Dr. J. Brown.*

Snell, *n.* A short line of horsehair, gut, etc., by which a fishhook is attached to a longer line.

Snelt (snelt), *n.* [*Cl. G. schnitt* that which is cut, fr. *schneiden* to cut, *E. snath*.] The fat of a deer. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Snelt, *v. t.* [*See SNOT.*] To clear of mucus; to blow. [*Obs.*] "Snelling his nose." *Holland.*

Snub (snub), *v. t.* To snow; to abound. [*Obs.*]

It *sneved* in his house of meat and drink. *Chaucer.*

Snub (snub), *v. t.* [*OE. snibben*; cf. *Dan. snibbe*, and *E. snub*, *v. t.*] To check; to sneap; to snob. [*Obs.*]

Him would he *snub* sharply for the nose. *Chaucer.*

Snub, *n.* A reprimand; a snub. [*Obs.*]

Snuck (snuck), *n.* [*Prov. E. snick* a notch; cf. *Icel. snikka* to nick, cut.] 1. A small cut or mark.

2. (*Cricket*) A slight hit or tip of the ball, often unintentional.

3. (*Fiber*) A knot or irregularity in yarn. *Knicht.*

4. (*Furriery*) A snip or cut, as in the hair of a beast.

Snuck and snee [cf. *D. snee*, *snee*, a cut], a combat with knives. [*Obs.*]

Snuck, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SNECKED* (snickt); *p. pr. & vb. n. SNECKING*.] 1. To cut slightly; to strike, or strike off, as by cutting.

2. (*Cricket*) To hit (a ball) lightly. *R. A. Proctor.*

Snuck, *n.* & *v. t.* See *SNECK*. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Snuck up, shut up; silenced. See *Sneek up*, under *SNECK*.

Give him money, George, and let him go *snuck up*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Snuck'er (snuck'er), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SNECKRED* (-red); *p. pr. & vb. n. SNECKERING*.] [*Cl. D. snikken* to sob, to sigh.] [Written also *snigger*.] 1. To laugh slyly; to laugh in one's sleeve.

2. To laugh with audible catches of voice, as when persons attempt to suppress loud laughter.

Snuck'er, *n.* A half suppressed, broken laugh. [Written also *snigger*.]

Snide (snide), *a.* Tricky; deceptive; contemptible; as, a *snide* lawyer; *snide* goods. [*Slang*]

Sniff (sniff), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SNIFFED* (snift); *p. pr. & vb. n. SNIFFING*.] [*OE. sneven*; akin to *snivel*, *snuff*; cf. *Dan. sniffe* to sniff. See *SNIFF*, *v. t.*]

1. To draw air audibly up the nose; to sniff;—sometimes done as a gesture of suspicion, offense, or contempt.

So ye grow squeamish, gods, and *sniff* at heaven. *M. Arnold.*

Sniff, *v. t.* 1. To draw in with the breath through the nose; as, to *sniff* the air of the country.

2. To perceive as by sniffing; to sniff; to scent; to smell; as, to *sniff* danger.

Sniff, *n.* The act of sniffing; perception by sniffing; that which is taken by sniffing; as, a *sniff* of air.

Sniffing, *n.* (*Physiol.*) A rapid inspiratory act, in which the mouth is kept shut and the air drawn in through the nose.

Snifle (snifle), *v. t.* [*Freq. of sniff*.] See *SNIFF*.]

To *snifle*, to one does with a catarrh. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snift (snift), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SNIPTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. SNIPTING*.] [*From SNIFF*.] 1. To snort. [*Obs.*]

"Resentment expressed by *snifting*." *Johnson.*

2. To sniff; to snuff; to smell.

It now appears that they were still *snifting* and hankering after their old quarters. *Landor.*

Snift, *n.* 1. A moment. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. Slight snow; sleet. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snifting, *a.* & *n.* from *SNIFF*.

Snifting valve, a small valve opening into the atmosphere from the cylinder or condenser of a steam engine, to allow the escape of air when the piston makes a stroke;—so called from the noise made by its action.

Snig (snig), *v. t.* [*See SNICK* a small cut.] To chop off; to cut. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snig, *v. t.* [*See SNEAK*.] To sneak. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snig, { *n.* [*Cl. SNEAK*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small eel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snig's, *n.* See *SNEAKER*.

Snig's'er (snig's'er), *v. t.* See *SNEAKER*. *Thackeray.*

Snig's'le (-g'le), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SNIIGLED* (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n. SNIIGLING* (-g'ling).] [*See SNIG* a kind of eel.] To fish for eels by thrusting the baited hook into their holes or hiding places.

Snig's'le, *v. t.* To catch, as an eel, by snigging; hence, to hook; to insnare. *Beau. & Fl.*

Snip (snip), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SNIIPPED* (snipt); *p. pr. & vb. n. SNIIPPING*.] [*D. snippen*; akin to *G. schnippen*.] To cut off the nip or nib of, or to cut off

at once with shears or scissors; to clip off suddenly; to nip; hence, to break off; to *snatch* away.

Curbed and *snipped* in my younger years by fear of my parents from those vicious excorescences to which that age was subject. *Fulton.*

The captain seldom ordered anything out of the ship's stores, . . . but I *snipped* some of it for my own share. *De Foe.*

Snip (snip), *n.* 1. A single cut, as with shears or scissors; a clip. *Shak.*

2. A small shred; a bit cut off. *Witman.*

3. A share; a snack. [*Obs.*]

4. A tailor. [*Slang*]. *Nares. C. Kingsley.*

5. Small hand shears for cutting sheet metal.

Snipe (snipe), *n.* [*OE. snipe*; akin to *D. snep*, *snip*, *LG. sneppe*, *snippe*, *i. schneffe*, *Icel. snipa* (in comp.), *Dan. sneppe*, *Sw. snappa* a sandpiper, and possibly to *E. snap*. See *SNAP*, *SNAPFLE*.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of limicoline game birds of the family *Scolopacidae*, having a long, slender, nearly straight beak.

The common, or whole, snipe (*Gallinago caelestis*) and the great, or double, snipe (*G. major*), are the most important European species. The Wilson's snipe (*G. delicata*) (sometimes erroneously called *English snipe*) and the gray snipe, or dowitcher (*Microrhamphus griseus*), are well-known American species.

2. A fool; a blockhead. [*E.*]

Half snipe, the dunlin; the jacksnipe. — Jack snipe. See *JACKSNIP*. — Quail snipe. See under *QUAIL*. — Robin snipe, the knot. See *SNIP*. See in the Vocabulary. — Shore snipe, any sandpiper. — Snipe hawk, the marsh harrier. [*Prov. Eng.*]

— Stone snipe, the tattler. — Summer snipe, the dunlin; the green and the common European sandpipers. — Winter snipe. See *Rock snipe*, under *ROCK*. — Woodcock snipe, the great snipe.

Snipe'bill (-bily), *n.* 1. A plane for cutting deep grooves in moldings.

2. A bolt by which the body of a cart is fastened to the axle. [*Local, U. S.*]

Snipe'fish (-fish), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) The bellows fish. (b) A long, slender deep-sea fish (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*) with a slender beak.

Snipe'fish (-fish), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) The bellows fish. (b) A long, slender deep-sea fish (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*) with a slender beak.

Snipe'fish (-fish), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) The bellows fish. (b) A long, slender deep-sea fish (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*) with a slender beak.

Snipe'fish (-fish), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) The bellows fish. (b) A long, slender deep-sea fish (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*) with a slender beak.

Snipe'fish (-fish), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) The bellows fish. (b) A long, slender deep-sea fish (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*) with a slender beak.

Snipe'fish (-fish), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) The bellows fish. (b) A long, slender deep-sea fish (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*) with a slender beak.

Snipe'fish (-fish), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) The bellows fish. (b) A long, slender deep-sea fish (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*) with a slender beak.

Snipe'fish (-fish), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) The bellows fish. (b) A long, slender deep-sea fish (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*) with a slender beak.

Snipe'fish (-fish), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) The bellows fish. (b) A long, slender deep-sea fish (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*) with a slender beak.

Snipe'fish (-fish), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) The bellows fish. (b) A long, slender deep-sea fish (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*) with a slender beak.

Snipe'fish (-fish), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) The bellows fish. (b) A long, slender deep-sea fish (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*) with a slender beak.

Snipe'fish (-fish), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) The bellows fish. (b) A long, slender deep-sea fish (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*) with a slender beak.

Snipe'fish (-fish), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) The bellows fish. (b) A long, slender deep-sea fish (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*) with a slender beak.

Snipe'fish (-fish), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) The bellows fish. (b) A long, slender deep-sea fish (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*) with a slender beak.

Snipe'

Snob (snob), *n.* [See **SNOB**.] A fillet; a headband; a snood. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]
Snob, *a.* [*Scott.* **snod** to prune, put in order.] Trimmed; smooth; neat; trim; sly; cunning; demure. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]
Snuff (snuff), *n.* [*Cf.* **SNUFF**.] (Mining) A short candle end used for igniting a fuse. Raymond.
Snood (snood), *n.* [*AS.* **snōd**. *Cf.* **SNARE**.] 1. The fillet which binds the hair of a young unmarried woman, and is emblematic of her maiden character. [*Scott.*]
 And seldom was a snood amid
 Such wild, luxuriant ringlets hid. *Str. W. Scott.*

2. A short line (often of horsehair) connecting a fishing line with the hook; a snell; a leader.

Snood, *v. t.* To bind or braid up, as the hair, with a snood. [*Scott.*]

Snooded, *a.* Wearing or having a snood. "The snooded daughter." *Whittier.*

Snook (snook), *v. t.* [*Prov. E.* **snook** to search out, to follow by the scent; *Cf.* *Sw. snoka* to lurk, *LG. snögen*, *snuckern*, *snökern*, to snuffle, to smell about, to search for.] To lurk; to lie in ambush. [*Obs.*]

Snook, *n.* [*D.* **snook**.] (Zool.) (a) A large perch-like marine food fish (*Centroponus undecimalis*) found both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of tropical America;—called also *ravallia*, and *robalo*. (b) The cobia. (c) The garfish.

Snoodle (snoodle), *n.* [*Scott.* **snoodle** to sleep; *Cf.* *Dan. & Sw. snus snuff*.] A short sleep; a nap. [*Collog.*]

Snoodle, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p.* **SNODDLED** (snoddled); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SNODDLING**.] To doze; to drowse; to take a short nap; to slumber. [*Collog.*]

Snore (snore), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p.* **SNORED** (snörd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SNORING**.] [*OE.* **snorren**, *AS.* **snora** to snoring; akin to *LG. snoren*, *snorken*, *snurken*, to snore, *D. snorren*, *G. schnurven* to snore, *schurven* to rattle, *MHG. snarren*, *Sw. snarka* to snore, *Icel. snarka* to sputter, *fazle*. *Cf.* **SNARE** to growl, **SNERR**, **SNORT**. See **SNORING**.] To breathe with a rough, hoarse, nasal voice in sleep.

Snore, *n.* A harsh nasal noise made in sleep.

Snorer (snörer), *n.* One who snores.

Snoring, *n.* (*Physiol.*) The act of respiring through the open mouth so that the currents of inspired and expired air cause a vibration of the uvula and soft palate, thus giving rise to a sound more or less harsh. It is usually involuntary, but may be produced voluntarily.

Snort (snört), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p.* **SNORTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SNORTING**.] [*OE.* **snorten**, akin to *snoren*. See **SNORE**.] 1. To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as do high-spirited horses in prancing and play. *Fairfax.*

2. To snore. [*J.* "The snorting citizens." *Shak.*]

3. To laugh out loudly. [*Collog.*]

Snort, *n.* The act of snorting; the sound produced in snorting.

Snort, *v. t.* To expel through the nostrils with a snort; to utter with a snort. *Keats.*

Snorter (snört), *n.* 1. One who snorts.

2. (Zool.) The wheatoar;—so called from its cry. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snout (snout), *n.* [*AS.* **snūt**; akin to *D. snot*, *LG. snotte*, *Dan. snot*, and to *E. snout*. See **SNOUT**.] 1. Mucus secreted in, or discharged from, the nose. [*Low*]

2. A mean, insignificant fellow. [*Low*]

Snout, *v. t.* To blow, wipe, or clear, as the nose.

Snouter (snört), *v. t.* [*From* **SNOUT**.] To snivel; to cry or whine. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snoutter, *n.* [*Etymol. uncertain.*] (*Naut.*) A rope going over a yardarm, used to bend a tripping line to, in sending down topgallant and royal yards in vessels of war; also, the short line supporting the heel of the sprit in a small boat.

Snout'er-y (snört), *n.* Filth; abomination. [*Obs.*]
 To purge the snoutery of our dirty time. *Marston.*

Snout'y (snört), *a.* Foul with snout; hence, mean; dirty. — **Snout'ly** (snört), *adv.* — **Snout'li-ness**, *n.*

Snout (snout), *n.* [*OE.* **snoute**, probably of Scand. or Low German origin; *Cf.* *LG. snute*, *D. snuit*, *G. schnauze*, *Sw. snut*, *snüte*, *Dan. snute*, *Icel. snúta* to blow the nose; probably akin to *E. snuff*; *v. t.* *Cf.* **SNUT**, **SNUFF**.]

1. The long, projecting nose of a beast, as of a swine.

2. The nose of a man;—in contempt. *Hudibras.*

3. The nozzle of a pipe, hose, etc.

4. (Zool.) (a) The anterior prolongation of the head of a gastropod;—called also *rostrum*. (b) The anterior prolongation of the head of weevils and allied beetles.

Snout beetle (Zool.), any one of many species of beetles having an elongated snout and belonging to the tribe Rhynchophora; a weevil. — **Snout moth** (Zool.), any pyralid moth. See **PRALID**.

Snout, *v. t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point.

Snout'y (snört), *a.* Resembling a beast's snout.

The nose was ugly, long, and big,
 Broad and snouty like a pig.

Otway.

Snow (snō), *n.* [*LG. snawe*, or *D. snauwe*, from *LG. snau* a snout, a beak.] (*Naut.*) A square-rigged vessel, differing from a brig only in that she has a trysail mast close abaft the mainmast, on which a large trysail is hoisted.

Snow, *n.* [*OE.* **snaw**, *snaw*, *AS. snāw*; akin to *D. sneeuw*, *OS. & OHG. snido*, *G. Schnee*, *Icel. snær*, *snjör*, *snjár*, *Sw. snö*, *Dan. snøe*, *Goth. snawis*, *Lith. snėgas*,

Russ. snieg, *Ir. & Gael. sneachd*, *W. nys*, *L. nix*, *nivis*, *Gr. acc. nix*, also *AS. snāwan* to snow, *G. schneien*, *OHG. snīwan*, *Lith. snigti*, *L. nīngit* it snows, *Gr. nixēs*, *Zend. snīsh* to snow; *Cf.* *Skr. snih* to be wet or sticky.

1. Watery particles coagulated into white or transparent crystals or flakes in the air, and falling to the earth, exhibiting a great variety of very beautiful and perfect forms.

Snow is often used to form compounds, most of which are of obvious meaning; as, **snow-capped**, **snow-clad**, **snow-cold**, **snow-crowned**, **snow-crusted**, **snow-faded**, **snow-haired**, **snow-laden**, **snow-mantled**, **snow-mottled**, **snow-wrought**, and the like.

2. Fig.: Something white like snow, as the white color (argent) in heraldry; something which falls in, or as in, flakes.

The field of snow with the eagle of black therein. *Chaucer.*
Red snow. See under **RED**.

Snow bunting (Zool.). See **SNOWBIRD**. 1.—**Snow cock** (Zool.), the snow bunting. — **Snow sea** (Zool.), a small black leaping poduran (*Achorutes nivicola*) often found in winter on the snow in vast numbers. — **Snow flower** (Bot.), the fringe tree. — **Snow fly**, or **snow insect** (Zool.), any one of several species of neuropterous insects of the genus *Boreus*. The male has rudimentary wings; the female is wingless. These insects sometimes appear creeping and leaping on the snow in great numbers. — **Snow gnat** (Zool.), any snow gnat (Chironomidae) of the genus *Chironomus*. The common snow goose (*Chen hyperborea*), common in the Western United States in winter, is white, with the tips of the wings black and the legs and bill red. Called also *white brant*, *wavey*, and *Texas goose*. The blue, or blue-winged, snow goose (*C. caerulescens*) is varied with grayish brown and bluish gray, with the wing quills black and the head and upper part of the neck white. Called also *white head*, *white-headed* goose, and *bird brant*. — **Snow leopard** (Zool.), the ounce. — **Snow lion**, the lowest limit of perpetual snow. In the Alps this is at an altitude of 9,000 feet, in the Andes, at the equator, 15,000 feet. — **Snow mouse** (Zool.), a European vole (*Arvicola nivicola*) which inhabits the Alps and other high mountains. — **Snow pheasant** (Zool.), any one of several species of large, handsome gallinaceous birds of the genus *Tetrao*, native of the lofty mountains of Asia. The Himalayan snow pheasant (*T. himalayensis*) is the best-known species. Called also *mountain cock*, and *snow chukor*. — **Snow partridge** (Zool.). See under **PARTRIDGE**. — **Snow pigeon** (Zool.), a pigeon (*Columba leucocoma*) native of the Himalayan mountains. Its back, neck, and rump are white, the top of the head and the ear coverts are black. — **Snow plant** (Bot.), a fleshy parasitic herb (*Sarcodes sanguinea*) growing in the coniferous forests of California. It is all of a bright red color, and is fabled to grow from the snow, through which it sometimes shoots up.

Snow (snō), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p.* **SNOWED** (snōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SNOWING**.] To fall in or as snow;—chiefly used impersonally; as, it **snows**; it **snowed** yesterday.

Snow, *v. t.* To scatter like snow; to cover with, or as with, snow.

Snowball (snōbəl), *n.* 1. A round mass of snow pressed or rolled together, or anything resembling such a mass.

2. (Bot.) The Guelder-rose.

Snowball tree (Bot.), the Guelder-rose.

Snowball, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p.* **SNOWBALLED** (snōbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SNOWBALLING**.] To pelt with snowballs; to throw snowballs at.

Snowball, *v. t.* To throw snowballs.

Snowberry (snōbəri), *n.* (Bot.) A name of several shrubs with white berries; as, the *Symphoricarpos racemosus* of the Northern United States, and the *Chiococca racemosa* of Florida and tropical America.

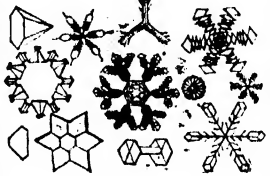
Creeping snowberry (Bot.). See under **CREeping**.

Snowbird (snōbəd), *n.* (Zool.) (a) An arctic finch (*Plectrophenax*, or *Plectrophenax*, *nivalis*) common, in winter, both in Europe and the United States, and often appearing in large flocks during snowstorms. It is partially white, but is variously marked with chestnut and brown. Called also **snow bunting**, **snowflake**, and **snowflight**. (b) Any finch of the genus *Junco* which appears in flocks in winter time, especially *J. hyemalis* in the Eastern United States;—called also **blue snowbird**. See **JUNCO**. (c) The fieldfare. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snow-blind (snōbnd), *a.* Affected with blindness by the brilliancy of snow. — **Snow-blindness**, *n.*

Snow-bound (snōbnd), *a.* Enveloped in, or confined by, snow.

Snow-broth (snōbrōth), (snōb); *n.* Snow and water mixed, or snow just melted; very cold liquor. *Shak.*



Snow Crystals.



Snow Gnat (Chironomus valgo). Enlarged.



Snow Goose (Chen hyperborea).



Snowbird (Plectrophenax nivalis).

Snowcap (snōkæp), *n.* (Zool.) A very small humming bird (*Microchera albocornata*) native of New Granada.

The feathers of the top of the head are white and shining, the body blue black with a purple and bronzy luster. The name is applied also to *Microchera parvirostris* of Central America, which is similar in color.

Snow-capped (snōkæpt), *a.* Having the top capped or covered with snow; as, **snow-capped mountains**.

Snow-drift (snōdrift), *n.* A bank of drifted snow.

Snowdrop (snōdrōp), *n.* (Bot.) A bulbous plant (*Galanthus nivalis*) bearing white flowers, which often appear while the snow is on the ground. It is cultivated in gardens for its beauty.

Snowdrop tree. See **Silver-bell tree**, under **SILVER**, *a.*

Snowflake (snōflæk), *n.* 1. A flake, or small filmy mass, of snow.

2. (Zool.) See **SNOWBIRD**.

3. (Zool.) A name given to several bulbous plants of the genus *Leucoium* (*L. vernum*, *æstivum*, etc.) resembling the snowdrop, but having all the perianth leaves of equal size.

Snowflake (snōflæk), *n.* (Zool.) See **SNOWBIRD**.

Snowl (snoul), *n.* (Zool.) The hooded merganser. [*Local, U. S.*]

Snowless (snōlēs), *a.* Destitute of snow.

Snowplow (snōplow), *n.* An implement operating

Snowplough (snōplough), *n.* A plow, but on a larger scale, for clearing away the snow from roads, railways, etc.

Snowshed (snōshēd), *n.* A shelter to protect from snow, esp. a long roof over an exposed part of a railroad.

Snowshoe (snōshō), *n.* A slight frame of wood three or four feet long and about one third as wide, with thongs or cords stretched across it, and having a support and holder for the foot;—used by persons for walking on soft snow.

Snowshoer (snōshōer), *n.* One who travels on snowshoes; an expert in using snowshoes. *W. G. Beers.*

Snowshoeing, *n.* Traveling on snowshoes.

Snowslip (snōslip), *n.* A large mass or avalanche of snow which slips down the side of a mountain, etc.

Snowstorm (snōstōrm), *n.* A storm with falling snow.

Snow-white (snōwhīt), *a.* White as snow; very white. "Snow-white and rose-red." *Chaucer.*

Snowy (snōy), *a.* 1. White like snow. "So shows a snowy dove trooping with crows." *Shak.*

2. Abounding with snow; covered with snow. "The snowy top of cold Olympus." *Milton.*

3. Fig.: Pure; unblemished; unstained; spotless. There did he lose his snowy innocence. *J. Hall* (1646).

Snowy heron (Zool.), a white heron, or egret (*Ardea candidissima*), found in the Southern United States, and southward to Chili;—called also *plume bird*. — **Snowy lemming** (Zool.), the collared lemming (*Cuniculus torquatus*), which turns white in winter. — **Snowy owl** (Zool.), a

large arctic owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*, or *N. nivalis*) common all over the northern parts of the United States and Europe in winter time. Its plumage is sometimes nearly pure white, but it is usually more or less marked with blackish spots. Called also *white owl*.

Snowy plover (Zool.), a small plover (*Exochlamys alpestris*) of the western parts of the United States and Mexico. It is light gray above, with the under parts and portions of the head white.

Snub (snub), *v. t.* [*Cf.* *D. snuiven* to snort, to pout, *G. schnauben*, *MHG. snüben*, *Prov. G. schnupfen*, to sob, and *E. snuff*, *v. t.* To sob with convulsions. [*Obs.*]

Snub, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p.* **SNUBBED** (snubd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SNUBBING**.] [*Cf.* *Icel. snubba* to snub, chide, *Sw. snubba*, *Icel. snubbottir* snubbed, nipped, and *E. snub*.] 1. To clip or break off the end of; to check or stunt the growth of; to nip.

2. To check, stop, or rebuke, with a tart, sarcastic reply or remark; to reprimand; to check. *J. Foster.*

3. To treat with contempt or neglect, as a forward or pretentious person; to slight designedly.

To snub a cable or rope (*Naut.*), to check it suddenly in running out.

Snub, *n.* 1. A knot; a protuberance; a snag. [*Obs.*]

[A club] with ragged snubs and knotty grain. *Spenser.*

2. A check or rebuke; an intended slight. *J. Foster.*

Snub nose, a short or flat nose. — **Snub post**, or **snubbing post** (*Naut.*), a post on a dock or shore, around which a rope is thrown to check the motion of a vessel.

Snub-nosed (snōbzd), *a.* Having a short, flat nose, slightly turned up; as, the **snub-nosed eel**.

Snub-nosed cachalot (Zool.), the pygmy sperm whale.

Snudge (snudj), *v. t.* [*Cf.* **SNUG**.] To lie snug or quiet. [*Obs.*]

Snudge, *n.* A miser; a sneaking fellow. [*Obs.*]

Snuff (snuff), *n.* [*Cf.* *G. schnuppe* candle snuff, *schnuppen* to snuff a candle (see **SNUFF**, *v. t.*, to snuff, to snuff a candle), or *Cf.* **SNUB**, *v. t.*] The part of a candle wick charred by the flame, whether burning or not.

If the burning snuff happens to get out of the snuffers, you have a chance that it may fall into a dish of soup. *Sicof.*

Snuff, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p.* **SNUFFED** (snuft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SNUFFING**.] [*OE.* **snuffen**. See **SNUFF** of a candle,



Snowcap (Microchera albocornata).

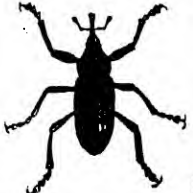
Snowdrop.



Snowshoe.



Snowy Owl (Nyctea nivalis).



Snout Beetle (Rhynchennus strobili). x 2

Snuff to snuff.] To crop the snuff of, as a candle; to take off the end of the snuff of.

To snuff out, to extinguish by snuffing.

Snuff (snuff), *v. t.* [Akin to D. *snuffen*, G. *schnupfen*, *schnupfen*, to snuff, *schnupfen* a cold in the head, *schnupfen* to snuff (air), also, to snuff (a candle). Cf. SNIFF, SNOUT, SNUB, *v. t.* 1. To draw in, or to inhale, forcibly through the nose; to snuff.

He snuffs the wind, his heels the sand excite. Dryden.

2. To perceive by the nose; to scent; to smell.

Snuff, *v. t.* 1. To inhale air through the nose with violence or with noise, as dogs and horses. Dryden.

2. To turn up the nose and inhale air, as an expression of contempt; hence, to take offense.

Do the enemies of the church rage and snuff? Bp. Hall.

Snuff, *n.* 1. The act of snuffing; perception by snuffing; a snuff.

2. Pulverized tobacco, etc., prepared to be taken into the nose; also, the amount taken at once.

3. Resentment, displeasure, or contempt, expressed by a snuffing of the nose. [Obs.]

Snuff dipping. See DIPPING, *n.*, 5. — **Snuff taker**, one who uses snuff by inhaling it through the nose. — To take it in snuff, to be angry or offended. Shak. — Up to snuff, not likely to be imposed upon; knowing; acute. [Slang]

Snuff-box (-boks'), *n.* A small box for carrying snuff about the person.

Snuffer (snuff'ër), *n.* 1. One who snuffs.

2. (Zool.) The common porpoise.

Snuffers (-ërs), *n. pl.* An instrument for cropping and holding the snuff of a candle.

Snuffing-ly, *adv.* In a snuffing manner.

Snuffle (snuff'l), *v. i.* [Imp. & p. p. SNUFFLED (-'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNUFFLING (-'ling).] [Freq. of snuff, *v. i.*; akin to L.G. *snuffeln*, G. *schnuffeln*, D. *snuffelen*, Cf. SNIFFLE.] To speak through the nose; to breathe through the nose when it is obstructed, so as to make a broken sound.

One clad in purple
Eats, and recites some lamentable rhyme . . .
Snuffling at nose, and croaking in his throat. Dryden.

Snuffle, *n.* 1. The act of snuffing; a sound made by the air passing through the nose when obstructed.

This dread sovereign, Breath, in its passage, gave a snort or snuffler. Coleridge.

2. An affected nasal twang; hence, cant; hypocrisy.

3. *pl.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus; nasal catarrh of infants or children. [Collog.]

Snuffler (-liër), *n.* One who snuffles; one who uses cant.

Snuffy (-y), *a.* 1. Soiled with snuff.

2. Sulky; angry; vexed. [Obs. or Scot.] Jamieson.

Snug (snug), *a.* [Compar. SNUGGER (-gër); superl. SNUGGEST (-gëst).] [Prov. E. *snug* tight, handsome; cf. Icel. *snuggr* smooth, Odan. *snug* neat, Sw. *snugg*.]

1. Close and warm; as, an infant lies snug.

2. Close; concealed; not exposed to notice.

Lie snug, and hear what critics say. Swift.

3. Compact, convenient, and comfortable; as, a snug farm, house, or property.

Snug, *n.* (Auch.) Same as LUG, *n.*, 3.

Snug, *v. i.* [Imp. & p. p. SNUGGED (snugd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNUGGING (-'gng).] To lie close; to snuggle; to snuggle; — often with *up*, or *together*; as, a child snugs up to its mother.

Snug, *v. t.* 1. To place snugly. [R.] Goldsmith.

2. To rub, as twine or rope, so as to make it smooth and improve the finish.

Snugger-y (-gër-y), *n.*; *pl.* SNUGGERS (-'z). A snug, cozy place. [Collog.] Dickens.

Snuggle (-'gl), *v. i.* [Imp. & p. p. SNUGGLED (-'gl'd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNUGGLING (-'gling).] [Freq. of snug.] To move one way and the other so as to get a close place, to lie close for comfort; to cuddle; to nestle.

Snugly, *adv.* In a snug manner; closely; safely.

Snugness, *n.* The quality or state of being snug.

Snug (snug), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *snug* to turn.] An upward bend in a piece of timber; the sheer of a vessel.

Snuging, *n.* (Naut.) A curved plank, placed edgewise, to work in the bows of a vessel. R. H. Dana, Jr.

So (sò), *adv.* [OE. *so*, *sa*, *sva*, AS. *sā*, *sā*, *sā*; akin to OFries. *sā*, *sā*, D. *zoo*, OS. & OHG. *so*, G. *so*, Icel. *sá*, *sá*, *sá*, *sá*, Dan. *så*, *så*, Goth. *sua* *so*, *sū* *as*; cf. L. *sua* one's own, Skr. *sua* one's own, one's self. V192. Cf. AS. *Custom*, *Etimo*, *Inom*, *Such*.] 1. In that manner or degree; as indicated (in any way), or as implied, or as supposed to be known.

Why is his chariot so long in coming? Judges v. 28.

2. In like manner or degree; in the same way; thus; for like reason; with equal reason; — used correlatively, following *as*, to denote comparison or resemblance; sometimes, also, following *inasmuch* as.

As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, *so* a prince ought to consider the condition he is in. Swift.

3. In such manner; to such degree; — used correlatively with *as* or *that* following; as, he was *so* fortunate as to escape.

I viewed in my mind, so far as I was able, the beginning and progress of a rising wind. T. Burnet.

He is very much in Sir Roger's esteem, so that he lives in the family rather as a resident. Addison.

4. Very; in a high degree; that is, in such a degree as can not well be expressed; as, he is *so* good; he planned *so* wisely.

5. In the same manner; as has been stated or suggested; in this or that condition or state; under these circumstances; in this way; — with reflex reference to something just asserted or implied; used also with the verb *to be*, as a predicate.

Use him [your tutor] with great respect yourself, and cause all your family to do so too. Locke.

It concerns every man, with the greatest seriousness, to inquire into those matters, whether they be *so* or not. Tillotson.

He is Sir Robert's son, and he *is* a thout. Shak.

6. The case being such; therefore; on this account; for this reason; on these terms; — used both as an adverb and a conjunction.

God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and so capable of dominion. Locke.

Here, then, exchange we mutually forgiveness:
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee, be all forgotten. Rowe.

7. It is well; let it be as it is, or let it come to pass; — used to express assent.

And when 'tis writ, for my sake read it over,
And if it please you, so; if not, why, so. Shak.

There is Percy; if your father will do me any honor, so; if not, let him kill the next Percy himself. Shak.

8. Well; the fact being as stated; — used as an expletive; as, so the work is done, is it?

9. Is it thus? do you mean what you say? — with an upward tone; as, do you say he refuses? So? [Collog.]

10. About the number, time, or quantity specified; whereabouts; more or less; as, I will spend a week or so in the country; I have read only a page or so.

A week or so will probably reconcile us. Gay.

[Cf.] See the Note under *ILL*, *adv.*

So . . . as. So is now commonly used as a demonstrative correlative of *as* when it is the purpose to emphasize the equality or comparison suggested, esp. in negative assertions, and questions implying a negative answer. Cf. Shakespeare and others *so . . . as* was much used where *as . . . as* is now common. See the Note under *AS*, 1.

So do, as thou hast said. Gen. xviii. 5.

As a flower of the field, so he flourisheth. Ps. ciii. 15.

I had women been so strong as men. Shak.

No country suffered so much as England. Macaulay.

— So far, to that point or extent; in that particular.

"The song was moral, and so far was right." Cooper.

— So far forth, as far; to such a degree. Shak. Bacon.

— So forth, further in the same or similar sense; more of the same or a similar kind. See *And so forth*, under *AND*.

— So, so, well, well. "So, so, it works; now, mistress, sit you fast." Dryden. Also, moderately or tolerably well; passably; as, he succeeded but so so. "His leg is hut so so." Shak. — So that, to the end that; in order that; with the effect or result that. — So then, thus then it is; therefore; the consequence is.

So (sò), *conj.* Provided that; on condition that; in case that; if.

Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so truth be in the field, we do injuriously, by becoming and prohibiting, to mislead her strength. Milton.

So, *interj.* Be as you are; stand still; stop; that will do; right as you are; — a word used esp. to cows; also used by sailors.

Soak (sòk), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. SOAKED (sòkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOAKING.] [OE. *soken*, AS. *socian* to soak, steep, fr. *socan*, *sigan*, to soak, see SOAK.] 1. To cause or suffer to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain; to immerse in water or other liquid; to steep, as for the purpose of softening or freshening; as, to soak cloth; to soak bread; to soak salt meat, salt fish, or the like.

2. To drench; to wet thoroughly.

Their land shall be soaked with blood. Isa. xxiv. 7.

3. To draw in by the pores, or through small passages; as, a sponge soaks up water; the skin soaks in moisture.

4. To make (its way) by entering pores or interstices; — often with *through*.

The rivulet beneath soaked its way obscurely through wreaths of snow. Sir W. Scott.

Soak, *v. t.* 1. To absorb; to drain. [Obs.] Sir H. Walton.

5. Fig. : To absorb; to drain. [Obs.] Sir H. Walton.

6. Fig. : To absorb; to drain. [Obs.] Sir H. Walton.

7. To enter (into something) by pores or interstices; as, water soaks into the earth, other porous matter.

8. To drink intemperately or glutinously. [Slang]

Soakage (-tj; -tj), *n.* The act of soaking, or the state of being soaked; also, the quantity that enters or issues by soaking.

Soaker (-ërk), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, soaks.

2. A hard drinker. [Slang]

Soaking, *n.* Wetting thoroughly; drenching; as, a soaking rain. — **Soaking-ly**, *adv.*

Soak-y (-y), *a.* Full of moisture; wet; soppy.

Soal (sòl), *n.* 1. The sole of a shoe. [Obs. or R.]

2. (Zool.) See SOLE, the fish. [Obs.]

Soal, *n.* [AS. *sol* mire. Cf. SULLY.] A dirty pond. [Prov. Eng.]

Soam (sòam), *n.* A chain by which a leading horse draws a plow. Knight.

Soap (sòp), *n.* [OE. *sape*, AS. *sāpe*; akin to D. *zeep*, G. *seife*, OHG. *seifa*, Icel. *sāpa*, Sw. *sāpa*, Dan. *såbe*, and perhaps to AS. *sipan* to drip, MHG. *sifen*, and L. *sebum* tallow. Cf. SAPONACEOUS.] A substance which dissolves in water, thus forming a lather, and is used as a cleansing agent. Soap is produced by combining fats or oils with alkalies or alkaline earths, usually by boiling, and consists of salts of sodium, potassium, etc., with the fatty acids (oleic, stearic, palmitic, etc.). See the Note below, and cf. SAPONIFICATION. By extension, any compound of similar composition or properties, whether used as a cleansing agent or not.

[Cf.] In general, soaps are of two classes, *hard* and *soft*. Calcium, magnesium, lead, etc., form soaps, but they are insoluble and useless.

The purifying action of soap depends upon the fact that it is decomposed by a large quantity of water into free alkali and an insoluble acid salt. The first of these takes away the fatty dirt on washing, and the latter forms the soap lather which envelops the greasy matter and thus tends to remove it. Roscoe & Schorlemmer.

Castile soap, a fine-grained hard soap, white or mottled, made of olive oil and soda; — called also *Marseilles*, or *Venetian*, soap. — **Hard soap**, any one of a great variety of soaps, of different ingredients and color, which are hard and compact. All solid soaps are of this class. — **Leak soap**, an insoluble, white, pliable soap made by saponifying an oil (olive oil) with lead oxide; — used externally in medicine. Called also *lead plaster*, *diachylon*, etc. — **Marine**

soap. See under MARINE. — **Pills of soap** (*Med.*), pills containing soap and opium. — **Potash soap**, any soap made with potash, esp. the soft soaps, and a hard soap made from potash and castor oil. — **Pumice soap**, any hard soap charged with a gritty powder, as silica, alumina, powdered pumice, etc., which assists mechanically in the removal of dirt. — **Resin soap**, a yellow soap containing resin; — used in bleaching. — **Silicated soap**, a cheap soap containing water glass (sodium silicate). — **Soap bark**. (Bot.) See QUILLARIA BARK. — **Soap bubble**, a hollow iridescent globe, formed by blowing a film of soap suds from a pipe; figuratively, something attractive, but extremely unsubstantial.

This soap bubble of the metaphysicians. J. C. Shairp. — **Soap cerate**, a cerate formed of soap, olive oil, white wax, and the subacetate of lead, sometimes used as an application to allay inflammation. — **Soap fat**, the refuse fat of kitchens, slaughter houses, etc., used in making soap. — **Soap liniment** (*Med.*), a liniment containing soap, camphor, and alcohol. — **Soap nut**, the hard kernel or seed of the fruit of the soapberry tree, — used for making beads, buttons, etc. — **Soap plant** (Bot.), one of several plants used in the soap trade, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot.) Same as SOAPBERRY TREE. — **Soda soap**, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps are the hard soaps. — **Soft soap**, a soap of soap, as the *Chlorophytum pumiliatum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a tight lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple*, *soap bulb*, and *soap weed*. — **Soap tree**. (Bot

4. Not proceeding from, or attended with, passion; calm; as, *sober judgment*; a man in his *sober senses*.
6. Serious or subdued in demeanor, habit, appearance, or color; solemn; grave; sedate.

What parts gay France from *sober Spain*? Prior.
See her *sober* over a sampler, or gay over a jointed baby. Pope.
Twilight gray
Had in her *sober* livery all things clad. Milton.

Syn.—Grave; temperate; abstinent; abstemious; moderate; regular; steady; calm; quiet; cool; collected; dispassionate; unimpassioned; sedate; staid; serious; solemn; somber. See GRAVE.

So'ber (sō'ber), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SOBERED** (sō'bērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SOBERING**.] To make sober.

There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *sober* us again. Pope.

So'ber, *v. i.* To become sober; — often with *down*.
Vance gradually *sobered down*. Ld. Lytton.

So'ber-ize (sō'ber-īz), *v. t. & i.* To sober. [R.] Crabbe.

So'ber-ly, *adv.* In a sober manner; temperately; coolly; calmly; gravely; seriously.

So'ber-ly (sō'ber-ly), *adj.* Grave; serious; solemn; sad. [Obs.]
[He] looked hollow and thereto *soberly*. Chaucer.

So'ber-minded (sō'ber-mīnd'ed), *a.* Having a disposition or temper habitually sober. — **So'ber-minded-ness**, *n.*

So'ber-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sober.
So'ber-ness (sō'ber-nēs), *n.* [L. a shoot.] (a) A shoot running along under ground, forming new plants at short distances. (b) A sucker, as of a tree or shrub.

So'ber-lifer-ous (sō'ber-līf'ēr-ūs), *a.* [L. *soberus* + *-ferous*.] (b) Producing soberies. See *Illustr.* of HOUSELEEK.

So'ber-ty (sō'ber-tī), *n.* [L. *sobrietas*; cf. F. *sobriété*. See *Sobriety*.] 1. Habitual sobriety or temperance as to the use of spirituous liquors; as, a man of *sobriety*.

Public *sobriety* is a relative duty. Blackstone.

2. Habitual freedom from enthusiasm, inordinate passion, or overheated imagination; calmness; coolness; gravity; seriousness; as, the *sobriety* of ripper years.

Mirth makes them not mad,
Nor *sobriety* sad. Denham.

Syn.—Sobriety; temperance; abstinence; abstemiousness; moderation; regularity; steadiness; calmness; coolness; sober-mindedness; sedateness; staidness; gravity; seriousness; solemnity.

So'br/quet' (sō'br'kī), *n.* [F. *sobriquet*, OF. *soubriquet*, *soubriquet*, a chuck under the chin, hence, an affront, a nickname; of uncertain origin; cf. It. *sotto-becco* a chuck under the chin.] An assumed name; a fanciful epithet or appellation; a nickname. [Sometimes less correctly written *sobriquet*.]

Soc (sōk), *n.* [AS. *sōc* the power of holding court, sway, domain, properly, the right of investigating or seeking; akin to E. *sake*, *seek*. See *SAKE*, *SEEK*, and cf. *SAC*, and *SOKE*.] [Written also *soek*, and *sok*.] 1. (O. Eng. Law) (a) The lord's power or privilege of holding a court in a district, as in a manor or lordship; jurisdiction of causes, and the limits of that jurisdiction. (b) Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens.

2. An exclusive privilege formerly claimed by millers of grinding all the corn used within the manor or township in which the mill stands. [Eng.]

Soc and **sac** (O. Eng. Law), the full right of administering justice in a manor or lordship.

Soc'age (sō'āj), *n.* [From *Soc*; cf. LL. *sociagium*.] (O. Eng. Law) A tenure of lands and tenements by a certain or determinate service; a tenure distinct from chivalry or knight's service, in which the obligations were uncertain. The service must be certain, in order to be denominated *socage*, as to hold by fealty and twenty shillings rent. [Written also *socage*.]

Soc'age is of two kinds: *free socage*, where the services are not only certain, but honorable; and *villain socage*, where the services, though certain, are of a baser nature. Blackstone.

Soc'a-ger (sō'ā-jēr), *n.* (O. Eng. Law) A tenant by socage; a socagium.

So-called (sō'kald'), *a.* So named; called by such a name (but perhaps called thus with doubtful propriety).

Soc'ia-bil'ity (sō'ā-bīl'itē), *n.* [Cf. F. *sociabilité*.] The quality of being sociable; sociableness.

Soc'ia-ble (sō'ā-bl), *a.* [F. fr. L. *sociabilis*, fr. *socius* to associate, fr. *socius* a companion. See *SOCIAL*.] 1. Capable of being, or fit to be, united in one body or company; associable. [R.]

They are *sociable* parts united into one body. Hooker.

2. Inclined to, or adapted for, society; ready to unite with others; fond of companionship; social.

Society is no comfort to one not *sociable*. Shak.

What can be more uneasy to this *sociable* creature than the dry, penurious retirements of solitude? South.

3. Ready to converse; inclined to talk with others; not taciturn or reserved.

4. Affording opportunities for conversation; characterized by much conversation; as, a *sociable party*.

5. No longer hostile; friendly. [Obs.] Beau. & Fl.

Soc'ia-ble, or **Soc'ia-ble** (Zool.), a weaver bird which builds composite nests. See *REPUBLICAN*, n. 3 (b).

Syn.—Social; companionable; conversible; friendly; familiar; communicative; accessible.

Soc'ia-ble, *n.* 1. A gathering of people for social purposes; an informal party or reception; as, a church *sociable*. [Colloq. U. S.]

2. A carriage having two double seats facing each other, and a box for the driver. Miss Edgeworth.

Soc'ia-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being sociable.

Soc'ia-ble-ly, *adv.* In a sociable manner.

Soc'ial (sō'shal), *a.* [L. *sociālis*, from *socius* a companion; akin to *sequi* to follow: cf. F. *sociāle*. See *SUM* to follow.] 1. Of or pertaining to society; relating to men living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body; as, *sociāle* interests or concerns; *sociāle* pleasures; *sociāle* benefits; *sociāle* happiness; *sociāle* duties. "Social phenomena." J. S. Mill.

2. Inclined to, or adapted for, society; ready to unite with others; fond of companionship; social.

Society is no comfort to one not *sociable*. Shak.

What can be more uneasy to this *sociable* creature than the dry, penurious retirements of solitude? South.

3. Ready to converse; inclined to talk with others; not taciturn or reserved.

4. Affording opportunities for conversation; characterized by much conversation; as, a *sociable party*.

5. No longer hostile; friendly. [Obs.] Beau. & Fl.

Soc'ia-ble, or **Soc'ia-ble** (Zool.), a weaver bird which builds composite nests. See *REPUBLICAN*, n. 3 (b).

Syn.—Social; companionable; conversible; friendly; familiar; communicative; accessible.

Soc'ia-ble, *n.* 1. A gathering of people for social purposes; an informal party or reception; as, a church *sociable*. [Colloq. U. S.]

2. A carriage having two double seats facing each other, and a box for the driver. Miss Edgeworth.

Soc'ia-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being sociable.

Soc'ia-ble-ly, *adv.* In a sociable manner.

Soc'ial (sō'shal), *a.* [L. *sociālis*, from *socius* a companion; akin to *sequi* to follow: cf. F. *sociāle*. See *SUM* to follow.] 1. Of or pertaining to society; relating to men living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body; as, *sociāle* interests or concerns; *sociāle* pleasures; *sociāle* benefits; *sociāle* happiness; *sociāle* duties. "Social phenomena." J. S. Mill.

2. Ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse; companionable; sociable; as, a *social person*.

3. Consisting in union or mutual intercourse.

Rest with thyself accompanied, seek 'st not
Social communication. Milton.

4. (Bot.) Naturally growing in groups or masses; — said of many individual plants of the same species.

5. (Zool.) (a) Living in communities consisting of males, females, and neutrals, as do ants and most bees. (b) Forming compound groups or colonies by budding from basal processes or stolons; as, the *social ascidians*.

Social science, the science of all that relates to the social condition, the relations and institutions which are involved in man's existence and his well-being as a member of an organized community; sociology. It concerns itself with questions of the public health, education, labor, punishment of crime, reformation of criminals, and the like. — **Social whale** (Zool.), the blackfish. — The *social evil*, prostitution.

Syn.—Sociable; companionable; conversable; friendly; familiar; communicative; convivial; festive.

Soc'ial-ism (sō'shal-īz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *sociālisme*.] A theory or system of social reform which contemplates a complete reconstruction of society, with a more just and equitable distribution of property and labor. In popular usage, the term is often employed to indicate any lawless, revolutionary social scheme. See *COMMUNISM*, *FOURISM*, *SAINT-SIMONIANISM*, forms of socialism.

[Socialism was first applied in England to Owen's theory of social reconstruction, and in France to those also of St. Simon and Fourier. . . . The word, however, is used with a great variety of meaning, . . . even by economists and learned critics. The general tendency is to regard as socialistic any interference undertaken by society on behalf of the poor, . . . radical social reform which disturbs the present system of private property. . . . The tendency of the present socialism is more and more to ally itself with the most advanced democracy. Encyc. Brit.]

We certainly want a true history of socialism, meaning by that a history of every systematic attempt to provide a new social existence for the mass of the workers. F. Harrison.

Soc'ial-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *sociāliste*.] One who advocates or practices the doctrines of socialism.

Soc'ial-ist, *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, socialism.

Soc'ial-ist-ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, socialism.

Soc'ial-ist-ry (sō'shal-ist-ry), *n.* [Cf. F. *sociālistie*, L. *sociālistas*.] The quality of being social; socialness.

Soc'ial-ize (sō'shal-īz), *v. t.* 1. To render social.

2. To subject to, or regulate by, socialism.

Soc'ial-ly, *adv.* In a social manner; socially.

Soc'ial-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being social.

Soc'iate (sō'shi-āt), *a.* [L. *sociatus*, p. p. of *sociare* to associate, fr. *socius* companion.] Associated. [Obs.]

Soc'iate, *n.* An associate. [Obs.]

As for you, Dr. Reynolds, and your *sociates*. Fuller.

Soc'iate (sō'shi-āt), *v. i.* To associate. [Obs.] Shelford.

Soc'ie-ta-ri-an (sō'shi-tā-ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to society; social.

The all-sweeping besom of *societarian* reformation. Lamb.

Soc'ie-ta-ry (sō'shi-tā-ry), *a.* Societarian. [R.]

Soc'ie-ty (sō'shi-tē), *n.* pl. *SOCIETIES* (tē-zē). [L. *societas*, fr. *socius* a companion; cf. F. *société*. See *SOCIAL*.] 1. The relationship of men to one another when associated in any way; companionship; fellowship; company. "Her loved society." Milton.

There is *society* where none intrudes
By the deep sea, and music in its roar. Byron.

2. Connection; participation; partnership. [R.]

The meanest of the people, and such as have the least society with the acts and crimes of kings. Jer. Taylor.

3. A number of persons associated for any temporary or permanent object; an association for mutual or joint usefulness, pleasure, or profit; a social union; a partnership; as, a missionary *society*.

4. The persons, collectively considered, who live in any region or at any period; any community of individuals who are united together by a common bond of nearness or intercourse; those who recognize each other as associates, friends, and acquaintances.

5. Specifically, the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences; those who mutually give and receive formal entertainments.

Society of Jesus. See *JEZUIT*. — **Society verses** [a translation of F. *vers de société*], the lightest kind of lyrical poetry; verses for the amusement of polite society.

Soc'in'ian (sō'shīn-ian), *a.* Of or pertaining to Socinus, or the Socinians.

Soc'in'ian, *n.* One of the followers of Socinus; a believer in Socinianism.

Soc'in'ian-ism (sō'shīn-iz'm), *n.* (Ecc. Hist.) The tenets or doctrines of Faustus Socinus, an Italian theologian of the sixteenth century, who denied the Trinity, the deity of Christ, the personality of the Devil, the native and total depravity of man, the vicarious atonement, and the eternity of future punishment. His theory was, that Christ was a man divinely commissioned, who had no existence before he was conceived by the Virgin Mary; that human sin was the imitation of Adam's sin, and that human salvation was the imitation and adoption of Christ's virtue; that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason; and that its language was metaphorical, and not to be taken literally.

Soc'in'ian-ize (sō'shīn-īz), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SOCINIANIZED** (sō'shīn-īz-d); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SOCINIANIZING** (sō'shīn-īz-ing).] To

cause to conform to Socinianism; to regulate by, or imbue with, the principles of Socinianism.

Soc'io-log'ic (sō'shi-ō-lōj'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sociology, or social science. — **Soc'io-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Soc'io-log'ic-ist (sō'shi-ō-lōj'ik-ist), *n.* One who treats of, or devotes himself to, the study of sociology. J. S. Mill.

Soc'io-log-y (sō'shi-ō-lōj'ī), *n.* [L. *socius* a companion + *-logy*.] That branch of philosophy which treats of the constitution, phenomena, and development of human nature. H. Spencer.

Sock (sōk), *n.* [F. *soc*, LL. *soccus*, perhaps of Celtic origin.] A plowshare. Edin. Encyc.

Sock, *n.* [OE. *soc*, AS. *soc*, fr. L. *soccus* a kind of low-heeled, light shoe. Cf. *SOCKET*.] 1. The shoe worn by actors of comedy in ancient Greece and Rome, — used as a symbol of comedy, or the comic drama, as distinguished from tragedy, which is symbolized by the *buskin*. (Great Fletcher never treads in buskin here, Nor greater Jonson dares in *socks* appear. Dryden.)

2. A knit or woven covering for the foot and lower leg; a stocking with a short leg.

3. A warm inner sole for a shoe. Simmonds.

Sock-dol'a-ger (sōk-dōl'ā-jēr), *n.* [A corruption of *dorology*.] [Written also *socdolager*.] 1. That which finishes or ends a matter; a settler; a poser, as a heavy blow, a conclusive answer, and the like. [Slang. U. S.]

2. (Angling) A combination of two hooks which close upon each other, by means of a spring, as soon as the fish bites. [U. S.]

Sock'et (sōk'ēt), *n.* [OF. *soket*, a dim. through OF. fr. L. *soccus*. See *SOCK* a covering for the foot.] 1. An opening into which anything is fitted; any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else; as, the *sockets* of the teeth.

His eyeballs in their hollow *sockets* sink. Dryden.

2. Especially, the hollow tube or place in which a candle is fixed in the candlestick.

And in the *sockets* oily bubbles dance. Dryden.

Socket bolt (Mach.), a bolt that passes through a thimble that is placed between the parts connected by the bolt. — **Socket chisel**. Same as *Framing chisel*. See *UNDER FRAMING*. — **Socket pipe**, a pipe with an expansion at one end to receive the end of a connecting pipe. — **Socket sole**, a pole armed with iron fixed by means of a socket, and used to propel boats, etc. [U. S.] — **Socket wrench**, a wrench consisting of a socket at the end of a shank or rod, for turning a nut, bolthead, etc., in a narrow or deep recess.

Sock'et-ed (sōk'ēt), *a.* Having a socket. Dawkins.

Sock'less, *a.* Destitute of socks or shoes. B. & Fl.

Sock'y (y), *a.* Wet; soaky. [Prov. Eng.]

Soc'le (sō'kl or sō'kl'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *socculus*, dim. of *soccus*. See *SOCK* a covering for the foot. Cf. Zocco. (Arch.) (a) A plain block or plinth forming a low pedestal; any base; especially, the base of a statue, column, or the like. See *PLINTH*. (b) A plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall. Oxf. Gloss.

Soc'man (sōk'mān), *n.*; pl. *SOCMEN* (nēm). [See *SOCAGE*.] (O. Eng. Law) One who holds lands or tenements by socage; a socager.

Soc'man-ry (ry), *n.* (O. E. Law) Tenure by socage.

Soc'ome (sōm), *n.* [AS. *sōcen*, *sōcen*, searching, or the right of searching, the lord's court. See *SOC*.] (O. Eng. Law) A custom of tenants to grind corn at the lord's mill.

Soc'e-trine (sōk'ē-trīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Socotra, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the east coast of Africa. — *a.* Native or inhabitant of Socotra.

Soc'ra-tic (sōk'rā-tik), *a.* [L. *Socraticus*, Gr. *Σωκράτης* (Sōkratēs), *a.* pertaining to Socrates, the Grecian sage and teacher (n. c. 469-399), or to his manner of teaching and philosophizing.

The *Socratic* method of reasoning and instruction was by a series of questions leading the one to whom they were addressed to perceive and admit what was true or false in doctrine, or right or wrong in conduct.

Soc'ra-tic-al-ly, *adv.* In the Socratic method.

Soc'ra-tism (sōk'rā-tiz'm), *n.* The philosophy or the method of Socrates.

Soc'ra-tist (sōk'rā-tist), *n.* [Gr. *Σωκρατιστής*.] A disciple or follower of Socrates.

Sod (sōd), *n.* (Zool.) The rock dove. [Prov. Eng.]

Sod, *obs. imp.* of *SEETH*.

Sod, *n.* (Akin to LG. *sode*, D. *sode*, OD. *sode*, *sode*, OFries. *satha*, and E. *seethe*. See *SEETH*.) So named from its sodden state in wet weather. See *SEETH*.] That stratum of the surface of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, or any portion of that surface; turf; sward.

She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod. Collins.

Sod, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SODDED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SODDING**.] To cover with sod; to turf.

Sod'a (sō'dā), *n.* [It., soda, in OIt., ashes used in making glass, fr. L. *solida*, fem. of *solidus* solid; *solida* having probably been a name of glasswort. See *SOLIM*.] (Chem.) (a) Sodium oxide or hydroxide. (b) Popularly, sodium carbonate or bicarbonate.

Caustic soda, sodium hydroxide. — **Cooking soda**, sodium bicarbonate. [Colloq.] — **Sal soda**. See *Sodium carbonate*, under *SODIUM*. — **Soda alum** (Mm.), a mineral consisting of the hydrous sulphate of alumina and soda.

Soda, a crude sodium carbonate, so called because formerly obtained from the ashes of sea plants and certain other plants, as saltwort (*Salsola*). See under *SODIUM*. — **Soda fountain**, an apparatus for drawing soda water, fitted with delivery tube, faucets, etc. — **Soda lye**, a lye consisting essentially of a solution of sodium hydroxide, used in soap making. — **Soda water**. See *MINERAL WATER*. — **Soda salts**, salts having sodium for the base; specifically, sodium sulphate or Glauber's salts. — **Soda waste**, the waste material, consisting chiefly of calcium hydroxide and sulphide, which accumulates as a useless residue or side product in the ordinary Leblanc process of soda manufacture; — called also *alkali waste*. — **Soda water**, originally, a beverage consisting of a weak solution of sodium bicarbonate, with some acid to cause

effervescence; now, in common usage, a beverage consisting of water highly charged with carbon dioxide (carbonic acid). Fruit sirups, cream, etc., are usually added to give flavor. See *Carbonic acid*, under **CARBONIC**. — *Washing soda*, sodium carbonate. [Coll.]

Soda (*sō-dā*), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, soda. "Sodaic powders." *Ure*.

Soda-lite (*sō-dā-līt*), *n.* [*Soda* + *lite*: cf. *F. sodalite*.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a white to blue or gray color, occurring commonly in dodecahedrons, also massive. It is a silicate of alumina and soda with some chlorine.

Soda-lity (*sō-dā-līt-ē*), *n.*; *pl.* **SODALITIES** (-tēz). [*L. sodalitas*, fr. *sodalis* a comrade.] 1. A fellowship or fraternity; a brotherhood.

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) Specifically, a lay association for devotion or for charitable purposes.

Soda-mide (*sō-dā-mīd* or *-id*), *n.* (*Chem.*) A greenish or reddish crystalline substance, NaNH_2 , obtained by passing ammonia over heated sodium.

Sodden (*sōd-dēn*), *a.* [*p. p.* of *SEETH*.] Boiled; seethed; also, soaked; heavy with moisture; saturated; as, *sodden* beef; *sodden* bread; *sodden* fields.

Sodden, *v. t.* To soak; to make heavy with water.

Sodden-witted (-wīt-tēd), *a.* Heavy; dull. *Shak.*

Soddy (-dē), *a.* [From *Sod*.] Consisting of, or covered with, *sod*; turfy. *Colgrave*.

Sod'er (-ēr), *n.* & *v. t.* See **SOLDER**.

Sodio (*sō-dīō*), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to sodium; containing sodium.

Sodio- (*sō-dīō-*), (*Chem.*) A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the presence of sodium or one of its compounds.

Sodio-um (-ūm), *n.* [*NL*, fr. *E. soda*.] (*Chem.*) A common metallic element of the alkali group, in nature always occurring combined, as in common salt, in albite, etc. It is isolated as a soft, waxy, white, unstable metal, so readily oxidized that it combines violently with water, and to be preserved must be kept under petroleum or some similar liquid. Sodium is used combined in many salts, in the free state as a reducer, and as a means of obtaining other metals (as magnesium and aluminium) is an important commercial product. Symbol Na (*Natrium*). Atomic weight 23. Specific gravity 0.97.

Sodium amalgam, an alloy of sodium and mercury, usually produced as a gray metallic crystalline substance, which is used as a reducing agent, and otherwise. — **Sodium bicarbonate**, a white crystalline substance, NaHCO_3 , with a slight alkaline taste resembling that of sodium carbonate. It is found in many mineral springs and also produced artificially. It is used in cookery, in baking powders, and as a source of carbonic acid gas (carbon dioxide) for soda water. Called also *cooking soda*, *saleratus*, and technically, *acid sodium carbonate*, *primary sodium carbonate*, *sodium bicarbonate*, etc. — **Sodium borate**, a white crystalline substance, $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, having a cooling alkaline taste, found in the ashes of many plants, and produced artificially in large quantities from common salt. It is used in making soap, glass, paper, etc., and as an alkaline agent in many chemical industries. Called also *art soda*, *washing soda*, or *soda*. Of *Sodium bicarbonate*, above, and *TRONA*. — **Sodium chloride**, common, or table, salt, NaCl . **Sodium hydroxide**, a white opaque brittle solid, NaOH , having a fibrous structure, produced by the action of quicklime, or of calcium hydrate (milk of lime), on sodium carbonate. It is a strong alkali and is used in the manufacture of soap, in making wood pulp for paper, etc. Called also *sodium hydrate*, and *caustic soda*. By extension, a solution of sodium hydroxide.

Sod'om-ite (*sōd-ūm-īt*), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Sodom.

2. One guilty of sodomy.

Sod'om-it'io-al (-tīt-ē-āl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, sodomy. — **Sod'om-it'io-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sod'om-y (*sōd-ūm-y*), *n.* [From *Sodom*, a country mentioned in the Bible: cf. *F. sodomie*.] Carnal copulation in a manner against nature; buggery. *Gen. xix. 6.*

Sod (*sōd*), *n.* [*Scot. sœ, say, saye*; cf. *Ice. sār* a large cask, *Sw. sår* a tub.] A large wooden vessel for holding water; a cowl. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Dr. H. More*.

Sod'er (*sōd-ēr*), *a.* A word compounded of *sod* and *ever*, used in composition with *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *how*, etc., and indicating any out of all possible or supposable persons, things, places, times, ways, etc. It is sometimes used separate from the pronoun or adverb.

For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required. *Luke xii. 48.*

What great thing *sod'er* a man proposed to do in his life, he should think of achieving it by fifty. *Sir W. Temple*.

Sof'a (*sō-fā*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOFAS** (-fāz). [*Ar. soffah*, from *safta* to dispose in order: cf. *F. sofa*, *It. sofà*.] A long seat, usually with a cushioned bottom, back, and ends; — much used as a comfortable piece of furniture.

Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round. *Comber*.

Sofa bed, a sofa so contrived that it may be extended to form a bed; — called also *sofa bedstead*.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.* [*It. soffitta*, *soffito*, fr. *soffigere* to hide, properly, to fix or fasten under, *L. suffigere* to fasten beneath or below; *sub* under, beneath + *figere* to fix, fasten: cf. *F. soffite*.] (*Arch.*) The under side of the subordinate parts and members of buildings, such as staircases, entablatures, archways, cornices, or the like. See *Illustr.* of **LINTSEL**.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOFITS** (-fīz). Same as **SOFIT**.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.* [*It. soffitta*, *soffito*, fr. *soffigere* to hide, properly, to fix or fasten under, *L. suffigere* to fasten beneath or below; *sub* under, beneath + *figere* to fix, fasten: cf. *F. soffite*.] (*Arch.*) The under side of the subordinate parts and members of buildings, such as staircases, entablatures, archways, cornices, or the like. See *Illustr.* of **LINTSEL**.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOFITS** (-fīz). Same as **SOFIT**.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOFITS** (-fīz). Same as **SOFIT**.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOFITS** (-fīz). Same as **SOFIT**.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOFITS** (-fīz). Same as **SOFIT**.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOFITS** (-fīz). Same as **SOFIT**.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOFITS** (-fīz). Same as **SOFIT**.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOFITS** (-fīz). Same as **SOFIT**.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOFITS** (-fīz). Same as **SOFIT**.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOFITS** (-fīz). Same as **SOFIT**.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOFITS** (-fīz). Same as **SOFIT**.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOFITS** (-fīz). Same as **SOFIT**.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOFITS** (-fīz). Same as **SOFIT**.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOFITS** (-fīz). Same as **SOFIT**.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOFITS** (-fīz). Same as **SOFIT**.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOFITS** (-fīz). Same as **SOFIT**.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOFITS** (-fīz). Same as **SOFIT**.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOFITS** (-fīz). Same as **SOFIT**.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOFITS** (-fīz). Same as **SOFIT**.

Sof'it (*sōf-īt*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOFITS** (-fīz). Same as **SOFIT**.

3. Hence, agreeable to feel, taste, or inhale; not irritating to the tissues; as, a *soft* liniment; *soft* wines. [*The soft, delicious air*.] *Milton*.

4. Not harsh or offensive to the sight; not glaring; pleasing to the eye; not exciting by intensity of color or violent contrast; as, *soft* hues or tints.

The sun, shining upon the upper part of the clouds, . . . made the *soft* light imaginable. *Sir F. Broune*.

5. Not harsh or rough in sound; gentle and pleasing to the ear; flowing; as, *soft* whispers of music.

Gentle, and low, — an excellent thing in woman. *Shak.*

Soft were my numbers; who could take offense? *Pope*.

6. Easily yielding; susceptible to influence; flexible; gentle; kind.

I would to God my heart were flint, like Edward's; Or Edward's *soft* and pitiful, like mine. *Shak.*

The meek or *soft* shall inherit the earth. *Tyndale*.

7. Expressing gentleness, tenderness, or the like; mild; conciliatory; courteous; kind; as, *soft* eyes.

A *soft* answer turneth away wrath. *Prov. xv. 1.*

A face with gladness overproud. *Shak.*

Soft smiles, by human kindness bred. *Wordsworth*.

8. Effeminate; not courageous or manly; weak.

A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, *soft*, and wandering. *Jer. Taylor*.

9. Gentle in action or motion; easy.

On her *soft* axle, while she paces even, And bears thee *soft* with the smooth air along. *Milton*.

10. Weak in character; impressible.

The deceiver soon found this *soft* place of Adam's. *Glanville*.

11. Somewhat weak in intellect. [Coll.]

He made *soft* fellows stark noddies, and such as were foolish quite mad. *Burton*.

12. Quiet; undisturbed; peaceful; as, *soft* alumbars.

13. Having, or consisting of, a gentle curve or curve; not angular or abrupt; as, *soft* outlines.

14. Not tinged with mineral salts; adapted to decompose soap; as, *soft* water is the best for washing.

15. (*Phonetics*) (*a*) Applied to a palatal, a sibilant, or a dental consonant (as *g* in *gem*, *c* in *cent*, etc.) as distinguished from a guttural mute, as *g* in *go*, *c* in *cone*, etc.; — opposed to *hard*. (*b*) Belonging to the class of sonant elements as distinguished from the sord, and considered as involving less force in utterance; as, *b, d, g, z, v*, etc., in contrast with *p, t, k, s, f*, etc.

Soft clam (*sōft*), the common or long clam (*Mya arenaria*). See **MYA**. — **Soft coal**, bituminous coal, as distinguished from *anthracite*, or *hard coal*. — **Soft crab** (*sōft*), any crab which has recently shed its shell. — **Soft dorsal** (*sōft*), the posterior part of the dorsal fin of fishes when supported by *soft rays*. — **Soft grass** (*sōft*). See **VELVET GRASS**. — **Soft money**, paper money, as distinguished from *coin*, or *hard money*. [*Coll.* U. S.] — **Soft mute**. (*Phonetics*) See **MUTE**. — **Soft palate**. See the Note under **PALATE**. — **Soft ray** (*sōft*), a fin ray which is articulated and usually branched. **Soft sail**. See under **SOAR**.

Soft-tack, leavened bread, as distinguished from *hardtack*, or *ship bread*. — **Soft tortoise** (*sōft*), any river tortoise of the genus *Trionyx*. See **TRIONYX**.

Soft (*sōft*), *n.* A soft or foolish person; an idiot. [*Coll.*] *G. Eliot*.

Soft, *adv.* Softly; without roughness or harshness; gently; quietly.

A knight *soft* riding toward them. *Spenser*.

Soft, *interj.* Be quiet; hold; stop; not so fast.

Soft, you; a word or two before you go. *Shak.*

Sof'ta (*sōft-ā*), *n.* [*Corruption* of *Per. sōkhtā* one who burns, is ardent or zealous.] Any one attached to a Mohammedan mosque, esp. a student of the higher branches of theology in a mosque school. [Written also *soph'ta*.]

Sof'ten (*sōft-ēn*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SOFTENED** (-nd); *p. pr.* & *vb.* **SOFTENING**.] To make soft or more soft. Specifically: —

(a) To render less hard; — said of matter.

Their arrow's point they *soften* in the flame. *Gay*.

(b) To mollify; to make less fierce or intractable.

Diffidence conciliates the proud, and *softens* the severe. *Marble*.

(c) To palliate; to represent as less enormous; as, to *soften* a fault.

(d) To compose; to mitigate; to assuage.

Music can *soften* pain to ease. *Pope*.

(e) To make calm and placid.

All that cheers or *softens* life. *Pope*.

(f) To make less harsh, less rude, less offensive, or less violent, or to render of an opposite quality.

He bore his great commission in his look, But tempered awe, and *softened* all he spoke. *Dryden*.

(g) To make less glaring; to tone down; as, to *soften* the coloring of a picture.

(h) To make tender; to make effeminate; to enervate; as, troops *softened* by luxury.

(i) To make less harsh or grating, or of a quality the opposite; as, to *soften* the voice.

Sof'ten, *v. i.* To become soft or softened, or less rude, harsh, severe, or obdurate.

Sof'ten-er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, softens.

[Written also, less properly, *soft'ner*.]

Sof'ten-ing, *a. & n.* from **SOFTEN**.

Softening of the brain, or cerebral softening (*Med.*), a localized softening of the brain substance, due to hemorrhage or inflammation. Three varieties, distinguished by their color and representing different stages of the morbid process, are known respectively as *red*, *yellow*, and *white*, softening.

Soft-finned (*sōft-fīnd*), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having the fin rays cartilaginous or flexible; without spines; — said of certain fishes.

Soft-head (*sōft-hēd*), *a.* Weak in intellect.

Soft-heart (*sōft-hārt*), *a.* Having softness or tenderness of heart; susceptible of pity or other kindly affection; gentle; meek. — **Soft-heart-ed-ness**, *n.*

Soft (*sōft*), *a.* Somewhat soft. *De Witt Clinton*.

Soft'ling (-līng), *n.* A soft, effeminate person; a voluptuary. [*R.*] *Ep. Woolton*.

Soft'ly, *adv.* In a soft manner.

Soft'ner (*sōft-nēr*), *n.* See **SOFTENER**.

Soft'ness (*sōft-nēs*), *n.* [*AS. sōftness*, *sōftness*.] The quality or state of being soft; — opposed to *hardness*, and used in the various specific senses of the adjective.

Soft-shell (*sōft-shēl*), *a.* Having a soft or fragile **Soft-shelled** (-shēld), *a.* shell.

Soft-shell clam (*sōft-shēl*), the long clam. See **MYA**. — **Soft-shelled crab** (*sōft-shēl*). See the Note under **CRAB**. 1. — **Soft-shelled turtle**. (*Zool.*) Same as *Soft tortoise*, under **SOFT**.

Soft-spoken (-spōk'n), *a.* Speaking softly; having a mild or gentle voice; hence, mild; affable.

Soft'g-ness (*sōft-g'nēs*), *n.* The quality or state of being soggy; soddiness; wetness.

Soft'y (*sōft-y*), *a.* [*Comp. SOFTER* (-gī-ēr); *superl.* *SOFTEST*.] [*Ice. sōggr* damp, wet, or *E. soak*.] Filled with water; *soft* with moisture; sodden; soaked; wet; as, *soggy* land or timber.

So-ho (*sō-hō*), *interj.* Ho; — a word used in calling from a distant place; a sportsman's halloo. *Shak.*

So'-di-sant (*sō-dī-sānt*), *a.* [*F.*] Calling him- self; self-styled; pretended; would-be.

Soil (*sōil*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SOILED** (*sōild*); *p. pr.* & *vb.* **SOILING**.] [*OF. soiler, soouler*, to satiate, *F. soiler, L. satulare*, fr. *satulus*, dim. of *satur* sated. See **SATUR**.] To feed, as cattle or horses, in the barn or an enclosure, with fresh grass or green food cut for them, instead of sending them out to pasture; hence (such food having the effect of purging them), to purge by feeding on green food; as, to *soil* a horse.

Soil, *n.* [*OE. soile, F. sol, fr. L. solum* bottom, soil; but the word has probably been influenced in form by *soil* a miry place. Cf. *SALEON*, *SOIL* a miry place, *SOLE* of the foot.] 1. The upper stratum of the earth; the mold, or that compound substance which furnishes nutriment to plants, or which is particularly adapted to support and nourish them.

2. Land; country.

Must I thus leave thee, Paradise? thus leave Thee, native soil? *Milton*.

3. Dung; feces; compost; manure; as, night *soil*. Improve land by dung and other sort of *soils*. *Mortimer*.

Soil pipe, a pipe or drain for carrying off night soil.

Soil, *v. t.* To enrich with soil or muck; to manure.

Men . . . *soil* their ground, not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. *South*.

Soil, *n.* [*OF. soil, sovil, F. soville*, from *OF. soillier, F. soillier*. See *Soil* to make dirty.] A marshy or miry place to which a hunted bear resorts for refuge; hence, a wet place, stream, or tract of water, sought for by other game, as deer.

An deer, being stuck, fly through many *soils*, Yet still the shaft sticks fast. *Marston*.

To take soil, to run into the mire or water; hence, to take refuge or shelter.

O, sir, where you taken *soil* here? It is well a man may reach you after three hours' running. *R. Jonson*.

Soil, *v. t.* [*OE. soilen, OF. soillier, F. soillier* (assumed) *LL. sularare*, fr. *L. sula* a little pig, dim. of *sus* a swine. See *SOIL*.] 1. To make dirty or unclean on the surface; to foul; to dirty; to defile; as, to *soil* a garment with dust.

Our wonted ornaments now *soiled* and stained. *Milton*.

2. To stain or mar, as with infamy or disgrace; to tarnish; to sully.

Syn. — To foul; dirt; dirty; begrime; bembre; bespatter; besmear; daub; bedaub; stain; tarnish; sully; defile; pollute.

Soil, *v. i.* To become soiled; as, light colors *soil* sooner than dark ones.

Soil, *n.* [See *SOIL* to make dirty, *SOIL* a miry place.] That which soils or pollutes; a soiled place; spot; stain.

A lady's honor . . . will not bear a *soil*. *Dryden*.

2. One of the small territorial divisions into which Lincolnshire, England, is divided.
Sokeman (sōk'mān), *n.* See **SOCMAN**.
Sokeman-ry (-rī), *n.* See **SOCMANRY**.
Sokem (sōk'm), *n.* [Cf. **SOCOME**.] 1. A toll. See **SOC**, *n.*, 2. [Obs.]

Great sokem had this miller, out of doubt. *Chaucer*.

2. A district held by socage.
Soko (sō'kō), *n.* (Zool.) An African antelope, supposed to be a variety of the chimpanzee.

1. **Sol** (sōl), *n.* [L.] 1. The sun.
 2. (Alchem.) Gold;—so called from its brilliancy, color, and value. *Chaucer*.

Sol (sōl; 277), *n.* [It.] (Mus.) (a) A syllable applied in solmization to the note G, or to the fifth tone of any diatonic scale. (b) The tone itself.

Sol (sōl), *n.* [See **SOL**.] 1. A son.
 2. A silver and gold coin of Peru. The silver sol is the unit of value, and is worth about 68 cents.

1. **Sola** (sō'lā), *a.* [L. fem. of **solus**.] See **SOLUS**.
Sola, *n.* [Native name.] (Bot.) A leguminous plant (*Echynomene aspera*) growing in moist places in Southern India and the East Indies. Its pithlike stem is used for making hats, swimming-jackets, etc. [Written also *solah*, *shola*.]

Solace (sō'lās; 48), *n.* [OF. *solas*, *soulas*, L. *solacium*, *solutum*, fr. *solari* to comfort, console. Cf. **CONSOL**, *v. t.*] 1. Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; also, that which relieves in distress; that which cheers or consoles; relief.

In business of mirth and of solace. *Chaucer*.
 The proper solaces of age are not music and compliments, but wisdom and devotion. *Rambler*.

2. Rest; relaxation; ease. [Obs.]

To make his aged soul solace. *Chaucer*.

Syn.—Comfort; consolation; alleviation; relief.

Solace, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. **SOLACED** (-kāt; 48); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SOLACING** (-kāt-ing).] [OF. *solacier*, *soulacier*, F. *solacier*, LL. *solutare*.] [See **SOLACE**, *n.*] 1. To cheer in grief or under calamity; to comfort; to relieve in affliction, solitude, or discomfort; to console;—applied to persons; as, to solace one with the hope of future reward.

2. To allay; to assuage; to soothe; as, to solace grief.

Syn.—To comfort; to assuage; to allay. See **SOLACE**.

Solace, *v. t.* To take comfort; to be cheered. *Shak*.
Solace-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of solacing, or the state of being solaced; also, that which solaces. [R.]

Solacious (sō-lā'shūs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *solacieux*.] Affording solace; as, a solacious voice. [Obs.] *Bale*.

Solanaceous (sō-lā-nā'shūs or sō-lā-nā'shūs; 277), *a.* (Bot.) Of or pertaining to plants of the natural order Solanaceae, of which the nightshade (*Solanum*) is the type. The order includes also the tobacco, ground cherry, tomato, eggplant, red pepper, and many more.

Solan (sō'lān), *n.* (Zool.) A solan goose.

Solan-der (sō-lān'dēr), *n.* See **BALLENDERS**.

Solan goose (sō'lān gōs), [Cf. *sila*; akin to Norw. *sula*.] (Zool.) The common gannet.

Solanine (sō-lā'nīn), *n.* [NL.] (Chem.) Solanine.

Solanine (sō-lā'nīn), *n.* [NL.] (Chem.) Solanine.
Solanine (sō-lā'nīn), *n.* [NL.] (Chem.) Solanine. An alkaloid produced by the action of hydrochloric acid on solanidine, as a tasteless yellow crystalline substance.

Solanidine (sō-lā'nīn or sō-lā'nīn), *n.* [See **SOLANINE**.] (Chem.) An alkaloid produced by the decomposition of solanine, as a white crystalline substance having a harsh bitter taste.

Solanine (sō-lā'nīn or sō-lā'nīn), *n.* [L. *solanum* nightshade.] (Chem.) A poisonous alkaloidal glucoside extracted from the berries of common nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*), and of bitter-sweet, and from potato sprouts, as a white crystalline substance having an acrid, burning taste;—called also *solanina*, and *solanina*.

1. **Solan** (sō-lā'n), *n.* [Sp., fr. *sol*, *solan* (sc. *ventus*), from *sol* the sun.] A hot, oppressive wind which sometimes blows in the Mediterranean, particularly on the eastern coast of Spain.

Solanoid (sō-lā'nōid), *a.* [Solanum + *-oid*.] (Med.) Resembling a potato;—said of a kind of cancer.

Solanum (sō-lā'nūm), *n.* [L., nightshade.] (Bot.) A genus of plants comprehending the potato (*S. tuberosum*), the eggplant (*S. melongena*), and several hundred other species; nightshade.

Solar (sō'lār), *n.* [OE. *solær*, AS. *solere*, L. *solarium*, from *sol* the sun. See **SOLAR**, *a.*] A loft or upper chamber; a garret room. [Obs.] [Written also *solær*, *solere*, *sollar*.] *Oxf. Gloss*.

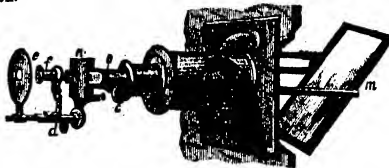
Solar, *a.* [L. *solaris*, fr. *sol* the sun; akin to AS. *sōl*, Icel. *sól*, Goth. *sauil*, Lith. *saule*, W. *haul*, Ir. *sul*, Skt. *svat*, and perhaps to E. *sun* of *F. solaire*. Cf. **PARASOL**, **SUN**.] 1. Of or pertaining to the sun; proceeding from the sun; as, the solar system; solar light; solar rays; solar influence. See **Solar system**, below.
 2. (Astr.) Born under the predominant influence of the sun. [Obs.]

And proud beside, as solar people are. *Dryden*.
 3. Measured by the progress or revolution of the sun in the ecliptic; as, the solar year.

4. Produced by the action of the sun, or peculiarly affected by its influence.

They denominate some herbs solar, and some lunar. *Baron*.
Solar cycle. See under **CYCLE**.—**Solar day**. See **DAY**, 2.—**Solar engine**, an engine in which the energy of solar heat is used to produce motion, as in evaporating water for a steam engine, or expanding air for an air engine.—**Solar flowers** (Bot.), flowers which open and shut daily at certain hours.—**Solar lamp**, an argand lamp.—**Solar microscope**, a microscope consisting essentially, first, of a mirror for reflecting a beam of sunlight through the tube, which sometimes is fixed in a window shutter; secondly, of a condenser, or large lens, for converging the beam upon the object; and, thirdly, of a small lens, or magnifier, for throwing an enlarged image of the object at its

focus upon a screen in a dark room or in a darkened box.



Solar Microscope fixed in an outer Wall or Shutter. a Knob for turning the Mirror; b Screw for inclining the Mirror; c Mirror for reflecting the Sun's Light through the Lenses; d Principal Condensing Lens at outer End of the smaller Tube; e Second Condensing Lens, moved by Thumb-screw c; f Two Metal Plates holding the Object at the Focus of the Lenses; g Tube containing the Objective Lens, movable by Thumb-screw d; h Screen through which the Rays pass to form Magnified Image on a screen in the darkened Room.

—**Solar month**. See under **MONTH**.—**Solar oil**, a paraffin oil used as an illuminant and lubricant.—**Solar phosphori** (Physics), certain substances, as the diamond, sulphide of barium (Bolognese or Bologna phosphorus), calcium sulphide, etc., which become phosphorescent, and shine in the dark, after exposure to sunlight or other intense light.—**Solar plexus** (Anat.), a nervous plexus situated in the dorsal and anterior part of the abdomen, consisting of several sympathetic ganglia with connecting and radiating nerve fibers;—so called in allusion to the radiating nerve fibers.—**Solar spots**. See **SUN SPOTS**, under **SUN**.—**Solar system** (Astron.), the sun, with the group of celestial bodies which, held by its attraction, revolve round it. The system comprises the major planets, with their satellites; the minor planets, or asteroids, and the comets; also, the meteoroids, the matter that furnishes the solar light, and the rings of Saturn. The satellites that revolve about the major planets are twenty in number, of which the Earth has one (see **MOON**), Mars two, Jupiter four, Saturn eight, Uranus four, and Neptune one. The asteroids, between Mars and Jupiter, thus far discovered (1890), number about three hundred, the first four of which were found near the beginning of the century, and are called Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta. The principal elements of the major planets, and of the comets seen at more than one perihelion passage, are exhibited in the following tables:—

I. — MAJOR PLANETS.

| Symbol. | Name. | Mean Distance from the Earth being Unity. | Period in Days. | Revolution in Years. | Inclination of Orbit. | Diameter in Miles. |
|---------|-----------|---|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| ☿ | Sun | 1.0000 | 87.97 | 0.056 | 0° | 860,000 |
| ♀ | Mercury | .3871 | 87.97 | 0.056 | 7° 0' | 3,000 |
| ♀ | Venus | .7233 | 224.70 | .0068 | 3° 24' | 7,700 |
| ⊙ or ⊕ | Earth | 1.0000 | 365.26 | .0168 | 0° | 7,918 |
| ♂ | Mars | 1.5237 | 686.98 | .0333 | 1° 51' | 4,200 |
| ♃ | Asteroids | | | | | |
| ♃ | Jupiter | 5.2028 | 4,332.58 | .0482 | 1° 19' | 86,000 |
| ♃ | Saturn | 9.5388 | 10,759.22 | .0561 | 2° 30' | 70,500 |
| ♃ or ♃ | Uranus | 19.1834 | 30,686.82 | .0464 | 0° 46' | 31,700 |
| ♃ or ♃ | Neptune | 30.0544 | 60,181.11 | .0090 | 1° 47' | 34,500 |

II. — PERIODIC COMETS.

| Name. | Period in Years. | Greatest Distance from Sun. | Least Distance from Sun. | Inclination of Orbit. | Perihelion Passage. |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Encke's | 3.31 | 4.10 | 0.342 | 12° 54' | 1885.2 |
| Tempel's | 5.21 | 4.67 | 1.345 | 12° 45' | 1883.9 |
| Brorsen's | 5.46 | 5.61 | 0.590 | 29° 23' | 1879.2 |
| Tempel-Swift's | 5.51 | 5.16 | 1.073 | 5° 24' | 1886.3 |
| Winnecke's | 5.81 | 5.58 | 0.883 | 14° 27' | 1886.7 |
| Tempel's (2d) | 6.51 | 4.90 | 2.073 | 10° 50' | 1885.7 |
| Biele's (2d) | 6.63 | 6.20 | 0.861 | 12° 34' | 1852.7 |
| D'Arrest's | 6.69 | 5.77 | 1.326 | 15° 42' | 1884.0 |
| Faye's | 7.57 | 5.97 | 1.738 | 11° 20' | 1881.1 |
| Tuttle's | 13.70 | 10.46 | 1.025 | 65° 14' | 1885.7 |
| Pons-Brooks's | 71.48 | 33.67 | 0.775 | 74° 3' | 1884.1 |
| Olbers's | 72.63 | 33.62 | 1.200 | 44° 34' | 1887.8 |
| Halley's | 76.37 | 35.41 | 0.589 | 162° 15' | 1885.9 |

—**Solar telegraph**, a telegraph for signaling by flashes of reflected sunlight.—**Solar time**. See **APPARENT TIME**, under **TIME**.

1. **Solarium** (sō-lā'rī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* **SOLARIA** (-ā). [L. See **SOLAR**, *n.*] 1. An apartment freely exposed to the sun; anciently, an apartment or inclosure on the roof of a house; in modern times, an apartment in a hospital, used as a resort for convalescents.

2. (Zool.) Any one of several species of marine spiral shells of the genus *Solarium* and allied genera. The shell is conical, and usually has a large, deep umbilicus exposing the upper whorls. Called *Solarium* (*S. perspectivum*). a Basal View; b Side View.

Solarization (sō-lā'rī-zā'shūn), *n.* (Photog.) Injury of a photographic picture caused by exposing it for too long a time to the sun's light in the camera; burning; excessive insolation.

Solarize (sō-lā'rī-zē), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. **SOLARIZED** (-īzēd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SOLARIZING** (-īzē-ing).] (Photog.) To injure by too long exposure to the light of the sun in the camera; to burn.

Solarize, *v. t.* (Photog.) To become injured by undue or too long exposure to the sun's rays in the camera.

Solar-ry (sō-lā-rī), *a.* Solar. [Obs.] *Sir T. Browne*.
Solaras (sō-lās or sō-lās'), *n.* Solace. [Obs.] *Chaucer*.

1. **Solarium** (sō-lā'rī-ūm), *n.* [L. See **SOLACE**, *n.*] Anything which alleviates or compensates for suffering or loss; a compensation; esp., an additional allowance, as for injured feelings.

Sold (sōld), *imp.* & *p. p.* of **SELL**.

Sold, *n.* [F. *sold*. See **SOLDIER**, and cf. **SOUL**.] Salary; military pay. [Obs.] *Spenser*.

Soldan (sōldān), *n.* [OE. *soudan*, F. *soudan*, from the Arabic. See **SULTAN**.] A sultan. [Obs.] *Milton*.

Soldanella (sōldā-nē-lā), *n.* (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Soldanella*, low Alpine herbs of the Primrose family.

Soldan-rie (sōldān-rī), *n.* The country ruled by a soldan, or sultan. [Obs.] *Sir W. Scott*.

Solder (sōldēr or sōldēr; 277), *n.* [Formerly *soder*; F. *soudure*, OF. *soudure*, fr. OF. & F. *soudre* to solder, L. *soldare* to fasten, to make solid. See **SOLID**, and cf. **SAWDER**.] A metal or metallic alloy used when melted for uniting adjacent metallic edges or surfaces; a metallic cement. Hence, anything which unites or cements.

Hard solder, a solder which fuses only at a red heat, as one composed of zinc and copper, or silver and copper, etc.—**Soft solder**, a solder fusible at comparatively low temperatures; as, plumbers' solder, consisting of two parts lead and one part tin, is a soft solder.

Solder, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. **SOLDERED** (-ērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SOLDERING**.] [Formerly *soder*. See **SOLDER**, *n.*] 1. To unite (metallic surfaces or edges) by the intervention of a more fusible metal or metallic alloy applied when melted; to join by means of metallic cement.

2. To mend; to patch up. "To solder up a broken cause."

Hooker.

Solder-er (-ēr), *n.* One who solders.

Solder-ing, *a.* & *n.* from **SOLDER**, *v. t.*

Soldering, *n.* Soldering tool, an instrument for soldering, consisting of a bit or bolt of copper having a pointed or wedge-shaped end, and furnished with a handle.
Soldier (sōldēr; 106), *n.* [OE. *soldier*, *soldiour*, *souder*, OF. *soldier*, *soldotier*, *soldier*, *soldoier*, *soudoier*, *soudier*, fr. L. *soldus* a piece of money (hence applied to the pay of a soldier), fr. *soldus* sold. See **SOLD**, and cf. **SOLD**, *n.*] 1. One who is engaged in military service as an officer or a private; one who serves in an army; one of an organized body of combatants.

I am a soldier and unapt to weep. *Shak*.

2. Especially, a private in military service, as distinguished from an officer.

It were meet that any one, before he came to be a captain, should have been a soldier. *Spenser*.

3. A brave warrior; a man of military experience and skill, or a man of distinguished valor;—used by way of emphasis or distinction. *Shak*.

4. (Zool.) The red cuckoo gurnard (*Trigla pinn.*) [Prov. Eng.]

5. (Zool.) One of the asexual polymorphic forms of white ants, or termites, in which the head and jaws are very large and strong. The soldiers serve to defend the nest. See **TERMITE**.

Soldier beetle (Zool.), an American carabid beetle (*Chauliognathus*).

American whose larva feeds upon other insects, such as the plum curculio.—**Soldier bug** (Zool.), any hemipterous insect of the genus *Podisus* and allied genera, as the spined soldier bug (*Podisus spinosus*). These bugs suck the blood of other insects.—**Soldier crab** (Zool.) (a) The hermit crab. (b) The fiddler crab.—**Soldier fish** (Zool.), a brightly colored ethiopian fish (*Ethiopianus*), found in the Mississippi River;—called also *blue darter*, and *rainbow darter*.

Soldier fly (Zool.), any one of numerous species of small dipterous flies of the genus *Stratiomyia* and allied genera. They are often bright green, with a metallic luster, and are ornamented on the sides of the back with markings of yellow, like epaulets or shoulder straps.—**Soldier moth** (Zool.), a large geometrid moth (*Euchemia militaris*), having the wings bright yellow with bluish black lines and spots.—**Soldier orchis** (Bot.), a kind of orchis (*Orchis militaris*).

Soldier, *v. t.* 1. To serve as a soldier.

2. To make a pretense of doing something, or of performing any task. [Collog. U. S.]

3. In this sense the vulgar pronunciation (sōldēr) is jocosely preserved.

It needs an opera glass to discover whether the leaders are pulling, or only soldiering. *C. D. Warner*.

Soldier-ess, *n.* A female soldier. [Obs.]

Soldier-ing, *n.* 1. The act of serving as a soldier; the state of being a soldier; the occupation of a soldier.

2. The act of feigning to work. See the Note under **SOLDIER**, *v. t.*, 2. [Collog. U. S.]

Soldier-like (-līk), *a.* Like a soldier; soldierly.

Soldier-ly, *a.* Like or becoming a real soldier; brave; martial; heroic; honorable; soldierlike. "Soldierly discipline."

Soldier-ship, *n.* Military qualities or state; martial skill; behavior becoming a soldier. [R.] *Shak*.

Soldier-wood (-wōd), *n.* (Bot.) A showy leguminous plant (*Calindaria purpurea*) of the West Indies. The flowers have long tassels of purple stamens.

Soldier-y (-y), *a.* 1. A body of soldiers; soldiers, collectively; the military.

A camp of faithful soldiery. *Milton*.

2. Military service. [Obs.] *Sir P. Sidney*.

1. **Soldo** (sōldō), *n.*; *pl.* **SOLDI** (sōldī). [It. See **SOL**.] A small Italian coin worth a sou or a cent; the twentieth part of a lira.

Sole (sōl), *n.* [F. *sole*, L. *solea*;—so named from its

flat shape. See **SOLE** of the foot. [*Zoöl.*] (a) Any one of several species of flat-fishes of the genus *Solea* and allied genera of the family *Soleidae*, especially the common European species (*Solea vulgaris*), which is a valuable food fish. (b) Any one of several American flounders somewhat resembling the true sole in form or quality, as the California sole (*Lepidopsetta bilineata*), the long-finned sole (*Glyptocephalus sachirus*), and other species.



Common European Sole (*Solea vulgaris*).

Lemon, or French, sole (*Zoöl.*), a European species of sole (*Solea pegasus*). — **Smooth sole** (*Zoöl.*), the megrim.

Sole (*söl*), *n.* [*AS. solc*, *fr. L. solea* (or rather an assumed *L. sola*), akin to *solum* ground, soil, sole of the foot. Cf. *EXILE*, *SALOON*, *SOIL* earth, *SOLES* the fish.]

1. The bottom of the foot; hence, also, rarely, the foot itself.

The dove found no rest for the sole of her foot. *Gen. viii. 9.*
Ist wandered through the world now long a day,
Yet ceased not thy weary soles to lead. *Spenser.*

2. The bottom of a shoe or boot, or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom.

The "caliga" was a military shoe, with a very thick sole, tied above the instep. *Arbutnot.*

3. The bottom or lower part of anything, or that on which anything rests in standing. Specifically: (a) [*Agric.*] The bottom of the body of a plow, — called also *stade*; also, the bottom of a furrow. (b) [*Far.*] The horny substance under a horse's foot, which protects the more tender parts. (c) [*Fort.*] The bottom of an embrasure. (d) [*Arch.*] A piece of timber attached to the lower part of the rudder, to make it even with the false keel. *Totten.* (e) [*Mining.*] The seat or bottom of a mine; — applied to horizontal veins or lodges.

Sole leather, thick, strong leather, used for making the soles of boots and shoes, and for other purposes.

Sole, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. SOLER* (*söld*); *p. pr. & vb. n. SOLIVE*.] To furnish with a sole; as, to sole a shoe.

Sole, *v. t.* [*L. solus*, or *OF. sol*, *F. sol* (*fr. L. solus*); cf. *L. solus* whole, entire. Cf. *DESOLATE*, *SOLEMN*, *SOLO*, *SULLY*.] 1. Being or acting without another; single; individual; only. "The sole son of my queen." *Shak.*
He, ho sure — 't first and last will reign
Sole king. *Milton.*

2. [*Law*] Single; unmarried; as, a *feme sole*.
Corporation sole. See the Note under *CORPORATION*.
Syn. — Single; individual; only; alone; solitary.

Sole-cism (*söl'-sizm*), *n.* [*F. solécisme*, *L. solocismus*, *Gr. solokismos*, *fr. solokismon* to speak or write incorrectly, *fr. solokos* speaking incorrectly, from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of *Sólos* in Cilicia.] 1. An impropriety or incongruity of language in the combination of words or parts of a sentence; esp., deviation from the idiom of a language or from the rules of syntax.

A barbarism may be in one word; a *solecism* must be of more. *Johnson.*

2. Any inconsistency, unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety, as in deeds or manners.

Cesar, by dismissing his guards and retaining his power, committed a dangerous *solecism* in politics. *C. Middleton.*

The idea of having committed the slightest *solecism* in politeness was agony to him. *Sir W. Scott.*

Syn. — Barbarism; impropriety; absurdity.

Sole-clist (*-slist*), *n.* [*Gr. soloklistis*.] One who commits a *solecism*. *Blackwall.*

Sole-clistic (*-slistik*), *a.* *Soloclistical.*

Sole-clistic (*-slistik*), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, a *solecism*, incorrect. "He thought it made the language *soloclistical* and absurd." *Blackwall.*

Sole-clistic-ly, *adv.* In a *soloclistical* manner.

Sole-cize (*söl'-sizm*), *v. i.* [*Gr. solokismon*.] To commit a *solecism*. [*R.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Sole-ly (*söl'ly*), *adv.* Singly; alone; only; without another; as, to rest a cause *solely* on one argument; to rely *solely* on one's own strength.

Sol'em (*söl'ém*), *a.* [*OF. solempne*, *OF. solempne*, *L. solennis*, *solennis*, *sollemnis*, *sollemnis*; *sollus* all, entire + *annus* a year; properly, that takes place every year; — used especially of religious solemnities. Cf. *SILLY*, *ANNUAL*.] 1. Marked with religious rites and pomp; enjoined by, or connected with, religion; sacred.

His holy rites and *solemn* feasts profaned. *Milton.*

The worship of this image was advanced, and a *solemn* supplication observed every year. *Sp. Stillmeyer.*

2. Pertaining to a festival; festive; festal. [*Obs.*] "On this *solemn* day." *Chaucer.*

3. Stately; ceremonious; grand. [*Archaic*] His feast so *solemn* and so rich. *Chaucer.*
To-night we hold a *solemn* supper. *Shak.*

4. Fitted to awaken or express serious reflections; marked by seriousness; serious; grave; devout; as, a *solemn* promise; *solemn* earnestness.

Nor waiting power to mitigate and avenge
With *solemn* touches troubled thoughts.
There reigned a *solemn* silence over all. *Milton.*

5. Real; earnest; downright. [*Obs. & R.*] Frederick, the emperor, . . . has spared no expense in strengthening this city; since which time we find no *solemn* taking it by the Turks. *Walter.*

6. Affectively grave or serious; as, to put on a *solemn* face. "A *solemn* coxcomb." *Swift.*

7. [*Law*] Made in form; ceremonious; as, *solemn* war; conforming with all legal requirements; as, *pro-bate* in *solemn* form. *Burrill. Jarman. Greenleaf.*

Solemn League and Covenant. See *COVENANT*, 2.

Syn. — Grave; formal; ritual; ceremonious; sober; serious; reverential; devotional; devout. See *GRAVE*.

Sol'em-ness (*söl'ém-nēs*), *n.* See *SOLEMNNESS*.

Some think he wanted *solemnness*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Sole-m-ni-ty (*söl'-ém-ni-ty*), *n.*; *pl. SOLEMNITIES* (*-tiz*). [*L. solennitas*, *solennitas*; cf. *F. solennité*, *OF. also sollemnité*.] 1. A rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence; religious or ritual ceremony; as, the *solemnity* of a funeral, a sacrament.

Great was the cause; our old *solemnities*
From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise,
But saved from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honors to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. A ceremony adapted to impress with awe.

The forms and *solemnities* of the last judgment. *Atterbury.*

3. Ceremoniousness; impressiveness; seriousness; grave earnestness; formal dignity; gravity.

With much glory and great *solemnity*. *Chaucer.*

The stateliness and gravity of the Spaniards shows itself in the *solemnity* of their language. *Addison.*

These promises were often made with great *solemnity* and continued with an oath. *J. Edwards.*

4. Hence, affected gravity or seriousness. *Young.*

5. Solemn state or feeling; awe or reverence; also, that which produces such a feeling; as, the *solemnity* of an audience; the *solemnity* of Westminster Abbey.

6. [*Law*] A solemn or formal observance; proceeding according to due form; the formality which is necessary to render a thing done valid.

Sole-m-ni-ty (*-tiz*), *v. t.* To solemnize; as, to solemnize matrimony. [*R.*] *Ep. Burnet.*

Sole-m-ni-za-tion (*söl'-ém-ni-zā-shün*), *n.* [*Cf. F. solennisation*, *solennisation*.] The act of solemnizing; celebration; as, the *solemnization* of a marriage.

Sole-m-nize (*söl'-ém-niz*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SOLEMNIZED* (*-nized*); *p. pr. & vb. n. SOLEMNIZING* (*-nizing*).] [*Cf. F. solenniser*, *solenniser*.] 1. To perform with solemn or ritual ceremonies, or according to legal forms.

Baptism to be administered in one place, and marriage *solemnized* in another. *Hooker.*

2. To dignify or honor by ceremonies; to celebrate.

Their choice nobility and flower . . .
Met from all parts to *solemnize* this feast. *Milton.*

3. To make grave, serious, and reverential.

Wordsworth was *solemnized* and elevated by this his first look on Yarrow. *J. C. Shurp.*

Every Israelite . . . arose, *solemnized* his face, looked towards Jerusalem . . . and prayed. *L. Wallace.*

Sole-m-nize, *n.* *Solemnization.* [*R.*]

Though espoused, yet wanting wedlock's *solemnize*. *Spenser.*

Sole-m-nizer (*-nizér*), *n.* One who solemnizes.

Sole-m-ni-ly (*söl'-ém-ni-ly*), *adv.* In a solemn manner; with gravity; seriously; formally.

There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise. *Dryden.*

I do *solemnly* assure the reader. *Swift.*

Sol'em-n-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being solemn; solemnity; impressiveness; gravity; as, the *solemnness* of public worship. [*Written also solemnness.*]

Sole-m-pne (*söl'-ém-pne*), *a.* [*See SOLEMN.*] Solemn; grand; stately; splendid; magnificent. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

|| **Solen** (*söl'én*), *n.* [*NL*, *fr. Gr. solēn* channel, a shellfish.] 1. [*Med.*] A cradle, as for a broken limb. See *CRADLE*, 6.

2. [*Zoöl.*] Any marine bivalve mollusk belonging to *Solen* or allied genera of the family *Solenidae*; a razor shell.

Sole-na-cean (*söl'-nā-nē-shan* or *söl'-nē*), *n.* [*Zoöl.*] Any species of marine bivalve shells belonging to the family *Solenidae*.

Sole-na-ceous (*-shūs*), *a.* [*Zoöl.*] Of or pertaining to the *solen* or family *Solenidae*.

Sole-ness (*söl'nēs*), *n.* The state of being sole, or alone; singleness. [*R.*] *Chesterfield.*

Sole-nette (*söl'-nēt*), *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A small European sole (*Solea minuta*).

|| **Sole-no-con-cha** (*söl'-nō-kōn'ká*), *n. pl.* [*NL*. See *SOLEN*, and *CONCH*.] [*Zoöl.*] Same as *SCAPHOPODA*.

Sole-no-don (*söl'-nō-dōn*), *n.* [*Gr. solēn* a channel + *δόνος*, *δόνοντος*, a tooth.] [*Zoöl.*]

Either one of two species of singular West Indian insectivores, allied to the tenrec.

One species (*Solenodon paradoxus*), native of St. Domingo, is called also *agouti*; the other (*S. Cubanus*), found in Cuba, is called *almique*.

|| **Sole-no-gas-tra** (*-gās'tra*), *n. pl.* [*NL*, from *Gr. solēn* channel + *γαστήρ*, *γαστήρος*, stomach.] [*Zoöl.*] An order of lowly organized Mollusca belonging to the Isopoda.

A narrow groove takes the place of the foot of their gastropods.

Sole-no-glyph (*-glif*), *a.* [*Zoöl.*] Pertaining to the *Solenoglyphia*. See *OPHIDIA*, — *n.* One of the *Solenoglyphia*.

|| **Sole-nog-ly-pha** (*söl'-nōg'ly-fa*), *n. pl.* [*NL*, *fr. Gr. solēn* a channel + *λύφειν* to engrave.] [*Zoöl.*] A suborder of serpents including those which have tubular erectile fangs, as the viper and rattlesnake. See *FANG*.

Solen-oid (*söl'-nōid*), *n.* [*Gr. solēn* channel + *-oid*.] (*Elec.*) An electro-

dynamic spiral having the conjunctive wire turned once along its axis, so as

to neutralize that component of the effect of the current which is due to the length of the spiral, and reduce the whole effect to that of a series of equal and parallel

circular currents. When traversed by a current the solenoid exhibits polarity and attraction or repulsion, like a magnet.

|| **Sole-no-ga-tri-nal** (*söl'-nōg'ā-tri-nāl*), *n. pl.* [*NL*, from *Gr. solēn* a channel + *τρίπα* a mouth.] [*Zoöl.*] A tribe of lophobranch fishes having a tubular snout. The female carries the eggs in a ventral pouch.

Sole-plate (*söl'plāt*), *n.* (*Mach.*) (a) A bedplate; as, the *soleplate* of a steam engine. (b) The plate forming the back of a waterwheel bucket.

Soler (*söl'ér*), *n.* [*OE. See SOLAR*, *n.*] A loft or *Solero* (*-lér*), *garret*. See *SOLAR*, *n.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Sol-ert (*söl'ért*), *a.* [*L. solers*, *sollers*, *-ertis*, clever, skillful.] Skillful; clever; crafty. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

Sol-er-tious-ness (*söl'-ér-shi-ūs-nēs*), *n.* The quality or state of being *solert*. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hackett.*

Sole-ship (*söl'ship*), *n.* The state of being sole, or alone; soleness. [*R.*] *Sir E. Dering.*

Sol'-fa (*söl'fā*), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. SOL-FARD* (*-fārd*); *p. pr. & vb. n. SOL-FARING*.] [*It. solfa* the gamut, from the syllables *fa, sol*.] To sing the notes of the gamut, ascending or descending; as, *do* (or *ut*), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*, *do*, or the same in reverse order.

Yet can I neither *sol-fa* ne sing. *Piers Plouman.*

Sol'-fa, *n.* The gamut, or musical scale. See *Tonio sol-fa*, under *TONIO*, *n.*

Sol-fa-na-ri-a (*söl'-fā-nā-rī-ā*), *n.* [*It.*, from *solfo* sulphur.] A sulphur mine.

|| **Sol-fa-ta-ra** (*söl'-fā-tā-rā*), *n.* [*It.*, from *solfo* brimstone, sulphur, *L. sulfur*, *E. sulphur*.] (*Geol.*) A volcanic area or vent which yields only sulphur vapors, steam, and the like. It represents the last stages of the volcanic activity.

|| **Sol-feg-gia-tre** (*söl'-fā-gi-ā-trē*), *v. i.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) To *sol-fa*. See *SOL-FA*, *v. i.*

|| **Sol-feg-gio** (*söl'-fā-gi-ō*), *n.* [*It.*, *fr. sol-fa* the gamut.] (*Mus.*) The system of arranging the scale by the names *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, by which singing is taught; a singing exercise upon these syllables.

Sol-fa-rino (*söl'-fā-rī-nō*), *n.* A brilliant deep pink color with a purplish tinge, one of the dyes derived from aniline; — so called from Solferino in Italy, where a battle was fought about the time of its discovery.

|| **Sol'i** (*söl'ē*), *n. pl.* of *SOLO*.

Sol-lic-it (*söl'it*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SOLICITED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. SOLICITING*.] [*F. solliciter*, *L. sollicitare*, *solicitare*, *-atum*, *fr. sollicitus* wholly (*i. e.*, violently) moved; *sollus* whole + *citus*, *p. of ciero* to move, excite. See *SOLEMN*, *CITE*.] 1. To ask from with earnestness; to make petition to; to apply to for obtaining something; as, to *solicit* a person for alms.

Did I *solicit* thee *Milton.*

2. To endeavor to obtain; to seek; to plead for; as, to *solicit* an office; to *solicit* a favor.

I view my crime, but kindly at the view,
Repent old pleasures, and solicit new. *Pope.*

3. To awake or excite to action; to rouse desire in; to summon; to appeal to; to invite.

That fruit . . . *solicited* her longing eye. *Milton.*

Sounds and some tangible qualities *solicit* their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind. *Locke.*

4. To urge the claims of; to plead; to act as *solicitor* for or with reference to. [*Obs.*]

Should
My brother henceforth study to forget
The road that he hath made there, I would ever
Solicit thy desert. *Ford.*

5. To disturb; to disquiet; — a Latinism rarely used.

Hath any ill *solicited* thee ears? *Chapman.*

But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To beseech; ask; request; crave; supplicate; entreat; beg; implore; importune. See *BESEECH*.

Sol-lic-it-ant (*-ant*), *n.* [*L. sollicitans*, *p. pr.*] One who solicits.

Sol-lic-it-ate (*söl'-it-āt*), *a.* *Sollicitous.* [*Obs.*] *Eden.*

Sol-lic-it-a-tion (*-it-ā-shün*), *n.* [*F. sollicitation*, or *L. sollicitatio*.] 1. The act of soliciting; earnest request; persistent asking; importunity.

2. Excitement; invitation; as, the *solicitation* of the senses. *Locke.*

Sol-lic-it-or (*söl'-it-ēr*), *n.* [*F. solliciteur*, *L. sollicitator*.] 1. One who solicits.

2. [*Law*] (a) An attorney or advocate; one who represents another in court; — formerly, in English practice, the professional designation of a person admitted to practice in a court of chancery or equity. See the Note under *ATTORNEY*. (b) The law officer of a city, town, department, or government; as, the city *solicitor*; the *solicitor* of the treasury.

Sol-lic-it-or-gen'er-al (*-jén'ér-al*), *n.* The second law officer in the government of Great Britain; also, a similar officer under the United States government, who is associated with the attorney-general; also, the chief law officer of some of the States.

Sol-lic-it-ous (*-ūs*), *a.* [*L. sollicitus*, *solicitus*. See *SOLICIT*, *v. t.*] Disposed to solicit; eager to obtain something desirable, or to avoid anything evil; concerned; anxious; careful. "He was *solicitous* for his advice." *Dryden.*

Enjoy the present, whatsoever it be, and be not *solicitous* about the future. *Sir Taylor.*

The colonel had been intent upon other things, and not enough *solicitous* to finish the fortifications. *Clarendon.*

— **Sol-lic-it-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sol-lic-it-ous-ness**, *n.*

Sol-lic-it-ress (*-rēs*), *n.* A woman who solicits.

Sol-lic-it-ude (*-it-ūd*), *n.* [*F. sollicitude*, or *L. sollicitudo*.] The state of being solicitous; uneasiness of mind occasioned by fear of evil or desire of good; anxiety.

The many cares and great labors of worldly men, their *solicitude* and outward shows. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

The mother looked at her with fond *solicitude*. *G. W. Cable.*

Syn. — Carefulness; concern; anxiety. See *CARE*.

Sol'id (sô'ld), *a.* [L. *solidus*, probably akin to *solus* whole, entire, Gr. *σολος* of *F. solide*. Cf. CONSOLIDATE, SOLA, SOLDER, SOLDIER, SOLEMN.] 1. Having the constituent parts so compact, or so firmly adhering, as to resist the impression or penetration of other bodies; having a fixed form; hard; firm; compact; — opposed to *fluid* and *liquid*, or to *plastic*, like clay, or to *incompact*, like sand.

2. Not hollow; full of matter; as, a *solid* globe or cone, as distinguished from a *hollow* one; not spongy; dense; hence, sometimes, heavy.

3. (*Arith.*) Having all the geometrical dimensions; cubic; as, a *solid* foot contains 1,728 *solid* inches.

4. Firm; compact; strong; stable; unyielding; as, a *solid* pier; a *solid* pile; a *solid* wall.

5. Applied to a compound word whose parts are closely united and form an unbroken word; — opposed to *hyphenated*.

6. Fig.: Worthy of credit, trust, or esteem; substantial, as opposed to *frivolous* or *fallacious*; weighty; firm; strong; valid; just; genuine.

The *solid* purpose of a sincere and virtuous answer. *Milton*.
These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men. *Dryden*.

The genius of the Italians wrought by solid toil what the myth-making imagination of the Germans had projected in a poem. *J. A. Symonds*.

7. Sound; not weakly; as, a *solid* constitution of body. *I. Watts*.

8. (*Bot.*) Of a fleshy, uniform, undivided substance, as a bulb or root; not spongy or hollow within, as a stem.

9. (*Metaph.*) Impenetrable; resisting or excluding any other material particle or atom from any given portion of space; — applied to the supposed ultimate particles of matter.

10. (*Print.*) Not having the lines separated by leads; not open.

11. United; without division; unanimous; as, the delegation is *solid* for a candidate. [*Polit. Cant.*, U. S.]

Solid angle (*Geom.*) See under **ANGLE**. — **Solid color**, an even color; one not shaded or variegated. — **Solid green**. See **EMERALD GREEN** (a), under **GREEN**. — **Solid measure** (*Arith.*), a measure for volumes, in which the units are each a cube of fixed linear magnitude, as a cubic foot, yard, or the like; thus, a foot, in *solid measure*, or a *solid* foot, contains 1,728 solid inches. — **Solid newel** (*Arch.*), a newel into which the ends of winding stairs are built, in distinction from a *hollow newel*. See under **HOLLOW**. — **Solid problem** (*Geom.*), a problem which can be constructed geometrically, only by the intersection of a circle and a conic section or of two conic sections. *Hutton*. — **Solid square** (*Mil.*), a square body of troops; a body of troops in which the ranks and files are equal.

Syn. — Hard; firm; compact; strong; substantial; stable; sound; real; valid; true; just; weighty; profound; grave; important. — **SOLID**, **HARD**. These words both relate to the internal constitution of bodies; but *hard* denotes a more impenetrable nature or a firmer adherence of the component parts than *solid*. *Hard* is opposed to *soft*, and *solid* to *fluid*, *liquid*, *open*, or *hollow*. Wood is usually *solid*; but some kinds of wood are *hard*, and others are *soft*.

Repose you there; while I [return] to this hard house.
More harder than the stones whereof 'tis raised. *Shak.*

I hear his thundering voice resound,
And trampling feet that shake the *solid* ground. *Dryden*.

Sol'id, *n.* 1. A substance that is held in a fixed form by cohesion among its particles; a substance not fluid.

2. (*Geom.*) A magnitude which has length, breadth, and thickness; a part of space bounded on all sides.

Solid of revolution (*Geom.*) See **REVOLUTION**, *n.*, 5.

3. **Sol'id-da-go** (sô'ld-dâ'gô), *n.* [NL., fr. *L. solidare* to strengthen, unite; — so called in allusion to its reputed healing qualities.] (*Bot.*) A genus of yellow-flowered composite perennial herbs; golden-rod.

Sol'id-dare (sô'ld-dâr), *n.* [L. *solidus*. Cf. **SOL**.] A small piece of money. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sol'id-dar'ty (sô'ld-dâr'ty), *n.* [*F. solidarité*, fr. *solid*.] See **SOLID**. An entire union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities; fellowship; community.

Solidarity (a word which we owe to the French Communists), signifies a fellowship in gain and loss, in honor and dishonor, in victory and defeat, a being, so to speak, all in the same boat.

The *solidarity* . . . of Breton and Welsh poetry. *M. Arnold*.

Sol'id-da-ry (sô'ld-dâ-ry), *a.* Having community of interests and responsibilities.

Men are *solidary*, or copartners; and not isolated. *M. Arnold*.

Sol'id-date (-dât), *v. t.* [L. *solidatus*, *p. p.* of *solidare*. See **SOLDER**.] To make solid or firm. [*Obs.*] *Cowley*.

Sol'id-i-fi-a-ble (sô'ld-i-fî-â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being solidified.

Sol'id-i-fi-ca-tion (-fî-â-kh'sh'n), *n.* [Cf. *F. solidification*.] Act of solidifying, or state of being solidified.

Sol'id-i-fy (sô'ld-i-fî), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **SOLIDIFIED** (-fid); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SOLIDIFYING** (-fî'ing).] [*Solid* + *-fy*; cf. *F. solidifier*.] To make solid or compact.

Every machine is a *solidified* mechanical theorem. *H. Spencer*.

Sol'id-i-fy, *v. i.* To become solid; to harden.

Sol'id-ism (sô'ld-i-z'm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine that refers all diseases to morbid changes of the solid parts of the body. It rests on the view that the solids alone are endowed with vital properties, and can receive the impression of agents tending to produce disease.

Sol'id-ist, *n.* (*Med.*) An advocate of, or believer in, *solidism*. *Dunlison*.

Sol'id-i-ty (sô'ld-i-tî), *n.* [L. *soliditas*; cf. *F. solidité*.] 1. The state or quality of being solid; density; consistency, — opposed to *fluidity*; compactness; fullness of matter, — opposed to *openness* or *hollowness*; strength; soundness, — opposed to *weakness* or *instability*; the primary quality or affection of matter by which

its particles exclude or resist all others; hardness; massiveness.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies when they are moving one toward another, I call *solidity*. *Locke*.

2. Moral firmness; soundness; strength; validity; truth; certainty; — as opposed to *weakness* or *fallaciousness*; as, the *solidity* of arguments or reasoning; the *solidity* of principles, truths, or opinions.

3. (*Geom.*) The solid contents of a body; volume; amount of inclosed space.

Syn. — Firmness; solidness; hardness; density; compactness; strength; soundness; validity; certainty.

Sol'id-ly (sô'ld-i-ly), *adv.* In a solid manner; densely; compactly; firmly; truly.

Sol'id-ness, *n.* 1. State or quality of being solid; firmness; compactness; solidity; as, of material bodies.

2. Soundness; strength; truth; validity, as of arguments, reasons, principles, and the like.

3. **Sol'id-un-gu-la** (sô'ld-i-n'gû-lâ), *n. pl.* [NL., from *L. solidus* solid + *ungula* a hoof.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of ungulates which includes the horse, ass, and related species, constituting the family *Equidae*.

Sol'id-un-gu-lar (-lâr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Solipedous.

Sol'id-un-gu-late (-lât), *n.* [*Solid* + *ungulate*.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as **SOLIPED**.

Sol'id-un-gu-lous (-lûs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Solipedous.

Sol'id-i-an (sô'ld-i-fî-ân), *n.* [L. *solus* alone + *fides* faith.] (*Eccle.*) One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is sufficient for justification; — opposed to *multitudinarian*. *Hammond*.

Sol'id-i-an, *a.* Holding the tenets of Solifidians; of or pertaining to the Solifidians.

Sol'id-i-an-ism, *n.* The tenets of Solifidians.

Sol'id-form (sô'ld-i-fôr'm), *n.* [*L. sol* sun + *form*.] Like the sun in form, appearance, or nature; resembling the sun. [*R.*] "Soliform things." *Cudworth*.

4. **Sol'id-u-ga** (sô'ld-i-û-gâ), *n. pl.* [NL., from *L. solifuga* (better *soli-puga*), a kind of venomous ant, or spider.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of arachnids having large, powerful fangs and a segmented abdomen; — called also *Solpugidea*, and *Solpugides*.

Sol'id-u-quize (sô'ld-i-û-kwîz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **SOLITOQUIZED** (-kwîz); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SOLITOQUIZING** (-kwî'zing).] To utter a soliloquy; to talk to one's self.

Sol'id-u-quey (-kwîy), *n.*; *pl.* **SOLITOQUIES** (-kwîz). [*L. soliloquium*; *solus* alone + *loqui* to speak. See **SOL** only, and **LOQUACIOUS**.] 1. The act of talking to one's self; a discourse made by one in solitude to one's self; monologue.

Lovers are always allowed the comfort of *soliloquy*. *Spectator*.

2. A written composition, reciting what it is supposed a person says to himself.

The whole poem is a *soliloquy*. *Prior*.

Sol'id-pod (sô'ld-i-pêd), *n.* [Cf. *F. solipède*, *It. solipede*, *Sp. solipedo*; apparently fr. *L. solus* alone + *pes*, *pedis*, a foot; but probably fr. *L. solidipes* solid-footed, whole-footed. See **SOLID**, and **PEDAL**.] (*Zoöl.*) A mammal having a single hoof on each foot, as the horses and asses; a solidungulate. [*Written also solipede*.]

The *solidipes*, or firm-footed animals, as horses, asses, and mules, etc., — they are, also, in mighty number. *Sir T. Browne*.

Sol'id-pous (sô'ld-i-pûs), *a.* Having single hoofs.

Sol'id-ism (sô'ld-i-z'm), *n.* [*L. solus* alone + *ipse* self.] 1. (*Ethics*) Egotism. *Krauth-Fleming*.

2. (*Metaph.*) Egoism. *Krauth-Fleming*.

Sol'id-se-qui-ous (sô'ld-i-sê'kwî-ûs), *a.* [*L. sol* sun + *sequi* to follow.] Following the course of the sun; as, *solissequious* plants. [*R.*] *Sir T. Browne*.

Sol'id-taire (sô'ld-i-târ), *n.* [*F. See SOLITAIRE*.] 1. A person who lives in solitude; a recluse; a hermit. *Pope*.

2. A single diamond in a setting; also, sometimes, a precious stone of any kind set alone.

Diamond *solitaires* blazing on his breast and wrists. *Mrs. R. H. Davis*.

3. A game which one person can play alone; — applied to many games of cards, etc.; also, to a game played on a board with pegs or balls, in which the object is, beginning with all the places filled except one, to remove all but one of the pieces by "jumping," as in draughts.

4. (*Zoöl.*) (a) A large extinct bird (*Præphaps solitaria*) which formerly inhabited the islands of Mauritius and Rodriguez. It was larger and taller than the wild turkey. Its wings were too small for flight. Called also *solitary*. (b) Any species of American thrushlike birds of the genus *Myadestes*. They are noted for their sweet songs and retiring habits. Called also *fly-catching thrush*. A West Indian species (*Myadestes sibillans*) is called the *invisible bird*.

Sol'id-tar-i-an (-târ-i-ân), *n.* [*See SOLITARY*.] A hermit; a solitary. [*Obs.*] *Sir R. Twicken*.

Sol'id-tar-i-ty (-târ-i-â-tî), *n.* The state of being solitary; solitariness. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth*.

Sol'id-tar-i-ly (sô'ld-i-târ-i-ly), *adv.* In a solitary manner; in solitude; alone. *Mic.* vii. 14.

Sol'id-tar-i-ness, *n.* Condition of being solitary.

Sol'id-tar-y (-rî), *a.* [*L. solitarius*, fr. *solus* alone; cf. *F. solitaire*. See **SOL**, *a.*, and **SOLITAIRE**.] 1. Living or being by one's self; having no companion present; being without associates; single; alone; lonely.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks. *Milton*.
His home unto my chamber,
Where thou shalt find me, sad and *solitary*. *Shak.*

2. Performed, passed, or endured alone; as, a *solitary* journey; a *solitary* life.

Satan . . . explores his *solitary* flight. *Milton*.

3. Not much visited or frequented; remote from society; retired; lonely; as, a *solitary* residence or place.

4. Not inhabited or occupied; without signs of inhabitants or occupation; desolate; deserted; silent; still; hence, gloomy; dismal; as, the *solitary* desert.

How doth the city sit *solitary*, that was full of people. *Lam. i. 1*.
Let that night be *solitary*; let no joyful voice come therein. *Job iii. 7*.

5. Single; individual; sole; as, a *solitary* instance of vengeance; a *solitary* example.

6. (*Bot.*) Not associated with others of the same kind.

Solitary ant (*Zoöl.*), any solitary hymenopterous insect of the family *Mutillidae*. The female of these insects is destitute of wings and has a powerful sting. The male is winged and resembles a wasp. Called also *spider ant*. — **Solitary bee** (*Zoöl.*), any species of bee which does not form communities. — **Solitary sandpiper** (*Zoöl.*), an American sandpiper (*Totanus solitarius*). — **Solitary snipe** (*Zoöl.*), the great snipe. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Solitary thrush** (*Zoöl.*), the starling. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sol'id-tar-y (sô'ld-i-târ-y), *n.* One who lives alone, or in solitude; an anchorite; a hermit; a recluse.

Sol'id-tude (-tûd), *n.* [*F.* from *L. solitudo*, fr. *solus* alone. See **SOL**, *a.*] 1. A state of being alone, or withdrawn from society; a lonely life; loneliness.

Whoever is delighted with *solitude* is either a wild beast or a god. *Baron*.

O *Solitude*! where are the charms

That sages have seen in thy face? *Comper*.

2. Remoteness from society; destitution of company; seclusion; — said of places; as, the *solitude* of a wood.

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him. *Lav.*

3. A solitary or lonely place; a desert or wilderness.

In these deep *solitudes* and awful cells
Where heavenly pensive contemplation dwells. *Pope*.

Syn. — Loneliness; solitariness; loneliness; retiredness; recluseness; SOLITUDE, RETIREMENT, SECLUSION, LONELINESS. *Retirement* is a withdrawal from general society, implying that a person has been engaged in its scenes. *Solitude* describes the fact that a person is alone; *seclusion*, that he is shut out from others, usually by his own choice; *loneliness*, that he feels the pain and oppression of being alone. Hence, *retirement* is opposed to a gay, active, or public life; *solitude*, to society; *seclusion*, to freedom of access on the part of others; and *loneliness*, to enjoyment of that society which the heart demands.

O blest retirement, friend to life's decline. *Goldsmith*.

Such only can enjoy the country who are capable of thinking when they are there; then they are prepared for *solitude*; and in that [the country] *solitude* is prepared for them. *Dryden*.

It is a place of seclusion from the external world. *Sp. Horley*.
These evils . . . seem likely to reduce it [a city] ere long to the loneliness and insignificance of a village. *Luttwake*.

Sol'id-a-gant (sô'ld-i-â-gant), *a.* [*L. solus* alone + *vagans* wandering.] Wandering alone. [*R.*] *T. Granger*.

Sol'id-a-gous (-gûs), *a.* [*L. solitagus*.] Solivagant.

Sol'lar (sô'lar), *n.* [*L. See SOLAR*, *n.*] [*Obs.*]

2. (*Minng.*) A platform in a shaft, especially one of those between the series of ladders in a shaft.

Sol'lar, *n. l.* To cover, or provide with, a solar.

Sol'lain (sô'lain), *a.* Sullen; sad. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*.

Sol'er-et' (sô'ler-ê't'), *n.* [*F. soleret*, dim. fr. *OF. soler* shoe.] A flexible steel shoe (or one of the plates forming such a shoe), worn with mediæval armor.

Sol'mi-na-tion (sô'mî-nâ'sh'n), *n.* [*F. solmisation*, fr. *solmiser* to sol-fa; — so called from the musical notes sol, mi. See **SOL-FA**.] (*Mus.*) The act of sol-fa-ing. [*Written also solmisation*.]

3. This art was practiced by the Greeks; but six of the seven syllables now in use are generally attributed to Guido d' Arezzo, an Italian monk of the eleventh century, who is said to have taken them from the first syllables of the first six lines of the following stanza of a monkish hymn to St. John the Baptist: —

U' quent laxis
Ascorax illic
Mira gestorum
Famuli thorum
Solve poluit
Labi reatum,
Sancte Iohannes.

Professor Skeat says the name of the seventh note, *si*, was also formed by him (Guido) from the initials of the two words of the last line; but this is disputed, Littré attributing the first use of it to Anselm of Flanders long afterwards. The syllable *do* is often substituted for *ut*.

Sol'o (sô'lo), *n.*; *pl.* **E. SOLOS** (-lôz), *It. SOLI* (-lî). [*It.* from *L. solus* alone. See **SOL**, *a.*] (*Mus.*) A tune, air, strain, or a whole piece, played by a single person on an instrument, or sung by a single voice.

Sol'o-lat, *n.* (*Mus.*) One who sings or plays a solo.

Sol'o-mon (sô'lo-môn), *n.* One of the kings of Israel, noted for his superior wisdom and magnificent reign; hence, a very wise man. — **Sol'o-mon'io** (-môn'îk), *a.*

Solomon's seal (*Bot.*), a perennial lilaceous plant of the genus *Polygonatum*, having simple erect or curving stems rising from thick and knotted rootstocks, and with white or greenish nodding flowers. The commonest European species is *Polygonatum multiflorum*. *P. biflorum* and *P. giganteum* are common in the Eastern United States. See *Illustr.* of **ROSE-STOCK**. — **False Solomon's seal** (*Bot.*), any plant of the lilaceous genus *Smilacina* having small whitish flowers in terminal racemes or panicles.

Sol'on (sô'lôn), *a.* A celebrated Athenian lawmaker, born about 638 B. C.; hence, a legislator; a publicist; — often used ironically.

Sol-pu'gid (sô'pû-jîd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Solpugæ. — *n.* One of the Solpugæ.

3. **Sol-pu-gi-dæ** (sô'pû-jî-dâ), *n. pl.* [NL. See **SOLPUGÆ**.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as **SOLPUGÆ**.

Sol'stice (sô'stîs), *n.* [*L. solstitium*; *sol* the sun + *stare* to cause to stand, akin to *stare* to stand; cf. *F. solstice*. See **SOLAR**, *a.*, and **STAND**, *v. i.*] 1. A stopping or standing still of the sun. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne*.

2. (*Astron.*) (a) The point in the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north or south, namely, the first point of the sign Cancer and the first point of the sign Capricorn, the former being the *summer solstice*, the latter the *winter solstice*, in northern latitude; — so called because the sun then apparently stands still

in its northward or southward motion. (b) The time of the sun's passing the solstices, or solstitial points, namely, about June 21 and December 21. See *Illustr.* in Appendix.

Sol-sti'al (sól-sti'ah'al), *a.* [L. *solstitialis*: cf. F. *solstitiel*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a solstice.
2. Happening at a solstice; esp. (with reference to the northern hemisphere), happening at the summer solstice, or midsummer. "Solstitial summer's heat." Milton.

Solu-a-bil-i-ty (sól-u-bil-i-ti), *n.* [Cf. F. *solubilité*.] 1. The quality, condition, or degree of being soluble or solvable; as, the solubility of a salt; the solubility of a problem or intricate difficulty.
2. (Bot.) The tendency to separate readily into parts by spurious articulations, as the pods of tick trefoil.

Solu-a-ble (sól-u-b'l), *a.* [L. *solubilis*, fr. *solvere*, *solutum*, to loosen, to dissolve; cf. F. *soluble*. See *Solve*, and cf. *Solvable*.] 1. Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution; as, some substances are soluble in alcohol which are not soluble in water.
Sugar is . . . soluble in water and fusible in fire. *Arbutnot*.

2. Susceptible of being solved; as, a soluble algebraic problem; susceptible of being disentangled, unraveled, or explained; as, the mystery is perhaps soluble. "More soluble is this knot." *Tennyson*.

3. Relaxed; open or readily opened. [R.] "The bowels must be kept soluble." *Dunglison*.

Soluble glass. (Chem.) See under *GLASS*.
Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

Solu-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble. **Solu-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

2. Capable of being paid and discharged; as, solvable obligations.
3. Able to pay one's debts; solvent. [Obs.] Fuller.

Solv-a-ble-ness (sól-v'a-b'l-ness), *n.* Quality of being solvable.
Solve (sól-v), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. *Solved* (sól-v'd); p. pr. & v. b. *Solving*.] [L. *solvere*, *solutum*; from a prefix *so-* expressing separation (cf. *Soma*) + *luere* to loosen; cf. OF. *soldre*, *soudre*. See *Loose*, and cf. *Asolve*.] To explain; to resolve; to unfold; to clear up (what is obscure or difficult to be understood); to work out to a result or conclusion; as, to solve a doubt; to solve difficulties; to solve a problem.

True piety would effectually solve such scruples. *South*.
God shall solve the dark decrees of fate. *Tickell*.

Syn.—To explain; resolve; unfold; clear up.
Solve, *n.* A solution; an explanation. [Obs.] Shak.

Solv-en-oy (sól-ven-oy), *n.* [See *SOLVENT*.] The quality or state of being solvent.

Solv-ent (sól-vent), *a.* [L. *solvens*, p. pr. of *solvere*. See *SOLVABLE*.] 1. Having the power of dissolving; dissolving; as, a solvent fluid. "The solvent body." Boyle.

2. Able or sufficient to pay all just debts; as, a solvent merchant; the estate is solvent.

Solv-ent, *n.* 1. (Chem.) A substance (usually liquid) suitable for, or employed in, solution, or in dissolving something; as, water is the appropriate solvent of most salts, alcohol of resin, ether of fats, and mercury or acids of metals, etc.

2. That which resolves; as, a solvent of mystery.
Solv-er (sól-v'er), *n.* One who, or that which, solves.

Solv-i-ble (-i-b'l), *a.* See *SOLVABLE*.
Solv-y (sól-y), *adv.* Solely. [Obs.] Spenser.

Sol-ma (sól-m'a), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σώμα*, *sōma*, the body.] (Anat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. G. Wilder.

Sol-ma' (sól-m'a'), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σώμα*, *sōma*, the body.] (Anat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. G. Wilder.

Sol-ma' (sól-m'a'), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σώμα*, *sōma*, the body.] (Anat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. G. Wilder.

Sol-ma' (sól-m'a'), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σώμα*, *sōma*, the body.] (Anat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. G. Wilder.

Sol-ma' (sól-m'a'), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σώμα*, *sōma*, the body.] (Anat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. G. Wilder.

Sol-ma' (sól-m'a'), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σώμα*, *sōma*, the body.] (Anat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. G. Wilder.

Sol-ma' (sól-m'a'), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σώμα*, *sōma*, the body.] (Anat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. G. Wilder.

Sol-ma' (sól-m'a'), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σώμα*, *sōma*, the body.] (Anat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. G. Wilder.

Sol-ma' (sól-m'a'), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σώμα*, *sōma*, the body.] (Anat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. G. Wilder.

Sol-ma' (sól-m'a'), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σώμα*, *sōma*, the body.] (Anat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. G. Wilder.

Sol-ma' (sól-m'a'), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σώμα*, *sōma*, the body.] (Anat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. G. Wilder.

Sol-ma' (sól-m'a'), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σώμα*, *sōma*, the body.] (Anat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. G. Wilder.

Sol-ma' (sól-m'a'), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σώμα*, *sōma*, the body.] (Anat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. G. Wilder.

Sol-ma' (sól-m'a'), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σώμα*, *sōma*, the body.] (Anat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. G. Wilder.

Sol-ma' (sól-m'a'), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σώμα*, *sōma*, the body.] (Anat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. G. Wilder.

Sol-ma' (sól-m'a'), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σώμα*, *sōma*, the body.] (Anat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. G. Wilder.

Sol-ma' (sól-m'a'), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σώμα*, *sōma*, the body.] (Anat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. G. Wilder.

Sol-ma' (sól-m'a'), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σώμα*, *sōma*, the body.] (Anat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. G. Wilder.

Sol-ma' (sól-m'a'), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σώμα*, *sōma*, the body.] (Anat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. G. Wilder.

Sol-ma' (sól-m'a'), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σώμα*, *sōma*, the body.] (Anat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. G. Wilder.

Sol-ma' (sól-m'a'), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σώμα*, *sōma*, the body.] (Anat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. G. Wilder.

sumr, Dan. *somme* (pl.), Sw. *somliga* (pl.), Goth. *suma*, and E. *same*. v. 191. See *SAME*, *a.*, and cf. *SOME*.
1. Consisting of a greater or less portion or sum; composed of a quantity or number which is not stated; — used to express an indefinite quantity or number; as, some wine; some water; some persons. Used also pronominally; as, I have some.

Some theoretical writers allege that there was a time when there was no such thing as society. *Blackstone*.

2. A certain; one; — indicating a person, thing, event, etc., as not known individually, or designated more specifically; as, some man, that is, some one man. "Some brighter clime." *Mrs. Barbauld*.

Some men praise his neighbor by a wicked intent. *Chaucer*.
Most gentlemen of property, at some period or other of their lives, are ambitious of representing their county in Parliament. *Blackstone*.

3. Not much; a little; moderate; as, the censure was to some extent just.

4. About; near; more or less; — used commonly with numerals, but formerly also with a singular substantive of time or distance; as, a village of some eighty houses; some two or three persons; some hour hence. *Shak*.
The number slain on the rebels' part were some two thousand. *Bacon*.

5. Considerable in number or quantity. "Bore us some leagues to sea." *Shak*.
On its outer point, some miles away.
The lighthouse lifts its massive masonry. *Longfellow*.

6. Certain; those of one part or portion; — in distinction from other or others; as, some men believe one thing, and others another.

Some [seeds] fell among thorns; . . . but other fell into good ground. *Matt. xiii. 7, 8*.

7. A part; a portion; — used pronominally, and followed sometimes by *of*; as, some of our provisions.
Your edicts some reclaim from sins.
But most your life and best example wins. *Dryden*.

All and some, one and all. See under *ALL*, *adv.* [Obs.]
The illiterate in the United States and Scotland often use *some* as an adverb, instead of *somehow*, or an equivalent expression; as, I am some tired; he is some better; it rains some, etc.

Some . . . some, one part . . . another part; these . . . those; — used distributively.

Some to the woods, or whither fear advised. *Daniel*.
Formerly used also of single persons or things: this one . . . that one; one . . . another.

Some in his bed, some in the deep sea. *Chaucer*.
Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me. *Luke viii. 46*.
We must draw in *somebody* that may stand.
'Twixt us and danger. *Denham*.

2. A person of consideration or importance.
Before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be *somebody*. *Acts v. 36*.

Some-deal' (-dē'), *adv.* In some degree; somewhat. [Written also *sumdel*, *sumdeale*, and *sumdele*.] [Obs.]
"He was *some-deal* deaf." *Chaucer*.

Thou lackest *some-deal* thy delight. *Spenser*.
Some-how' (-hou'), *adv.* In one way or another; in some way not yet known or designated; by some means; as, the thing must be done *somehow*; he lives *somehow*.

By their action upon one another they may be swelled *somehow*, so as to shorten the length. *Cheyne*.

The indefiniteness of *somehow* is emphasized by the addition of *or other*.
Although youngest of the family, he has *somehow* or *other* got the entire management of all the others. *Sir W. Scott*.

Som'er-sault (sóm-er-sált), *n.* [F. *soubresaut* a *Som'er-set* (sóm-er-sét), *j.* jump, leap, OF. *soubresault*, *le soubresaut* an overleap, fr. L. *supra* over + *saltus* a leap, fr. *salire* to leap; or the French may be from Sp. *sobresalto* a sudden assault, a surprise. See *SUPRA*, and *SALIENT*.] A leap in which a person turns his heels over his head and lights upon his feet; a turning end over end. [Written also *summersault*, *sommerset*, *summerset*, etc.] "The vaulter's *sommersaults*." *Donne*.

Now I'll only
Make him break his neck in doing a *sommerset*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Some-thing (-thíng), *n.* 1. Anything unknown, undetermined, or not specifically designated; a certain indefinite thing; an indeterminate or unknown event; an unspecified task, work, or thing.

There is something in the wind. *Shak*.
The whole world has something to do, something to talk of, something to wish for, and something to be employed about. *Pope*.
Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose. *Longfellow*.

2. A part; a portion, more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree; a little.

Something yet of doubt remains.
Something of it arises from our infant state. *I. Watts*.

3. A person or thing of importance.
If a man thinketh himself to be something, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself. *Gal. vi. 3*.

Some-thing, *adv.* In some degree; somewhat; to some extent; at some distance. *Shak*.
I something fear my father's wrath. *Shak*.
We have something fairer play than a reasoner could have expected formerly. *Huie*.

My sense of touch is something coarse. *Tennyson*.
It must be done to-night,
And something from the palace. *Shak*.

Some-time' (-tím'), *adv.* 1. At a past time indefinitely referred to; once; formerly.
Did they not sometime cry "All hail" to me? *Shak*.

2. At a time undefined; once in a while; now and then; sometimes.
Sometime we see a cloud that's dragonish,
A vapor sometime like a bear or lion. *Shak*.

sides of the head and neck slate-colored. Called also *American rail*, *Carolina rail*, *Carolina crane*, *common rail*, *sora rail*, *sorce*, *meadow chicken*, and *ortolan*.

King sora, the Florida gallinule.

Sor'ance (sôr'ans or sôr'-), n. Soreness. [Obs.]

Sorb (sôr'b), n. [L. *sorbus* the tree, *sorbum* the fruit: cf. F. *sorbe*. See SERVICE TREE.] (Bot.) (a) The wild service tree (*Pyrus torminalis*) of Europe; also, the rowan tree. (b) The fruit of these trees.

Sorb apple, the fruit of the sorb, or wild service tree. — **Sorb tree**, the wild service tree.

Sorbate (sôr'bât), n. [Cf. F. *sorbate*. See SORBIC.] (Chem.) A salt of sorbic acid.

Sor-be-fa-olent (sôr'bê-fâ'olent), a. [L. *sorbere* to suck in, absorb + *faciens*, p. pr. of *facere* to make.] (Med.) Producing absorption. — n. A medicine or substance which produces absorption.

Sorbent (sôr'bent), n. [L. *sorbens*, p. pr. of *sorbere* to suck in, to absorb.] An absorbent. [R.]

Sorbet (sôr'bêt), n. [F. *sorbet* or *It. sorbetto* or *Sp. sorbete*, from the same source as E. *sherbet*. See SHERBET.] A kind of beverage; sherbet. Smollett.

Sorbite (sôr'bîk), a. [Cf. F. *sorbique*. See SORB.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or obtained from, the rowan tree, or sorb; specifically, designating an acid, $C_6H_7CO_2H$, of the acetylene series, found in the unripe berries of this tree, and extracted as a white crystalline substance.

Sorbile (bîl), a. [L. *sorbilis*, fr. *sorbere* to suck in, to drink down.] Fit to be drunk or sipped. [Obs.]

Sorbin (bîn), n. (Chem.) An unfermentable sugar, isomeric with glucose, found in the ripe berries of the rowan tree, or sorb, and extracted as a sweet white crystalline substance; — called also *mountain-ash sugar*.

Sorbite (bît), n. [L. *sorbis* service tree.] (Chem.) A sugarlike substance, isomeric with mannite and dulcitol, found with sorbin in the ripe berries of the sorb, and extracted as a sirup or a white crystalline substance. — **Sorbite** (sôr'bîtk), a.

Sor-bi-tion (sôr-bîsh'ün), n. [L. *sorbition*.] The act of drinking or sipping. [Obs.]

Sor-bon-i-o-al (sôr-bôn'î-ô-al), a. Belonging to the Sorbonne or to a Sorbonist. Bale.

Sor-bon-ist (sôr'bôn'îst), n. [F. *Sorboniste*.] A doctor of the Sorbonne, or theological college, in the University of Paris, founded by Robert de Sorbon, A. D. 1252. It was suppressed in the Revolution of 1793.

Sorcer-er (sôr'sêr), n. [Cf. F. *sorcier*. See SORCERY.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician. Bacon.

Pharaoh also called the wise men and the sorcerers. Ex. vii. 11.

Sorcer-ess, n. A female sorcerer.

Sorcer-ing, n. Act or practice of using sorcery.

Sorcer-ing (îng), a. Of or pertaining to sorcery.

Sorcer-y (îy), n.; pl. SORCERIES (îz). [OE. *sorcerie*, OF. *sorcerie*, fr. OF. & F. *sorcier* a sorcerer, LL. *sor-ticarius*, fr. L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, decision by lot, fate, destiny. See SORT.] Divination by the assistance, or supposed assistance, of evil spirits, or the power of commanding evil spirits; magic; necromancy; witchcraft; enchantment.

Adder's wisdom I have learned,
To fence my ear against thy sorceries. Milton.

Sord (sôr'd or sôr'd), n. See SWARD. [R.] Milton.

Sord'es (sôr'dêz), n. [L. fr. *sordere* to be dirty or foul.] Foul matter; excretion; dregs; filthy, useless, or rejected matter of any kind; specifically (Med.), the foul matter that collects on the teeth and tongue in low fevers and other conditions attended with great vital depression.

Sord'et (dê't), n. [See SORDINE.] (Mus.) A sordine.

Sord'id (dîd), a. [L. *sordidus*, fr. *sordere* to be filthy or dirty; probably akin to E. *swart*: cf. F. *sordide*. See SWART, a.] 1. Filthy; foul; dirty. [Obs.]

A sordid goal; down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncombed, unclean. Dryden.

2. Vile; base; gross; mean; as, vulgar, *sordid* morals. "To scorn the sordid world." Milton.

3. Meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly.

He may be old,
And yet not sordid, who refuses gold. Sir J. Denham.

Sor-did'i-ty (sôr-dîd'î-tî), n. Sordidness. [Obs.]

Sor-did-ly (sôr-dîd'î-lî), adv. In a sordid manner.

Sor-did-ness, n. The quality or state of being sordid.

Sordine (sôr'dîn or -dên; 277), n. [It. *sordina*, *sordino*, from *sordo* deaf, dull-sounding, L. *surdus*. See SURD.] (Mus.) See DAMPER, and 5th MUTE.

Sore (sôr), a. [F. *saure*, *sore*, *sor*; faucon *sor* a sore falcon. See SORREL, a.] Reddish brown; sorrel. [R.]

Sore falcon. (Zool.) See SORE, n., 1.

Sore, n. 1. (Zool.) A young hawk or falcon in the first year.

2. (Zool.) A young buck in the fourth year. See the Note under BUCK.

Sore, a. [Compar. SORER (-êr); superl. SOREREST.] [OE. *sor*, *sar*, AS. *sâr*; akin to D. *zeer*, OS. & OHG. *sâr*, G. *schr* very, Icel. *sâr*, Sw. *sâr*, Goth. *sair* pain. Cf. SORRY.] 1. Tender to the touch; susceptible of pain from pressure; inflamed; painful; — said of the body or its parts; as, a *sore* hand.

2. Fig.: Benighted; tender; easily pained, grieved, or vexed; very susceptible of irritation.

Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious, and apt to make our minds sore and uneasy. Tillotson.

3. Severe; afflictive; distressing; as, a *sore* disease; *sore* evil or calamity. "Sore distraction." Shak.



Sora, or Carolina Rail (*Porsama Carolina*).

4. Criminal; wrong; evil. [Obs.] Shak.

Sore throat (Med.), inflammation of the throat and tonsils; pharyngitis. See CYANCHA. — **Malignant, Ulcerated, or Putrid**, sore throat. See ANGINA, and under PUTRID.

Sore (sôr), n. [OE. *sor*, *sar*, AS. *sâr*. See SORE, a.] 1. A place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be tender or painful; a painful or diseased place, such as an ulcer or a boil.

The dogs came and licked his sores. Luke xvi. 21.

2. Fig.: Grief; affliction; trouble; difficulty. Chaucer.

I see plainly where his sore lies. Sir W. Scott.

Cold sore. (Med.) See under COLD, n.

Sore, adv. [AS. *sâr*. See SORE, a.] 1. In a sore manner; with pain; grievously.

Thy hand presseth me sore. Ps. xxxviii. 2.

2. Greatly; violently; deeply.

[Hannah] prayed unto the Lord and wept sore. 1 Sam. i. 10.

Sore sighed the knight, who this long sermon heard. Dryden.

|| **Sore-dî-a** (sôr-dî-â), n., pl. of SORDIDUM.

Sore-dî-ate (-ît), a. (Bot.) Sordidiferous.

Sore-dî-fer-ous (sôr-dî-fîr'-us) or **Sore-dî-fî-fer-ous** (sôr-dî-fî-fîr'-us), a. [Sordium + ferous.] (Bot.) Bearing sordia; sordiate.

|| **Sore-dî-um** (sôr-dî-ûm), n.; pl. SORDIDIA (-â). [NL, fr. Gr. *σωπός* a heap.] (Bot.) A patch of granular bodies on the surface of the thallus of lichens.

Sore's (sôr's), n. (Zool.) Same as SORE.

Sore-head (sôr'hêd), n. One who is disgruntled by a failure in politics, or the like. [Slang, U. S.]

Sore-hon (-hôn), n. [Corrupted from *sourhon*, Scot. *sotrone*, *sorn*.] Formerly, in Ireland, a kind of servile tenure which subjected the tenant to maintain his chieftain gratuitously whenever he wished to indulge in a revel. Spenser.

Sorel (sôr'êl), n. [A diminutive. See SORE reddish brown.] 1. (Zool.) A young buck in the third year. See the Note under BUCK.

2. A yellowish or reddish brown color; sorrel.

Sore-ly (sôr'lî), adv. In a sore manner; grievously; painfully; as, to be *sore-ly* afflicted.

|| **Sore-ma** (sôr-mâ), n. [NL, fr. Gr. *σωπός* a heap.] (Bot.) A heap of carpels belonging to one flower.

Sore-ness (sôr'nêss), n. The quality or state of being sore; tenderness; painfulness; as, the *soreness* of a wound; the *soreness* of an affliction.

|| **Sorex** (sôr'sk), n. [L., a shrew.] (Zool.) A genus of small insectivora, including the common shrews.

Sor'ghe (sôr'gê), n. (Zool.) The three-bearded rockling, or whistletail. [Prov. Eng.]

Sorghum (sôr'gûm), n. [NL, probably of Chinese origin.] (Bot.) (a) A genus of grasses, properly limited to two species, *Sorghum halepense*, the Arabian millet, or Johnson grass (see JOHNSON GRASS), and *S. vulgare*, the Indian millet (see Indian millet, under INDIAN). (b) A variety of *Sorghum vulgare*, grown for its saccharine juice; the Chinese sugar cane.

Sor'go (-gô), n. [Cf. It. *sorgo*. See SORGHUM.] (Bot.) Indian millet and its varieties. See SORGHUM.

|| **Sor'i** (sôr'î), n., pl. of SORUS.

Sor'i-ane (sôr'î-ân), a. [L. *soricinus*, fr. *sorex* a shrew.] (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Shrew family (Soricidae); like a shrew in form or habits; as, the *soricine* bat (*Glossophaga soricina*).

Sor-i-tes (sôr'î-têz), n. [L., from Gr. *σωπείτης* (sc. *συλλογισμός*), properly, heaped up (hence, a heap of syllogisms), fr. *σωπός* a heap.] (Logic) An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms in a series of propositions so arranged that the predicate of each one that precedes forms the subject of each one that follows, and the conclusion unites the subject of the first proposition with the predicate of the last proposition, as in the following example: —

The soul is a thinking agent;
A thinking agent can not be severed into parts;
That which can not be severed can not be destroyed;
Therefore the soul can not be destroyed.

|| When the series is arranged in the reverse order, it is called the *Galenium sorites*, from Galenium, a philosopher of the sixteenth century.

Destructive sorites. See under DESTRUCTIVE.

Sor-i-ti-o-al (sôr-tî-ô-al), a. Of or pertaining to a sorites; resembling a sorites.

Sorn (sôr'n), v. i. [See SORERON.] To obtrude one's self on another for bed and board. [Scot.] Sir W. Scott.

Sorn'er (-êr), n. One who obtrudes himself on another for bed and board. [Scot.] De Quincey.

Sor-ra-l (sôr-râ-l), a. [L. *soror* sister: cf. F. *sororal*.] Relating to a sister; sisterly. [R.]

Sor-ra-l-oides (sôr-râ-î-ô-îd; 277), n. [L. *sororica*, and *sororidicium*; *soror* a sister + *caderet* to kill.] The murder of one's sister; also, one who murders or kills one's own sister. Johnson.

Sor-ro-ize (sôr-rô-îz or sôr-rô-îz), v. i. [L. *soror*, *sororis*, a sister.] To associate, or hold fellowship, as sisters, to have a sisterly feelings; — analogous to *fraternize*. [Recent & R.]

Sor-ro-iz (sôr-rô-îz), n. [NL. See SORORIZE.] A woman's club; an association of women. [U. S.]

|| **Sor-ro-sis**, n. [NL, fr. Gr. *σωπός* a heap.] (Bot.) A fleshy fruit formed by the consolidation of many flowers with their receptacles, ovaries, etc., as the breadfruit, mulberry, and pineapple.

Sor'tage (sôr'tâj; 48), n. [Cf. SORREL, n.] The blades of green wheat or barley. [Obs.] Bailey.

Sor'tance (-rans), n. Same as SORANCE. [Obs.]

Sor'tal (-râl), a. [F. *saur*, *sore*, OF. *sor*, *sore*, probably of Teutonic origin; cf. D. *soor* dry, LG. *soor*; the meaning probably coming from the color of dry leaves.

See SEAR, a., and cf. SOREL.] Of a yellowish or reddish brown color; as, a *sorrel* horse.

Sor'tel (sôr'têl), n. A yellowish or reddish brown color.

Sor'tel, n. [F. *surrelle*, fr. *sour*, fr. OHG. *sûr* sour. See SOUR.] (Bot.) One of various plants having a sour juice; especially, a plant of the genus *Rumex*, as *Rumex acetosa*, *Rumex acetosella*, etc.

Mountain sorrel. (Bot.) See under MOUNTAIN. — **Red sorrel**. (Bot.) (a) A malvaceous plant (*Hibiscus Sabdariffa*) whose acid calyxes and capsules are used in the West Indies for making tarts and acid drinks. (b) A troublesome weed (*Rumex acetosella*), also called *sheep sorrel*. — **Salt of sorrel** (Chem.), bitartrate of potassa; — so called because obtained from the juice of *Rumex acetosella*, or *Rumex acetosa*. — **Sorrel tree** (Bot.), a small ericaceous tree (*Oxydendrum arboreum*) whose leaves resemble those of the peach and have a sour taste. It is common along the Alleghenies. Called also *sourwood*. — **Wood sorrel** (Bot.), any plant of the genus *Oxalis*.

Sor-ren'to work (sôr-rên'tô wûrk), Ornamental work, mostly carved fretwork in olive-wood, decorated with inlay, made at or near Sorrento, Italy. Hence, more rarely, jig-saw work and the like done anywhere.

Sor'rily (sôr'rî-lî), adv. In a sorry manner; poorly.

Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help, though I sing sor'ly. Sir J. Sidney.

Sor'riness, n. The quality or state of being sorry.

Sor'row (sôr'rô), n. [OE. *sorow*, *sorowe*, *sorge*, AS. *sorg*, *sorh*; akin to D. *sorg* care, anxiety, OS. *sorga*, OHG. *sorga*, *sorga*, *suorga*, G. *sorge*, Icel. *Sw.*, & Dan. *sorg*, Goth. *saurga*; of unknown origin.] The uneasiness or pain of mind which is produced by the loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expectation of good; grief at having suffered or occasioned evil; regret; unhappiness; sadness. Milton.

How great a sorrow suffereth now Arcite! Chaucer.

The safe and general antidote against sorrow is employment. Rambler.

Syn. — Grief; unhappiness; regret; sadness; heaviness; mourning; affliction. See AFFLICTION, and GRIEF.

Sor'row, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SORROWED (-rôd); p. pr. & vb. n. SORROWING.] [OE. *sorowen*, *sorwen*, *sorhen*, AS. *sorgian*; akin to Goth. *saurgan*. See SORROW, n.] To feel pain of mind in consequence of evil experienced, feared, or done; to grieve; to be sad; to be sorry.

Sor'rowing most of all . . . that they should see his face no more. Acts xx. 38.

I desire no man to sorrow for me. Sir J. Heyward.

Sor'rowed (-rôd), a. Accompanied with sorrow; sorrowful. [Obs.] Shak.

Sor'row-ful (-rô-fûl), a. [OE. *sorrewful*, AS. *sorgful*.] 1. Full of sorrow; exhibiting sorrow; sad; dejected; distressed. "This sorrowful prisoner." Chaucer.

My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death. Matt. xxvi. 38.

2. Producing sorrow; exciting grief; mournful; lamentable; grievous; as, a *sorrowful* accident.

Syn. — Sad; mournful; dismal; disconsolate; drear; dreary; grievous; lamentable; doleful; distressing.

— **Sor'row-ful-ly**, adv. — **Sor'row-ful-ness**, n.

Sor'row-less, a. Free from sorrow.

Sor'ry (-rî), a. [Compar. SORRIER (-rî-êr); superl. SORRIEST.] [OE. *sor*, *sary*, AS. *sâr*, fr. *sâr*, n. *sore*. See SORE, n. & a. The original sense was, painful; hence, miserable, sad.] 1. Grieved for the loss of some good; pained for some evil; feeling regret; — now generally used to express light grief or affliction, but formerly often used to express deeper feeling. "I am sorry for my sins." Piers Plowman.

Ye were made sorry after a godly manner. 2 Cor. vii. 9.

I am sorry for thee, friend; 't is the duke's pleasure. Shak.

She entered, were he list or no. Spenser.

2. Melancholy; dismal; gloomy; mournful. Spenser.

All full of chinking was this sorry place. Chaucer.

3. Poor; mean; worthless; as, a *sorry* excuse. "With sorry grace." Chaucer.

Cheeks of sorry grain will serve. Milton.

Good fruit will sometimes grow on a sorry tree. Sir W. Scott.

Syn. — Hurt; afflicted; mortified; vexed; chagrined; melancholy; dismal; poor; mean; pitiful.

|| **Sors** (sôrz), n.; pl. SORSES (sôr'sêz). [L.] A lot; also, a kind of divination by means of lots.

Sortes Homerice or **Virgilianæ** [L. *Homerice* or *Virgilian* lots], a form of divination anciently practiced, which consisted in taking the first passage on which the eye fell, upon opening a volume of Homer or Virgil, or a passage drawn from an urn in which several were deposited, as indicating future events, or the proper course to be pursued. In later times the Bible was used for the same purpose by Christians.

Sort (sôr't), n. [F. *sort*, L. *sors*, *sortis*. See SORT kind.] Chance; lot; destiny. [Obs.]

By adventure, or sort, or cas [chance]. Chaucer.

Let blockish Ajax draw
The sort to fight with Hector. Shak.

Sort, n. [F. *sorte* (cf. It. *sorta*, *sorte*), from L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, part, probably akin to *serere* to connect. See SERIES, and cf. ASSORT, CONSORT, RESORT, SORCERY, SORT lot.] 1. A kind or species; any number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities; a class or order; as, a *sort* of men; a *sort* of horses; a *sort* of trees; a *sort* of poems.

2. Manner; form of being or acting.

Which for my part I covet to perform,
In sort as through the world I did proclaim. Spenser.

Flowers, in such sort worn, can neither be smelt nor seen well by those that wear them. Hooker.

I'll deceive you in another sort. Shak.

To Adam in what sort
Shall I appear? Milton.

I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some sort I have copied his style. Dryden.

3. Condition above the vulgar; rank. [Obs.] Shak.

4. A chance group; a company of persons who happen

to be together; a troop; also, an assemblage of animals. [Obs.] "A sort of shepherds." Spenser. "A sort of steers." Spenser. "A sort of doves." Dryden. "A sort of rogues." Massinger.

A boy child, and we a sort of us, Toward against his voyage. Chapman.
5. A pair; a set; a suit. Johnson.
6. *pl. (Print.)* Letters, figures, points, marks, spaces, or quadrats, belonging to a case, separately considered.

Out of sorts (*Print.*), with some letters or sorts of type deficient or exhausted in the case or font; hence, colloquially, out of order; ill; vexed; disturbed. — To run upon sorts (*Print.*), to use or require a greater number of some particular letters, figures, or marks than the regular proportion, as, for example, in making an index.

Syn. — Kind; species; rank; condition. — **Sort, Kind.** Kind originally denoted things of the same family, or bound together by some natural affinity; and hence, a class. Sort signifies that which constitutes a particular lot or parcel, not implying necessarily the idea of affinity, but of mere assemblage. The two words are now used to a great extent interchangeably, though sort (perhaps from its original meaning of lot) sometimes carries with it a slight tone of disparagement or contempt, as when we say, that sort of people, that sort of language.

As when the total kind Of birds, in orderly array on wing, Came summoned over Eden to receive Their names of thee. Milton.

None of noble sort Would so offend a virgin. Shak.

Sort (*sort*), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SORTED; p. pr. & vb. n. SORTING.] 1. To separate, and place in distinct classes or divisions, as things having different qualities; as, to sort cloths according to their colors; to sort wool or thread according to its fineness.

Rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and sorted from one another. Sir I. Newton.

2. To reduce to order from a confused state. Hooker.
3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution; to class. Shellfish have been, by some of the ancients, compared and sorted with insects.

She sorts things present with things past. Sir J. Davies.

4. To choose from a number; to select; to cull. That he may sort her out a worthy spouse. Chapman.

I'll sort some other time to visit you. Shak.

5. To conform; to adapt; to accommodate. [R.] I pray thee, sort thy heart to patience. Shak.

Sort, v. i. 1. To join or associate with others, esp. with others of the same kind or species; to agree. Nor do metals only sort and herd with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals. Woodward.

The illiberality of parents towards children makes them base, and sort with any company. Bacon.

2. To suit; to fit; to be in accord; to harmonize. They are happy whose natures sort with their vocations. Bacon.

Things sort not to my will. Herbert.

I can not tell you precisely how they sorted. Sir W. Scott.

Sort-a-ble (*sort'-a-bl'*), *a.* [Cf. F. *sortable* suitable.] 1. Capable of being sorted.

2. Suitable; befitting; proper. [Obs.] Bacon.

Sort-a-bley, *adv.* Suitably. [Obs.] Cotgrave.

Sort'al (*-al*), *a.* Pertaining to a sort. [Obs.] Locke.

Sort'ance (*-ance*), *n.* [From *Sort*, *v. t.*] Suitableness; agreement. [Obs.] Shak.

Sort'er (*-er*), *n.* One who, or that which, sorts.

Sort'es (*sort'-es*), *n.* *pl.* of *Sort*.

Sort'ie (*sort'-ie*), *n.* [F., fr. *sortir* to go out, to issue, probably fr. *sortis*, fr. *sortire*, p. p. of *sortire* to raise up, to rise up. See *Source*.] (*Med.*) The sudden issuing of a body of troops, usually small, from a besieged place to attack or harass the besiegers; a sally.

Sort'iege (*-iege*), *n.* [F., fr. *sortir*, fr. *sortir*, *sortis*, a lot + *iege* to gather, to select.] The act or practice of drawing lots; divination by drawing lots.

A woman infamous for sort'ieges and witcheries. Sir W. Scott.

Sort'ie-gious (*-ie-gious*), *a.* Pertaining to sort'iege.

Sort'ie-gy (*-ie-gy*), *n.* Sort'iege. [R.] De Quincy.

Sort'ition (*-ition*), *n.* [L. *sortitio*, from *sortiri* to draw or cast lots, fr. *sortis*, *sortis*, a lot.] Selection or appointment by lot. [Obs.] Bp. Hall.

Sort'ment (*-ment*), *n.* Assortment. [Obs.]

Sort'us (*sort'-us*), *n.* *pl.* *Sorti* (*-ri*). [NL., fr. Gr. *σώρος* a heap.] (*Bot.*) One of the fruit dots, or small clusters of sporangia, on the back of the fronds of ferns.

Sort'we (*sort'-we*), *n.* *pl.* of *Sort*. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sort'we-ful (*-ful*), *a.* Sort'we. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sort'y (*sort'-y*), *n.* [L. *sortis*, fr. *sortire*, p. p. of *sortire* to raise up, to rise up. See *Source*.] (*Old Min.*) Green vitriol, or some earth impregnated with it.

So-so (*so-so*), *a.* [So + so.] Neither very good nor very bad; middling; passable; tolerable; indifferent.

In some Irish houses, where things are so-so, One gammon of bacon hangs up for a show. Goldsmith.

He [Burns] certainly wrote some so-so verses to the Tree of Liberty. Prov. Wilson.

So-so, *adv.* Tolerably; passably. H. James.

Soas (*soas*; 115), *v. t.* [Cf. *Source*.] To fall at once into a chair or seat; to sit lazily. [Obs.] Swift.

Soas, *v. i.* To throw in a negligent or careless manner; to toss. [Obs.] Swift.

Soas, *n.* 1. A lazy fellow. [Obs.] Cotgrave.

2. A heavy fall. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

Soas, *n.* [See *Sesspool*.] Anything dirty or muddy; a dirty puddle. [Prov. Eng.]

So-te-nu-to (*so-te-nu-to*), *a.* [It. (*Mus.*) Sustained; — applied to a movement or passage the sounds of which are to be sustained to the utmost of the nominal value of the time; also, to a passage the tones of which are to be somewhat prolonged or protracted.

Sot (*sot*), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *sottus*; of unknown origin, cf. Ir. *sotal* pride, *sotthir* proud, or Chald. & NHeb. *shotek* foolish.] 1. A stupid person; a blockhead; a dull fellow; a dolt. [Obs.] South.

In Egypt oft has seen the sot bow down, And reverence some deified bawoon. Oldham.

2. A person stupefied by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard. "A brutal sot." Gravelle.

Every sign That calls the staring sots to hasty wine. Roscommon.

Sot (*sot*), *a.* Sottish; foolish; stupid; dull. [Obs.] "Rich, but sot." Marston.

Sot, v. t. To stupefy; to infatuate; to besot. [R.] I hate to see a brave, bold fellow sot. Dryden.

Sot, v. i. To tipple to stupidity. [R.] Goldsmith.

So-ta-de-an (*so-ta-de-an*), *a.* Sotadic.

So-tad'io (*so-tad'io*), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the lascivious compositions of the Greek poet *Sotades*.

— *n.* A Sotadic verse or poem.

Sote (*sot*), *a.* Sweet. [Obs.] Chaucer. *Fairfax*.

Sot'al (*sot'-al*), *a.* Subtle. [Obs.]

So-te-ri-o-log-y (*so-te-ri-o-log-y*), *n.* [Gr. *σωτηρία* safety from *σωτηρ* saving, *σωτηρ* a savior, *λογία* to save] + *-logy*.] 1. A discourse on health, or the science of promoting and preserving health.

2. (*Theol.*) The doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ.

Sothe (*sot* or *sotthe*), *a.* Sotth. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sothis, *Soth'li* (*soth'-li*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Soth'li-ak (*soth'-li-ak*), *a.* the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

2. The seat of real life or vitality; the source of action; the animating or essential part. "The hidden soul of harmony." Milton.

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and soul. Milton.

3. The leader; the inspirer; the moving spirit; the heart; as, the soul of an enterprise; an able general is the soul of his army.

He is the very soul of bounty! Shak.

4. Energy; courage; spirit; fervor; affection, or any other noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature; inherent power or goodness.

That he wants algebra he must confess; But not a soul to give our arms success. Young.

5. A human being; a person; — a familiar appellation, usually with a qualifying epithet; as, poor soul.

As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country.

God forbid so many simple souls Should perish by the sword! Shak.

Now mistress Gilpin (careful soul). Couper.

6. A pure or disembodied spirit.

That to his only Son . . . every soul in heaven Shall bend the knee. Milton.

Soul is used in the formation of numerous compounds, most of which are of obvious signification; as, soul-betraying, soul-consuming, soul-destroying, soul-distracting, soul-enslaving, soul-exalting, soul-felt, soul-harrowing, soul-piercing, soul-quickening, soul-reviving, soul-stirring, soul-sustaining, soul-withering, etc.

Syn. — Spirit; life; courage; fire; ardor.

Cure of souls. See *Cure*, n. 2. — Soul bell, the passing bell. Bp. Hall. — Soul foot. See *Soul*, below. [Obs.]

— Soul shot, or Soul shot. [Soul + shot, or shot; cf. AS. *sawelsceat*.] (O. Eccl. Law) A funeral duty paid in former times for a requiem for the soul.

Soul (*soul*), *v. t.* To induce with a soul; to furnish with a soul or mind. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Souled (*souled*), *a.* Furnished with a soul; possessing soul and feeling; — used chiefly in composition; as, great-souled Hector. "Grecian chiefs . . . largely souled." Dryden.

Sou'll-ll' (*sou'll-ll'*), *n.* (*Zool.*) A long-tailed, created Javan monkey (*Simulapithecus mitratus*). The head, the crest, and the upper surface of the tail, are black.

Soul'less (*soul'-less*), *a.* Being without a soul, or without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless.

Slave, soulless villain, dog! Shak.

Soul'less-ly, *adv.* In a soulless manner. Tylor.

Soun (*soun*), *n.* & *v.* Sound. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sound (*sound*), *n.* [AS. *sund* a swimming, akin to E. *swim*. See *Swim*.] The air bladder of a fish; as, cod sounds are an esteemed article of food.

Sound, *n.* (*Zool.*) A cuttlefish. [Obs.] Ainsworth.

Sound, *a.* [Compar. *Sounder* (*-er*); superl. *Soundest*.] [OE. *sound*, AS. *sund*; akin to D. *gezond*, G. *gesund*, OHG. *gesund*, Dan. & Sw. *sund*, and perhaps to L. *sanus*. Cf. *SANE*.] 1. Whole; unbroken; unharmed; free from flaw, defect, or decay; perfect of the kind; as, sound timber; sound fruit; a sound tooth; a sound ship.

2. Healthy; not diseased; not being in a morbid state

Sound (sound), *v. t.* To ascertain the depth of water with a sounding line or other device.

I sound as a shipman soundeth in the sea with his plummet to know the depth of the sea. *Palgrave.*

Sound, *n.* [*F. sonde.* See **Sound** to fathom.] (*Med.*) Any elongated instrument or probe, usually metallic, by which cavities of the body are sounded or explored, especially the bladder for stone, or the urethra for a stricture.

Sound, *n.* [*OE. soun, OF. son, sun, F. son, fr. L. sonus; akin to Skr. svana sound, svan to sound, and perh. to E. swan.* Cf. ASSONANT, CONSONANT, PERSON, SONATA, SONNET, SONOROUS, SWAN.] 1. The perceived object occasioned by the impulse or vibration of a material substance affecting the ear; a sensation or perception of the mind received through the ear, and produced by the impulse or vibration of the air or other medium with which the ear is in contact; the effect of an impression made on the organs of hearing by an impulse or vibration of the air caused by a collision of bodies, or by other means; noise; report; as, the sound of a drum; the sound of the human voice; a horrid sound; a charming sound; a sharp, high, or shrill sound.

The warlike sound Of trumpets loud and clarions. *Milton.*

2. The occasion of sound; the impulse or vibration which would occasion sound to a percipient if present with unimpaired organs; hence, the theory of vibrations in elastic media such as cause sound; as, a treatise on sound.

3. In this sense, sounds are spoken of as *audible* and *inaudible*.

3. Noise without signification; empty noise; noise and nothing else.

Sense and not sound . . . must be the principle. *Locke.*

Sound boarding, boards for holding pugging, placed in partitions or under floors in order to deaden sounds. — **Sound bow**, in a series of transverse sections of a bell, that segment against which the clapper strikes, being the part which is most efficacious in producing the sound. See *Illustr. of Bells*. — **Sound post**. (*Mus.*) See *Sounding post*, under **Soundings**.

Sound, *v. t.* [*OF. sonnen, sonnen, OF. soner, soner, F. sonner, from L. sonare.* See **Sound** to noise.] 1. To make a noise; to utter a voice; to make an impulse of the air that shall strike the organs of hearing with a perceptible effect. "And first taught speaking trumpets how to sound." *Dryden.*

How silver-sweet sound lovers' tongues! *Shak.*

2. To be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published; to convey intelligence by sound.

From you sounded out the word of the Lord. *1 Thess. i. 8.*

3. To make or convey a certain impression, or to have a certain impact, when heard; hence, to seem; to appear; as, this reproof sounds harsh; the story sounds like an invention.

Good air, why do you start, and seem to fear Things that do sound so fair? *Shak.*

To sound in or into, to tend to; to partake of the nature of; to be consonant with. [*Obs.*, except in the phrase *To sound in damages*, below.]

Sound(d)ing in moral virtue was his speech. *Chaucer.*

— **To sound in damages** (*Law*), to have the essential quality of damages. This is said of an action brought, not for the recovery of a specific thing, as replevin, etc., but for damages only, as trespass, and the like.

Sound, *v. t.* 1. To cause to make a noise; to play on; as, to sound a trumpet or a horn.

A bagpipe well could he play and sound(d). *Chaucer.*

2. To cause to exist as a sound; as, to sound a note with the voice, or on an instrument.

3. To order, direct, indicate, or proclaim by a sound, or sounds; to give a signal for by a certain sound; as, to sound a retreat; to sound a parley.

The clock sounded the hour of noon. *G. H. Lewis.*

4. To celebrate or honor by sounds; to cause to be reported; to publish or proclaim; as, to sound the praises or fame of a great man or a great exploit.

5. To examine the condition of (anything) by causing the same to emit sounds and noting their character; as, to sound a piece of timber; to sound a vase; to sound the lungs of a patient.

6. To signify; to import; to denote. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Sound(d)ing away the increase of his winning. *Chaucer.*

Sound-a-ble (-&b'l), *a.* Capable of being sounded.

Sound/age (-&j; 48), *n.* Dues for soundings.

Sound/-board (-b&rd'), *n.* A sounding-board.

To many a row of pipes the sound-board breathes. *Milton.*

Sound'er (-&r), *n.* One who, or that which, sounds; specifically, an instrument used in telegraphy in place of a register, the communications being read by sound.

Sound'ing, *a.* Making or emitting sound; hence, sonorous; as, sounding words. *Dryden.*

Sound'ing, *n.* 1. The act of one who, or that which, sounds (in any of the senses of the several verbs).

2. (*Naut.*) [*From SOUND to fathom.*] (*a*) Measurement by sounding; also, the depth so ascertained. (*b*) Any place or part of the ocean, or other water, where a sounding line will reach the bottom; — usually in the plural. (*c*) The sand, shells, or the like, that are brought up by the sounding lead when it has touched bottom.

Sounding lead, the plummet at the end of a sounding line. — **Sounding line**, a line having a plummet at the end, used in making soundings. — **Sounding post** (*Mus.*), a small post in a violin, violoncello, or similar instrument, set under the bridge as a support, for propagating the sounds to the body of the instrument; — called also *sound post*. — **Sounding rod** (*Naut.*), a rod used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold. — **In soundings**, within the eighty-fathom line. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Sounding-board (-b&rd'), *n.* 1. (*Mus.*) A thin board which propagates the sound in a piano, in a violin, and in some other musical instruments.

2. A board or structure placed behind or over a pulpit or rostrum to give distinctness to a speaker's voice.

3. *pl.* See **Sound boarding**, under **SOUND**, a noise.

Sound/less (sound'/l&ss), *a.* Not capable of being sounded or fathomed; unfathomable. *Shak.*

Sound/less, *a.* Having no sound; noiseless; silent.

— **Sound/less-ly**, *adv.* — **Sound/less-ness**, *n.*

Sound/ly, *adv.* In a sound manner.

Soundness, *n.* The quality or state of being sound; as, the soundness of timber, of fruit, of the teeth, etc.; the soundness of reasoning or argument; soundness of faith.

Syn. — Firmness; strength; solidity; healthiness; truth; rectitude.

Soune (soun), *v. t. & i.* To sound. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Soune (soun), *a.* Sounded. See **Souze**. [*Obs.*]

Soup (sop), *n.* [*F. soupe, OF. sope, supe, soupe*, perhaps originally, a piece of bread; probably of Teutonic origin; cf. *D. sop sop, G. suppe soup*. See **Sop** something dipped in a liquid, and cf. **Supper**.] A liquid food of many kinds, usually made by boiling meat and vegetables, or either of them, in water, — commonly seasoned or flavored; strong broth.

Soup kitchen, an establishment for preparing and supplying soup to the poor. — **Soup ticket**, a ticket conferring the privilege of receiving soup at a soup kitchen.

Soup, *v. t.* To sup or swallow. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Soup, *v. t.* To breathe out. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

Soup, *v. t.* To swoop. See **Swoop**, and **Swoor**. [*Obs.*]

|| **Soupe-mai'gre** (sop'mai'gr'), *n.* [*F.*] (*Cookery*) Soup made chiefly from vegetables or fish with a little butter and a few condiments.

Souple (sop'pl), *n.* That part of a flail which strikes the grain. *Knight.*

Soupy (sop'y), *a.* Resembling soup; souplike.

Sour (sour), *a.* [*Comp. sourer* (-&r); *superl.* *sourer*.] [*OE. sour, sur, AS. sūr; akin to D. zuur, G. sauer, OHG. sūr, Icel. sūr, Sw. sur, Dan. sur, Lith. suras salt, Russ. surovii harsh, rough.* Cf. **Sourer** the plant.] 1. Having an acid or sharp, biting taste, like vinegar and the juices of most unripe fruits; acid; tart.

All sour things, as vinegar, provoke appetite. *Bacon.*

2. Changed, as by keeping, so as to be acid, rancid, or musty; turned.

3. Disagreeable; unpleasant; hence, cross; crabbed; peevish; morose; as, a man of a sour temper; a sour reply. "A sour countenance." *Swift.*

He was a scholar . . .

Lofty and sour to them that loved him not,

But to those men that sought him sweet as summer. *Shak.*

4. Afflictive; painful. "Sour adversity." *Shak.*

5. Cold and unproductive; as, sour land; a sour marsh.

Sour dock (*Bot.*), sorrel. **Sour gourd** (*Bot.*), the gourd-like fruit of *Adiantum* *guttatum*, and *A. digitata*; also, either of the trees bearing this fruit. See **ADANTONIA**.

Sour grapes. See under **GRAPES**. — **Sour gum**. (*Bot.*) See **TUPLO**. — **Sour plum** (*Bot.*), the edible acid fruit of an Australian tree (*Quercus venosa*); also, the tree itself, which furnishes a hard reddish wood used by wheelwrights.

Syn. — Acid; sharp; tart; acetous; acetose; harsh; acrimonious; crabbed; curdish; peevish.

Sour, *n.* A sour or acid substance; whatever produces a painful effect. *Spenser.*

Sour, *v. t.* [*AS. sūrian to sour, to become sour.*] 1. To cause to become sour; to cause to turn from sweet to sour; as, exposure to the air sours many substances.

So the sun's heat, with different powers,

Ripens the grape, the liquor sours. *Swift.*

2. To make cold and unproductive, as soil. *Mortimer.*

3. To make unhappy, uneasy, or less agreeable.

To sour your happiness I must report,

The queen is dead. *Shak.*

4. To cause or permit to become harsh or unkindly. "Souring his cheeks." *Shak.*

Pride had not sour'd nor wrath debased my heart. *Harte.*

5. To macerate, and render fit for plaster or mortar; as, to sour lime for business purposes.

Sour, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SOURD (sourd); p. pr. & vb. n. SOURING.*] To become sour; to turn from sweet to sour; as, milk soon sours in hot weather; a kind temper sometimes sours in adversity.

They keep out melancholy from the virtuous, and hinder the hatred of vice from souring into severity. *Addison.*

Sourse (s&rs), *n.* [*OE. sours, OF. source, surse, sorse, F. source, fr. OF. sors, p. p. of OF. sordre, surdre, sordre, to spring forth or up, F. sordre, fr. L. surgere to lift or raise up, to spring up.* See **SURE**, and cf. **Souse** to plunge or swoop as a bird upon its prey.] 1. The act of rising; a rise; an ascent. [*Obs.*]

Therefore right as an hawk upon a sours

Up springeth into the air, right so prayers . . .

Maken their sours to Godden ears two. *Chaucer.*

2. The rising from the ground, or beginning, of a stream of water or the like; a spring; a fountain.

Where as the Poo out of a well came

Taketh his first springing and his sours. *Chaucer.*

Behind the hidden sours of the Nile. *Addison.*

3. That from which anything comes forth, regarded as its cause or origin; the person from whom anything originates; first cause.

This source of ideas every man has wholly in himself. *Locke.*

The source of Newton's light, of Bacon's sense. *Pope.*

Syn. — See **ORIGIN**.

Sour/krout (sour'krout'), *n.* See **SAUERKRAUT**.

Sourde (sourd), *v. t.* [*F. sourde.* See **SOURCE**.] To have origin or source; to rise; to spring. [*Obs.*]

Now might men ask whereof that pride soundeth. *Chaucer.*

Sour'ing (sour'ing), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any sour apple.

Sour'ish, *a.* Somewhat sour; moderately acid; as, sourish fruit; a sourish taste.

Sour'krout (-krout'), *n.* Same as **SAUERKRAUT**.

Sour'ly, *adv.* In a sour manner; with sourness.

Sourness, *n.* The quality or state of being sour.

Sours (s&rs), *n.* Source. See **SOURCE**. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Sour'sop (sour'sop'), *n.*

(*Bot.*) The large succulent and slightly acid fruit of a small tree (*Anona muricata*) of the West Indies; also, the tree itself. It is closely allied to the custard apple.

Sour'wood (-w&dd'), *n.*

(*Bot.*) The sorrel tree.

Sous (F. s&so; *collog. Eng.*)

Souse (sous), *n.* A corrupt form of **Sou**. [*Obs.*]

Colman, the Elder.

Souse (sous), *n.* [*OF. sausse.* See **SAUCE**.] [*Written also sausse, sauce, and sause.*] 1. Pickle made with salt.

2. Something kept or steeped in pickle; esp., the pickled ears, feet, etc., of swine.

And he that can rear up a pig in his house,

Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his souse. *Tusser.*

3. The ear; especially, a hog's ear. [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. The act of sousing; a plunging into water.

Souse, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SOUSED (soused); p. pr. & vb. n. SOUSING.*] [*Cf. F. saucer to wat with sauce.* See **Souse** pickle.] 1. To steep in pickle; to pickle. "A soused garnet." *Shak.*

2. To plunge or immerse in water or any liquid.

They soused me over head and ears in water. *Addison.*

3. To drench, as by an immersion; to wet thoroughly.

Although I be well soused in this shower. *Garrigue.*

Souse, *v. i.* [*Probably fr. OF. sors, p. p. of sordre to rise, and first used of an upward swoop, then of a swoop in general, but also confused with Souse, v. t.* See **SOURCE**.] To swoop or plunge, as a bird upon its prey; to fall suddenly; to rush with speed; to make a sudden attack.

For then I viewed his body plunge and souse

Into the foamy main. *Marston.*

Jove's bird will souse upon the timorous hare. *J. Dryden, Jr.*

Souse, *v. t.* To pounce upon. [*R.*]

[The gallant monarch] like an eagle o'er his aeris towers,

To souse annoyance that comes near his nest. *Shak.*

Souse, *n.* The act of sousing, or swooping.

As a falcon fair

That once hath failed of her souse full near. *Spenser.*

Souse, *adv.* With a sudden swoop; violently. *Young.*

Sous'lik (s&us'tik), *n.* [*F.*] (*Zool.*) See **SUSLIK**.

Sout (sout), *n.* Boot. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

|| **Sout'ache** (s&us't&sh'), *n.* [*F.*] A kind of narrow braid, usually of silk; — also known as *Russian braid*.

Sout'age (sout'& or s&us't&g; 48), *n.* [*Etymol. uncertain.*] That in which anything is packed; bagging, as for hops. [*Obs.*] *Hallivell.*

|| **Sout'ane** (s&us't&an'), *n.* [*F., fr. Sp. solana, or It. solana, L.L. solana, fr. L. solus below, beneath, fr. sub under.*] (*Ecol. Costume*) A close garment with straight sleeves, and skirts reaching to the ankles, and buttoned in front from top to bottom; especially, the black garment of this shape worn by the clergy in France and Italy as their daily dress; a cassock.

Sout'er (s&us't&er), *n.* [*AS. sūtere, fr. L. sutor, fr. suere to sew.*] A shoemaker; a cobbler. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

There is no work better than another to please God; . . . to wash dishes, to be a souter, or an apostle, — all is one. *Tyndale.*

Sout'er-ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to a cobbler or cobblers; like a cobbler; hence, vulgar; low. [*Obs.*]

Sout'er-rain (-r&in), *n.* [*F.* See **SOUTHERNEAN**.]

A grotto or cavern under ground. [*Obs.*] *Arbuthnot.*

South (south; *by sailors south*), *n.* [*OF. south, sup. AS. sūð, for sūð; akin to D. zuid, OHG. sud, G. süd, sūden, Icel. suðr, samr, Dan. syd, sūnden, Sw. syd, sūder, sunnan; all probably akin to E. sty, meaning, the side towards the sun.* V297. See **SUN**.] 1. That one of the four cardinal points directly opposite to the north; the region or direction to the right of a person who faces the east.

2. A country, region, or place situated farther to the south than another; the southern section of a country. "The queen of the south." *Matt. xii. 42.*

3. Specifically: That part of the United States which is south of Mason and Dixon's line. See under **LINE**.

4. The wind from the south. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

South, *a.* Lying toward the south; situated at the south, or in a southern direction from the point of observation or reckoning; proceeding toward the south, or coming from the south; blowing from the south; southern; as, the south pole. "At the south entry." *Shak.*

South-Sea, *sea*. (*Bot.*) See **YAPON**.

South, *adv.* 1. Toward the south; southward.

2. From the south; as, the wind blows south. *Bacon.*

South (south), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SOUTHD (southd); p. pr. & vb. n. SOUTHING.*] 1. To turn or move toward the south; to veer toward the south.

2. (*Astron.*) To come to the meridian; to cross the north and south line; — said chiefly of the moon; as, the moon souths at nine.

South-ot't-ty-an (south-ot't-ty-an), *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) A follower of Joanna Southcott (1750-1814), an Englishwoman who, professing to have received a miraculous calling, preached and prophesied, and committed many impious absurdities.

South/down (south/down'), *a.* Of or pertaining to the South Downs, a range of pasture hills south of the Thames, in England.

Southdown sheep (*Zool.*), a celebrated breed of short-wooled, hornless sheep, highly valued on account of the delicacy of their flesh. So called from the South Downs, where the breed originated.

South/down, *n.* A Southdown sheep.

South/east (south'est; *by sailors sou'-e*), *n.* The



Fruit of Sour'sop.

male, senâte, cäre, äm, ärm, äsk, final, þall; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, fōrn, recent; Ice, İdea, İll; Öld, Öbey, Örb, Ödd;

Spade (spād), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SPADED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **SPADING**.] To dig with a spade; to pare off the sword of, as land, with a spade.

Spade-bone (-bōn'), *n.* Shoulder blade. [Prov. Eng.]
Spade-fish (-fīsh'), *n.* (Zool.) An American market fish (*Chaetodipterus faber*) common on the southern coasts; — called also *angel fish*, *moonfish*, and *porgy*.

Spade-foot (-fōt'), *n.* (Zool.) Any species of burrowing toads of the genus *Scaphiopus*, esp. *S. holbrookii*, of the Eastern United States; — called also *spade toad*.

Spade-ful (-fūl'), *n.*; pl. **SPADEFULS** (-fūlz'). [Spade + ful.] As much as a spade will hold or lift.

Spad'er (spād'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, spades; specifically, a digging machine.

Spa-di-ceous (spā-dīsh'ūs), *a.* [L. *spadix*, -*icis*, a date-brown or nut-brown color. See **SPADIX**.] 1. Of a bright clear brown or chestnut color. Sir T. Browne.

2. (Bot.) Bearing flowers on a spadix; of the nature of a spadix.

Spa-di-oose (spā-dī-kōs'), *a.* (Bot.) Spadicaceous.

Spa-dille (spā-dīl'), *n.* [Fr. fr. *spadilla*, dim. of *espada*. See **SPADE** a card.] (Card Playing) The ace of spades in ombre and quadrille.

Spa-dix (spā-dīks'), *n.*; pl. L. **SPADICES** (spā-dī-sēz'), E. **SPADICES** (spā-dīks-sēz'). [L., a palm branch broken off, with its fruit, Gr. *σπάδις*.] 1. (Bot.) A fleshy spike of flowers, usually inclosed in a leaf called a *spathe*.

2. (Zool.) A special organ of the nautilus, due to a modification of the posterior tentacles.

|| **Spa'do** (-dō), *n.*; pl. **SPADONES** (spā-dō-nēs). [L., fr. Gr. *σπάδων*.] 1. Same as 1st **SPADE**, 2.

2. (Law) An impotent person.

Spa-droon' (spā-drōon'), *n.* [Cf. F. & Sp. *espada*, It. *spadone*. See **ESPADON**, the Spathe.] A sword, especially a broadsword, formerly used both to cut and thrust.

Spae (spā), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SPAEED** (spād); p. pr. & vb. n. **SPAEING**.] (Scot. *spae*, *spay*, to foretell, to divine, Icel. *spá*.) To foretell, to divine. [Scot.]

Spae-man (-mān'), *n.* A prophet; a diviner. [Scot.]

Spae-wife (-wīf'), *n.* A female fortune teller. [Scot.]

|| **Spa-ghe'ti** (spā-gē-tē), *n.* [It.] A variety of macaroni made in tubes of small diameter.

Spa-gyric (spā-gī-rik'), *a.* [LL. *spagyricus*, fr. Gr. *σπάγις* (-*gēs*), *a.* *σπάω* to draw, to separate + *γίγνομαι* to assemble; cf. F. *spagirique*.] Chemical; alchemical. [Obs.]

Spa-gyrist (spā-gī-rist'), *n.* [Cf. F. *spagiste*.] 1. A chemist, esp. one devoted to alchemical pursuits. [Obs.]

2. One of a sect which arose in the later days of alchemy, who sought to discover remedies for disease by chemical means. The spagyrista historically preceded the alchemists. [Encyc. Brit.]

|| **Spa'hi** (spā'hī), *n.* [Per., Turk., & Hind. *spāhī*.] 1. Formerly, one of the Turkish cavalry.

2. An Algerian cavalryman serving in the French army.

Spald (spād), *n.* See 1st **SPADE**.

Spake (spāk), *archaic* imp. of **SPEAK**.

Spake-net' (-nēt'), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A net for catching crabs.

Spak'y (spāk'y'), *a.* Speaky. [Obs.]

Spald'ing knife (spād'ing nīf'), *n.* A spalling knife.

Spale (spāl), *n.* [Cf. **SPALL** a splinter.] 1. A lath; a shaving or chip, as of wood or stone. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

2. (Shipbuilding) A strengthening cross timber.

Spall (spāl), *n.* [OF. *espalle*; cf. It. *spalla*. See **ESPALE**.] The shoulder. [Obs.]

Spall, *n.* [Prov. E. *spall*, *spell*. See **SPALE**, **SPELL** a splinter.] A chip or fragment, especially a chip of stone as struck off the block by the hammer, having at least one feather-edge.

Spall, *v. t.* 1. (Mining) To break into small pieces, as ore, for the purpose of separating from rock. Pryce.

2. (Masonry) To reduce, as irregular blocks of stone, to an approximately level surface by hammering.

Spall, *v. t.* To give off spalls, or wedge-shaped chips; — said of stone, as when badly set, with the weight thrown too much on the outer surface.

Spal'peen (spāl'pēn'), *n.* [Ir. *spailpin*, fr. *spailp* a bean, pride, self-conceit.] A scamp; an Irish term for a good-for-nothing fellow; — often used in good-humored contempt or ridicule. [Collog.]

Spalt (spalt), *n.* [Cf. G. *spaltstein*, from *spalten* to split. See 1st **SPELL**.] (Metal.) Spelter. [Collog.]

Spalt, *a.* [See 1st **SPELL**.] 1. Liable to break or split; brittle; as, *spalt* timber. [Prov. Eng.]

2. Headless; clumsy; pert; saucy. [Prov. Eng.]

Spalt, *v. t.* & *t.* [Cf. OE. *spalden*. See **SPALT**, *a.*] To split off; to cleave off, as chips from a piece of timber, with an ax. [Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.]

Spalt'ing knife (nīf'). A knife used in splitting codfish. [Written also *spalding knife*.]

Span (spān), *archaic* imp. & p. p. of **SPIN**.

Span, *n.* [AS. *spann*; akin to D. *span*, OHG. *spanna*, G. *spanne*, Icel. *spinn*.] 1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; eighth of a fathom.

2. Hence, a small space or a brief portion of time.

3. (Naut.) A rope having its ends made fast so that a purchase can be hooked to the bight; also, a rope made fast in the center so that both ends can be used.

4. [Cf. D. *span*, Sw. *spann*, Dan. *spænd*, G. *gespann*. See **SPAN**, *v. t.*] A pair of horses or other animals driven together; usually, such a pair of horses when similar in color, form, and action.

Span blocks (Naut.), blocks at the topmast and topgallant-mast heads, for the studding-sail halyards. — **Span counter**, an old English child's game, in which one throws a counter on the ground, and another tries to hit it with his counter, or to get his counter so near it that he can span the space between them, and touch both the counters. Halliwell. — **Henry V.**, in whose time boys went to *span counter* for French crowns. Shak. — **Span iron** (Naut.), a special kind of harpoon, usually secured just below the gunwale of a whaleboat. — **Span roof**, a common roof, having two slopes and one ridge, with eaves on both sides. (Naut.) — **Span shackle** (Naut.), a large bolt driven through the forecable deck, with a triangular shackle in the head to receive the heel of the old-fashioned fish davit. Ham. Nav. Encyc.

Span (spān), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SPANNED** (spānd); p. pr. & vb. n. **SPANNING**.] [AS. *spannan*; akin to D. & G. *spannen*, OHG. *spannan*, Sw. *spänna*, Dan. *spande*, Icel. *spenna*, and perh. to Gr. *σπένω* to draw, to drag, L. *spatium* space. V170. Cf. **SPIN**, *v. t.*, **SPACE**, **SPASM**.]

1. To measure by the span of the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object; as, to *span* a space or distance; to *span* a cylinder. My right hand hath *spanned* the heavens. Isa. xlviii. 13.

2. To reach from one side of to the other; to stretch over as an arch.

The rivers were *spanned* by arches of solid masonry. Prescott.

3. To fetter, as a horse; to hobble.

Span, *v. t.* To be matched, as horses. [U. S.]

|| **Span-na-mi-a** (spā-nā-mī-ā), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σπένω* to draw + *αἷμα* blood.] (Med.) A condition of impoverishment of the blood; a morbid state in which the red corpuscles, or other important elements of the blood, are deficient.

Span-né-mic (spā-nē-mīk or -nēm'ik), *a.* (Med.) Of or pertaining to *spanemia*; having impoverished blood.

Span'cel (spān'sēl'), *n.* [Perhaps *span* + AS. *sēl* a rope.] A rope used for tying or hobbling the legs of a horse or cow. [Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.]

Span'cel, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SPANCELED** (-sēld) or **SPANCELLED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **SPANCELING** or **SPANCELLING**.] To tie or hobble with a spancel. [Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.]

Span'dogs' (spān'dōgz'), *n.* pl. A pair of grappling dogs for hoisting logs and timber.

Span'drel (-drēl'), *n.* [From **SPAN**.] The irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the enclosing right angle; or the space between the outer moldings of two contiguous arches and a horizontal line above them, or another arch above and inclosing them.

2. A narrow mat or passe partout for a picture. [Cont.]

Spans (spān), *v. t.* [Akin to G. *spannen*, LG. & D. *spannen*, AS. *spanu* a teat.] To wean. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Spang (spāng), *v. t.* To spangle. [Obs.]

Spang, *v. t.* To spring; to bound; to leap. [Scot.]

But when they *spang* o'er reason's fence, We smart for 't at our own expense. Ramsay.

Spang, *n.* A bound or spring. [Scot.] Sir W. Scott.

Spang, *n.* [AS. *spange* a clasp or fastening; akin to D. *spang*, G. *spange*, OHG. *spanga*, Icel. *sping* a spangle.] A spangle or shining ornament. [Obs.]

With glittering *spangs* that did like stars appear. Spenser.

Spang'le (spāng'g'l'), *n.* [OE. *spangel*, dim. of AS. *spange*. See **SPANG** a spangle.] 1. A small plate or boss of shining metal; something brilliant used as an ornament, especially when etched on the dress.

2. Figuratively, any little thing that sparkles. "The rich *spangles* that adorn the sky." Waller.

Spang'le, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SPANGLED** (-g'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. **SPANGLING** (-g'ling).] To set or sprinkle with, or as with, spangles; to adorn with small, distinct, brilliant bodies; as, a *spangled* breastplate. Donne.

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty? Shak.

Spangled coquette (Zool.), a tropical humming bird (*Lo-phornis regina*). See **COQUETTE**, 2.

Spang'le, *v. t.* To show brilliant spots or points; to glisten; to glitter.

Some men by feigning words as dark as mine Make truth to *spangle*, and its rays to shine. Bunyan.

Span'gler (-g'ler), *n.* One who, or that which, spangles.

Span'gly (-g'ly), *a.* Resembling, or consisting of, spangles; glittering; as, *spangly* light.

Span'yard (spān'yārd), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Spain.

Span'iel (-yēl'), *n.* [OF. *espagneul*, F. *épagneul*, *espagnol* Spanish, Sp. *español*, fr. *España* Spain, from L. *Hispania*.] 1. (Zool.) One of a breed of small dogs having long and thick hair and large drooping ears. The legs are usually strongly feathered and the tail bushy. See *Illustr.* under **CLUMBER**, and **COCKER**.

2. There are several varieties of spaniels, some of which, known as *field spaniels*, are used in hunting;

others are used for toy or pet dogs, as the *Blenheim spaniel*, and the *King Charles spaniel* (see under **BLHEIM**). Of the field spaniels, the larger kinds are called *springers*, and to these belong the *Sussex*, *Norfolk*, and *Clumber spaniels* (see **CLUMBER**). The smaller field spaniels, used chiefly in hunting woodcock, are called *rough spaniels* (see **COCKER**). Field spaniels are remarkable for their activity and intelligence.

As a *spaniel* she will on him leap. Chaucer.

2. A cringing, fawning person. Shak.

Span'iel (spān'yēl'), *a.* Cringing; fawning. Shak.

Span'iel, *v. t.* To fawn; to cringe; to be obsequious. [R.] Churchill.

Span'iel, *v. t.* To follow like a spaniel. [R.]

Span'ish (spān'ish'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Spain or the Spaniards.

Spanish bayonet (Bot.), a lilaceous plant (*Jucca aloefolia*) with rigid spine-tipped leaves. The name is also applied to other similar plants of the Southwestern United States and Mexico. Called also *Spanish daggers*.

Spanish bean (Bot.) See the Note under **BEAN**. — **Spanish black**, a black, spangle pigment obtained by charring *Ure*. — **Spanish broom** (Bot.), a leguminous shrub (*Spartium junceum*) having many green flexible rushlike twigs.

— **Spanish brown**, a species of earth used in painting, having a dark reddish brown color, due to the presence of sesquioxide of iron. — **Spanish buckeye** (Bot.), a small tree (*Opuntia speciosa*) of Texas, New Mexico, etc., related to the buckeye, but having pinnate leaves and a three-seeded fruit. — **Spanish burton** (Naut.), a purchase composed of two single blocks. A double *Spanish burton* has one double and two single blocks. Luce (Textbook of Seamanship). — **Spanish chalk** (Min.), a kind of steatite; — so called because obtained from Aragon in Spain.

— **Spanish cross** (Bot.), a cruciferous plant (*Leptodermis* *Carminifera*), a species of poppy. — **Spanish curlew** (Zool.), the long-billed curlew. [U. S.] — **Spanish daggers** (Bot.) See **SPANISH BAYONET**. — **Spanish elm** (Bot.), a large West Indian tree (*Cordia Gerascanthus*) furnishing hard and useful timber. — **Spanish ferretto**, a rich reddish brown pigment obtained by calcining copper and sulphur together in closed crucibles. — **Spanish flag** (Zool.), the California rockfish (*Sebastes* *rostratus*). It is conspicuously colored with bands of red and white.

— **Spanish fly** (Zool.), a brilliant green beetle, common in the south of Europe, used for raising blisters. See *Blisters* under **BLISTER**, and **CANTHARIS**. — **Spanish fox** (Naut.), a yarn twisted against its lay. — **Spanish grass** (Bot.) See **ESPARTO**. — **Spanish jules** (Bot.), licorice.

— **Spanish leather**. See **CORDWAIN**. — **Spanish mackerel** (Zool.) (a) A species of mackerel (*Scomber coltus*) found both in Europe and America. In America called *chub mackerel*, *big-eyed mackerel*, and *bull mackerel*. (b) In the United States, a handsome mackerel having bright yellow round spots (*Scomberomorus maculatus*), highly esteemed as a food fish. The name is sometimes erroneously applied to other species. See *Illustr.* under **MACKEREL**.

— **Spanish main**, the name formerly given to the southern portion of the Caribbean Sea, together with the contiguous coast, embracing the route traversed by Spanish treasure ships from the New to the Old World.

— **Spanish moss** (Bot.) See **TILLANDSIA**. — **Spanish needles** (Bot.), a composite weed (*Bidens bipinnata*) having acedentate and needle-like leaves. — **Spanish nut** (Bot.), a bulbous plant (*Iris Sisyrinchium*) of the south of Europe.

— **Spanish potato** (Bot.), the sweet potato. See under **POTATO**. — **Spanish red**, an ochreous red pigment resembling Venetian red, but slightly yellower and warmer.

— **Spanish reef** (Naut.), a knot tied in the head of a rib-headed sail. — **Spanish sheep** (Zool.), a merino.

— **Spanish white**, an impalpable powder prepared from chalk by pulverizing and repeated washing, used as a white pigment. — **Spanish windlass** (Naut.), a wooden roller, with a rope wound about it, into which a marline spike is thrust to serve as a lever.

Span'ish, *n.* The language of Spain.

Spank (spānk), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SPANKED** (spānt); p. pr. & vb. n. **SPANKING**.] [Of unknown origin; cf. LG. *spakern*, *spenkern*, to run and spring about quickly.] To strike, as the breech, with the open hand; to slap.

Spank, *n.* A blow with the open hand; a slap.

Spank, *v. t.* To move with a quick, lively step between a trot and gallop; to move quickly. Thackeray.

Spank'er (spānk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who spans, or anything used as an instrument for spanking.

2. (Naut.) The after sail of a ship or bark, being a fore-and-aft sail attached to a boom and gaff; — sometimes called *driver*. See *Illustr.* under **SAIL**. Totten.

3. One who takes long, quick strides in walking; also, a fast horse. [Collog.]

4. Something very large, or larger than common; a whopper, as a stout or tall person. [Collog.]

Spanker boom (Naut.), a boom to which a spanker sail is attached. See *Illustr.* of **SHIP**.

Spank'er, *n.* A small coin. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Spank'ing, *a.* 1. Moving with a quick, lively pace, or capable of so doing; dashing.

Four *spanking* grays ready harnessed. G. Colman, the Younger.

2. Large; considerable. [Collog.]

Spanking breeze (Naut.), a strong breeze.

Span'less (spān'lēs), *a.* Incapable of being spanned.

Span'ner (-nēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, spans. 2. The lock of a fusee or carbine; also, the fusee or carbine itself. [Obs.]

3. An iron instrument having a jaw to fit a nut or the head of a bolt, and used as a lever to turn it with; a wrench; specifically, a wrench for unscrewing or tightening the couplings of hose.

4. A contrivance in some of the earlier steam engines for moving the valves for the alternate admission and shutting off of the steam.

Span'-new' (-nū'), *a.* [Icel. *spänngr*, properly, new as a chip just split; *spänn* chip + *nýr* new. See **SPINN**, and **NEW**.] Quite new; brand-new; fire-new. "A *span-new* archbishop's chair." Fuller.

Span'ish-ing (-nīsh-ing), *n.* [From OF. *espagnol* to spread, F. *épandre*. See **EXPAND**.] The full blooming of a flower. [Obs.]

Span'piece (-pēs'), *n.* (Arch.) The collar beam of a roof; sparpiece.

Span'worm' (-wūrm'), *n.* (Zool.) The larva of any

geometrid moth, as the cankerworm; a geometer; a measuring worm.

Spar (spär), *n.* [AS. *spær* in *spærst* chalk-stone; akin to MHG. *spär*, *G. spärkalk* plaster.] (*Min.*) An old name for a nonmetallic mineral, usually cleavable and somewhat lustrous; as, calc spar, or calcite, fluor spar, etc. It was especially used in the case of the gangue minerals of a metalliferous vein.

Blue spar, *Cube spar*, etc. See under **BLUE**, **CUBE**, etc.

Spar, *n.* [OE. *spær*; akin to D. *spär*, G. *spärren*, OHG. *sparro*, Dan. & Sw. *spærre*, Icel. *spærri*; of uncertain origin. **V171**. Cf. **SPAR**, *v. t.* 1. (*Naut.*) A general term for any round piece of timber used as a mast, yard, boom, or gaff.

2. (*Arch.*) Formerly, a piece of timber, in a general sense; — still applied locally to rafters.

3. The bar of a gate or door. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Spar buoy (*Naut.*), a buoy anchored by one end so that the other end rises above the surface of the water. — **Spar deck** (*Naut.*), the upper deck of a vessel; especially, in a frigate, the deck which is continued in a straight line from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle, and on which spar spurs are usually placed. See under **DECK**. — **Spar torpedo** (*Naut.*), a torpedo carried on the end of a spar usually projecting from the bow of a vessel, and intended to explode upon contact with an enemy's ships.

Spar, *v. t.* [OE. *spærren*, AS. *spærrian*; akin to G. *sperrn*, Icel. *sperra*; from the noun. **V171**. See **SPAR** a beam, bar.] 1. To bolt; to bar. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

2. To supply or equip with spars, as a vessel.

3. To equip a vessel with spars that are too large or too small is said to be *oversparged* or *undersparged*.

Spar, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SPARGED** (spärd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SPARRING**.] [*Of uncertain origin; cf. OE. spærren* to kick, F. *équiper*, or Icel. *sperra* to stretch out the legs, to struggle.] 1. To strike with the feet or spurs, as cocks do.

2. To use the fists and arms scientifically in attack or defense; to contend or combat with the fists, as for exercise or amusement; to box.

Made believe to spar at Paul with great science. *Dickens*.

3. To contend in words; to wrangle. [*Collog.*]

Spar, *n.* 1. A contest at sparring or boxing.

2. A movement of offense or defense in boxing.

Spar-a-ble (spär'-ä-b'l), *n.* [*Corrupted from sparrow-bill.*] A kind of small nail used by shoemakers.

Spar-a-da (spär'-ä-dä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small California surf fish (*Micrometrus aggregatus*); — called also *shiner*.

Spar-a-drap (-dräp), *n.* [*F. sparadrap*; cf. It. *spadrappo*, NL. *spardrapa*.] 1. A cerecloth. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Med.*) Any adhesive plaster.

Spar-age (-ä); 48), **Spar-a-gus** (-ä-güs), **Spar-a-grass** (-gräs), *n.* *Obs.* or corrupt forms of **ASPARAGUS**.

Spar-ble (spär'b'l), *v. t.* [*OF. esparpiller* to scatter, F. *esparpiller*.] To scatter; to disperse; to rout. [*Obs.*]

The king's host was sparbled and chased. *Fabian*.

Spare (spär), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SPARED** (-spärd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SPARRING**.] [*AS. spærrian*, fr. *spær* spar, sparring, saving; akin to D. & G. *sparen*, OHG. *sparran*, Icel. & Sw. *spær*, Dan. *spærre*. See **SPARE**, *a.*]

1. To use frugally or stintingly, as that which is scarce or valuable; to retain or keep unused; to save. "No cost would he spare." *Chaucer*.

[Thou] thy Father's dreadful thunder didst not spare. *Milton*.

He that hath knowledge, spareth his words. *Prov. xvii. 27*.

2. To keep to one's self; to forbear to impart or give. *Dryden*.

Be pleased your politics to spare. *Dryden*.

Spare my sight the pain Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you. *Dryden*.

3. To preserve from danger or punishment; to forbear to punish, injure, or harm; to show mercy to.

Spare us, good Lord. *Book of Common Prayer*.

Dim sadness did not spare That time celestial visages. *Milton*.

Man alone can whom he conquers spare. *Waller*.

4. To save or gain, as by frugality; to reserve, as from some occupation, use, or duty.

All the time he could spare from the necessary cares of his weighty charge, he bestowed on . . . serving of God. *Knollys*.

5. To deprive one's self of, as by being frugal; to do without; to dispense with; to give up; to part with.

Where angry Jove did never spare One breath of kind and temperate air. *Roscommon*.

I could have better spared a better man. *Shak.*

To spare one's self. (*a*) To act with reserve. [*Obs.*]

Her thought that a lady should her spare. *Chaucer*.

(*b*) To save one's self labor, punishment, or blame.

Spare (spär), *v. i.* 1. To be frugal; not to be profuse; to live frugally; to be parsimonious.

I, who at some times spend, at others spare, Divided between carelessness and care. *Pope*.

2. To refrain from inflicting harm; to use mercy or forbearance.

He will not spare in the day of vengeance. *Prov. vi. 34*.

3. To desist; to stop; to refrain. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Spare, *a.* [*Compar. SPARRER* (-är); *superl. SPAREST*; — not used in all the senses of the word.] [*AS. spær* sparing, Cf. **SPARE**, *v. t.* 1. Scanty; not abundant or plentiful; as, a spare diet.

2. Sparring; frugal; parsimonious; chary.

He was spare, but discreet of speech. *Curew.*

3. Being over and above what is necessary, or what must be used or reserved; not wanted, or not used; superfluous; as, I have no spare time.

If that no spare clothes he had to give. *Spenser*.

4. Held in reserve, to be used in an emergency; as, a spare anchor; a spare bed or room.

5. Lean; wanting flesh; meager; thin; gaunt.

O, give me the spare men, and spare me the great ones. *Shak.*

6. Slow. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Groce*.

Spare (spär), *n.* 1. The act of sparing; moderation; restraint. [*Obs.*]

Killing for sacrifice, without any spare. *Holland*.

2. Parsimony; frugal use. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*.

Poured out their plenty without spite or spare. *Spenser*.

3. An opening in a petticoat or gown; a placket. [*Obs.*]

4. That which has not been used or expended.

5. (*Tenpins*) The right of bowling again at a full set of pins, after having knocked all the pins down in less than three bowls. If all the pins are knocked down in one bowl it is a *double spare*; in two bowls, a *single spare*.

Spare-ful (-fúl), *a.* Sparring; chary. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax*.

— **Spare-ful-ness**, *n.* [*Obs.*] *Sir P. Sidney*.

Spare-ly, *adv.* In a spare manner; sparingly.

Spare-less, *a.* Unsparring. *Sylvester*.

Spare-ness, *n.* [*Cf. AS. spærnis* frugality.] The quality or state of being lean or thin; leanness.

Spar-er (spär'är), *n.* One who spares.

Spare-rib (-rib'), *n.* [*Spare*, *a.* + *rib*.] A piece of pork, consisting of ribs with little flesh on them.

Sparge (spärj), *v. t.* [*L. spargere*; cf. F. *asperger*.] To sprinkle; to moisten by sprinkling; as, to sparge paper.

Sparge-fac-tion (spärj'-fäk'shün), *n.* [*L. spargere* to strew + *facere*, *factum*, to make.] The act of sprinkling. [*Obs.*] *Swift*.

Spar-ger (spärj'är), *n.* [*Cf. F. asperger* to sprinkle, *L. aspergere*, *spargere*.] A vessel with a perforated cover, for sprinkling with a liquid; a sprinkler.

Spar-hawk (-häk'), *n.* [*OE. sperhauke*.] (*Zoöl.*) The sparrow hawk. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spar-hung (-hüng'), *a.* Hung with spar, as a cave.

Spar-ing (spär'ing), *a.* Spare; saving; frugal; merciful. *Bacon*.

— **Spar-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Spar-ing-ness**, *n.*

Spar-ke (spärk), *n.* [*OE. sparke*, AS. *spærca*; akin to D. *spark*, *spërke*; cf. Icel. *sparka* to crackle, Lith. *spargti*, Gr. *σπάρατος* a bursting with a noise, Skr. *spärj* to crackle, to thunder. Cf. **SPARK**.] 1. A small particle of fire or ignited substance which is emitted by a body in combustion.

Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward. *Job v. 7*.

2. A small, shining body, or transient light; a sparkle.

3. That which, like a spark, may be kindled into a flame, or into action; a feeble germ; an elementary principle. "If any spark of life be yet remaining." *Shak.*

"Like little sparks of diamonds." *Fuller*. "Vital spark of heavenly flame." *Pope*.

We have here and there a little clear light, some sparks of bright knowledge. *Locke*.

Bright gem instinct with music, vocal spark. *Wordsworth*.

Spar-ker, a contrivance to prevent the escape of sparks while it allows the passage of gas, chiefly used in the smokestack of a wood-burning locomotive. Called also *spark consumer*. [*U. S.*]

Spark, *n.* [*Icel. sparke* lively, brightly.] 1. A brisk, showy, gay man.

The finest sparks and cleanest beaux. *Prior*.

2. A lover; a gallant; a beau.

Spark, *v. t.* To sparkle. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*.

Spark, *v. i.* To play the spark, beau, or lover.

A sure sign that his master was courting, or, as it is termed, *sparkling*, within. *W. Irving*.

Spark-er (spärk'är), *n.* A spark arrester.

Spar-ke-ful (-fúl), *a.* Lively; brisk; gay. [*Obs.*] "Our spark-ful youth." *Camden*.

Spar-ke-ly, *a.* 1. Like a spark; airy; gay. *W. Walsb.*

2. Showy; well-dressed; fine. *L'Estrange*.

Spar-ke-ness (spärk'ä-ness), *n.* [*Dim. of spark*.] 1. A little spark; a scintillation.

As fire is wont to quicken and go From a sparkle sprung amies, Till a city brent up is. *Chaucer*.

The shock was sufficiently strong to strike out some sparkles of his fiery temper. *Prescott*.

2. Brilliance; luster; as, the sparkle of a diamond.

Spar-ke-ly, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SPARKLED** (-k'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SPARKLING** (-kling).] [*See SPARKLE*, *n.*, **SPARK** of fire.] 1. To emit sparks; to throw off ignited or incandescent particles; to shine as if throwing off sparks; to emit flashes of light; to scintillate; to twinkle; as, the blazing wood sparkles; the stars sparkle.

A mantlelet upon his shoulder hanging Bredful of rubies red, as fire sparkling. *Chaucer*.

2. To manifest itself by, or as if by, emitting sparks; to glisten; to flash.

I see bright honor sparkle through your eyes. *Milton*.

3. To emit little bubbles, as certain kinds of liquors; to effervesce; as, sparkling wine.

Syn. — To shine; glisten; scintillate; radiate; coruscate; glitter; twinkle.

Spar-ke-ly, *v. t.* To emit in the form or likeness of sparks. "Did sparkle forth great light." *Spenser*.

Spar-ke-ly, *v. t.* [*Cf. SPARKLE*.] 1. To disperse. [*Obs.*]

The Landgrave hath sparkled his army without any further enterprise. *State Papers*.

2. To scatter on or over. [*Obs.*] *Purchas*.

Spar-ker (spärk'är), *n.* One who scatters; esp. one who scatters money; an improvident person. [*Obs.*]

Spar-ker, *n.* One who, or that which, sparkles.

Spar-ker, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A tiger beetle.

Spar-ke-let (spärk'ä-let), *n.* A small spark. [*Obs.*]

Spar-ke-ly-ness (-ly-ness), *n.* Vivacity. [*Obs.*] *Aubrey*.

Spar-ke-ly-ing (-ling), *a.* Emitting sparks; glittering; flashing; brilliant; lively; as, sparkling wine; sparkling eyes. — **Spar-ke-ly-ing**, *adv.* — **Spar-ke-ly-ing-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Brilliant; shining. See **SHINING**.

Spar-ling (spär'ling), *n.* [*Akin to G. spierling*, *spiering*, D. *spiering*; cf. F. *spierlan*.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*). (*b*) A young salmon.

(*c*) A tern. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

Spar-lyre (spär'lyr'), *n.* [*AS. spær-lira*.] The calf of the leg. [*Obs.*]

Spar-roid (spär'roid'), *a.* [*L. sparus* the gillhead + *-oid*; cf. F. *sparroide*.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Sparidae, a family of spinous-finned fishes which includes the acup, sheepshead, and sea bream.

— *n.* One of the Sparidae.

Spar-piece (spär'päs'), *n.* (*Arch.*) The collar beam of a roof; the spanpiece.

Sparoid (*Pomadasys*, or *Anisotremus*, *Virgatus*).

Guill.

Spar-poll (spär'poll'), *v. t.* [*See SPARBLE*.] To scatter; to spread abroad; to disperse. [*Obs.*]

Spar-row (spär'rö), *n.* [*OE. sparrow*, AS. *spærwa*; akin to OHG. *sparo*, G. *spierling*, Icel. *spirr*, Dan. *spurr*, *spurre*, Sw. *sparf*, Goth. *sparwa*; — originally, probably, the quiverer or flutterer, and akin to E. *spurn*. See **SPURN**, and cf. **SPAVIN**.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) One of many species of small singing birds of the family *Fringillidae*, having conical bills, and feeding chiefly on seeds. Many sparrows are called also *finches*, and *buntings*. The common sparrow, or house sparrow, of Europe (*Passer domesticus*) is noted for its familiarity, its voracity, its attachment to its young, and its fecundity. See *House sparrow*, under **HOUSE**.

2. The following American species are well known: the *chipping sparrow*, or *chippy*, the *sage sparrow*, the *savanna sparrow*, the *song sparrow*, the *tree sparrow*, and the *white-throated sparrow* (see **PEABODY BIRD**). See these terms under **SAGE**, **SAVANNA**, etc.

3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several small singing birds somewhat resembling the true sparrows in form or habits, as the European hedge sparrow. See under **HEDGE**.

He that doth the ravens feed, Vea, providently caters for the sparrow. *Shak.*

De comfort to my age! *Shak.*

Field sparrow, **fox sparrow**, etc. See under **FIELD**, **FOX**, etc.

Sparrow bill, a small nail; a cast-iron shoe nail; a sparable. — **Spar-iron** (spär'iron), *n.* (*a*) A small (Acceptor *nisa*).

(*b*) A small American falcon (*Falco sparverius*). (*c*) The Australian collared sparrow hawk (*Accipiter lorquatus*). The name is applied to other small hawks, as the European kestrel and the New Zealand quail hawk. — **Sparrow owl** (*Zoöl.*), a small owl (*Glauclaudium passerinum*) found both in the Old World and the New. The name is also applied to other species of small owls. — **Sparrow sparrow** (*Zoöl.*), the female of the reed bunting. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spar-row-grass (-gräs'), *n.* [*Corrupted from asparagus*.] Asparagus. [*Collog.*] See the Note under **ASPARAGUS**.

Spar-row-wort (-wört'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub of the genus *Erica* (*E. passerina*).

Spar-ry (spär'ry), *a.* [*From SPAR*.] Resembling spar, or consisting of spar; abounding with spar; having a confused crystalline structure; spathose.

Sparry iron (*Min.*), siderite. See **SIDERITE** (*n.*) — **Sparry limestone** (*Min.*), a coarsely crystalline marble.

Spar-se (spärs), *a.* [*Compar. SPARSE* (-är); *superl. SPARSEST*.] [*L. sparsus*, *p. p.* of *spargere* to strew, scatter. Cf. **ASPERSE**, **DISPERSE**.] 1. Thinly scattered; set or planted here and there; not being dense or close together; as, a sparse population.

2. (*Bot.*) Placed irregularly and distantly; scattered; — applied to branches, leaves, peduncles, and the like.

Spar-se, *v. t.* [*L. sparsus*, *p. p.* of *spargere* to scatter.] To scatter; to disperse. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*.

Spar-se-ly (spärs'-ä-ly), *adv.* Spar-sely. [*Obs.*]

Spar-se-ly, *adv.* In a scattered or sparse manner.

Spar-se-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sparse; as, sparseness of population.

Spar-sim (spär'sim), *adv.* [*fr. spargere* to scatter.] Spar-sely; scatteredly; here and there.

Spar-tan (spär'tm), *a.* [*L. Spartanus*.] Of or pertaining to Sparta, especially to ancient Sparta; hence, hardy; undaunted; as, *Spartan* soul; *Spartan* bravery.

— *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sparta; figuratively, a person of great courage and fortitude.

Spar-te-ine (-tē-in or -ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A narcotic alkaloid extracted from the tops of the common broom (*Cytisus scoparius*, formerly *Spartium scoparium*), as a colorless oily liquid of aniline-like odor and very bitter taste.

Spar-ter-le (-tär-ē), *n.* [*F.* from Sp. *esparto* esparto, *L. spartum*, Gr. *σπάρος*.] Articles made of the blades or fiber of the *Lygeum spartum* and *Stipa* (or *Macrachloa*) tenacissima, kinds of grass used in Spain and other countries for making ropes, mats, baskets, nets, and mattresses.

Sparth (spärth), *n.* [*Cf. Icel. sparða*.] An Anglo-Saxon battle-ax, or halberd. [*Obs.*]

He hath a sparth of twenty pound of weight. *Chaucer*.

Sparve (spärv), *n.* (Zool.) The hedge sparrow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sparry (spär'y), *n.* Sparing; parsimonious. [*Obs.*]

Spasm (späzm), *n.* [*F. spasme, L. spasmus, Gr. σπασμός*, from *σπασω, spawō*, to draw, to cause convulsion. Cf. *SPAN, v. t.*] 1. (Med.) An involuntary and unnatural contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibers.

2. **Spasms** are usually either *clonic* or *tonic*. In *clonic spasms*, the muscles or muscular fibers contract and relax alternately in very quick succession. In *tonic spasms*, the contraction is steady and uniform, and continues for a comparatively long time, as in tetanus.

3. A sudden, violent, and temporary effort or emotion; as, a *spasm of repentance*.

Cynic spasm. (Med.) See under *CYNIC*. — **Spasm of the chest.** See *Angina pectoris*, under *ANGINA*.

Spasmodic (späzm'ik), *a.* Spasmodic. [*Obs.*]

Spasmodic (späzm'ik), *a.* [*Gr. σπασμωδός; σπασμός*, a convulsion + *ἵδιος* likeness: cf. *F. spasmodique*.] 1. (Med.) Of or pertaining to spasm; consisting in spasm; occurring in, or characterized by, spasms; as, a *spasmodic asthma*.

2. Soon relaxed or exhausted; convulsive; intermittent; as, *spasmodic zeal* or industry.

Spasmodic croup (Med.), an affection of childhood characterized by a stoppage of breathing developed suddenly and without fever, and produced by spasmodic contraction of the vocal cords. It is sometimes fatal. Called also *laryngismus stridulus*, and *childerowing*. — **Spasmodic stricture**, a stricture caused by muscular spasm without structural change. See *Organic stricture*, under *ORGANIC*.

Spasmodic (späzm'ik), *n.* (Med.) A medicine for spasm.

Spasmodic (späzm'ik), *n.* Same as *SPASMODIC, a.*

Spasmodic (späzm'ik), *n.* [*L. spasticus, Gr. σπαστικός*, from *σπασω* to draw: cf. *F. spastique*. See *SPASM, n.*] Of or pertaining to spasm; spasmodic; especially, pertaining to tonic spasm; tetanic.

Spasmodic (späzm'ik), *adv.* Spasmodically.

Spasmodic (späzm'ik), *n.* 1. A state of spasm.

2. The tendency to, or capability of, suffering, spasm.

Spas (spät), *imp.* of *SPR*. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Spas, *n.* From the root of *spit*; hence, literally, that which is ejected. A young oyster or other bivalve mollusk, both before and after it first becomes adherent, or such young, collectively.

Spas, *v. t. & t.* To emit spasm; to emit, as spawn.

Spas, *n.* [*CF. PAT.*] A light blow with something flat. [*U. S. & Prov. Eng.*]

2. Hence, a petty combat, esp. a verbal one; a little quarrel, dispute, or dissension. [*U. S.*]

Spas, *v. t.* To dispute. [*R.*] *Smart.*

Spas, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SPATTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. SPATTERING.*] To slap, as with the open hand; to clap together, as the hands. [*Local, U. S.*]

Little Isabel leaped up and down, *spasping* her hands. *Judd.*

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Spatangoidae. — *n.* One of the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatan/goid (spätän'goid), *a.* [*NL. fr. L. spatangius*, a kind of sea urchin, *Gr. σπαστήγος*.] (Zool.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spatangoidae.

Spatially (spät'hal-ly), *adv.* As regards space.

Spatially (spät'hal-ly), *v. t.* [*L. spatialis, p. p. of spatialis, fr. spatium*. See *SPACE*.] To rove; to ramble. [*Obs.*]

Spatter (spät'tär), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SPATTERED* (spät'tär), *p. pr. & vb. n. SPATTERING*.] [From the root of *spit saliva*.] 1. To sprinkle with a liquid or with any wet substance, as water, mud, or the like; to make wet or foul spots upon by sprinkling; as, to *spatter a coat*; to *spatter the floor*; to *spatter boots with mud*.

Upon any occasion he is to be *spattered* over with the blood of his people. *Milton.*

2. To distribute by sprinkling; to sprinkle around; as, to *spatter blood*.

3. Fig.: To injure by aspersion; to defame & soil; also, to throw out in a defamatory manner.

Spatter, *v. t.* To throw something out of the mouth in a scattering manner; to sputter.

That mud must needs be irrecoverably depraved, which, . . . tasting but once of one just deed, *spatters* at it, and abhors the relish ever after. *Milton.*

Spatter-dashed (spät'tär-däsh't), *a.* Wearing spatterdashes. [*Collog.*]

Spatter-dash (spät'tär-däsh't), *n. pl.* [*Spatter + dash*.] Coverings for the legs, to protect them from water and mud; long gaiters.

Spatter-dock (spät'tär-dök'), *n.* (Bot.) The common yellow water lily (*Nuphar utrensis*).

Spittle (spät'til), *n.* Spawl; spittle. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Spittle, *n.* 1. A spatula.

2. (Pottery) A tool or implement for mottling a molded article with coloring matter. *Knight.*

Spitting-poppy (spät'ting-pöp'py), *n.* [*Prov. E. spittle to spit + E. poppy*.] (Bot.) A kind of catchfly (*Silene inflata*) which is sometimes frothy from the action of captured insects.

Spatula (spät'ü-lä), 135, *n.* [*L. spatula, spathula*, dim. of *spatha* a spatula: cf. *F. spatule*. See *SPADE* for digging.] An implement shaped like a knife, flat, thin, and somewhat flexible, used for spreading paints, fine plasters, drugs in compounding prescriptions, etc. Cf. *Palette knife*, under *PALETTE*.

Spatulate (spät'ü-lät'), 135, *n.* [*NL. spatulatus*.] (Nat. Hist.) Shaped like a spatula, or like a battle-axe, being roundish, with a long, narrow, linear base. [*Also written spatulate*.]

Spauld (späld), *n.* [See *SPALL* the shoulder.] The shoulder. [*Scot.*]

Spav'n (späv'n), *n.* [*OE. spaveyne, OF. espavain, F. éparvin*; akin to *OF. espervier* a sparrow hawk, *F. épervier*, *fr. OHG. sparwari* (G. *sperber*), *fr. OHG. sparo* sparrow, because this disease makes the horse raise the infra leg in the manner of a sparrow hawk or sparrow. See *SPARROW*.] (Vet.) A disease of horses characterized by a bony swelling developed on the hock as the result of inflammation of the bones; also, the swelling itself. The resulting lameness is due to the inflammation, and not to the bony tumor as popularly supposed. *Harbaugh.*

Bog spavin, a soft swelling produced by distention of the capsular ligament of the hock — called also *blood spavin*.

Bone spavin, spavin attended with exostosis; ordinary spavin.

Spav'ined (späv'ind), *a.* Affected with spavin.

Spaw (spä), *n.* See *SPA*.

Spawl (späl), *n.* A splinter or fragment, as of wood or stone. See *SPALL*.

Spawl, *n.* [*CF. AS. spētl, fr. spētan* to spit; probably akin to *spitwan, E. spew*. Cf. *SPEW*.] Scattered or ejected spittle.

Spawl, *v. t. & t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SPAWLED* (späld); *p. pr. & vb. n. SPAWLING*.] [*CF. AS. spētlān*.] To scatter spittle from the mouth; to spit, as saliva.

Why must he sputter, *spawl*, and slaver it in vain, against the people's favorite. *Swift.*

Spawling, *n.* That which is spawled, or spit out.

Spawn (spän), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SPAWNED* (spänd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SPAWNING*.] [*OE. spānen, OF. espandre*, properly, to shed, spread, *L. expandere* to spread out. See *EXPAND*.] 1. To produce or deposit (eggs), as fishes or frogs do.

2. To bring forth; to generate; — used in contempt.

One edition [of books] *spawne*th another. *Fuller.*

Spawn, *v. t.* 1. To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs do.

2. To issue, as offspring; — used contemptuously.

Spawn, *n.* [*V170*. See *SPAWN*, *v. t.*] 1. The ova, or eggs, of fishes, oysters, and other aquatic animals.

2. Any product or offspring; — used contemptuously.

3. (Hort.) The buds or branches produced from underground stems.

4. (Bot.) The white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced; the mycelium of fungi.

Spawna eater (Zool.), a small American cyprinoid fish (*Notropis Hudsonius*) allied to the dace.

Spawner (spär), *n.* 1. (Zool.) A mature female fish.

The barrel, for the preservation of their seed, both the *spawner* and the milt, cover their spawn with sand. *Walton.*

2. Whatever produces spawn of any kind.

Spay (spä), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SPAYED* (späd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SPAYING*.] [*CF. Armor. spāc'hēn, spāzi*, to geld, *W. dyppadu* to geld, *L. spādō* a eunuch, *Gr. σπασω*.] To remove or extirpate the ovaries of, as a sow or a bitch; to castrate (a female animal).

Spay, *n.* [*CF. SPADE* a spear, *SEAY, v. t.*] (Zool.) The male of the red deer in his third year; a spade.

Spay'ad (späd), **Spay'ade** (späd), (Zool.) A spay.

Speak (späk), *v. t.* [*Imp. SPEAKED* (späkd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SPEAKING*.] [*OE. speken, AS. specan, specan*; akin to *OF. sprekā, Gr. σπρέκω, OS. sprekā, G. sprechen, OHG. sprehan*, and perhaps to *Skr. sphāṇ* to crackle, to thunder. Cf. *SPARK* of fire, *SPERCH*.] 1. To utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings; to

express thoughts by words; as, the organs may be so obstructed that a man may not be able to *speak*.

Till at the last he *spoke* in this manner. *Chaucer.*

Speak, *Lord*; for thy servant heareth. 1 *Sam. iii. 2.*

2. To express opinions; to say; to talk; to converse.

That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to set, as the tradesmen *speak*. *Dugie.*

An honest man, air, is able to *speake* for himself, when a knave is not. *Shak.*

During the century and a half which followed the Conquest, there is, to *speake* strictly, no English history. *Maccallan.*

3. To utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to address a public assembly formally.

Many of the nobility made themselves popular by *speaking* in Parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty. *Clarendon.*

4. To discourse; to make mention; to tell.

Lucan *speaks* of a part of Caesar's army that came to him from the Lemn Lake. *Adisson.*

5. To give sound; to sound.

Make all our trumpets *speake*. *Shak.*

6. To convey sentiments, ideas, or intelligence as if by utterance; as, features that *speake* of self-will.

Thine eye begins to *speake*. *Shak.*

To *speake* of, to take account of, to make mention of. *Robinson* (*Marc's Utopia*). — To *speake* out, to speak loudly and distinctly; also, to speak unreservedly. — To *speake* well for, to commend; to be favorable to. — To *speake* with, to converse with. "Would you *speake* with me?" *Shak.*

Syn. — To say; tell; talk; converse; discourse; articulate; pronounce; utter.

Speak (späk), *v. t.* 1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce; to utter articulately, as human beings.

They sat down with him upon the ground seven days and seven nights, and none *spoke* a word unto him. *Job ii. 13.*

2. To utter in a word or words; to say; to tell; to declare orally; as, to *speake* the truth; to *speake* sense.

3. To declare; to proclaim; to publish; to make known; to exhibit; to express in any way.

It is my father's music. *Shak.*

To *speake* your deeds. *Shak.*

Speaking a still good morrow with her eyes. *Tennyson.*

And for the heaven's wide circuit, let it *speake*. *Milton.*

Report *speaks* you a bonny monk. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. To talk or converse in; to utter or pronounce, as in conversation; as, to *speake* Latin.

And French she *spoke* full fair and latently. *Chaucer.*

5. To address; to accost; to speak to.

[He will] put thee in hope; he will *speake* thee fair. *Frederick xii. 6.*

Each village senior paused to scan And *spoke* the lovely curvace. *Emerson.*

To *speake* a ship (*Naut.*), to hail and speak to her captain or commander.

Speak-a-ble (A-B'l), *a.* 1. Capable of being spoken; fit to be spoken.

2. Able to speak. [*R.*]

Speaker (spär), *n.* 1. One who speaks. Specifically,

(a) One who utters or pronounces a discourse; usually, one who utters a speech in public; as, the man is a good *speaker*, or a bad *speaker*. (b) One who is the mouthpiece of others; especially, one who presides over, or speaks for, a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates; a chairman; as, the *Speaker* of the House of Commons, originally, the mouthpiece of the House to address the king; the *Speaker* of a House of Representatives.

2. A book of selections for declamation. [*U. S.*]

Speaker-ship, *n.* The office of speaker; as, the *speaker-ship* of the House of Representatives.

Speaking, *a.* 1. Uttering speech; used for conveying speech; as, man is a *speaking* animal; a *speaking* tube.

powerful fish (*Tetrapturus albidus*) related to the swordfish, but having scales and ventral fins. It is found on the American coast and in the Mediterranean. (b) The carp sucker.



Spearfish (*Tetrapturus albidus*).

Spearhead' (spēr'hēd'), *n.* The pointed head, or end, of a spear.

Spearman' (-mən), *n.*; *pl.* SPEARMEN (-mən). One who is armed with a spear. *Acts* xxiii. 23.

Spear-mint' (-mīnt'), *n.* [So named from its spiky, not capitate, inflorescence. *Dr. Prior.*]

(Bot.) A species of mint (*Mentha viridis*) growing in moist soil. It yields an aromatic oil.

See MINT, and MENTHA.

Spearwood' (-wood'), *n.* (Bot.) An Australian tree (*Acacia Doratylon*), and its tough wood, used by the natives for spears.

Spearwort' (-wūrt'), *n.* [AS. *spere-wort*.] (Bot.) A name given to several species of crowfoot (*Lanunculus*) which have spear-shaped leaves.

Spear'y (-y), *a.* Having the form of a spear.

Spece (spēs), *n.* Species; kind. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Specht (spēkt), *n.* [See SPEIGHT.] (Zool.) A woodpecker. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] *Sherrwood.*

Spe'cial (spēs'hal), *a.* [L. *specialis*, fr. *species* a particular sort, kind, or quality; cf. F. *spécial*. See SPECIES, and cf. SPECIAL.] 1. Of or pertaining to a species; constituting a species or sort.

A special idea is called by the schools a "species." *I. Watts.*

2. Particular; peculiar; different from others; extraordinary; uncommon.

Our Savior is represented everywhere in Scripture as the special patron of the poor and the afflicted. *Afterbury.*

To this special evil an improvement of style would apply a special redress. *De Quincey.*

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose, occasion, or person; as, a special act of Parliament or of Congress; a special sermon.

4. Limited in range; confined to a definite field of action, investigation, or discussion; as, a special dictionary of commercial terms; a special branch of study.

5. Chief in excellence. [Obs.]

The king hath drawn the special head of all the land together. *Shak.*

Special administration (*Law*), an administration limited to certain specified effects or acts, or one granted during a particular time or the existence of a special cause, as during a controversy respecting the probate of a will, or the right of administration, etc.

Special agency, an agency confined to some particular matter. — **Special bail**, bail above, or bail to the action (*Law*), sureties who undertake that, if the defendant is convicted, he shall satisfy the plaintiff, or surrender himself into custody. *Toulmin.* *Wharton (Law Dict.).* — **Special constable**, See under CONSTABLE. *Bowyer.* — **Special damage** (*Law*), a damage resulting from the act complained of, as a natural, but not the necessary, consequence of it. — **Special demurrer** (*Law*), a demurrer for some defect of form in the opposite party pleading, in which the cause of demurrer is particularly stated. — **Special deposit**, a deposit made of a specific thing to be kept distinct from others. — **Special homology** (*Biol.*) See under HOMOL-OGY. — **Special injunction** (*Law*), an injunction granted on special ground to some particular individual in the case. *Daniel.* — **Special issue** (*Law*), an issue produced upon a special plea. *Stephen.* — **Special jury** (*Law*), a jury consisting of persons of some particular calling, station, or qualification, which is called upon motion of either party when the cause is supposed to require it; a struck jury. — **Special orders** (*Mil.*), orders which do not concern, and are not published to, the whole command, such as those relating to the movement of a particular corps, a detail of officers, a temporary camp, etc. — **Special partner**, a limited partner; a partner with a limited or restricted responsibility; — unknown at common law. — **Special partnership**, a limited or particular partnership; — a term sometimes applied to a partnership in a particular business, operation, or adventure. — **Special plea in bar** (*Law*), a plea setting forth particular and new matter, distinguished from the general issue. *Bowyer.* — **Special pleader** (*Law*), originally, a counsel who devoted himself to drawing special counts and pleas; in a wider sense, a lawyer who draws pleadings. **Special pleading** (*Law*), the allegation of special or new matter, as distinguished from a direct denial of matter previously alleged on the other side. *Bowyer.* The popular denomination of the whole science of pleading. *Stephen.* The phrase is sometimes popularly applied to the specious, but unsound, argumentation of one whose aim is victory, and not truth. *Burrill.* — **Special property** (*Law*), a qualified or limited ownership during possession, as in wild animals, things found or bailed. — **Special session**, an extraordinary session; a session at an unusual time or for an unusual purpose; as, a special session of Congress or of a legislature. — **Special statute**, or **Special law**, an act of the legislature which has reference to a particular person, place, or interest; — in distinction from a general law. — **Special verdict** (*Law*), a special finding of the facts of the case, from a jury to the court for the application of the law to them. *Wharton (Law Dict.).*

Spe'cial, *n.* 1. A particular. [Obs.] *Hammond.*

2. One appointed for a special service or occasion.

In special, specially; in particular. *Chaucer.*

Spe'cial-ism (-iz'm), *n.* Devotion to a particular and restricted part or branch of knowledge, art, or science; as, medical specialism.

Spe'cial-ist (spēs'hāl-ist), *n.* One who devotes himself to some specialty; as, a medical specialist, one who devotes himself to diseases of particular parts of the body, as the eye, the ear, the nerves, etc.

Spe'cial-ity (spēs'hāl-ity), *n.*; *pl.* SPECIALITIES (-ities). [See SPECIAL, and cf. SPECIALITY.] 1. A particular or peculiar case; a particularity. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. (*Law*) See SPECIALITY, 3.

3. The special or peculiar mark or characteristic of a person or thing; that for which a person is specially distinguished; an object of special attention; a special occupation or object of attention; a speciality.

On these two general heads all other specialities are dependent. *Hooker.*

Strive, while improving your one talent, to enrich your whole capital as a man. It is in this way that you escape from the wretched narrow-mindedness which is the characteristic of every one who cultivates his speciality alone. *Ch. Lytton.*

We'll say, instead, the inconsequent creature man, — For that's his speciality. *Mrs. Browning.*

Think of this, sir, . . . remote from the impulses of passion, and apart from the specialities — if I may use that strong remark of Virgil —

4. An attribute or quality peculiar to a species.

Spe'cial-iza'tion (spēs'hāl-iz-ā'shūn), *n.* 1. The act of specializing, or the state of being specialized.

2. (*Biol.*) The setting apart of a particular organ for the performance of a particular function. *Darwin.*

Spe'cial-ize (-ize), *v. t.* 1. To mention specially; to particularize.

2. To apply to some specialty or limited object; to assign to a specific use; as, specialized knowledge.

3. (*Biol.*) To supply with an organ or organs having a special function or functions.

Spe'cial-ly, *adv.* 1. In a special manner; particularly; especially. *Chaucer.*

2. For a particular purpose; as, a meeting of the legislature is specially summoned.

Spe'cial-ty (-ty), *n.*; *pl.* SPECIALITIES (-ities). [F. *spécialité*. Cf. SPECIALITY.] 1. Particularity.

Specialty of rule hath been neglected. *Shak.*

2. A particular or peculiar case. [Obs.]

3. (*Law*) A contract or obligation under seal; a contract by deed; a writing, under seal, given as security for a debt particularly specified.

Chitty. *Bowyer.* *Wharton (Law Dict.).*

Let specialties be therefore drawn between us. *Shak.*

4. That for which a person is distinguished, in which he is specially versed, or which he makes an object of special attention; a speciality.

Men of boundless knowledge, like Humboldt, must have had once their specialty, their pet subject. *G. Kingsley.*

Spe'cial-ty (spēs'hāl-ty), *abl.* of L. *species* sort, kind. Used in the phrase in *specie*, that is, in sort, in kind, in (its own) form.

"[The king] expects a return in *specie* from them" (i. e., kindness for kindness). *Dryden.*

In *specie* (*Law*), in precise or definite form; specifically; according to the exact terms; of the very thing.

Spe'cie (spēs'hī), *n.* [Formed as a singular from *species*, in sense 5.] Coin; hard money.

Spe'cies (spēs'hī), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., a slight, outward appearance, shape, form, a particular sort, kind, or quality, a species. See SPEC, *n.*, and cf. SPECIES, SPECIAL.] 1. Visible or sensible presentation; appearance; a sensible percept received by the imagination; an image. [R.] "The species of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet." *Sir I. Newton.*

Wit, . . . the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the species or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. *Dryden.*

2. In the scholastic philosophy, the species was *sensible* and *intelligible*. The sensible species was that in any material object which was in fact discerned by the mind through the organ of perception, or that in any object which rendered it possible that it should be perceived. The sensible species, as apprehended by the understanding in any of the relations of thought, was called an *intelligible species*. "An apparent diversity between the species visible and audible is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth." *Bacon.*

3. (*Logic*) A group of individuals agreeing in common attributes, and designated by a common name; a conception subordinated to another conception, called a genus, or generic conception, from which it differs in containing or comprehending more attributes, and extending to fewer individuals. Thus, MAN is a species, under ANIMAL as a genus; and MAN, in its turn, may be regarded as a genus with respect to EUROPEAN, AMERICAN, or the like, as species.

4. In science, a more or less permanent group of existing things or beings, associated according to attributes, or properties determined by scientific observation.

5. In mineralogy and chemistry, objects which possess the same definite chemical structure, and are fundamentally the same in crystallization and physical characters, are classed as belonging to a species. In zoology and botany, a species is an ideal group of individuals which are believed to have descended from common ancestors, which agree in essential characteristics, and are capable of indefinitely continued fertile reproduction through the sexes. A species, as thus defined, differs from a variety or subspecies only in the greater stability of its characters and in the absence of individuals intermediate between the related groups.

6. A sort; a kind; a variety; as, a species of low cunning; a species of generosity; a species of cloth.

7. Coin, or coined silver, gold, or other metal, used as a circulating medium; specie. [Obs.]

There was, in the splendor of the Roman empire, a less quantity of current species in Europe than there is now. *Arbutnot.*

8. A public spectacle or exhibition. [Obs.] *Bacon.*

9. (*Pharmacy*) (a) A component part of a compound medicine; a simple. (b) (*Med.*) An official mixture or compound powder of any kind; esp., one used for making an aromatic tea or tisane; a tea mixture. *Quincy.*

10. (*Civil Law*) The form or shape given to materials; fashion or shape; form; figure. *Burrill.*

Incipient species (*Zool.*), a subspecies, or variety, which is in process of becoming permanent, and thus changing to a true species, usually by isolation in localities from which other varieties are excluded.

Spe'ci-ā-ble (spēs-ī-ā-b'l), *a.* Admitting specification; capable of being specified.

Spe'ci-ā-lo (spēs-ī-ā-lō), *a.* [F. *spécifique*, or NL. *specificus*; L. *specius* a particular sort or kind + *facere* to make. Cf. SPECIFY.] 1. Of or pertaining to a species; characterizing or constituting a species; possessing the peculiar property or properties of a thing which constitute its species, and distinguish it from other things; as, the specific form of an animal or a plant; the specific qualities of a drug; the specific distinction between virtue and vice.

Specific difference is that primary attribute which distinguishes each species from one another. *I. Watts.*

2. Specifying; definite, or making definite; limited; precise; discriminating; as, a specific statement.

3. (*Med.*) Exerting a peculiar influence over any part of the body; preventing or curing disease by a peculiar adaptation, and not on general principles; as, quinine is a specific medicine in cases of malaria.

In fact, all medicines will be found specific in the perfection of the science. *Colebridge.*

Specific character (*Nat. Hist.*), a characteristic or characteristics distinguishing one species from every other species of the same genus. — **Specific disease**. (*Med.*) (a) A disease which produces a determinate definite effect upon the blood and tissues or upon some special tissue. (b) A disease which is itself uniformly produced by a definite and peculiar poison or organism. — **Specific duty**. (*Com.*) See under DUTY. — **Specific gravity**. (*Physics*) See under GRAVITY. — **Specific heat** (*Physics*), the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a body one degree, taking as the unit of measure the quantity required to raise the same weight of water from zero to one degree; thus, the specific heat of mercury is 0.033, that of water being 1.000. — **Specific inductive capacity** (*Physics*), the effect of a dielectric body in producing static electric induction as compared with that of some other body or bodies referred to as a standard. — **Specific legacy** (*Law*), a bequest of a particular thing, as of a particular animal or piece of furniture, specified and distinguished from all others. *Wharton.* *Burrill.* — **Specific name** (*Nat. Hist.*), the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species; — originally applied by Linnaeus to the essential character of the species, or the essential difference. The present specific name he at first called the *trivial name*. — **Specific performance** (*Law*), the performance of a contract or agreement as decreed by a court of equity.

Spe'ci-ic, *n.* 1. (*Med.*) A specific remedy. See SPECIFIC, *a.*, 3.

His parents were weak enough to believe that the royal touch was a specific for this malady. *Macaulay.*

2. Anything having peculiar adaptation to the purpose to which it is applied. *Dr. H. More.*

Spe'ci-fo-ā-l (-ī-kāl), *a.* Specific. *Bacon.*

Spe'ci-fo-ā-l-ly (-ī-kāl-ly), *adv.* In a specific manner.

Spe'ci-fo-ā-l-ness, *n.* The quality of being specific.

Spe'ci-fo-ate (-ī-kāt), *v. t.* [See SPECIFY.] To show, mark, or designate the species, or the distinguishing particulars of; to specify. [Obs.] *Sir M. Hale.*

Spe'ci-fi-ca'tion (spēs-ī-ī-kā'shūn), *n.* [Cf. F. *spécification*, LL. *specificatio*.] 1. The act of specifying or determining by a mark or limit; notation of limits.

This specification or limitation of the question hinders the disputers from wandering away from the precise point of inquiry. *J. Watts.*

2. The designation of particulars; particular mention; as, the specification of a charge against an officer.

3. A written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars, as of charges against a public officer, the terms of a contract, the description of an invention, as in a patent; also, a single article, item, or particular, an allegation of a specific act, as in a charge of official misconduct.

Spe'ci-fi-co-ness (spēs-ī-ī-kō-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being specific.

Spe'ci-fy (spēs-ī-ī), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. SPECIFIED (-fid); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPECIFYING (-fī-ŷing).] [F. *spécifier*, or OF. *specifier*, fr. LL. *specificare*. See SPECIES, SPECIFY.] To mention or name, as a particular thing; to designate in words so as to distinguish from other things; as, to specify the uses of a plant; to specify articles purchased.

He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries and the uses of their soils are specified. *Pope.*

Spe'ci-ŷum (spēs-ī-ī-ŷūm), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) See STYLET, 2.

Spe'ci-men (spēs-ī-ī-mən), *n.* [L., fr. *specere* to look, to behold. See SRV.] A part, or small portion, of anything, or one of a number of things, intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of what is not exhibited; a sample; as, a specimen of a man's handwriting; a specimen of painting; a specimen of one's art.

Syn. — Sample; model; pattern. — **SPECIMEN, SAMPLE.** A specimen is a representative of the class of things to which it belongs; as, a specimen of photography. A sample is a part of the thing itself, designed to show the quality of the whole; as, a sample of sugar or of broad-cloth. A cabinet of minerals consists of specimens; if a part be broken off from any one of these, it is a sample of the mineral to which it belongs. "Several persons have exhibited specimens of this art before multitudes of beholders." *Addison.* "I design this but for a sample of what I hope more fully to discuss." *Woodward.*

Spe'ci-ōs-ī-ty (spēs-ī-ī-ōs-ī-ty), *n.*; *pl.* SPECIOSITIES (-ities). [Cf. LL. *speciositas*.] 1. The quality or state of being specious; speciousness.

Professions built so largely on speciosity, instead of performance. *Carlyle.*

2. That which is specious. *Dr. H. More.*

Spe'ci-ōus (spēs-ī-ī-ōs), *a.* [L. *speciosus* good-looking, beautiful, specious, fr. *species* look, show, appearance:

cf. *F. speciosus*. See *SPECIES*.] 1. Presenting a pleasing appearance; pleasing in form or look; showy.
Some [serpents] specious and beautiful to the eye.

The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and specious forms
Religion satisfied. *Milton*.

2. Apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct, but not so in reality; appearing well at first view; plausible; as, *specious reasoning*; a *specious argument*.
Misled for a moment by the specious names of religion, liberty, and property.

In consequence of their greater command of specious expression. *J. Morley*.

Syn.—Plausible; showy; ostensible; colorable; feasible. See *PLAUSIBLE*.

—*Speciousness* (spēk'chū-ness), *adv.* —*Speciousness*, *n.*
Speck (spēk), *n.* [Of. Icel. *spik* blubber, A.S. *spic*, D. *spek*, G. *speck*.] The blubber of whales or other marine mammals; also, the fat of the hippopotamus.

Speck falls (*Naut.*), falls or ropes rove through blocks for hoisting the blubber and bone of whales on board a whaling vessel.

Speck, *n.* [OE. *spekke*, A.S. *specca*; cf. LG. *spak*.] 1. A small discolored place in or on anything, or a small place of a color different from that of the main substance; a spot; a stain; a blemish; as, a *speck on paper or cloth*; *specks of decay in fruit*. "Gray sand, with black specks." *Anson*.

2. A very small thing; a particle; a mite; as, *specks of dust*; he has not a *speck of money*.

Many bright specks huddle up along the blue Egean. *Landon*.

3. (Zool.) A small eelwormlike fish (*Ulocentra stigmata*) common in the Eastern United States.

Speck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPECKED (spēkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPECKING.] To cause the presence of specks upon or in, especially specks regarded as defects or blemishes; to spot; to speckle; as, paper *specked* by impurities in the water used in its manufacture.

Carnation, purple, azure, or specked with gold. *Milton*.

Speckle (spēk'k'l), *n.* [Dim. of *speck*; cf. D. *spik-ke*.] A little speck or spot in or on anything, of a different substance or color from that of the thing itself.

An huge great serpent, all with speckles pied. *Spenser*.

Speckle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPECKLED (spēk'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPECKLING (spēk'ling).] To mark with small spots of a different color from that of the rest of the surface; to variegate with spots of a different color from the ground or surface.

Speckled (spēk'ld), *a.* Marked or variegated with small spots of a different color from that of the rest of the surface.

Speckled Indians (*Ethnol.*), the Pintos. — *Speckled trout* (Zool.) (a) The common American brook trout. See *TROUT*. (b) The rainbow trout.

Speckled-belly (spēk'ldy), *n.* (Zool.) The gadwall. [*Local, U. S.*]

Speckled-bill (spēk'ld), *n.* (Zool.) The American white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*).

Speckled-ness, *n.* The quality of being speckled.

Speckled-ear (spēk'ld-ēr), *n.* The chief harpooner, who also directs in cutting up the speck, or blubber; — so called among whalers.

Speck (spēkt), *n.* A woodpecker. See *SPEIGHT*.

Speckle (spēk'ld), *n.* [F. fr. L. *spectaculum*, fr. *spectare* to look at, to behold, v. intens. fr. *specere*. See *Srv.*] 1. Something exhibited to view; usually, something presented to view as extraordinary, or as unusual and worthy of special notice; a remarkable or noteworthy sight; a show; a pageant; a gazingstock.

O, piteous spectacle! O, bloody times! *Shak.*

2. A spy-glass; a glass; a looking-glass. [*Obs.*]

Poverty a spectacle is, as kineth me,
Through which he may his very friends see. *Chaucer*.

3. *pl.* An optical instrument consisting of two lenses set in a light frame, and worn to assist sight, to obviate some defect in the organs of vision, or to shield the eyes from bright light.

4. *pl. fig.* An aid to the intellectual sight.

Shakespeare . . . needed not the spectacles of books to read nature. *Dryden*.

Syn.—Show; sight; exhibition; representation; pageant.

Spec'ta-ble (spēk'tā-ble), *a.* 1. Furnished with spectacles; wearing spectacles.

As spectated she sits in chimney nook. *Kratts*.

2. (Zool.) Having the eyes surrounded by color markings, or patches of naked skin, resembling spectacles.

Spectacled bear (Zool.), a South American bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*) which inhabits the high mountains of Chili and Peru. It has a light-colored ring around each eye. — **Spectacled cat**, or **Spectacled hawk** (Zool.), the surf scoter, or surf duck. [*Local, U. S.*] — **Spectacled alder** (Zool.) See *ELDER*. — **Spectacled goose** (Zool.), the gannet. — **Spectacled snake** (Zool.), the cobra de capello.

Spec'ta-u-lar (spēk'tā-ū-lar), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a show or shows; of the nature of a show. "Spectacular sports." *G. Hickey*.

2. Adapted to excite wonder and admiration by a display of pomp or of scenic effects; as, a *spectacular celebration* of some event; a *spectacular play*.

3. Pertaining to spectacles, or glasses for the eyes.

Spec'tant (spēk'tant), *a.* [L. *spectans*, *p. pr.* of *spectare* to look at.] Looking forward.

Spec'tation (spēk'tā-shūn), *n.* [L. *spectatio*.] Regard; aspect; appearance. [*Obs.*]

Spec'tator (spēk'tor), *n.* [L. *spectator*; cf. F. *spectateur*. See *SPECTACLE*.] One who looks on; one who sees or beholds; a beholder; one who is personally present at, and sees, any exhibition; as, the *spectators at a show*. "Devised and played to take spectators." *Shak.*

Syn.—Looker-on; beholder; observer; witness.

Spec'ta-to-ri-al (spēk'tā-tō-ri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a spectator. [*Obs.*]

Spec'ta-tor-ship (spēk'tā-tō-ri-ship), *n.* 1. The office or quality of a spectator. [*Obs.*]

2. The act of beholding. [*Obs.*]

Spec'tress (spēk'trēs), *n.* [L. *spectatrix*.] A female beholder or looker-on. "A spectress of the whole scene." *Jeffrey*.

Spec'tre (spēk'tēr), *n.* [F. *spectre*, fr. L. *spectrum*.] 1. An appearance, image, specter, fr. *specere* to look. See *Srv.* and cf. *SPECTRUM*.] 1. Something preternaturally visible; an apparition; a ghost; a phantom.

The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,
With bold fanatic specters to rejoice. *Dryden*.

2. (Zool.) (a) The tarsus. (b) A stick insect.

Specter bat (Zool.), any phyllostome bat. — **Specter candle** (Zool.), a holomite. — **Specter shrimp** (Zool.), a skeleton shrimp. See under *SKELETON*.

Specter-ser' (spēk'tēr-ēr), *n.* Same as *SPECTER-SER*.

Spect'ral (spēk'tral), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a specter; ghostly.

He that feels timid at the spectral form of evil, is not the man to spread light. *F. W. Robertson*.

2. (Opt.) Of or pertaining to the spectrum; made by the spectrum; as, *spectral colors*; *spectral analysis*.

Spectral lemur (Zool.) See *TARSUS*.

Spect'al-ly, *adv.* In the form or manner of a specter.

Spect're (spēk'tēr), *n.* See *SPECTER*.

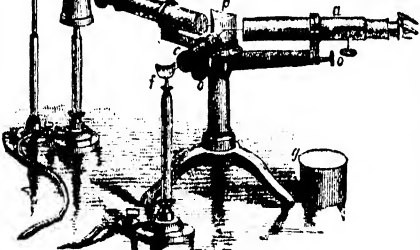
Spectro-log'i-cal (spēk'trō-lōj'kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to spectrology; as, *spectrological studies* or experiments. — **Spectro-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Spectro-logy (spēk'trō-lōj-ē), *n.* [Spectrum + -logy.] (Chem. Phys.) The science of spectrum analysis in any or all of its relations and applications.

Spectro-m'e-ter (spēk'trō-mē-tēr), *n.* [Spectrum + -meter.] (Physics) A spectroscopic fitted for measurements of the luminous spectra observed with it.

Spectro-pho-tom'e-ter (spēk'trō-fō-tōmē-tēr), *n.* [Spectrum + photometer.] (Opt.) An instrument for measuring or comparing the intensities of the colors of the spectrum.

Spectro-scope (spēk'trō-skōp), *n.* [Spectrum + -scope.] (Physics) An optical instrument for forming and examining spectra (as that of solar light, or those produced by flames in which different substances are volatilized), so as to determine, from the position of the spectral lines, the composition of the substance.



A Simple Form of Spectroscope.

p Prism of Flint Glass; *a* Telescope with Eyepiece; *b* Collimator through which the Light, which enters at the slit in the End *a* from the Flame of the Bunsen Burner *d*, passes to the Prism to form Spectrum in *a*; *c* Tube with a Micrometer; *e* Holder for Substance whose Spectrum is to be examined; *f* Flame Illuminating Micrometer Scale; *g* Cover for Prism; *h* Adjusting Screws.

Spectro-scop'ic (spēk'trō-skōp'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to spectroscopy; produced by a spectroscopy. — **Spectro-scop'ic-ly**, *adv.*

Spectro-scop'ic-ist (spēk'trō-skōp'ik-ist), *n.* One who investigates by means of a spectroscopy; one skilled in the use of the spectroscopy.

Spectro-sco-py (spēk'trō-skōp-ē), *n.* The use of the spectroscopy; investigations made with the spectroscopy.

Spectrum (spēk'trūm), *n.*; *pl.* SPECTRA (spēk'trā). [*L.* See *SPECTER*.] 1. An apparition; a specter. [*Obs.*]

2. (Opt.) (a) The several colored and other rays of which light is composed, separated by the refraction of a prism or other means, and observed or studied either as spread out on a screen, by direct vision, by photography, or otherwise. See *ILLUSTR.* OF LIGHT, and *SPECTROSCOPY*.

(b) A luminous appearance, or an image seen after the eye has been exposed to an intense light or a strongly illuminated object. When the object is colored, the image appears of the complementary color, as a green image seen after viewing a red wafer lying on white paper. Called also *ocular spectrum*.

Absorption spectrum, the spectrum of light which has passed through a medium capable of absorbing a portion of the rays. It is characterized by dark spaces, bands, or lines. — **Chemical spectrum**, a spectrum of rays considered solely with reference to their chemical effects, as in photography. These, in the usual photographic methods, have their maximum influence at and beyond the violet rays, but are not limited to this region. — **Chromatic spectrum**, the visible colored rays of the solar spectrum, exhibiting the seven principal colors in their order, and covering the central and larger portion of the space of the whole spectrum. — **Continuous spectrum, a spectrum not broken by bands or lines, but having the colors shaded into each other continuously, as that from an incandescent solid or liquid, or a gas under high pressure.**

Diffraction spectrum, a spectrum produced by diffraction, as by a grating. — **Gaseous spectrum, the spectrum of an incandescent gas or vapor, under moderate, or especially under very low, pressure. It is characterized by bright**

bands or lines. — **Normal spectrum**, a representation of a spectrum arranged upon some conventional plan adopted as standard, especially a spectrum in which the colors are arranged proportionally to their wave lengths, as when formed by a diffraction grating. — **Ocular spectrum. See *SPECTRUM*, 2 (b), above. — **Prismatic spectrum**, a spectrum produced by means of a prism. — **Solar spectrum**, the spectrum of solar light, especially as thrown upon a screen in a darkened room. It is characterized by numerous dark lines called *Fraunhofer lines*. — **Spectrum analysis**, chemical analysis effected by comparison of the different relative positions and qualities of the fixed lines of spectra produced by flames in which different substances are burned or evaporated, each substance having its own characteristic system of lines. — **Thermal spectrum**, a spectrum of rays considered solely with reference to their heating effect, especially of those rays which produce no luminous phenomena.**

Spec'ular (spēk'ū-lar), *a.* [L. *specularis* (cf. from the same root, *speculā* a lookout watchtower); cf. F. *spéculaire*. See *SPECTRUM*.] 1. Having the qualities of a speculum, or mirror; having a smooth, reflecting surface; as, a *specular metal*; a *specular surface*.

2. (Med.) Of or pertaining to a speculum; conducted with the aid of a speculum; as, a *specular examination*.

3. Assisting sight, as a lens or the like. [*Obs.*]

Thy specular orb
Apply to well-dissected kernels; lo!
In each observe the slender threads
Of first-beginning trees. *J. Philips*.

4. Affording view. [*R.*] "Look once more, ere we leave this spectral mount." *Milton*.

Specular iron (*Min.*) See *HEMATITE*.

Spec'u-late (spēk'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPECULATED (spēk'ū-lāt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPECULATING.] [*L.* *speculatus*, *p. p.* of *speculari* to spy out, observe, fr. *specula* a lookout, fr. *specere* to look. See *Srv.*] 1. To consider by turning a subject in the mind, and viewing it in its different aspects and relations; to meditate; to contemplate; to theorize; as, to *speculate on questions in religion*; to *speculate on political events*.

It is remarkable, that persons who *speculate* the most boldly often conform with the most perfect quitude to the external regulations of society. *Hutchinson*.

2. (Philos.) To view subjects from certain premises given or assumed, and infer conclusions respecting them *a priori*.

3. (Com.) To purchase with the expectation of a contingent advance in value, and a consequent sale at a profit; — often, in a somewhat depreciative sense, of unsound or hazardous transactions; as, to *speculate in coffee*, in sugar, or in bank stock.

Spec'u-late, *v. t.* To consider attentively; as, to *speculate the nature of a thing*. [*R.*] *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Spec'u-la-tion (spēk'ū-lā-shūn), *n.* [*L.* *speculatio* a spying out, observation; cf. F. *spéculation*.] 1. The act of speculating. Specially:—

(a) Examination by the eye; view. [*Obs.*]

(b) Mental view of anything in its various aspects and relations; contemplation; intellectual examination.

Thenceforth to speculations high or deep
I turned my thoughts. *Milton*.

(c) (Philos.) The act or process of reasoning *a priori* from premises given or assumed.

(d) (Com.) The act or practice of buying land, goods, shares, etc., in expectation of selling at a higher price, or of selling with the expectation of repurchasing at a lower price; a trading on anticipated fluctuations in price, as distinguished from trading in which the profit expected is the difference between the retail and wholesale prices, or the difference of price in different markets.

Sudden fortunes, indeed, are sometimes made in such places, by what is called the trade of *speculation*. *A. Smith*.

Speculation, while confined within moderate limits, is the agent for equalizing supply and demand, and rendering the fluctuations of price less sudden and abrupt than they would otherwise be. *F. A. Walker*.

(e) Any business venture involving unusual risks, with a chance for large profits.

2. A conclusion to which the mind comes by speculating; mere theory; view; notion; conjecture.

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and part of his natural *speculations*. *Sir W. Temple*.

3. Power of sight. [*Obs.*]

Thou hast no speculation in those eyes. *Shak.*

4. A game at cards in which the players buy from one another trumps or whole hands, upon a chance of getting the highest trump dealt, which entitles the holder to the pool of stakes.

Spec'u-la-tist (spēk'ū-lā-tist), *n.* One who speculates, or forms theories; a speculator; a theorist.

The very ingenious speculatist, Mr. Hume. *V. Knox*.

Spec'u-la-tive (spēk'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [Cf. F. *spéculatif*, L. *speculativus*.] 1. Given to speculation; contemplative.

The mind of man being by nature *speculative*. *Hooker*.

2. Involving, or formed by, speculation; ideal; theoretical; not established by demonstration. *Cudworth*.

3. Of or pertaining to vision; also, prying; inquisitive; curious. [*R.*]

4. Of or pertaining to speculation in land, goods, shares, etc.; as, a *speculative dealer* or enterpriser.

The speculative merchant exercises no regular, established, or well-known branch of business. *A. Smith*.

Spec'u-la-tive-ly, *adv.* — **Spec'u-la-tive-ness**, *n.*

Spec'u-la-tor (spēk'ū-lā-tēr), *n.* [*L.* a spy, explorer, investigator; cf. F. *spéculateur*.] One who speculates. Specially:—

(a) An observer; a contemplator; hence, a spy; a watcher. [*Obs.*]

(b) One who forms theories; a theorist.

A speculator who had dared to affirm that the human soul is by nature mortal.

(c) (Com.) One who engages in speculation; one who buys and sells goods, land, etc., with the expectation of deriving profit from fluctuations in price.

Specu-la-to-ri-al (spĕk'ŭ-lă-tŏr'i-əl), *a.* Speculatory; speculative. [*Obs.*]

Specu-la-to-ry (spĕk'ŭ-lă-tŏr-y), *n.* [*L. speculatorius* belonging to spies or scouts.] 1. Intended or adapted for viewing or spying; having oversight. *T. Warton.*

2. Exercising speculation; speculative. *T. Carew.*

Specu-list (-lĭst), *n.* One who observes or considers; an observer. [*R.*] *Goldsmith.*

Specu-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. SPECULA (-lă), E. SPECULUM (-lŭm). [*L., fr. speculare* to look, behold. See *Err.*]

1. A mirror, or looking-glass; especially, a metal mirror, as in Greek and Roman archaeology.

2. A reflector of polished metal, especially one used in reflecting telescopes. See *Speculum metal*, below.

3. (*Surg.*) An instrument for dilating certain passages of the body, and throwing light within them, thus facilitating examination or surgical operations.

4. (*Zoöl.*) A bright and lustrous patch of color found on the wings of ducks and some other birds. It is usually situated on the distal portions of the secondary quills, and is much more brilliant in the adult male than in the female.

Speculum metal, a hard, brittle alloy used for making the reflectors of telescopes and other instruments, usually consisting of copper and tin in various proportions, one of the best being that in which there are 126.4 parts of copper to 35.9 parts of tin, with sometimes a small proportion of arsenic, antimony, or zinc added to improve the whiteness.

Spēd (spĕd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *SPEND*.

Spēce (spĕs), *n.* [*Spēces*; *surt.*] [*Obs.*]

Speech (spĕch), *n.* [*OE. speche, AS. spēc, spēc, fr. specan, specan, to speak; akin to D. sprac, sprac, OHG. spraha, G. sprache, Sw. språk, Dan. sprok. See SPEAK.*] 1. The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; the faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the power of speaking.

There is none comparable to the variety of instructive expressions by speech, wherewith man alone is endowed for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder.*

2. The act of speaking; that which is spoken; words, as expressing ideas; language; conversation.

3. Speech is voice modulated by the throat, tongue, lips, etc., the modulation being accomplished by changing the form of the cavity of the mouth and nose through the action of muscles which move their walls.

O good God! how gentle and how kind
Ye seemed by your speech and your visage
The day that maked was our marriage. *Chaucer.*

The acts of God . . . to human ears
Can not without process of speech be told. *Milton.*

3. A particular language, as distinct from others; a tongue; a dialect.

4. People of a strange speech and of an hard language. *Ezek. iii. 6.*

1. Talk; mention; common saying.

The duke . . . did me demand
What was the speech among the Londoners
Concerning the French journey. *Shak.*

5. A formal discourse in public; oration; harangue.

The constant design of these orators, in all their speeches, was to drive some one particular point. *Swift.*

6. Any declaration of thoughts.

I, with leave of speech implored, . . . replied. *Milton.*

Syn.—Harangue; language; address; oration. See *HARANGUE*, and *LANGUAGE*.

Speech, v. t. & t. To make a speech; to harangue. [*R.*]

Speechful (-ful), *a.* Full of speech or words; voluble; loquacious. [*R.*]

Speechi-fi-ca-tion (-i-fi-kă-shŭn), *n.* [*See SPEECHIFY.*] The act of speechifying. [*Used humorously or in contempt.*]

Speechi-fi-er (spĕch'i-fi-ēr), *n.* One who makes a speech or speeches; an orator; a declaimer. [*Used humorously or in contempt.*]

Speechi-ty (-ti), *n.* [*Imp. & p. p.* of *SPEECHIFY* (-fi); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SPEECHIFYING* (-fi-ing).] [*Speech + -ty.*] To make a speech; to harangue. [*Used derisively or humorously.*]

Speechi-ty-ing, *n.* The act of making a speech or speeches. [*Used derisively or humorously.*]

The dinner and speechifying . . . at the opening of the annual season for the backwoods. *Al. Arnold.*

Speech-ing, *n.* The act of making a speech. [*R.*]

Speech-less, *a.* 1. Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech.

2. Not speaking for a time; dumb; mute; silent.

Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Addison.*

—**Speech-less-ly**, *adv.*—**Speech-less-ness**, *n.*

Speech-mak'er (spĕch'măk'ēr), *n.* One who makes speeches; one accustomed to speak in a public assembly.

Spēd (spĕd), *n.* [*AS. spēd* success, swiftness, from *spōdan* to succeed; akin to D. *spēd* speed, OHG. *spōt* success, *spōn* to succeed, Skr. *spādh* to increase, grow fat. *√170. b.*] 1. Prosperity in an undertaking; favorable issue; success. "For common speed." *Chaucer.*

O Lord God of my master Abraham, I pray thee, send me good speed this day. *Gen. xxiv. 12.*

2. The act or state of moving swiftly; swiftness; velocity; rapidity; rate of motion; dispatch; as, the speed of a horse or a vessel.

Speed, to describe whose swiftness number fails. *Milton.*

3. In kinematics, speed is sometimes used to denote the amount of velocity without regard to direction of motion, while velocity is not regarded as known unless both the direction and the amount are known.

3. One who, or that which, causes or promotes speed or success.

[*Obs.*] "Hercules to thy speed!" *Shak.*

God speed, good speed: prosperity. See *GODSPEED*.—**Speed gauge**, **Speed**

indicator, and **Speed recorder** (*Mach.*), devices for indicating or recording the rate of a body's motion, as the number of revolutions of a shaft in a given time.—**Speed lathe** (*Mach.*), a power lathe with a rapidly revolving spindle, for turning small objects, for polishing, etc.; a hand lathe.—**Speed pulley**, a cone pulley with steps.

Syn.—Haste; swiftness; celerity; quickness; dispatch; expedition; hurry; acceleration. See *HASTE*.

Spēd (spĕd), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p.* *SPEND* (spĕd), *SPENDED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SPENDING*.] [*AS. spēdan, fr. spēd, n.* akin to D. *spōden*, G. *sich spūten*. See *SPED*, *n.*]

1. To go; to fare. [*Obs.*]

To warn him now he is too farre sped. *Remedy of Love.*

2. To experience in going; to have any condition, good or ill; to fare. *Shak.*

Ships heretofore in seas like fishes sped:
The mightiest still upon the smallest fed. *Waller.*

3. To fare well; to have success; to prosper.

Save London, and send true lawyers their need!
For whose wants money with them shall not speed! *Lydgate.*

I told ye then he should prevail, and speed. *Milton.*

4. To make haste; to move with celerity.

I have speeded hither with the very extremest inch of possibility. *Shak.*

5. To be expedient. [*Obs.*] *Wyckif* (2 *Cor. xii. 1*).

Spēd, n. t. 1. To cause to be successful, or to prosper; hence, to aid; to favor. "Fortune speed us!" *Shak.*

With rising gales that sped their happy flight. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to make haste; to dispatch with celerity; to drive at full speed; hence, to hasten; to hurry.

He sped him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*

3. To hasten to a conclusion; to expedite.

Judicial acts . . . are sped in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties. *Alldge.*

4. To hurry to destruction; to put an end to; to ruin; to undo. "Spēd with spavins." *Shak.*

A dire dilemma I either way I'm sped.

If foes, they write, if friends, they read, me dead. *Pope.*

5. To wish success or good fortune to, in any undertaking, especially in setting out upon a journey.

Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest. *Pope.*

God speed you, them, etc., may God speed you; or, may you have good speed.

Syn.—To dispatch; hasten; expedite; accelerate; hurry.

Speed'er (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, speeds.

2. (*Spinning*) A machine for drawing and twisting alivers to form rovings.

Speed'ful (-ful), *a.* Full of speed (in any sense). [*Obs.*]

Speed'ful-ly, *adv.* In a speedful manner. [*Obs.*]

Speed'i-ly (-i-ly), *adv.* In a speedy manner.

Speed'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being speedy.

Speed-less, *a.* Being without speed.

Speed'wall (-wă), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Veronica*, mostly low herbs with pale blue corollas, which quickly fall off.

Speed'y (-y), *a.* [*Compar.* *SPEEDIER* (-i-ēr); *superl.* *SPEEDIEST*.] [*AS. spēdig*.] Not dilatory or slow; quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion or performance; as, a speedy flight; on speedy foot.

I will wish her speedy strength. *Shak.*

Darts, which not the good could shun,
The speedy could outfly. *Dryden.*

Speer (spēr), *n.* A sphere. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Speer, v. t. To ask. [*Scot.*] See *SPERE*.

Speet (spēt), *v. t.* [*Of D. speten*.] See *SPIT* an iron prong. [*Obs.*] *Gammer Gurton's Needle.*

Spēight (spĕit), *n.* [*G. specht*, probably akin to L. *picius* = cf. D. *specht*. *√169*. See *I'm a magpie*.] (*Zoöl.*) A woodpecker;—called also *specht*, *spekt*, *spight*. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Speir (spēr), *v. t.* To ask. See *SPERE*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Speis'ko'halt (spis'kŏ'hŏlt), *n.* [*G.*] Smallite.

Speis (spis), *n.* [*Of G. speise* food, mixed metal for bells, etc.] (*Metall.*) A regulus consisting essentially of nickel, obtained as a residue in fusing cobalt and nickel ores with silica and sodium carbonate to make sals.

Spek'boom (spĕk'bŏm), *n.* [*D., lit., fat tree.*] (*Bot.*) The purslane tree of South Africa,—said to be the favorite food of elephants. *Balfour (Cyc. of India).*

Speke (spĕk), *v. t. & t.* To speak. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Speke/house (-hous), *n.* The parlor or reception room of a convent. [*Obs.*]

Spēl'ding (spĕl'ding), *n.* [*Scot. speld* to spread out, *spelder* to split, spread open; cf. G. *spalten* to split.] A haddock or other small fish split open and dried in the sun;—called also *speldron*. [*Scot.*]

Spēl'i-cans (spĕl'i-kanz), *n. pl.* See *SPLIKIN*.

Spēlk (spĕlk), *n.* [*AS. spēlc, spēlc, a little rod by which a thing is kept straight, a splint for binding up broken bones, akin to Icel. spēlkr, pl., a splint.* Cf. *SPELL* a splinter.] A small stick or rod used as a spike in thatching; a splinter. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Spēll (spĕll), *n.* [*OE. spēll, AS. spēld* a splint to light a candle with; akin to D. *spēld* a pin, OD. *spelle*, G. *spalten* to split, OHG. *spalten*, MHG. *spelle* a splinter, Icel. *spjald* a square tablet, Goth. *spjilda* a writing tablet. Cf. *SPILL* a splinter, roll of paper, *SPELL* to tell the letters of.] A splink, or splinter. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Spēll, v. t. [*Imp. & p. p.* *SPELLED* (spĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SPELLING*.] [*AS. spēllan* to supply another's place.] To supply the place of for a time; to take the turn of, at work; to relieve; as, to spell the helmsman.

Spēll, n. 1. The relief of one person by another in any piece of work or watching; also, a turn at work which is carried on by one person or gang relieving another; as, a spell at the pumps; a spell at the masthead.

A spell at the wheel is called a trick. *Ham. Nav. Encey.*

2. The time during which one person or gang works until relieved; hence, any relatively short period of time, whether a few hours, days, or weeks.

Nothing new has happened in this quarter, except the setting in of a severe spell of cold weather. *Washington.*

3. One of two or more persons or gangs who work by spells. [*R.*]

Their toil is so extreme that they can not endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by spells. *Carew.*

4. A gratuitous helping forward of another's work; as, a logging spell. [*Local, U. S.*]

Spēll (spĕll), *n.* [*AS. spēll* a saying, tale, speech; akin to OS. & OHG. *spel*, Icel. *spjall*, Goth. *spjall*. Cf. *GOSPEL*, *SPELL* to tell the letters of.] 1. A story; a tale. [*Obs.*] "Hearken to my spell." *Chaucer.*

2. A stanza, verse, or phrase supposed to be endowed with magical power; an incantation; hence, any charm.

Start not; her actions shall be holy as
You hear my spell is lawful. *Shak.*

Spēll, v. t. [*Imp. & p. p.* *SPELLED* (spĕld) or *SPELT* (spĕlt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SPELLING*.] [*OE. spellen, spellen*, to tell, relate, AS. *spellian*, fr. *spell* a saying, tale; akin to MHG. *spellen* to relate, Goth. *spjaldn*. See *SPELL* a tale. In sense 4 and those following, OE. *spellen*, perhaps originally a different word, and from or influenced by *spell* a splinter, from the use of a piece of wood to point to the letters in schools: cf. D. *spellen* to spell. Cf. *SPILL* splinter.] 1. To tell; to relate; to teach. [*Obs.*]

Might I that holy legend find,
By fairies spell in mystic rhymes. *T. Warton.*

2. To put under the influence of a spell; to affect by a spell; to bewitch; to fascinate; to charm. "Spelled with words of power." *Dryden.*

He was much spelled with Eleanor Talbot. *Sir G. Buck.*

3. To constitute; to measure. [*Obs.*]

The Saxon heptarchy, when seven kings put together did spell but one in effect. *Fuller.*

4. To tell or name in their proper order the letters of, as a word; to write or print in order the letters of, esp. the proper letters; to form, as words, by correct orthography.

The word "satire" ought to be spelled with i, and not with y. *Dryden.*

5. To discover by characters or marks; to read with difficulty;—usually with *out*; as, to spell out the sense of an author; to spell out a verse in the Bible.

To spell out a God in the works of creation. *South.*

To sit spelling and observing divine justice upon every accident. *Milton.*

Spēll, v. t. 1. To form words with letters, esp. with the proper letters, either orally or in writing.

When what small knowledge was, in them did dwell,
And he a god, who could but read or spell. *Dryden.*

2. To study by noting characters; to gain knowledge, or learn the meaning of anything, by study. [*Obs.*]

Where I may sit and rightly spell
Of every star that heaven doth shew,
And every herb that sips the dew. *Milton.*

Spēll'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being spelt. *Carlyle.*

Spēll'bound (-bound), *a.* Bound by, or as by, a spell.

Spēll'er (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who spells.

2. A spelling book. [*U. S.*]

Spēll'ful (-ful), *a.* Abounding in spells, or charms.

Here, while his eyes the learned leaves peruse,
Each spellful mystery explained he views. *Hoole.*

Spēll'ing, *n.* The act of one who spells; formation of words by letters; orthography.

Spēll'ing, a. Of or pertaining to spelling.

Spēlling bee, a spelling match. [*U. S.*]—**Spēlling book**, a book with exercises for teaching children to spell; a speller.—**Spēlling match**, a contest of skill in spelling words, between two or more persons.

Spēll'ken (-kĕn), *n.* A theater. [*Slang.*] *Tyron.*

Spēll'work (-wŭrk'), *n.* Power or effect of magic; that which is wrought by magic; enchantment.

Like those Peri Isles of light
That hang by spells in the air. *Moore.*

Spēll (spĕll), *imp. & p. p.* of *SPELL*. Spelled.

Spēll, n. [*AS. spjell, fr. L. spellia*.] (*Bot.*) A species of grain (*Triticum Spēlla*) much cultivated for food in Germany and Switzerland;—called also *German wheat*.

Spēll, n. [*See SPALT.*] (*Metall.*) Spelter. [*Collog.*]

Spēll, v. t. & t. [*See SPELL* a splinter.] To split; to break; to spalt. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

Spēl'ter (spĕl'tēr), *n.* [*Cf. LG. spjaltter, G. & D. spjaltter. Cf. Fawcett.*] (*Metall.*) Zinc;—especially so called in commerce and the arts.

Spē-lun'c (spĕl'ŭnk'), *n.* [*L. spelunca* cave.] A cavern; a cave. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Spēnce (spĕns), *n.* [*OF. despense, F. dépense*, buffet, buttery, fr. *OF. despensare* to spend, distribute, L. *dispensare, dispensum*. See *DISPENSE*, *SPEND*.] 1. A place where provisions are kept; a buttery; a larder; a pantry.

In . . . his spence, or "pantry," were hung the carcases of a sheep or ewe, and two cows lately slaughtered. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bluff Harry broke into the spence,
And turned the cows adrift. *Temnyson.*

2. The inner apartment of a country house; also, the place where the family sit and eat. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Spēn'cer (spĕn'sēr), *n.* [*OF. despensier*.] See *SPENCE*, and cf. *DISPENSER*.] One who has the care of the spence, or buttery. [*Obs.*] *Promptorium Parvulorum.*

Spēn'cer, n. [*From the third Earl Spencer*, who first wore it, or brought it into fashion.] A short jacket worn by men and by women.

Spēn'cer, n. (*Naut.*) A fore-and-aft sail, abaft the foremast or the mainmast, hoisted upon a small supplementary mast and set with a gaff and no boom; a trysail carried at the foremast or mainmast;—named after its inventor, Knight Spencer, of England [1802].

Spēncer mast, a small mast just abaft the foremast or mainmast, for hoisting the spencer. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

Spend (spĕnd), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p.* *SPENT* (spĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SPENDING*.] [*AS. spendan* (in comp.), fr. L. *expensare* or *dispensare* to weigh out, to expend, dispense. See *PENDANT*, and cf. *DISPEND*, *EXPEND*, *SPENCE*,

Sphae-o-la-tion (sfā's-ē-lā'shūn), *n.* [*Med.*] The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.

|| **Sphae-o-lus** (sfā's-ē-lūs), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. Gr. σφαῖλος.] [*Med.*] Gangrenous part; gangrene; slough.

|| **Sphae-ren'-chy-ma** (sfā-rēn'kī-mā), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. Gr. σφαῖρα sphere + -enchyma as in *parenchyma*.] [*Bot.*] Vegetable tissue composed of thin-walled rounded cells, — a modification of parenchyma.

|| **Sphae-rid'-um** (sfā-rīd'ūm), *n.*; *pl.* SPHERIDIA (-ā). [*N.L.*, fr. Gr. σφαῖρα a sphere.] [*Zool.*] A peculiar sense organ found upon the exterior of most kinds of sea urchins, and consisting of an oval or spherical head surmounting a short pedicel. It is generally supposed to be an olfactory organ.



Sphaeridia (a, b, c) of various Sea urchins, much enlarged.

Sphae-ro-spore (sfā-rō-spōr), *n.* [*Gr.* σφαῖρα sphere + *E.* spore.] [*Bot.*] One of the nonsexual spores found in red algae; a tetraspore.

Sphae-ro-lite (sfā-rō-līt or sfā-rū-), *n.* [*Min.*] Same as SPHERULITE.

Sphag-nic-o-lous (sfāg-nīk'ō-lūs), *a.* [*Sphagnum* + *L.* colere to inhabit.] [*Bot.*] Growing in moss of the genus *Sphagnum*.

Sphag-nous (sfāg'nūs), *a.* [*Bot.*] Pertaining to moss of the genus *Sphagnum*, or bog moss; abounding in peat or bog moss.

|| **Sphag-num** (-nūm), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. Gr. σφάγνος a kind of moss.] [*Bot.*] A genus of mosses having white leaves slightly tinged with red or green and found growing in marshy places; bog moss; peat moss.

Sphal'-er-ite (sfāl'ēr-īt), *n.* [*Gr.* σφαλερός slippery, uncertain. See BLEND.] [*Min.*] Zinc sulphide; — called also blende, black-jack, false galena, etc. See BLEND (a).

Sphene (sfēn), *n.* [*F.* sphène, fr. Gr. σφῆν a wedge.] [*Min.*] A mineral found usually in thin, wedge-shaped crystals of a yellow or green to black color. It is a silicate of titanium and calcium; titanite.

Sphene-moid (sfēn-ōid), *a.* [*Sphenoid* + *ethmoid*.] [*Anat.*] Of or pertaining to both the sphenoid and the ethmoidal regions of the skull, or the sphenethmoid bone; sphenethmoidal.

Sphenethmoid bone (*Anat.*), a bone of the skull which surrounds the anterior end of the brain in many amphibia; the girdle bone.

Sphene-moid, *n.* (*Anat.*) The sphenethmoid bone.

Sphene-moid'al (-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Relating to the sphenethmoid bone; sphenethmoid.

Sphene-nis (sfēn-ēn), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any species of penguin.

Spheno- (sfēn-ō-), *a.* A combining form used in anatomy to indicate connection with, or relation to, the sphenoid bone; as in *sphenomaxillary*, *sphenopalatine*.

Spheno-don (sfēn-ō-dūn), *n.* [*Gr.* σφῆν a wedge + δόν, δόντος, a tooth.] [*Zool.*] Same as HATTERIA.

Spheno-eth-moid'al (-ēth-ōid-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Sphenethmoid.

Spheno-gram (sfēn-ō-grām), *n.* [*Gr.* σφῆν a wedge + -gram.] A cuneiform, or arrow-headed, character.

Spheno-graph (sfēn-ō-grāf), *n.* One skilled in sphenography; a sphenographer.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ist (sfēn-ō-grāf'ist), *n.* A sphenographer.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

Spheno-graph-ic (sfēn-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sphenography.

geometrical sphere, with the astronomical and geographical circles in their proper positions on it. (b) In ancient astronomy, one of the concentric and eccentric revolving spherical transparent shells in which the stars, sun, planets, and moon were supposed to be set, and by which they were carried, in such a manner as to produce their apparent motions.

4. (*Logic*) The extension of a general conception, or the totality of the individuals or species to which it may be applied.

5. Circuit or range of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; employment; place of existence.

To be called into a huge sphere, and not to be seen to move in it. Shak.

Taking her out of the ordinary relations with humanity, and including her in a sphere by herself. Hawthorne.

Each in his hidden sphere of joy or woe Our hermit spirits dwell. Keble.

6. Rank; order of society; social position.

7. An orbit, as of a star; a socket. [R.] Shak.

Armillary sphere. Crystalline sphere. Oblique sphere, etc. See under ANGLE, COORDINATE, etc. — Doctrine of the sphere, the application of the principles of spherical trigonometry to the properties and relations of the circles of the sphere, and the problems connected with them, in astronomy and geography, as to the latitudes and longitudes, distances and bearings, of places on the earth, and the right ascension and declination, altitude and azimuth, rising and setting, etc., of the heavenly bodies; spherical geometry. — Music of the spheres. See under MUSIC.

SYN. — Globe; orb; circle. See GLOBE.

Sphere (sfēr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPHERED (sfērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPHERING.] 1. To place in a sphere, or among the spheres; to insphere.

The glorious planet Sol In noble eminence enthroned and sphered Amidst the other. Shak.

2. To form into roundness; to make spherical, or spherul; to perfect. Tennyson.

Spher'-ic-al (sfēr'ī-kāl), *a.* [*L.* sphaericus, *Gr.* σφαῖρικός.] 1. Having the form of a sphere; like a sphere; globular; orbicular; as, a *spherical* body.

2. Of or pertaining to a sphere.

3. Of or pertaining to the heavenly orbs, or to the sphere or spheres in which, according to ancient astronomy and astrology, they were set. Knave, thieves, and treachers by *spherical* predominance. Shak.

Though the stars were suns, and overburned Their *spheric* limitations. Mrs. Browning.

Spherical angle, **Spherical coördinate**, **Spherical excess**, etc. See under ANGLE, COORDINATE, etc. — **Spherical geometry**, that branch of geometry which treats of spherical magnitudes; the doctrine of the sphere, especially of the circles described on its surface. — **Spherical harmonic analysis**. See under HARMONIC, a. — **Spherical lune**, a portion of the surface of a sphere included between two great semicircles having a common diameter. — **Spherical opening**, the magnitude of a solid angle. It is measured by the portion within the solid angle of the surface of any sphere whose vertex is the angular point. — **Spherical polygon**, a portion of the surface of a sphere bounded by the arcs of three or more great circles. — **Spherical projection**, the projection of the circles of the sphere upon a plane. See PROJECTION. — **Spherical sector**. See under SECTOR. — **Spherical segment**, the segment of a sphere. See under SEGMENT. — **Spherical triangle**, a figure on the surface of a sphere, bounded by the arcs of three great circles which intersect each other. — **Spherical trigonometry**. See TRIGONOMETRY.

— **Spher'-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Spher'-ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Spher'-ic-ity (sfēr'ī-tē), *n.* [*Cl.* *F.* sphericité.] The quality or state of being spherical; roundness; as, the *sphericity* of the planets, or of a drop of water.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-ic-ly (sfēr'ī-kē), *adv.* A small sphere.

Spher'-o-mere (sfēr'ō-mār), *n.* [*Sphere* + *-mere*.] [*Zool.*] Any one of the several symmetrical segments arranged around the central axis and composing the body of a radiate animal.

Spher'-om-e-ter (sfēr'ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Sphere* + *-meter*: cf. *F.* sphéromètre.] [*Physics*] An instrument for measuring the curvature of spherical surfaces, as of lenses for telescopes, etc.

Spher'-o-sid'-er-ite (sfēr'ō-sīd'ēr-īt or sfēr'ō-), *n.* [*Sphere* + *siderite*.] [*Min.*] Siderite occurring in spheroidal masses.

Spher'-o-some (sfēr'ō-sōm), *n.* [*Sphere* + *-some* body.] [*Zool.*] The body wall of any radiate animal.

Spher'-u-late (sfēr'ū-lāt), *a.* Covered or set with spherules; having one or more rows of spherules, or minute tubercles.

Spher'-ule (sfēr'ūl or -ul), *n.* [*L.* sphaerula: cf. *F.* sphérule.] A little sphere or spherical body; as, quicksilver, when poured upon a plane, divides itself into a great number of minute *spherules*.

Spher'-u-lite (sfēr'ū-līt or sfēr'ū-), *n.* [*Cl.* *F.* sphérulite.] [*Min.*] A minute spherical crystalline body having a radiated structure, observed in some vitreous volcanic rocks, as obsidian and peristone.

Spher'-u-litic (-it'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a spherulite; characterized by the presence of spherulites.

Spher'y (sfēr'y), *a.* 1. Round; spherical; starlike. [*R.*] "Hermia's spher'y eye." Shak.

2. Of or pertaining to the spheres. [*R.*] She can teach us how to climb Higher than the spher'y chime. Milton.

Sphex (sfēks), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. Gr. σφῆξ, σφῆγξ, a wasp.] [*Zool.*] Any one of numerous species of wasps of the genus *Sphex* and allied genera. These wasps have the abdomen attached to the thorax by a slender pedicel. See *Illustr. of Sand wasp*, under SAND.

Sphex (*Zool.*), any one of numerous species of small dipterous flies of the genus *Conops* and allied genera. The form of the body is similar to that of a sphex.

Sphig-mom-e-ter (sfīg-mō-ē-tēr), *n.* See SPHYGMO-METER.

Sphincter (sfīnkt'ēr), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. σφίγγω to bind tight.] [*Anat.*] A muscle which surrounds, and by its contraction tends to close, a natural opening; as, the *sphincter* of the bladder.

Sphincter, *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a sphincter; as, a *sphincter* muscle.

Sphing'id (sfīn'jīd), *n.* (*Zool.*) A sphinx.

Sphing'id, *a.* Of or pertaining to a sphinx, or the family *Sphingidae*.

Sphinx (sfīnks), *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. σφίγξ, usually derived from σφίγγω to bind tight or together, as if the Throtter.] 1. (a) In Egyptian art, an image of granite or porphyry, having a human head, or the head of a ram or of a hawk, upon the wingless body of a lion.

The awful ruins of the days of old — Or jasper tomb, or mutilated sphinx. Shelley.

(b) In Greek art and mythology, a she-monster, usually represented as having the winged body of a lion, and the face and breast of a young woman. The most famous Grecian sphinx, that of Thebes in Boeotia, is said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans, and killed those who were unable to guess it. The enigma was solved by Œdipus, whereupon the sphinx slew herself. "Subtle as sphinx." Shak.

2. Hence: A person of enigmatical character and purposes, especially in politics and diplomacy.

3. (*Zool.*) Any one of numerous species of large moths of the family *Sphingidae*; — called also *hawk moth*.

|| The larva is a stout naked caterpillar which, when at rest, often assumes a position suggesting the Egyptian sphinx, whence the name.

4. (*Zool.*) The Guinea, or sphinx, baboon (*Cynocephalus sphinx*).

Sphinx baboon (*Zool.*), a large West African baboon (*Cynocephalus sphinx*), often kept in menageries.

— **Sphinx moth**. (*Zool.*) Same as SPHINX, 3.

Sphrag'-ide (sfērāj'īd), *n.* [*L.* sphragis, -idis, Lemnian earth, fr. Gr. σφραγίς, -ιδος, a seal; — so called because sold in sealed packets.] [*Min.*] Lemnian earth.

Sphra-gis-tic (sfērāj'is'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* σφραγιστικός of or for sealing, fr. σφραγίς a seal.] The science of seals, their history, age, distinctions, etc., esp. as verifying the age and genuineness of documents.

|| **Sphri-go'-sis** (sfērī-gō'sis), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. Gr. σφρίγγω to be full of strength.] [*Bot.*] A condition of vegetation in which there is too abundant growth of the stem and leaves, accompanied by deficiency of flowers and fruit.

Sphyg'-mo (sfīg'mō), *a.* [*Gr.* σφύγμος the pulse.] [*Physiol.*] Of or pertaining to the pulse.

Sphyg'-mo-gram (sfīg'mō-grām), *n.* [*Gr.* σφύγμος pulse + -gram.] [*Physiol.*] A tracing, called a *pulse tracing*, consisting of a series of curves corresponding with the beats of the heart, obtained by the application of the sphygmograph.

Sphyg'-mo-graph (-grāf), *n.* [*Gr.* σφύγμος the pulse + -graph.] [*Physiol.*] An instrument which, when applied over an artery, indicates graphically the movements or character of the pulse. See SPHYGMOGRAM.

Sphyg'-mo-graph-ic (-grāf'ik), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Relating to, or produced by, a sphygmograph; as, a *sphygmographic* tracing.



Grecian Sphinx.



Sphinx, 3. Larva of Sphinx gorius.

Sphygmom'eter (sfig'mōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. σφύγμοις *pulse* + *meter*.] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for measuring the strength of the pulse beat; a sphygmograph.

Sphygmophone (sfig'mō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. σφύγμοις *pulse* + φωνή *sound*.] (*Physiol.*) An electrical instrument for determining by the ear the rhythm of the pulse of a person at a distance.

Sphygmoscope (sfig'mō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. σφύγμοις *pulse* + σκοπεῖν *to look*.] (*Physiol.*) Same as **SPHYGMOMETER**.

Sphyraenoid (sfig'rēnōid), *a.* [L. *sphyraena* a kind of sea fish (Gr. σφύρανα) + *-oid*.] (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to the *Sphyraenidae*, a family of marine fishes including the barracudas.

Spi'al (spī'al), *a.* A spy; a scout. [*Obs.*] Bacon.

Spi'ca (kā), *n.*; *pl.* Spi'cae (-sē). [L. *an ear*, as of corn.] 1. (*Med.*) A kind of bandage passing, by successive turns and crosses, from an extremity to the trunk; — so called for its resemblance to a spike of barley.

2. (*Astron.*) A star of the first magnitude situated in the constellation Virgo.

Spi'cate (spī'kāt), *a.* [L. *spicatus*, *p. p.* of *spica*.] **Spi'ca-ted** (-kātēd), *a.* *care* to furnish with spikes, or ears, fr. *spica* a spike, or ear. (*Bot.*) Having the form of a spike, or ear; arranged in a spike or spikes. *Lee.*

Spi'ca-tō (spī'kātō), *a.* [It., *p. p.* of *spiccare* to detach, to separate.] (*Mycol.*) Detached; separated; — a term indicating that every note is to be performed in a distinct and pointed manner.

Spice (spī's), *n.* [OE. *spice*, *specc*, *spice*, species, OF. *espice*, *espece*, F. *épice* *spice*, *espice* species, fr. L. *species* a particular sort or kind, a species, a sight, appearance, show, LL. *spices*, drugs, etc., of the same sort, fr. L. *specere* to look. See *SRY*, and cf. *SPICES*.] 1. *Spices*; kind. [*Obs.*]

The spices of penance ben three. Chaucer.

Abstain you from all evil *spice*. Wyclif (1 Thes. v. 22). Justice, although it be but one entire virtue, yet is described in two kinds of *spices*. The one is named justice distributive, the other is called commutative. Sir T. Elyot.

2. A vegetable production of many kinds, fragrant or aromatic and pungent to the taste, as pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, mace, allspice, ginger, cloves, etc., which are used in cookery and to flavor sauces, pickles, etc.

Hast thou aught in thy purse [bag] any hot spices? Piers Plowman.

3. Figuratively, that which enriches or alters the quality of a thing in a small degree, as *spice* alters the taste of food; that which gives zest or pungency; a slight flavoring; a relish; hence, a small quantity or admixture; a sprinkling; as, *a spice of mischief*.

So much of the will, with a *spice* of the willful. Coleridge.

Spice, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **SPICED** (*spīst*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SPICING** (*spī'ing*).] 1. To season with *spice*, or as with *spice*; to mix aromatic or pungent substances with; to flavor; to season; as, to *spice* wine; to *spice* one's words with wit.

She'll first receive thee, but will *spice* thy bread. With flowery poisons. Chapman.

2. To fill or impregnate with the odor of spices. In the *spiced* Indian air, by night. Shak.

3. To render nice or dainty; hence, to render scrupulous. [*Obs.*] "A *spiced* conscience." Chaucer.

Spice-bush (-bush), *n.* (*Bot.*) Spicewood.

Spice-nut (-nūt), *n.* A small crisp cake, highly spiced.

Spi'cer (spī'sēr), *n.* [CF. OF. *espicer*, F. *épicer*.] 1. One who seasons with *spice*.

2. One who deals in *spice*. [*Obs.*] Piers Plowman.

Spi'cer-y (-y), *n.* [OF. *espicerie*, F. *épicerie*.] 1. *Spices*, in general.

2. A repository of *spices*. Addison.

Spice-wood (spī's-wood), *n.* (*Bot.*) An American shrub (*Lindera Benzoin*), the bark of which has a *spicy* taste and odor; — called also *Benjamin*, *wild allspice*, and *fever-bush*.

Spi'ci-fer-ous (spī-sī'fēr-ūs), *a.* [L. *spicifer* bearing spikes, or ears; *spica* ear + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing ears, or spikes; spicate. [*Obs.*] Bailey.

Spi'ci-form (spī-sī'fōrm), *a.* [L. *spica* a spike, ear + *-form*.] (*Spik*) Spike-shaped. Gray.

Spi'ci-ly, *adv.* In a *spicy* manner.

Spi'ci-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being *spicy*.

Spik (spīk), *n.* [CF. Sw. *spik*. See *SIX* a nail.] A spike or nail. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spick and span, quite new; that is, as new as a spike or nail just made and a chip just split; brand-new; as, a *spick and span* novelty. See *SPAN* new.

Spick'nel (-nēl), *n.* [Contr. from *spike nail* a large, long nail; — so called in allusion to the shape of its capillary leaves.] (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous herb (*Meum Athamanticum*) having finely divided leaves, common in Europe; — called also *balldmoney*, *new*, and *beardwort*. [Written also *spig'nel*.]

Spi'cone (spī'kōn), *a.* [L. *spica* a spike, or ear.] (*Bot.*) Having spikes, or ears, like corn spikes.

Spi-con'ty (-kōt'y), *n.* The state of having, or being full of, ears, like corn. [*R.*] Bailey.

Spi'cuous (spī'kūs), *a.* (*Bot.*) See *SPICULOUS*.

Spi'cu-lar (spī'kū-lār), *n.*; *pl.* **SPICULAE** (-lā). [NL., dim. of L. *spica* a spike, ear.] (*Bot.*) (a) A little spike; a spikelet. (b) A pointed fleshy appendage.

Spi'cu-lar (-lār), *a.* [L. *spiculum* a dart; cf. F. *spiculaire*.] Resembling a dart; having sharp points.

Spi'cu-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *spiculatus*, *p. p.* of *spiculare* to sharpen, to point, fr. *spiculum* a dart.] 1. Covered with, or having, *spicules*.

2. (*Bot.*) Covered with minute *spicules*, or pointed fleshy appendages; divided into small spikelets.

Spi'cu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To sharpen to a point. [*R.*] "With *spiculated* piling." Mason.

Spi'cu-let (-lēt), *n.* [L. *spiculum* a little point, a dart.] 1. A minute, slender granule, or point.

2. (*Bot.*) Same as **SPICULA**.

3. (*Zool.*) Any small calcareous or siliceous body found

in the tissues of various invertebrate animals, especially in sponges and in most Alcyonaria.

Spicules vary exceedingly in size and shape, and some of those found in siliceous sponges are very complex in structure and elegant in form. They are of great use in classification.

Description of the Illustration: a Acerate; b Tricellate; c Hexacellate; d Bifurcate; e Broom-shaped; f Hexacellate; g Hexacellate; h Hexacellate; i Hexacellate; j Hexacellate; k Hexacellate; l Hexacellate; m Hexacellate; n Hexacellate; o Hexacellate; p Hexacellate; q Hexacellate; r Hexacellate; s Hexacellate; t Hexacellate; u Hexacellate; v Hexacellate; w Hexacellate; x Hexacellate; y Hexacellate; z Hexacellate.

Spicules of Sponges.

Spi-u'li-form (spī-kū'li-fōrm or spīk'ū-ly-, 277), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having the shape of a spicule.

Spi-u'li-fer-ous (spīk'ū-ly'fēr-ūs), *a.* [L. *spiculum* + *-ferous*.] (*Zool.*) Producing or containing spicules.

Spi-u'li-spon'gi-ae (-ly-spōn'gi-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zool.*) A division of sponges including those which have independent siliceous spicules.

Spi-u-lum (spīk'ū-lūm), *n.*; *pl.* **SPICULA** (-lā). [L., a little point.] (*Zool.*) Same as **SPICULE**.

Spi'cy (spī'sy), *a.* [*Comp.* **SPICER** (-sī'ēr); *superl.* **SPICEST**.] [From **SPICE**.] 1. Flavored with, or containing, *spice* or *spices*; fragrant; aromatic; as, *spicy* breezes. "The *spicy* nut-brown ale." Milton.

Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* gales. Pope.

2. Producing, or abounding with, *spices*.

In hot Ceylon *spicy* forests grew. Dryden.

3. Fig.: Piquant; pungent; racy; as, a *spicy* debate. Syn.: Aromatic; fragrant; smart; pungent; pointed; keen. See **RACY**.

Spi'der (spī'dēr), *n.* [OE. *spidre*, fr. AS. *spinnan* to spin; — so named from spinning its web; cf. D. *spin* a spider, G. *spinn*, Sw. *spindel*. See **SPIN**.] 1. (*Zool.*) Any one of numerous species of arachnids comprising the order Araneida. Spiders have the mandibles converted into poison fangs, or falcers. The abdomen is large and not segmented, with two or three pairs of spinnerets near the end, by means of which they spin threads of silk to form cocoons, or nests, to protect their eggs and young. Many species spin also complex webs to entrap the insects upon which they prey. The eyes are usually eight in number (rarely six), and are situated on the back of the cephalothorax. See *Illustr.* under **ARANEIDA**.

2. (*Zool.*) Any one of various other arachnids resembling the true spiders, especially certain mites, as the red spider (see under **REX**).

3. An iron pan with a long handle, used as a kitchen utensil in frying food. Originally, it had long legs, and was used over coals on the hearth.

4. A treivet to support pans or pots over a fire.

5. (*Mach.*) A skeleton, or frame, having radiating arms or members, often connected by crosspieces; as, a casting forming the hub and spokes to which the rim of a fly wheel or large gear is bolted; the body of a piston head; a frame for strengthening a core or mold for a casting, etc.

Spider ant. (*Zool.*) Same as *Solitary ant.* under **SOLITARY**.

Spider crab (*Zool.*), any one of numerous species of maloid crabs having a more or less triangular body and ten long legs. Some of the species grow to great size, as the great Japanese spider crab (*Macrocheira Kampferi*), measuring sometimes more than fifteen feet across the legs when American Spider Crab (*Libinia emarginata*).

(See *Illustr.*)

Spider hunter (*Zool.*), any one of several species of East Indian subbirds of the genus *Archboldia*.

Spider line, filaments of a spider's web crossing the field of vision in optical instruments; — used for determining the exact position of objects and making delicate measurements. Fine wires, silk fibers, or lines on glass similarly placed, are called *spider lines*. — *Spider mite.* (*Zool.*) (a) Any one of several species of parasitic mites of the genus *Argas* and allied genera. See **ARGAS**. (b) Any one of numerous small mites injurious to plants. — *Spider monkey* (*Zool.*), any one of numerous species of South

American monkeys of the genus *Ateles*, having very long legs and a long prehensile tail.

Spider orchis (*Bot.*), a European orchidaceous plant (*Ophrys aranifera*), having flowers which resemble spiders. — *Spider shell* (*Zool.*), any shell of the genus *Pteroceras*. See **PTEROCERAS**.

Spi'dered (spī'dērd), *a.* Infested by spiders; cobwebbed. Wolcott.

Spi'der-like (spī'dēr-'lik'), *a.* Like a spider. Shak.

Spi'der web (wēb), or **Spi'der's web**. (*Zool.*) The silken web which is formed by most kinds of spiders, particularly the web spun to entrap their prey. See *Geometric spider*, and *Triangle spider*, under **GEOMETRIC**, and **TRIANGLE**.

Spi'der-wort (-wōrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) An American endogenous plant (*Tradescantia virginica*), with long linear leaves and epicalar blue flowers. The name is sometimes extended to other species of the same genus.

Spied (spīd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *SPY*.

Spi'ge-ol'gen (spī'gē-ol'jēn), *n.* [G. *spiegel* mirror + *-gen* iron.] See **SPERKEL** iron.

Spi'ge-ol'iron (vīrūn). (G. *spiegel* mirror + F. *iron*.) (*Metal.*) A fusible white cast iron containing a large amount of carbon (from three and a half to six per cent) and some manganese. When the manganese reaches twenty-five per cent and upwards it has a granular structure, and constitutes the alloy *ferro manganese*, largely used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. Called also *specular pig iron*, *spiegel*, and *spiegelisen*.

Spig'it (spī't), *n.* & *v.* **SPITE**. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*.

Spig'it, *n.* A woodpecker. See **SPERIGHT**. [*Obs.*]

Spig'nel (spī'gēnēl), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as **SPICKNEL**.

Spig'net (-nēt), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *spikenard*.] (*Bot.*) An aromatic plant of America. See **SPIKENARD**.

Spig'ot (-ōt), *n.* [From *spike*, for *spike*; cf. Fr. & Gael. *spioicid* a spigot, Ir. *spice* a spike. See **SPIKE**.] A pin or peg used to stop the vent in a cask; also, the plug of a faucet or cock.

Spigot and facet joint, a joint for uniting pipes, formed by the insertion of the end of one pipe, or pipe fitting, into a socket at the end of another.

Spi-gur'nel (spī-gūr'nēl), *n.* (*Eng. Law*) Formerly the title of the sealer of writs in chancery. Mozley & W.

Spik (spīk), *n.* [Akin to I.G. *spiker*, *spieker*, a large nail, D. *spijker*, Sw. *spik*, Dan. *spiger*, Icel. *spik*; all perhaps from L. *spica* a point, an ear of grain; but in the sense of nail more likely akin to E. *spoke* of a wheel. Cf. **SPINZ**.] 1. A sort of very large nail; also, a piece of pointed iron set with the points upward or outward.

2. Anything resembling such a nail in shape. He wears on his head the coronal radiata . . . the *spikes* that shoot out represent the rays of the sun. Addison.

3. An ear of corn or grain.

4. (*Bot.*) A kind of flower cluster in which sessile flowers are arranged on an unbranched elongated axis.

Spike grass (*Bot.*), either of two tall perennial American grasses (*Urolophus paniculata*, and *U. latifolia*) having broad leaves and large flattened spikelets. — *Spike rush*. (*Bot.*) See under **RUSH**. — *Spike shell* (*Zool.*), any peritropod of the genus *Strophodon* having a slender conical shell. — *Spike team*, three horses or a horse and a yoke of oxen, harnessed together, a horse leading the oxen or the span. [*U. S.*]

Spike, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **SPIKED** (spīkt); *Spikes*, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SPIKING**.] 1. To fasten with spikes, or long, large nails; as, to *spike* down planks.

2. To set or furnish with spikes.

3. To fix on a spike. [*R.*] Young.

4. To stop the vent of (a gun or cannon) by driving a spike, nail, or the like into it.

Spike, *n.* [CF. G. *spike*, L. *spica* an ear of grain. See **SPIKENARD**.] (*Bot.*) *Spike lavender*. See **LAVENDER**.

Oil of spike (*Chem.*), a colorless or yellowish aromatic oil extracted from the European broad-leaved lavender, or *spice* (*Lavandula Spica*), used in artist's varnish and in veterinary medicine. It is often adulterated with oil of turpentine, which it much resembles.

Spike'hill (-bīl'), *n.* (*Zool.*) (a) The hooded morganiser. (b) The marbled godwit (*Limosa fedoa*).

Spiked (spīkt), *a.* Furnished or set with spikes, as corn; fastened with spikes; stopped with spikes. A youth, leaping over the *spiked* pales, . . . was caught by those spikes. Wiceman.

Spike'fish (spīk'fīsh'), *n.* (*Zool.*) See **SAITHE** (*a*).

Spike'let (-lēt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small or secondary spike; especially, one of the ultimate parts of the inflorescence of grasses. See *Illustr.* of **QUAKING GRASS**.

Spike'nard (spīk'nārd), *coll.* spīk'nārd, *n.* [For *spiked nard*; cf. G. *spikenard*, NL. *spica nardi*. See **SPICE** an ear, and **NARD**.] 1. (*Bot.*) An aromatic plant. In the United States it is the *Aralia racemosa*, often called *spig'net*, and used as a medicine. The *spikenard* of the ancients is the *Nardostachys jatamansi*, a native of the Himalayan region. From its blackish roots a perfume for the hair is still prepared in India.

2. A fragrant essential oil, as that from the *Nardostachys jatamansi*.

Spike'tail (spīk'tāil'), *n.* (*Zool.*) The pintail duck. [*Local, U. S.*]

Spik'y (spīky'), *a.* 1. Like a spike; spikelike. These *spiky*, vivid outbreaks of metallic vapors. C. A. Young.

2. Having a sharp point, or sharp points; furnished or armed with spikes. Or by the *spiky* harrow cleared away. Dyer.

The *spiky* wheels through heaps of carnage tore. Pope.

Spile (spīl), *n.* [CF. I.G. *spile*, dial. G. *spil*, *spiller*, D. *spil*, v. 170.] 1. A small plug or wooden pin, used to stop a vent, as in a cask.

Spider Monkey (*Ateles belzebuth*).

2. A small tube or spout inserted in a tree for conducting sap, as from a sugar maple.

3. A large stake driven into the ground as a support for some superstructure; a pile.

Spile hole, a small air hole in a cask; a vent.

Spile (spil), *v. t.* To supply with a spile or a spigot; to make a small vent in, as a cask.

Spill-kin (spil't-kin), *n.* [OD. *spelleken* a small pin. See *SPILL* a splinter.] One of a number of small pieces or pegs of wood, ivory, bone, or other material, for playing a game, or for counting the score in a game, as in cribbage. In the plural (*spittikins*), a game played with such pieces; pushpin. [Written also *spittikin*, *spittiken*.]

Spill (spil), *v. t.* [V170. Cf. *SPILL* a splinter.] **1.** A bit of wood split off; a splinter. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

2. A slender piece of anything. Specifically:—

(a) A peg or pin for plugging a hole, as in a cask; a spile.

(b) A metallic rod or pin.

(c) A small roll of paper, or slip of wood, used as a lamp-lighter, etc.

(d) (*Mining*) One of the thick laths or poles driven horizontally ahead of the main timbering in advancing a level in loose ground.

3. A little sum of money. [Obs.] *Ayliffe*.

Spill, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. *SPILL* (spil); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SPILLING*.] To cover or decorate with slender pieces of wood, metal, ivory, etc.; to inlay. [Obs.] *Spenser*.

Spill (spil), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. *SPILLED* (spild), or *SPILT* (spilt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SPILLING*.] **1.** *OE. spilden*, usually, to destroy, AS. *spiltan*, *spiltan*, to destroy; akin to *lecl. spilla* to destroy, Sw. *spilla* to spill, Dan. *spilde*, LG. & D. *spillen* to squander, OHG. *spildan*. **2.** To destroy; to kill; to put an end to. [Obs.]

And gave him to the queen, all at her will
To choose whether she would him save or spill. *Chaucer*.

Greater glory think [it] to save than spill. *Spenser*.

2. To mar; to injure; to deface; hence, to destroy by misuse; to waste. [Obs.]

They [the colors] disfigure the stuff and spill the whole work-manship. *Puttenham*.

Spill not the morning, the quintessence of the day, in recreations. *Fuller*.

3. To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to lose, or suffer to be scattered;—applied to fluids and to substances whose particles are small and loose; as, to spill water from a pail; to spill quicksilver from a vessel; to spill powder from a paper; to spill sand or flour.

Spill differs from *pour* in expressing accidental loss,—a loss or waste contrary to purpose.

4. To cause to flow out and be lost or wasted; to shed, or suffer to be shed, as in battle or in manslaughter; as, a man spills another's blood, or his own blood.

And to revenge his blood so justly spill. *Dryden*.

5. (*Naut.*) To relieve a sail from the pressure of the wind, so that it can be more easily reefed or furled, or to lessen the strain.

Spilling line (*Naut.*), a rope used for spilling, or dislodging, the wind from the belly of a sail. *Totten*.

Spill, *v. t.* **1.** To be destroyed, ruined, or wasted; to come to ruin; to perish; to waste. [Obs.]

That thou wilt suffer innocents to spill. *Chaucer*.

2. To be shed; to run over; to fall out, and be lost or wasted. "He was so toful of himself, that he let it spill on all the company." *I. Watts*.

Spill'er (spil'ér), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, spills.

2. A kind of fishing line with many hooks; a boulder.

Spill'et fishing (spil'et f'ish'ing), *a.* A system or *Spill'ard fishing* (spil'ard f'ish'ing), *a.* method of fishing by means of a number of hooks set on snoods all on one line;—in North America, called *trawl fishing*, *bul-tow*, or *bulow fishing*, and *long-line fishing*.

Spill'et-kin (spil'et-kin), *n.* See *SPILLING*.

Spill'way ('wä'), *n.* A sluiceway or passage for superfluous water in a reservoir, to prevent too great pressure on the dam.

Spilt (spilt), *imp. & p. p.* of *SPILL*. Spilled.

Spilt'er (spil'tér), *n.* [From *SPILL*, *n.*] Any one of the small branches on a stag's head. [Obs.] *Howell*.

Spilth (spilth), *n.* [From *SPILL*.] Anything spilt, or freely poured out; slop; effusion. [Archaic.] "With drunken spilth of wine." *Shak.*

Choicest cates, and the flagon's best spilth. *R. Browning*.

Spin (spin), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. *SPUN* (spun) (*Archaic* imp. *SPAN* (spän); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SPINNING*.] [AS. *spinnan*; akin to D. & G. *spinnen*, *lecl.* & Sw. *spinna*, Dan. *spinde*, Goth. *spinnan*, and probably to E. *span*, V170. Cf. *SPAN*, *v. t.*, *SPIDER*.] **1.** To draw out, and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery; as, to spin wool, cotton, or flax; to spin goat's hair; to produce by drawing out and twisting a fibrous material.

All the yarn she [Penelope] spun in Ulysses' absence did but fill these full of moths. *Shak.*

2. To draw out tediously; to form by a slow process, or by degrees; to extend to a great length;—with out, as, to spin out large volumes on a subject.

Do you mean that the story is tediously spun out? *Sheridan*.

3. To protract; to spend by delays; as, to spin out the day in idleness.

By one delay after another they spin out their whole lives. *L'Esperance*.

4. To cause to turn round rapidly; to whirl; to twirl; as, to spin a top.

5. To form a web, a cocoon, silk, or the like from threads produced by the extrusion of a viscid, transparent liquid, which hardens on coming into contact with the air;—said of the spider, the silkworm, etc.

6. (*Mech.*) To shape, as malleable sheet metal, into a hollow form, by bending or buckling it by pressing against it with a smooth hand tool or roller while the metal revolves, as in a lathe.

To spin a yarn (*Naut.*), to tell a story, esp. a long or fabulous tale. — To spin hay (*Mil.*), to twist it into ropes

for convenient carriage on an expedition. — To spin street yarn, to gad about gossiping. [Collog.]

Spin (spin), *v. t.* **1.** To practice spinning; to work at drawing and twisting threads; to make yarn or thread from fiber; as, the woman knows how to spin; a machine or jenny spins with great exactness.

They neither know to spin, nor care to toil. *Prior*.

2. To move round rapidly; to whirl; to revolve, as a top or a spindle, about its axis.

Round about him spun the landscape,
Sky and forest reeled together. *Longfellow*.

With a whirligig of jubilant mosquitoes spinning about each head. *G. W. Cable*.

3. To stream or issue in a thread or a small current or jet; as, blood spins from a vein. *Shak.*

4. To move swiftly; as, to spin along the road in a carriage, on a bicycle, etc. [Collog.]

Spin, *n.* **1.** The act of spinning; as, the spin of a top, a spin on a bicycle. [Collog.]

2. (*Kinematics*) Velocity of rotation about some specified axis.

|| *Spin'a bit'ti-da* (sp'it'it'it'it'it'). (*Med.*) [*L.* cleft spine.] A congenital malformation in which the spinal column is cleft at its lower portion, and the membranes of the spinal cord project as an elastic swelling from the gap thus formed.

Spin'na-ceous (sp'it-nä'shüs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the plant spinach, or the family of plants to which it belongs.

Spin'ach (sp'it'ä; 48), *n.* [OF. *espinache*, *espina*; *spinage*, *P. spinant*; cf. *It. spinace*, *Sp. espinaca*; all fr. Ar. *isfinaj*, *isfinaj*, *aspanakh*, probably of Persian origin.] (*Bot.*) A common pot herb (*Spinacia oleracea*) belonging to the Goosefoot family.

Mountain spinach. See *Garden orache*, under *ONACHE*.

New Zealand spinach (*Bot.*), a coarse herb (*Tetragonia expansa*), a poor substitute for spinach.

|| Various other pot herbs are locally called *spinach*.

Spin'al (sp'it'al), *a.* [*L. spinalis*, fr. *spina* the spine; cf. *P. spinal*. See *SPINE*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the backbone, or vertebral column; rachidian; vertebral.

2. Of or pertaining to a spine or spines.

Spinal accessory nerves, the eleventh pair of cranial nerves in the higher vertebrates. They originate from the spinal cord and pass forward into the skull, from which they emerge in company with the pneumogastrics. Spinal column, the backbone, or connected series of vertebrae which forms the axis of the vertebrate skeleton; the spine; rachis; vertebral column. — Spinal cord, the great nervous cord extending backward from the brain along the dorsal side of the spinal column of a vertebrate animal, and usually terminating in a thread-like appendage called the *filum terminale*; the spinal, or vertebral, marrow; the myelon. The nervous tissue consists of nerve fibers and nerve cells, the latter being confined to the so-called *gray matter* of the central portions of the cord, while the peripheral *white matter* is composed of nerve fibers only. The center of the cord is traversed by a slender canal connecting with the ventricles of the brain.

Spin'ate (-nät), *a.* Bearing a spine; spiniform.

Spin'dle (sp'it'dl), *n.* [AS. *spil*, fr. *spinnan* to spin; akin to D. *spil*, G. *spille*, *spindel*, OHG. *spinnula*. V170. See *SPIN*.] **1.** The long, round, slender rod or pin in spinning wheels by which the thread is twisted, and on which, when twisted, it is wound; also, the pin on which the bobbin is held in a spinning machine, or in the shuttle of a loom.

2. A slender rod or pin on which anything turns; an axis; as, the spindle of a vane. Specifically:—

(a) (*Mach.*) The shaft, mandrel, or arbor, in a machine tool, as a lathe or drilling machine, etc., which causes the work to revolve, or carries a tool or center, etc.

(b) (*Mach.*) The vertical rod on which the runner of a grinding mill turns.

(c) (*Founding*) A shaft or pipe on which a core of sand is formed.

3. The fusee of a watch.

4. A long and slender stalk resembling a spindle.

5. A yarn measure containing, in cotton yarn, 15,120 yards; in linen yarn, 14,400 yards.

6. (*Geom.*) A solid generated by the revolution of a curved line about its base or double ordinate or chord.

7. (*Zool.*) (a) Any marine univalve shell of the genus *Rotellaria*;—called also *spindle stromb*. (b) Any marine gastropod of the genus *Fusus*.

Dead spindle (*Mach.*), a spindle in a machine tool that does not revolve; the spindle of the lathestock of a lathe. — Live spindle (*Mach.*), the revolving spindle of a machine tool; the spindle of the headstock of a turning lathe. — Spindle shell (*Zool.*). See *SPINDLE*, 7, above. — Spindle side, the female side in descent; in the female line; opposed to *stear side*. *Ld. Lytton*. [*R.*] "King Lycan, grandson, by the spindle side, of Oceanus." *Lowell*. — Spindle tree (*Bot.*), any shrub or tree of the genus *Eunurus*. The wood of *E. Eurycarpus* was used for spindles and skewers. See *SPINDLE*.

Spin'dle, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. *SPINDED* (spind'ed); (*Archaic*) *spind*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SPINDLING* (-d'ing).] To shoot or grow into a long, slender stalk or body; to become disproportionately tall and slender.

It has begun to spindle into overintellectuality. *Lowell*.

Spin'dle-legged (-lég'd' or lög'g'd'), *a.* Having long, slender legs.

Spin'dle-legs (-lög'z'), *n.* A spin'dle-shank.

Spin'dle-shanked (-shä'kt'), *a.* Having long, slender legs. *Addition*.

Spin'dle-shanks (-shä'k's'), *n.* A person with slender shanks, or legs;—used humorously or in contempt.

Spin'dle-shap'd (-shäpt'), *a.* **1.** Having the shape of a spindle.

2. (*Bot.*) Thickest in the middle, and tapering to both ends; fusiform;—applied chiefly to roots.

Spin'dle-tail (sp'it'dl-täl'), *n.* (*Zool.*) The pintail duck. [*Local*, U. S.]

Spin'dle-worm (-würm'), *n.* (*Zool.*) The larva of a noctuid moth (*Achalodes sœu*) which feeds in the stalks of corn (maize), sometimes causing much damage. It is smooth, with a black head and tail and a row of black dots across each segment.

Spin'dling (-d'ing), *a.* Long and slender, or disproportionately tall and slender; as, a *spindling* tree; a *spindling* boy.

Spine (spin), *n.* [*L. spina* a thorn, the spine; akin to *spica* a point; cf. OF. *espine*, F. *épine*. Cf. *SPINX*, *SPINER* a musical instrument, *SPINNY*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A sharp appendage to any part of a plant; a thorn.

2. (*Zool.*) (a) A rigid and sharp projection upon any part of an animal. (b) One of the rigid and undivided fin rays of a fish.

3. (*Anat.*) The backbone, or spinal column, of an animal;—so called from the projecting processes upon the vertebrae.

4. Anything resembling the spine or backbone; a ridge.

Spine-back (-bä'k'), *n.* (*Zool.*) A fish having spines in, or in front of, the dorsal fins.

Spine-bill (-b'il'), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any species of Australian birds of the genus *Acathorhynchus*. They are related to the honey eaters.

Spined (spind), *a.* Furnished with spines; spiny.

Spine-fanned (sp'it'fänd'), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having fins supported by spinous fin rays;—said of certain fishes.

Spin'el (sp'it-nél' or sp'it-nél'; 277), *n.* [*F. spinelle*, or *Spinelle* (sp'it-nél'), or *L. spinellus*, perhaps from *L. spina* a thorn, a prickle, in allusion to its pointed crystals.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in octahedrons of great hardness and various colors, as red, green, blue, brown, and black, the red variety being the gem spinel ruby. It consists essentially of alumina and magnesia, but commonly contains iron and sometimes also chromium.

|| The *spinel* group includes spinel proper, also magnetite, chromite, franklinite, garnite, etc., all of which may be regarded as composed of a sesquioxide and a protoxide in equal proportions.

Spin'el (sp'it'el), *n.* Bleached yarn used in making the linen tape called *inkle*; unwrought inkle. *Knight*.

Spine'less (sp'it-lës'), *a.* Having no spine.

Spin'es-cent (sp'it-nës'sent), *a.* [*L. spinescens*, -entis, *p. pr.* of *spinere* to grow thorny, fr. *spina* a thorn; cf. *P. spinescens*.] (*Bot.*) Becoming hard and thorny; tapering gradually to a rigid, leafless point; armed with spines. *Gray*.

Spin'et (sp'it'et or sp'it-nët'; 277), *n.* [*OF. spinette*, F. *épinette* (cf. *It. spinetta*), fr. *L. spina* a thorn;—so called because its quills resemble thorns. See *SPINX*.] (*Mus.*) A keyed instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, but smaller, with one string of brass or steel wire to each note, sounded by means of leather or quill plectrums or jacks. It was formerly much used.

Dumb spinet. (*Mus.*) See *MANICORDON*.

Spin'et (sp'it'et or sp'it'et'), *n.* [*L. spinetum*. See *SPINNY*.] A spiny. [Obs.] *B. Jonson*.

Spine'tail (sp'it'täl'), *n.* (*Zool.*) (a) Any one of several species of swifts of the genus *Acanthylis*, or *Chaetura*, and allied genera, in which the shafts of the tail feathers terminate in rigid spines. (b) Any one of several species of South American and Central American clamatorial birds belonging to *Synallaxis* and allied genera of the family *Dendrocolaptidae*. They are allied to the ovenbirds. (c) The ruddy duck. [*Local*, U. S.]

Spine-tailed (sp'it-täld'), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having the tail quills ending in sharp, naked tips.

Spine-tailed swift. (*Zool.*) See *SPINETAIL* (a).

Spin'et-ed (sp'it'et-äd'), *a.* Slit; cleft. [Obs. & R.]

Spin'et-er-ous (sp'it'et'ér-üs), *a.* [*L. spinifer*; *spina* a thorn + *ferre* to produce.] Producing spines; bearing thorns or spines; thorny; spiny.

Spin'et-form (sp'it'et-förm'), *a.* Shaped like a spine.

Spin'et-er-ous (sp'it'et'ér-üs), *a.* [*L. spinifer*; *spina* a thorn + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing a spine or spines; thorn-bearing.

Spin'et-ness (sp'it'et-nës'), *n.* Quality of being spiny.

Spin'et-sp'it-lato (sp'it'et-sp'it-lät'), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having spines arranged spirally. See *SPICULE*.

Spink (sp'it'k), *n.* [*Cf. dial. Sw. spinka* a kind of small bird, Gr. *σπίγος*, and E. *finch*.] (*Zool.*) The chaffinch.

Spin'na-ker (sp'it-nä-kér), *n.* (*Naut.*) A large triangular sail set upon a boom,—used when running before the wind.

Spin'ner (-nér), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, spins; one skilled in spinning; a spinning machine.

2. A spider. "Long-legged spinners." *Shak.*

3. (*Zool.*) A goatsucker;—so called from the peculiar noise it makes when darting through the air.

4. (*Zool.*) A spinneret.

Ring spinner, a machine for spinning, in which the twist, given to the yarn by a revolving bobbin, is regulated by the drag of a small metal loop which slides around a ring encircling the bobbin, instead of by a thistle.

Spin'ner-et (-ët), *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the special jointed organs situated on the under side, and near the end, of the abdomen of spiders, by means of which they spin their webs. Most spiders have three pairs of spinnerets, but some have only two pairs.

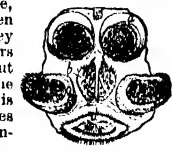
The ordinary silk line of the spider is composed of numerous smaller lines joined after issuing from the spinnerets.

Spin'ner-ule (-ül), *n.* (*Zool.*) Spinnerets (a bed of One of the numerous small spinning a spider, much enlarged on the spinnerets of spiders.

Spin'ney (-nëy), *n.*; *pl.* *SPINNEYS* (-nëz). Same as *SPINNY*. *T. Hughes*.



Spindle (Rotellaria fusus).



aqueous solution of acetate of ammonium; — named after R. Mindere, a physician of Augsburg. — **Spirit of nitrous ether** (*Med. Chem.*), a pale yellow liquid, of a sweetish taste and a pleasant ethereal odor. It is obtained by the distillation of alcohol with nitric and sulphuric acids, and consists essentially of ethyl nitrite with a little acetic aldehyde. It is used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic, etc. Called also *sweet spirit of niter*. — **Spirit of salt** (*Chem.*), hydrosulphuric acid; so called because obtained from salt and sulphuric acid. [*Obs.*] — **Spirit of sense**, the utmost refinement of sensation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — **Spirits**, or **Spirit**, of turpentine (*Chem.*), rectified oil of turpentine, a transparent, colorless, volatile, and very inflammable liquid, distilled from the turpentine of the various species of pine; camphine. See CAMPHINE. — **Spirit of vitriol** (*Chem.*), sulphuric acid; — so called because formerly obtained by the distillation of green vitriol. [*Obs.*] — **Spirit of vitriolic ether** (*Chem.*), ether; — often but incorrectly called *sulphuric ether*. See ETHER. [*Obs.*] — **Spirits**, or **Spirit**, of wine (*Chem.*), alcohol; — so called because formerly obtained by the distillation of wine. — **Spirit rapper**, one who practices spirit rapping; a "medium" so called. — **Spirit rapping**, an alleged form of communication with the spirits of the dead by raps. See SPIRITUALISM. 3. — **Sweet spirit of niter**. See *Spirit of nitrous ether*, above.

Syn. — Life; ardor; energy; fire; courage; animation; cheerfulness; vivacity; enterprise.

Spirit (*spīr'it*), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* SPIRITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPIRITING.] 1. To animate with vigor; to excite; to encourage; to inspire; to inspire; as, civil dissensions often *spirit* the ambition of private men; — sometimes followed by *up*.

Many officers and private men *spirit up* and assist those obstinate people to continue in their rebellion. *Swift*.

2. To convey rapidly and secretly, or mysteriously, as if by the agency of a spirit; to kidnap; — often with *away*, or *off*.

The ministry had him *spirited away*, and carried abroad as a dangerous person. *Arbuthnot & Pope*.

I felt as if I had been *spirited* into some castle of antiquity. *Watts*.

Spiriting away (*Law*), causing to leave; the offense of inducing a witness to leave a jurisdiction so as to evade process requiring attendance at trial.

Spirit-al-ly (*al-ly*), *adv.* [*L. spiritalis* belonging to breathing.] By means of the breath. [*Obs.*] *Holder*.

Spirit-ed, *a.* 1. Animated or possessed by a spirit. [*Obs.*] "So talked the *spirited*, ill snake." *Milton*.

2. Animated; full of life or vigor; lively; full of spirit or fire; as, a *spirited* oration; a *spirited* answer.

Spīr'it-ed is much used in composition; as in high-spirited, low-spirited, mean-spirited, etc.

Syn. — Lively; vivacious; animated; ardent; active; bold; courageous.

— **Spirit-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Spirit-ed-ness**, *n.*

Spirit-ful (*-ful*), *a.* Full of spirit; spirited. [*R.*]

The *spiritful* and orderly life of our own grown men. *Milton*.

— **Spirit-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Spirit-ful-ness**, *n.*

Spirit-ism (*-izm*), *n.* Spiritualism.

Spirit-ist, *n.* A spiritualist.

Spirit-less, *a.* 1. Destitute of spirit; wanting animation; wanting cheerfulness; dejected; depressed.

2. Destitute of vigor; wanting life, courage, or fire.

A man so faint, so *spiritless*, so dull, so dead in look, so woe-begone. *Shak.*

3. Having no breath; extinct; dead. [*The spiritless body.*] *Greenhill*.

— **Spirit-less-ly**, *adv.* — **Spirit-less-ness**, *n.*

— **Spirit-to-so** (*spīr'it-tō-sō*), *a. & adv.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*)

Spirited; spiritedly; — a direction to perform a passage in an animated, lively manner.

Spirit-uous (*spīr'it-u-ūs*), *a.* [*Cf. SPIRITUOUS.*] 1. Like spirit; refined; defecated; pure. [*R.*]

More refined, more *spirituous* and pure. *Milton*.

2. Ardent; active. [*R.*]

Spirit-uous-ness, *n.* Quality of being spirituous. [*R.*]

Spirit-u-al (*-g-al*; 135), *a.* [*L. spiritalis*; cf. *F. spirituel*. See SPIRIT.] 1. Consisting of spirit; not material; incorporeal; as, a *spiritual* substance or being.

It is shown a natural body, it is raised a *spiritual* body. *1 Cor. xv. 44.*

2. Of or pertaining to the intellectual and higher endowments of the mind; mental; intellectual.

3. Of or pertaining to the moral feelings or states of the soul, as distinguished from the external actions; reaching and affecting the spirits.

God's law is *spiritual*; it is a transcript of the divine nature, and extends its authority to the acts of the soul of man. *Sir T. Browne*.

4. Of or pertaining to the soul or its affections as influenced by the Spirit; controlled and inspired by the divine Spirit; proceeding from the Holy Spirit; pure; holy; divine; heavenly-minded; — opposed to carnal.

That I may impart unto you some *spiritual* gift. *Rom. i. 11.*

Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all *spiritual* blessings. *Eph. i. 3.*

If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are *spiritual*, restore such an one. *Gal. vi. 1.*

5. Not lay or temporal; relating to sacred things; ecclesiastical; as, the *spiritual* functions of the clergy; lords *spiritual* and temporal; a *spiritual* corporation.

Spiritual coadjutor (*Ecc.*) See the Note under JESUIT.

— **Spiritual court** (*Ecc.*), an ecclesiastical court, or a court having jurisdiction in ecclesiastical affairs; a court held by a bishop or other ecclesiastic.

Spirit-u-al, *n.* A spiritual function, office, or affair. See SPIRITUALITY, 2.

He assigns supremacy to the pope in *spirituals*, and to the emperor in temporals. *Locke*.

Spirit-u-al-ism (*-izm*), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being spiritual.

2. (*Philos.*) The doctrine, in opposition to the materialists, that all which exists is spirit, or soul — that what is called the external world is either a succession of notions impressed on the mind by the Deity, as maintained

by Berkeley, or else the mere educt of the mind itself, as taught by Fichte.

3. A belief that departed spirits hold intercourse with mortals by means of physical phenomena, as by rapping, or during abnormal mental states, as in trances, or the like, commonly manifested through a person of special susceptibility, called a *medium*; spiritism; the doctrines and practices of spiritualists.

What is called *spiritualism* should, I think, be called a mental species of materialism. *R. H. Hutton*.

Spirit-u-al-ist (*spīr'it-u-al-ist*), *n.* 1. One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; one whose employment is of a spiritual character; an ecclesiastic.

2. One who maintains the doctrine of spiritualism.

3. One who believes in direct intercourse with departed spirits, through the agency of persons commonly called *mediums*, by means of physical phenomena; one who attempts to maintain such intercourse; a spiritualist.

Spirit-u-al-ist-ic (*-ist-ik*), *a.* Relating to, or connected with, spiritualism.

Spirit-u-al-ity (*-i-tē*), *n.* *pl.* SPIRITUALITIES (*-it-ē*). [*L. spiritualitas*; cf. *F. spiritualité*.] 1. The quality or state of being spiritual; incorporeality; heavenly-mindedness.

A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its *spirituality*. *South*.

If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest to *spirituality*. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

Much of our *spirituality* and comfort in public worship depends on the state of mind in which we come. *Bickerstaff*.

2. (*Ecc.*) That which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion, as distinct from temporalities.

During the vacancy of a see, the archbishop is guardian of the *spiritualities* thereof. *Blackstone*.

3. An ecclesiastical body; the whole body of the clergy, as distinct from, or opposed to, the temporality. [*Obs.*]

Five entire subsidies were granted to the king by the *spirituality*. *Fuller*.

Spirit-u-al-iz-a-tion (*-al-iz-ā-shūn*), *n.* The act of spiritualizing, or the state of being spiritualized.

Spirit-u-al-ize (*-iz*), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* SPIRITUALIZED (*-izd*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPIRITUALIZING (*-iz-ing*).] [*Cf. F. spiritualiser.*] 1. To refine intellectually or morally; to purify from the corrupting influences of the world; to give a spiritual character or tendency to; as, to *spiritualize* the soul.

This seen in the clear air, and the whole *spiritualized* by endless recollections, fills the eye and the heart more forcibly than I can find words to say. *Carlyle*.

2. To give a spiritual meaning to; to take in a spiritual sense; — opposed to *literalize*.

3. (*Old Chem.*) To extract spirit from; also, to convert into, or impregnate with, spirit.

Spirit-u-al-izer (*-iz-er*), *n.* One who spiritualizes.

Spirit-u-al-ly, *adv.* In a spiritual manner; with purity of spirit; like a spirit.

Spirit-u-al-mind-ed (*-mind-ed*), *a.* Having the mind set on spiritual things, or filled with holy desires and affections. — **Spirit-u-al-mind-ed-ness**, *n.*

Spirit-u-al-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being spiritual or spiritual-minded; spirituality.

Spirit-u-al-ty (*-tē*), *n.* [*See SPIRITUALITY.*] (*Ecc.*) An ecclesiastical body; a spirituality. *Shak.*

— **Spirit-u-elle** (*spīr'it-u-ēl*), *a.* [*F.*] Of the nature, or having the appearance, of a spirit; pure; refined; ethereal.

Spirit-u-os-ity (*spīr'it-u-ōs-ē-tē*), *n.* The quality or state of being spirituous; spirituousness. [*R.*]

Spirit-u-ous (*-ūs*), *a.* [*Cf. (for sense 2) F. spiritueux.*] 1. Having the quality of spirit; tenuous in substance, and having active powers or properties; ethereal; immaterial; spiritual; pure.

2. Containing, or of the nature of, alcoholic (esp. distilled) spirit; consisting of refined spirit; alcoholic; ardent; as, *spirituous* liquors.

3. Lively; gay; vivid; airy. [*Obs.*] *Sir H. Wotton*.

The mind of man is of that *spirituous*, stirring nature, that it is perpetually at work. *South*.

Spirit-u-ous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being spirituous. [*R.*]

Spirk-et-ing (*spērk'ēt-ing*), *n.* (*Naut.*) The planking from the waterways up to the port eiks.

Spir-ing (*spīr-ing*), *n.* Sparling. [*Prov. Eng.*]

— **Spi-ro-bac-ter-i-a** (*spīr'o-bāk-tē-ri-ā*), *n. pl.* *sing.* SPIROBACTERIUM (*-ūm*). [*NL.* See 4th SPIRE, and BACTERIUM.] (*Zool.*) See the Note under MICROBACTERIA.

— **Spi-ro-chæ-ta** (*kē'tā*), *n.* [*L. spira* a coil + *Gr. χαιτῆ* hair.] A genus of Spirobacteria similar to Spirillum, but distinguished by its motility. One species, the *Spirochæte Obermayeri*, is supposed to be the cause of relapsing fever.

Spi-ro-graph (*spīr'o-grāf*), *n.* [*L. spirare* to breathe + *-graph*.] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for recording the respiratory movements, as the sphygmograph does those of the pulse.

Spi-ro-m-e-ter (*spī-rō-mē-tēr*), *n.* [*L. spirare* to breathe + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the vital capacity of the lungs, or the volume of air which can be exhaled from the chest after the deepest possible inspiration. *Cf. PNEUMOMETER.*

Spi-ro-m-e-try (*-trē*), *n.* The act or process of measuring the chest capacity by means of a spirometer.

Spi-ro-scope (*spīr'o-skōp*), *n.* [*L. spirare* to breathe + *-scope*.] (*Physiol.*) A wet meter used to determine the breathing capacity of the lungs.

Spi-roy-l-ic (*spī-rō-yik*), *a.* [*NL. Spira* meadow-sweet + *-yl* + *-ic*, *ous*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a substance now called *salicylal*. [*Obs.*]

Spirit (*spīr'it*), *v. & n.* Same as SPIRIT.

Spirit-le (*spīr'it-lē*), *v. t.* To spirit in a scattering manner.

— **Spi-r-u-la** (*spīr'it-ū-lā*), *n.* [*NL.* dim. of *L. spira* a coil.] (*Zool.*) A genus of cephalopoda having a multi-

locular, internal, siphunculated shell in the form of a flat spiral, the coils of which are not in contact.



Spirula. a *Spirula lavis*, showing the Internal Shell; b Shell of *Spirula fragilis*, nat. size.

Spir-u-late (*spīr'it-lāt*), *a.* (*Zool.*) Having color spots, or structural parts, arranged spirally.

Spir'y (*spīr'y*), *a.* [*From SPIRE* a winding line.] Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled; serpentine.

Hidden in the *spiry* volumes of the snake. *Dryden*.

Spir'y, *a.* [*Fr. SPIRE* a steeple.] Of or pertaining to a spire; like a spire, tall, slender, and tapering; abounding in spires; as, *spiry* turrets. "*Spiry* towns." *Thomson*.

Spiss (*spis*), *a.* [*L. spissus*.] Thick; crowded; compact; dense. [*Obs.*]

This *spiss* and . . . copious, yet concise, treatise. *Brewerwood*.

Spiss-sa-ted (*spis'sā-tēd*), *a.* Rendered dense or compact, as by evaporation; inspissated; thickened. [*R.*]

The *spissated* juice of the poppy. *Jp. Warburton*.

Spis-si-tude (*-sī-tūd*), *n.* [*L. spissitudo*.] The quality or state of being spissated; as, the *spissitude* of coagulated blood, or of any conglutium. *Arbuthnot*.

Spit (*spīt*), *n.* [*OE. spite*, *AS. spitu*; akin to *D. spit*, *G. spieß*, *OHG. spiz*, *Dan. spid*, *Sw. spett*, and to *G. spitz* pointed. *√170.*] 1. A long, slender, pointed rod, usually of iron, for holding meat while

roasting. *Spit, 1.*

2. A small point of land running into the sea, or a long, narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea; as, a *spit* of sand. *Cook*.

3. The depth to which a spade goes in digging; a spade; a spadeful. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Hallwell*.

Spit, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* SPITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPITTING.] [*From SPIT*, *n.* cf. *SPIT*.] 1. To thrust a spit through; to fix upon a spit; hence, to thrust through or impale; as, to *spit* a loin of veal. "Infants *spit* upon pikes." *Shak.*

2. To spade; to dig. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spit, *v. i.* To attend to a spit; to use a spit. [*Obs.*]

She's *spitting* in the kitchen. *Old Man*.

Spit, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* SPIT (*SPAT*, *archaic*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPITTING.] [*AS. spitan*; akin to *G. spützen*, *Dan. spytte*, *Sw. spotta*, *Icel. spita*, and *prov. E. spew*. The past tense *spat* is due to *AS. spætte*, from *spitan* to spit. *Cf. SPAT*, *n.* *SPREW*, *SPAWN*, *SPUT*, *n.*] 1. To eject from the mouth; to throw out, as saliva or other matter, from the mouth. "Thus *spit* I out my morn." *Chaucer*.

2. To eject; to throw out; to belch.

Spit was sometimes used as the preterit and the past participle. "He . . . shall be mocked, and spitefully entreated, and *spit* on." *Luke xviii. 32.*

Spit, *n.* The secretion formed by the glands of the mouth; spittle; saliva; sputum.

Spit, *v.* To throw out saliva from the mouth.

Spit, *v.* To rain or snow slightly, or with sprinkles.

It had been *spitting* with rain. *Dickens*.

To *spit on*, or upon, to insult grossly; to treat with contempt. "*Spitting* upon all antiquity." *South*.

Spit'al (*spīt'al*), *n.* [*Abbreviated from hospital.*] [*Written also spittle.*] A hospital. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Spit'al-house (*-hous*), *n.* A hospital. [*Obs.*]

Spit'ball (*-bāl*), *n.* Paper chewed, and rolled into a ball, to be thrown as a missile.

Spit'box (*-bōks*), *n.* A vessel to receive spittle.

Spitch-cock (*spitch'kōk*), *v. t.* [*1st spit + cock.*] (*Cookery*) To spit (as an eel) lengthwise, and broil it, or fry it in hot fat.

Spitch-cocked, *n.* (*Cookery*) An eel spit and broiled.

Spitch-cocked (*-kōk'ed*), *a.* (*Cookery*) Broiled or fried after being spit lengthwise; — said of eels.

Spit' curl (*spīt' kūr'l*), *n.* A little lock of hair, plastered in a spiral form on the temple or forehead with spittle or other adhesive substance. [*Colloq.*]

Spite (*spīt*), *n.* [*Abbreviated fr. despire*.] 1. Ill-will or hatred toward another, accompanied with the disposition to irritate, annoy, or thwart; petty malice; grudge; rancor; despoite. *Pope*.

This is the deadly *spite* that angers. *Shak.*

2. Vexation; chagrin; mortification. [*R.*] *Shak.*

In *spite* of, or *spite* of, in opposition to all efforts of; in defiance or contempt of; notwithstanding. "Continuing *spite* of the pain, to use a knee after it had been slightly injured." *Dr. Sydenham*. "And saved me in *spite* of the world, the devil, and myself." *South*. "In *spite* of all applications, the patient grew worse every day." *Arbuthnot*. See *Syn.* under NOTWITHSTANDING. — To owe one a *spite*, to entertain a mean hatred for him.

Syn. — Pique; rancor; malevolence; grudge. — **SPITE**, *malice*. *Malice* has more reference to the disposition, and *spite* to the manifestations of it in words and actions. *Malice* denotes a spirit which desires evil to others. *Spite* is a temper which delights to express itself in bitter and cutting language, or in low and irritating actions. It is, therefore, meaner than *malice*, though not always more criminal. "*Malice* . . . is more frequently employed to express the dispositions of inferior minds to execute every purpose of mischief within the more limited circle of their abilities." *Cogswell*. "Consider *spite* as vilest naught." *Wyal*. See *PIQUE*.

Spite, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* SPITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPITTING.] 1. To be angry at; to hate. [*Obs.*]

The Danes, then . . . pagans, *spited* places of religion. *Fuller*.

2. To treat maliciously; to try to injure or thwart.

3. To fill with spite; to offend; to vex. [*R.*]

Darius, *spited* at the Magi, endeavored to abolish not only their learning, but their language. *Sir W. Temple*.

Spitful (spit'fūl), *a.* Filled with, or showing, spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignant; malicious; *as*, a spiteful person or act. *Shak.* — **Spitful-ly**, *adv.* — **Spitful-ness**, *n.*

Spitfire (spit'fir), *n.* A violent, irascible, or passionate person. [*Coll.*] *Grise.*

Spitful (spit'fūl), *n.*; *pl.* SPITFULS (-fūlz). A spadeful. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spit'ous (spit'ūs), *a.* Having spite; spiteful. [*Obs.*]

Spit'ous-ly, *adv.* Spitefully. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Spit'cocked (spit's'kōkt), *a.* Spit'cocked.

Spit'ed (spit'ēd), *a.* [From SPIT.] 1. Put upon a spit; pierced as if by a spit.

2. Shot out long; — said of antlers. *Bacon.*

Spit'ed, *p. p.* of SPIT, *v. t.*, to eject, to spit. [*Obs.*]

Spit'er (-tēr), *n.* [See SPIT to eject from the mouth.] One who ejects saliva from the mouth.

Spit'ter, *n.* [See SPIT an iron prong.] 1. One who puts meat on a spit.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A young deer whose antlers begin to shoot or become sharp; a brocket, or pricket.

Spit'tle (spit'tl), *n.* See SPITALL. [*Obs.*] *R. Jonson.*

Spit'tle, *v. t.* [See SPIT to spade.] To dig or stir with a small spade. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spit'tle, *n.* A small sort of spade. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spit'tle, *n.* [From SPIT to eject from the mouth; cf. SPATULE, and AS. *spāll*.] The thick, moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands; saliva; spit.

Spittle insect. (*Zoöl.*) See Cuckoo spit (b), under Cuckoo.

Spit'tly (-tlī), *a.* Like spittle; slimy. [*Obs.*]

Spit'toon (spit'tōon), *n.* A spittoon; a cuspidor.

Spit'-ven-om (spit'vēm'om), *n.* Poison spittle; poison ejected from the mouth. [*R.*] *Hooker.*

Spit'z dog (spit's' dōg), [*G. spitze, spitzhund.*] (*Zoöl.*) A breed of dogs having erect ears and long silky hair, usually white; — called also *Pomeranian dog*, and *loup-loup*.

Spit'z'en-burgh (spit's'en-būrg), *n.* A kind of red and yellow apple, of medium size and spicy flavor. It originated at Newtown, on Long Island.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis (spit's'na-phō'y-sis), *n.*; *pl.* SPIT'Z'NAPHOYSES (-sēz). [*NL.* See SPIT'Z'CHNIC, and APOPHYSIS.] (*Anat.*) Any element of the skeleton in relation with the alimentary canal, as the jaws and hyoidian apparatus.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al (-nāp's'fz'i-al), *a.* *Mivart.*

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Spit'z'na-pho-y-sis-i-al, *a.* [*G. spitzenhörn, spitzenhörn.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

Splay'foot (splā'fōt), *n.*; *pl.* SPLAYFEET (-fēt). A foot that is abnormally flattened and spread out; flat foot.

Splay'foot, *a.* Having a splayfoot

Splay'foot'ed, *a.* or splayfeet.

Splay'mouth (-mouth'), *n.*; *pl.* SPLAY-mouths (-mouth'z). A wide mouth; a mouth stretched in derision. *Dryden.*

Splay'mouth'd (-mouth'd), *a.* Having a splaymouth. *T. Brown.*

Spleen (splēn), *n.* [*L. splēn, Gr. σπλήν*] the milky or spleen, affection of the spleen; of *L. lien, Skr. pīhan, pīhan.*] 1. (*Anat.*) A peculiar glandlike but ductless organ found near the stomach or intestine of most vertebrates and connected with the vascular system; the milks. Its exact function is not known.

2. Anger; latent spite; ill humor; malice; *as*, to vent one's spleen.

In noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purged off, of spleen and sour disdain. *Pope.*

3. A fit of anger; cholera. *Shak.*

4. A sudden motion or action; a fit; a freak; a whim. [*Obs. or R.*]

A thousand spleens bear her a thousand ways. *Shak.*

5. Melancholy; hypochondriacal affections. Bodies changed to various forms by spleen. *Pope.*

There is a luxury in self-disparaging
And inward self-disparagement affords
To meditative spleen a grateful feast. *Wardsworth.*

6. A fit of immoderate laughter or merriment. [*Obs.*]

Thy silly thought enforces my spleen. *Shak.*

Spleen, *v. t.* To dislike. [*Obs.*] *Ep. Hackett.*

Spleen'd (splēnd), *a.* 1. Deprived of the spleen.

2. Angered; annoyed. [*Obs.*] *T. North.*

Spleen'ful (splēn'fūl), *a.* Displaying, or affected with, spleen; angry; fretful; melancholy.

Myself have calmed their spleenful mutiny. *Shak.*

Then rode Geraint, a little spleenful yet,
Across the bridge that spann'd the dry ravine. *Temyson.*

Spleen'ish, *a.* Spleeny; affected with spleen; fretful. — **Spleen'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Spleen'ish-ness**, *n.*

Spleen'less, *a.* Having no spleen; hence, kind; gentle; mild. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Spleen'wort (-wōrt'), *n.* [*Spleen + wort*; cf. *L. splenium, asplenium, Gr. σπλήνιον, ασπλήνιον, ασπλήνιον.*] (*Bot.*) Any fern of the genus *Asplenium*, some species of which were anciently used as remedies for disorders of the spleen.

Spleen'y (-y), *a.* 1. Irritable; peevish; fretful.

A spleeny Lutheran, and not wholesome to
Our cause. *Shak.*

2. Affected with nervous complaints; melancholy.

Spleg'et (splēg'ēt), *n.* [*CF. PLEDEET.*] (*Med.*) A cloth dipped in a liquid for washing a sore. *Crabb.*

Sple-nal-gia (splē-nāl'jā), *n.* [*NL, fr. Gr. σπλήν spleen + άλγος pain.*] (*Med.*) Pain over the region of the spleen.

Sple-ni-cu-lus (splē'n'kū-lūs), *n.*; *pl.* SPLENCULI (-lī). [*NL, dim. of L. splēn.*] (*Anat.*) A lensulus.

Splen'dent (splēnd'ēt), *a.* [*L. splendens, -entis, p. pr. of splendere to shine.*] 1. Shining; glossy; beaming with light; lustrous; *as*, splendent planets; splendent metals. See the Note under 3d LUSTER.

2. Very conspicuous; illustrious. "Great and splendent fortunes." *Sir H. Walton.*

Splen'did (-dīd), *a.* [*L. splendidus, fr. splendere to shine; cf. Lith. splenditi: cf. F. splendide.*] 1. Possessing or displaying splendor; shining; very bright; *as*, a splendid sun.

2. Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous; *as*, a splendid palace; a splendid procession or pageant.

3. Illustrious; heroic; brilliant; celebrated; famous; *as*, a splendid victory or reputation.

Splen'di-tous (-dī-tūs), *a.* Splendid. [*Obs.*]

Splen'di-ly (-dī-lī), *adv.* In a splendid manner; magnificently.

Splen'di-ness, *n.* The quality of being splendid.

Splen'di-ous (-ūs), *a.* Splendid. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Splen'di-fer-ous (-dī-fēr-ūs), *a.* Splendor-bearing; splendid. *Bale* (1538). "A splendiferous woman." *Haliburton.* [Now used humorously.]

Splen'dor (splēnd'ōr), *n.* [*L. fr. splendere to shine; cf. F. splendeur.*] 1. Great brightness; brilliant luster; brilliancy; *as*, the splendor of the sun. *B. Jonson.*

2. Magnificence; pomp; parade; *as*, the splendor of equipage, ceremonies, processions, and the like. "Rejoice in splendor of mine own." *Shak.*

3. Brilliancy; glory; *as*, the splendor of a victory.

Syn. — Luster; brilliancy; magnificence; gorgeousness; display; showiness; pomp; parade; grandeur.

Splen'drous (-drūs), **Splen'dor-ous** (-dōr-ūs), *a.* Splendid.

Splen'e-tic (splēn'ē-tik or splē-nēt'ik; 277), *a.* [*L. splenicus: cf. F. splénétique.* See SPLEEN.] Affected with spleen; malicious; spiteful; peevish; fretful. "Splenetic guffaw." *G. Elliot.*

You humor me when I am sick;
Why not when I am splenic? *Pope.*

Syn. — Morose; gloomy; sullen; peevish; fretful.

Splen'e-tic, *a.* A person affected with spleen.

Sple-net'ic-al (splē-nēt'ik-al), *a.* Splenic.

Sple-net'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a splenic manner.

Sple-nal (splē'n-al), *a.* [*L. splenium* a plaster, a patch, *Gr. σπλήνιον* a bandage.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Designating the splenic bone. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the splenic bone or splenic muscles.

Splenic bone (*Anat.*), a thin splintlike bone on the inner side of the proximal portion of the mandible of many vertebrates.

Sple-ni-al, *n.* (*Anat.*) The splenic bone.



Splayfoot of Dog.

Splen'io (splēn'īk; 277), *a.* [*L. splenicus, Gr. σπληνικός; cf. F. splénétique.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the spleen; lienal; *as*, the splenic vein.

Splenic apoplexy or fever. (*Med.*) See ANTHRAZ, *n.*, 2.

Splen'io-al (-ī-kal), *a.* Splenic. *Drayton.*

Splen'ish, *a.* Splenicish. [*Obs.*]

Sple-ni'tis (splē-ni'tis), *n.* [*NL, fr. Gr. σπληνίτις of the spleen.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the spleen.

Splen'i-tive (splēn'i-tiv), *a.* Splenic. *Shak.*

Even and smooth as seemed the temperance of the nonchalant, languid Virginian — not splenic or rash. *T. N. Page.*

Sple-ni-um (splē'nī-ūm), *n.* [*L.*, a plaster, a patch, from *Gr. σπλήνιον* a bandage, compress.] (*Anat.*) The thickened posterior border of the corpus callosum; — so called in allusion to its shape.

Sple-ni-us (-ūs), *n.* [*NL.*] (*Anat.*) A flat muscle of the back of the neck.

Splen'i-zation (splēn'i-zā'shūn or splē'nī-z), *n.* (*Med.*) A morbid state of the lung produced by inflammation, in which its tissue resembles that of the spleen.

Splen'o-cele (splēn'ō-sēl), *n.* [*Gr. σπλήν spleen + κηλη a tumor.*] (*Med.*) Hernia formed by the spleen.

Sple-nog'ra-phy (splē-nōg'rā-fī), *n.* [*Gr. σπλήν spleen + γραφή a description of the spleen.*]

Sple-noid (splē'noid), *a.* [*Gr. σπλήν spleen + -oid.*] (*Anat.*) Resembling the spleen; spleniclike.

Sple-nol'o-gy (splē-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. σπλήν spleen + λογία.*] The branch of science which treats of the spleen.

Sple-not'o-my (-nōt'ō-mī), *n.* [*Gr. σπλήν spleen + τέμνω to cut.*] (*a*) (*Anat.*) Dissection or anatomy of the spleen. (*b*) (*Med.*) An incision into the spleen; removal of the spleen by incision.

Splent (splēnt), *n.* 1. See SPLENT.

2. See Splent coal, below.

Splent coal, an inferior kind of canal coal from Scotch collieries; — called also *splent*, *splint*, and *splint coal*.

Splen'chan (splēn'kūn), *n.* [*Gael. spleuchan.*] A pouch, as for tobacco. [*Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Splise (splis), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SPLEND (splist); p. pr. & vb. n. SPLENDING (splīng).*] [*D. splitsen, spliten; akin to G. splissen, Sw. splisna, Dan. splisse, and E. split; — from the dividing or splitting the ends into separate strands.* See SPIT, *v. t.*] 1. To unite, as two ropes, or parts of a rope, by a particular manner of interweaving the strands; — the union being between two ends, or between an end and the body of a rope.

2. To unite, as spurs, timbers, rails, etc., by lapping the two ends together, or by applying a piece which laps upon the two ends, and then binding, or in any way making fast.

3. To unite in marriage. [*Slang.*]

Splise grafting. See under GRAFTING. — To splise the main brace (*Anat.*), to give out, or drink, an extra allowance of spirits on occasion of special exposure to wet or cold, or to severe fatigue; hence, to take a dram.

Splise, *n.* A junction or joining made by splicing.

Spline (splīn), *n.* 1. A rectangular piece fitting grooves like key seats in a hub and a shaft, so that while the one may slide endwise on the other, both may revolve together; a feather; also, sometimes, a groove to receive such a rectangular piece.

2. A long, flexible piece of wood sometimes used as a ruler.

Splīn'g, *a.* Of or pertaining to a spline.

Splining machine, a machine tool for cutting grooves, key seats, or slots; a slotting machine.

Splint (splīnt), *n.* [*Akin to D. splinter, G. splinter, splitter, Dan. splint, Sw. splint* a kind of spike, a forelock (in nautical use), *Sw. splinta* to splint, splinter, *Dan. splinte*, and *E. split*. See SPIT, *v. t.*, and cf. SPLENT.]

1. A piece split off; a splinter.

2. (*Surg.*) A thin piece of wood, or other substance, used to keep in place, or protect, an injured part, especially a broken bone when set.

3. (*Anat.*) A splint bone.

4. (*Far.*) A disease affecting the splint bones, as a callosity or hard excrescence.

5. (*Anc. Armor*) One of the small plates of metal used in making splint armor. See Splint armor, below.

The knees and feet were defended by splints, or thin plates of steel. *Sir W. Scott.*

6. Splint, or splent, coal. See Splent coal, under SPLENT.

Splint armor, a kind of ancient armor formed of thin

other solid substance; a thin piece; a sliver; as, *splinters* of a ship's mast rent off by a shot.

Splinter bar. (a) A crossbar in a coach, which supports the springs. (b) The bar to which the traces are attached; a roller bolt; a whiffletree.

Splinter-proof (splin'ter-prōōt'), *a.* (Mil.) Proof against the splinters, or fragments, of bursting shells.

Splinter-y (y), *a.* Consisting of splinters; resembling splinters; as, the *splinter-y* fracture of a mineral.

Split (split), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SPLIT** (split), *R.* p. pr. & vb. n. **SPLITTING**.] [Probably of Scand. or Low German origin; cf. Dan. *splitte*, LG. *splitten*, O.D. *splitten*, *spalten*, D. *spalten*, G. *spalten*, MHG. *splitzen*. Cf. *SPICE*, *SPLINT*, *SPLINTER*.] 1. To divide lengthwise; to separate from end to end, by force; to divide in the direction of the grain or layers; to rive; to cleave; as, to *split* a piece of timber or a board; to *split* a gem; to *split* a sheepskin.

Cold winter *split* the rocks in twain. Dryden.

2. To burst; to rupture; to rend; to tear asunder. A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble *split* asunder by compressed water. Baily.

3. To divide or break up into parts or divisions, as by discord; to separate into parts or parties, as a political party; to disunite. [Collog.] South. 4. (Chem.) To divide or separate into components; -- often used with *up*; as, to *split up* sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid.

To *split hairs*, to make distinctions of useless nicety.

Split, *v. i.* 1. To part asunder; to be rent; to burst; as, vessels *split* by the freezing of water in them.

2. To be broken; to be dashed to pieces.

The ship *splits* on the rock. Shak.

3. To separate into parties or factions. [Collog.]

4. To burst with laughter. [Collog.] Each had a gravity would make you *split*. Pope.

5. To divulge a secret; to betray confidence; to peech. [Slang.] Thackeray.

To *split on a rock*, to fall; to err fatally; to have the hopes and designs frustrated.

Split, *n.* 1. A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure.

2. A breach or separation, as in a political party; a division. [Collog.]

3. A piece that is split off, or made thin, by splitting; a splinter; a fragment.

4. Specif. (*Leather Manuf.*), one of the sections of a skin made by dividing it into two or more thicknesses.

5. (*Faro*) A division of a stake happening when two cards of the kind on which the stake is laid are dealt in the same turn.

Split, *a.* 1. Divided; cleft.

2. (*Hot*). Divided deeply; cleft.

Split peas, halved peas split for making soup, etc. -- **Split pin** (*Mach.*), a pin with one end split so that it may be spread open to secure it in its place. -- **Split pulley**, a parting pulley. See under **PULLEY**. -- **Split ring**, a ring with overlapped or interlocked ends which may be sprung apart so that objects, as keys, may be strung upon the ring or removed from it. -- **Split ticket**, a ballot containing the names of only a portion of the candidates regularly nominated by one party, other names being substituted for those omitted. [U. S.]

Split/feet (split'fēt), *n. pl.* (Zool.) The Fissipodia.

Split-tail (split'tail), *n.* (Zool.) (a) A California market fish (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*) belonging to the Carp family. (b) The pintail duck.

Split/ter (split'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, splits.

Split/ter-tongued (split'tēng'ed), *a.* (Zool.) Having a forked tongue, as that of snakes and some lizards.

Splootch (spločh), *n.* [Cf. **SPASH**.] A spot; a stain; a daub. R. Browning.

Splootch-y (y), *a.* Covered or marked with sploches.

Spurge (spūrj), *n.* A blustering demonstration, or great effort; a great display. [Slang, U. S.] Bartlett.

Spurge, *v. t.* To make a great display in any way, especially in oratory. [Slang, U. S.]

Spul/ter (spul'tēr), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SPLITTERED** (split'tēr), *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SPLITTERING**.] [Prov. E. *spulter*, equivalent to *sputter*. Cf. **SPUTTER**.] To speak hastily and confusedly; to sputter. [Collog.] Carleton.

Spul/ter, *n.* A confused noise, as of hasty speaking. [Collog.]

Spul/ter-er (split'tēr), *n.* One who splutters.

Spod'o-man'cy (spōd'ō-mān'sy), *n.* [Gr. *σποδός* ashes + *maney*.] Divination by means of ashes.

Spod'o-man'tic (spōd'ō-mān'tik), *a.* Relating to spodomaney, or divination by means of ashes. C. Kingsley.

Spod'o-mene (spōd'ō-mēn; 135), *n.* [Gr. *σποδομενος*, p. pr. pass. from *σποδοειν* to burn to ashes, from *σποδός* ashes; cf. *F. spodemene*.] (Min.) A mineral of a white to yellowish, purplish, or emerald-green color, occurring in prismatic crystals, often of great size. It is a silicate of alumina and lithia. See **HYPENTITE**.

Spod'fish (spōd'fīsh), *a.* [Probably from Prov. E. *spoffie* to be spoffish.] Earnest and active in matters of no moment; bustling. [Collog. Eng.] Dickens.

Spod (spōd), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SPODED** (spōd) or **SPOILT** (spōilt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SPOILING**.] [F. *spolier*, OF. *espoillier*, fr. L. *spoliare*, fr. *spolium* spoil. Cf. **DESPOIL**, **SPOILATION**.] 1. To plunder; to strip by violence; to pillage; to rob; -- with of before the name of the thing taken; as, to *spoil* one of his goods or possessions. "Ye shall *spoil* the Egyptians." Ex. iii. 22.

My sons their old, unhappy sire despise,
Spoiled of his kingdom, and deprived of eyes. Pope.

2. To seize by violence; to take by force; to plunder. No man can enter into a strong man's house, and *spoil* his goods, except he will first bind the strong man. Mark iii. 27.

3. To cause to decay and perish; to corrupt; to vitiate; to mar.

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. Jer. Taylor.

4. To render useless by injury; to injure fatally; to

ruin; to destroy; as, to *spoil* paper; to have the crops *spoiled* by insects; to *spoil* the eyes by reading.

Spoli (spōil), *v. t.* 1. To practice plunder or robbery. Outlaws, which, lurking in woods, used to break forth to rob and *spoil*. Spenser.

2. To lose the valuable qualities; to be corrupted; to decay; as, fruit will soon *spoil* in warm weather.

Spoli, *n.* [Of. OF. *spoille*, L. *spolium*.] 1. That which is taken from another by violence; especially, the plunder taken from an enemy; pillage; booty.

Gentle gales,
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
Those balmy spoils. Milton.

2. Public offices and their emoluments regarded as the peculiar property of a successful party or faction, to be bestowed for its own advantage; -- commonly in the plural; as, to the victor belong the *spoils*.

From a principle of gratitude I adhered to the coalition; my vote was counted in the day of battle, but I was overlooked in the division of the *spoils*. Gibbon.

3. That which is gained by strength or effort. Each science and each art his *spoils*. Bentley.

4. The act or practice of plundering; robbery; waste. The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason, stratagem, and *spoil*. Shak.

5. Corruption; cause of corruption. [Archaic] Villainous company hath been the *spoil* of me. Shak.

6. The slough, or cast skin, of a serpent or other animal. [Obs.] Bacon.

Spoli bank, a bank formed by the earth taken from an excavation, as of a canal. -- **The spoils system**, the theory or practice of regarding public offices and their emoluments as so much plunder to be distributed among their active partisans by those who are chosen to responsible offices of administration.

Spoli/a-ble (a-b'l), *a.* Capable of being spoiled.

Spoli/er (ēr), *n.* 1. One who spoils; a plunderer; a pillager; a robber; a despoiler.

2. One who corrupts, mars, or renders useless.

Spoli/five (fiv'), *n.* A certain game at cards in which, if no player wins three of the five tricks possible on any deal, the game is said to be *spoiled*.

Spoli/ful (fūl), *a.* Wasteful; rapacious. [Poetic]

Spoli/man (spōil'mān), *n.*; *pl.* **SPOILSMEN** (-mēn). One who serves a cause or a party for a share of the spoils; in United States politics, one who makes or recognizes a demand for public office on the ground of partisan service; also, one who sanctions such a policy in appointments to the public service.

Spoli/mon'ger (spōil'mōn'jēr), *n.* One who promises or distributes public offices and their emoluments as the price of services to a party or its leaders.

Spoke (spōk), *imp.* of **SPEAK**.

Spoke, *n.* [OE. *speke*, *spake*, AS. *spāca*; akin to D. *speek*, LG. *speke*, OHG. *speitha*, G. *speiche*.] 170. Cf. **SPEAK** a nail. 1. The radius or ray of a wheel; one of the small bars which are inserted in the hub, or nave, and which serve to support the rim or felly.

2. (*Naval*). A projecting handle of a steering wheel.

3. A rung, or round, of a ladder.

4. A contrivance for fastening the wheel of a vehicle, to prevent it from turning in going down a hill.

To *put a spoke* in one's wheel, to thwart or obstruct one in the execution of some design.

Spoke, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SPOKED** (spōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SPOKING**.] To furnish with spokes, as a wheel.

Spok/en (spōk'n), *a.* [p. p. of **SPEAK**.] 1. Uttered in speech; delivered by word of mouth; oral; as, a *spoken* narrative; the *spoken* word.

2. Characterized by a certain manner or style in speaking; -- often in composition; as, a pleasant-*spoken* man.

Methods you're better *spoken*. Shak.

Spoke/shave (spōk'shāv), *n.* A kind of drawing knife or planing tool for dressing the spokes of wheels, the shells of blocks, and other curved work.

Spokes/man (spōks'mān), *n.*; *pl.* **SPOKESMEN** (-mēn). [*Speak*, *spoke* + *man*.] One who speaks for another.

He shall be thy spokesman unto the people. Ex. iv. 16.

Spoli/a-tion (spōil'yāsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [imp. & p. p. **SPOILIATED** (spōil'yāted); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SPOILIATING** (spōil'yāting).] [L. *spoliatus*, p. p. of *spoliare* to spoil. See **SPOIL**, *v. t.*] To plunder; to pillage; to despoil; to rob.

Spoli/a-tion (spōil'yāsh), *n.* [L. *spoliatio*; cf. *F. spoliation*. See **SPOIL**, *v. t.*] 1. The act of plundering; robbery; deprivation; despoliation.

Legal *spoliation*, which will impoverish one part of the community in order to corrupt the remainder. Sir G. C. Lewis.

2. Robbery or plunder in war; especially, the authorized act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea.

3. (*Eccl. Law*) (a) The act of an incumbent in taking the fruits of his benefice without right, but under a pretended title. *Blackstone*. (b) A process for possession of a church in a spiritual court.

4. (*Law*) Injury done to a document.

Spoli/a-tive (spōil'yātiv), *a.* [Cf. *F. spoliatif*.] Serving to take away, diminish, or rob; esp. (*Med.*), serving to diminish sensibly the amount of blood in the body; as, *spoliative* bloodletting.

Spoli/a-tor (spōil'yātor), *n.* One who spoliates; a spoiler.

Spoli/a-to-ry (spōil'yātrī), *a.* Tending to spoil; destructive; spoliative.

Spon-da-lo (spōn-dē'lo), *a.* [L. *spondaius*, *spondi-*

Spon-da-lo-al (l-al), *a.* [L. *spondaius*, *spondi-*

Spon-da-lo-al (l-al), *a.* [L. *spondaius*, *spondi-*

Spon-da-lo-al (l-al), *a.* [L. *spondaius*, *spondi-*

Spon-da-lo-al (l-al), *a.* [L. *spondaius*, *spondi-*

Spon-da-lo-al (l-al), *a.* [L. *spondaius*, *spondi-*

Spon-da-lo-al (l-al), *a.* [L. *spondaius*, *spondi-*

Spon-da-lo-al (l-al), *a.* [L. *spondaius*, *spondi-*

Spon-da-lo-al (l-al), *a.* [L. *spondaius*, *spondi-*

Spon-da-lo-al (l-al), *a.* [L. *spondaius*, *spondi-*

Spon-da-lo-al (l-al), *a.* [L. *spondaius*, *spondi-*

Spon-da-lo-al (l-al), *a.* [L. *spondaius*, *spondi-*

Spon-da-lo-al (l-al), *a.* [L. *spondaius*, *spondi-*

Spon-da-lo-al (l-al), *a.* [L. *spondaius*, *spondi-*

Spon-da-lo-al (l-al), *a.* [L. *spondaius*, *spondi-*

called because at libations slow, solemn melodies were used, chiefly in this meter.] (*Prov.*) A poetic foot of two long syllables, as in the Latin word *læges*.

Spon-dū'lic (spōn-dū'yīks), *n.* Money. [Slang, Bartlett.]

Spon'dyl (spōn'dyl), *n.* [L. *spondylus*, Gr. *σπόνδυλος*.] 1. A joint of the backbone; a vertebra.

Spong (spōng), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] An irregular, narrow, projecting part of a field. [Prov. Eng.]

Sponge (spūnj), *n.* [OF. *sponge*, F. *éponge*, L. *spongia*, Gr. *σπόγγα*, *σπώγγος*. Cf. *FUNGUS*, *SPUNK*.] [Formerly written also *sponge*.] 1. (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of Spongæ, or Porifera. See *Illustr.* and *Note* under **SPONGE**.

2. The elastic, fibrous skeleton of many species of horny Spongæ (Keratosa), used for many purposes, especially the varieties of the genus *Spongia*. The most valuable sponges are found in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and on the coasts of Florida and the West Indies.

3. Fig.: One who lives upon others; a pertinacious and indolent dependent; a parasite; a sponger.

4. Any spongelike substance. Specifically: (a) Dough before it is kneaded and formed into loaves, and after it is converted into a light, spongy mass by the agency of the yeast or leaven. (b) Iron from the puddling furnace, in a pasty condition. (c) Iron ore, in masses, reduced but not melted or worked.

5. (*Gun.*) A mop for cleaning the bore of a cannon after a discharge. It consists of a cylinder of wood, covered with sheepskin with the wool on, or cloth with a heavy looped nap, and having a handle, or staff.

6. (*Far.*) The extremity, or point, of a horseshoe, answering to the heel.

Bath sponge, any one of several varieties of coarse commercial sponges, especially *Spongia equina*. -- **Cap sponge**, a toilet sponge growing in a cup-shaped form. -- **Glass sponge**. See **GLASS-SPONGE** in the Vocabulary.

Glove sponge, a variety of commercial sponge (*Spongia officinalis*, variety *tubulifera*), having very fine fibers, native of Florida and the West Indies. -- **Grass sponge**, any one of several varieties of coarse commercial sponges having the surface irregularly tufted, as *Spongia graminacea*, variety *ceratiformis*, and *Spongia Florida* and the West Indies. -- **Horse sponge**, a coarse commercial sponge, especially *Spongia equina*. -- **Platinum sponge**. (Chem.) See under **PLATINUM**. -- **Pyrotechnical sponge**, a substance made of mushrooms or fungi, which are boiled in water, dried, and beaten, then put in a strong lye prepared with saltpeter, and again dried in an oven. This makes the black match or tinder, brought from Germany. -- **Sheep's-wool sponge**, a fine and durable commercial sponge (*Spongia equina*, variety *gossypina*) found in Florida and the West Indies. The surface is covered with larger and smaller tufts, having the oscula between them. -- **Sponge cake**, a kind of sweet cake which is light and spongy. -- **Sponge lead**, or **Spongy lead** (*Chem.*), a variety of lead brought from the mines of the district of lead salts, or by compressing finely divided lead; -- used in secondary batteries and otherwise. -- **Sponge tree** (*Bot.*), a tropical leguminous tree (*Acacia Farnesiana*), with deliciously fragrant flowers, which are used in perfumery. -- **Toilet sponge**, a very fine and superior variety of Mediterranean sponge (*Spongia officinalis*, variety *Mercurialis*). -- **Wool sponge**, a fine and durable commercial sponge (*Spongia equina*, variety *gossypina*) found in Florida and the West Indies. The surface is covered with larger and smaller tufts, having the oscula between them. -- **Sponge cake**, a kind of sweet cake which is light and spongy. -- **Sponge lead**, or **Spongy lead** (*Chem.*), a variety of lead brought from the mines of the district of lead salts, or by compressing finely divided lead; -- used in secondary batteries and otherwise. -- **Sponge tree** (*Bot.*), a tropical leguminous tree (*Acacia Farnesiana*), with deliciously fragrant flowers, which are used in perfumery. -- **Toilet sponge**, a very fine and superior variety of Mediterranean sponge (*Spongia officinalis*, variety *Mercurialis*). -- **Wool sponge**, a fine and durable commercial sponge (*Spongia equina*, variety *gossypina*) found in Florida and the West Indies. The surface is covered with larger and smaller tufts, having the oscula between them. -- **Sponge cake**, a kind of sweet cake which is light and spongy. -- **Sponge lead**, or **Spongy lead** (*Chem.*), a variety of lead brought from the mines of the district of lead salts, or by compressing finely divided lead; -- used in secondary batteries and otherwise. -- **Sponge tree** (*Bot.*), a tropical leguminous tree (*Acacia Farnesiana*), with deliciously fragrant flowers, which are used in perfumery. -- **Toilet sponge**, a very fine and superior variety of Mediterranean sponge (*Spongia officinalis*, variety *Mercurialis*). -- **Wool sponge**, a fine and durable commercial sponge (*Spongia equina*, variety *gossypina*) found in Florida and the West Indies. The surface is covered with larger and smaller tufts, having the oscula between them. -- **Sponge cake**, a kind of sweet cake which is light and spongy. -- **Sponge lead**, or **Spongy lead** (*Chem.*), a variety of lead brought from the mines of the district of lead salts, or by compressing finely divided lead; -- used in secondary batteries and otherwise. -- **Sponge tree** (*Bot.*), a tropical leguminous tree (*Acacia Farnesiana*), with deliciously fragrant flowers, which are used in perfumery. -- **Toilet sponge**, a very fine and superior variety of Mediterranean sponge (*Spongia officinalis*, variety *Mercurialis*). -- **Wool sponge**, a fine and durable commercial sponge (*Spongia equina*, variety *gossypina*) found in Florida and the West Indies. The surface is covered with larger and smaller tufts, having the oscula between them. -- **Sponge cake**, a kind of sweet cake which is light and spongy. -- **Sponge lead**, or **Spongy lead** (*Chem.*), a variety of lead brought from the mines of the district of lead salts, or by compressing finely divided lead; -- used in secondary batteries and otherwise. -- **Sponge tree** (*Bot.*), a tropical leguminous tree (*Acacia Farnesiana*), with deliciously fragrant flowers, which are used in perfumery. -- **Toilet sponge**, a very fine and superior variety of Mediterranean sponge (*Spongia officinalis*, variety *Mercurialis*). -- **Wool sponge**, a fine and durable commercial sponge (*Spongia equina*, variety *gossypina*) found in Florida and the West Indies. The surface is covered with larger and smaller tufts, having the oscula between them. -- **Sponge cake**, a kind of sweet cake which is light and spongy. -- **Sponge lead**, or **Spongy lead** (*Chem.*), a variety of lead brought from the mines of the district of lead salts, or by compressing finely divided lead; -- used in secondary batteries and otherwise. -- **Sponge tree** (*Bot.*), a tropical leguminous tree (*Acacia Farnesiana*), with deliciously fragrant flowers, which are used in perfumery. -- **Toilet sponge**, a very fine and superior variety of Mediterranean sponge (*Spongia officinalis*, variety *Mercurialis*). -- **Wool sponge**, a fine and durable commercial sponge (*Spongia equina*, variety *gossypina*) found in Florida and the West Indies. The surface is covered with larger and smaller tufts, having the oscula between them. -- **Sponge cake**, a kind of sweet cake which is light and spongy. -- **Sponge lead**, or **Spongy lead** (*Chem.*), a variety of lead brought from the mines of the district of lead salts, or by compressing finely divided lead; -- used in secondary batteries and otherwise. -- **Sponge tree** (*Bot.*), a tropical leguminous tree (*Acacia Farnesiana*), with deliciously fragrant flowers, which are used in perfumery. -- **Toilet sponge**, a very fine and superior variety of Mediterranean sponge (*Spongia officinalis*, variety *Mercurialis*). -- **Wool sponge**, a fine and durable commercial sponge (*Spongia equina*, variety *gossypina*) found in Florida and the West Indies. The surface is covered with larger and smaller tufts, having the oscula between them. -- **Sponge cake**, a kind of sweet cake which is light and spongy. -- **Sponge lead**, or **Spongy lead** (*Chem.*), a variety of lead brought from the mines of the district of lead salts, or by compressing finely divided lead; -- used in secondary batteries and otherwise. -- **Sponge tree** (*Bot.*), a tropical leguminous tree (*Acacia Farnesiana*), with deliciously fragrant flowers, which are used in perfumery. -- **Toilet sponge**, a very fine and superior variety of Mediterranean sponge (*Spongia officinalis*, variety *Mercurialis*). -- **Wool sponge**, a fine and durable commercial sponge (*Spongia equina*, variety *gossypina*) found in Florida and the West Indies. The surface is covered with larger and smaller tufts, having the oscula between them. -- **Sponge cake**, a kind of sweet cake which is light and spongy. -- **Sponge lead**, or **Spongy lead** (*Chem.*), a variety of lead brought from the mines of the district of lead salts, or by compressing finely divided lead; -- used in secondary batteries and otherwise. -- **Sponge tree** (*Bot.*), a tropical leguminous tree (*Acacia Farnesiana*), with deliciously fragrant flowers, which are used in perfumery. -- **Toilet sponge**, a very fine and superior variety of Mediterranean sponge (*Spongia officinalis*, variety *Mercurialis*). -- **Wool sponge**, a fine and durable commercial sponge (*Spongia equina*, variety *gossypina*) found in Florida and the West Indies. The surface is covered with larger and smaller tufts, having the oscula between them. -- **Sponge cake**, a kind of sweet cake which is light and spongy. -- **Sponge lead**, or **Spongy lead** (*Chem.*), a variety of lead brought from the mines of the district of lead salts, or by compressing finely divided lead; -- used in secondary batteries and otherwise. -- **Sponge tree** (*Bot.*), a tropical leguminous tree (*Acacia Farnesiana*), with deliciously fragrant flowers, which are used in perfumery. -- **Toilet sponge**, a very fine and superior variety of Mediterranean sponge (*Spongia officinalis*, variety *Mercurialis*). -- **Wool sponge**, a fine and durable commercial sponge (*Spongia equina*, variety *gossypina*) found in Florida and the West Indies. The surface is covered with larger and smaller tufts, having the oscula between them. -- **Sponge cake**, a kind of sweet cake which is light and spongy. -- **Sponge lead**, or **Spongy lead** (*Chem.*), a variety of lead brought from the mines of the district of lead salts, or by compressing finely divided lead; -- used in secondary batteries and otherwise. -- **Sponge tree** (*Bot.*), a tropical leguminous tree (*Acacia Farnesiana*), with deliciously fragrant flowers, which are used in perfumery. -- **Toilet sponge**, a very fine and superior variety of Mediterranean sponge (*Spongia officinalis*, variety *Mercurialis*). --

includes the sponges; — called also *Spongida*, *Spongiaria*, *Spongiotia*, and *Porifera*.

Spon- In the Spongia, the soft sarcoid of the body is usually supported by a skeleton consisting of horny fibers, or of siliceous or calcareous spicules. The common sponges contain larger and smaller cavities and canals, and numerous small ampullae which are lined with ciliated cells capable of taking in solid food. The outer surface usually has minute pores through which water enters, and large openings for its exit. Sponges produce eggs and spermatozoa, and the egg when fertilized undergoes segmentation to form a ciliated embryo.

Spon-gi-da (spŏn'jī-dā), *n.* [NL.] Spongia.

Spon-gi-form (spŏn'jī-fŏrm), *a.* Resembling a sponge; soft and porous; porous.

Spon-gi-la (spŏn'jī-lā), *n.* [NL., dim. of *spongia*] a sponge. [*Zoöl.*] A genus of siliceous sponges found in fresh water.

Spon-gi-ness (spŏn'jī-nēs), *n.* (Physiol. Chem.) The chemical basis of sponge tissue, a nitrogenous, hornlike substance which on decomposition with sulphuric acid yields leucine and glycocoll.

Spon-gi-ness (spŏn'jī-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being spongy. [*Dr. H. More.*]

Spon-ging (-jīng), *a. & n.* from *Sponge*, *v.*

Sponging house (Eng. Law), a bailiff's or other house in which debtors are put before being taken to jail, or until they comply with their creditors. At these houses extortionate charges are commonly made for food, lodging, etc.

Spon-gi-ole (spŏn'jī-ŏl; 277), *n.* [L. *spongula* a rose gall, small roots, dim. of *spongia*: cf. *F. spongiola*.] (Bot.) A supposed spongelike expansion of the tip of a rootlet for absorbing water; — called also *spongetel*.

Spon-gi-olite (-ŏlīt), *n.* [Gr. *σπγγία* sponge + *λίθ*.] One of the microscopic siliceous spicules which occur abundantly in the texture of sponges, and are sometimes found fossil, as in flints.

Spon-gi-o-plin (-ŏ-pī-līn), *n.* [Gr. *σπγγίον*, dim. of *σπγγία* a sponge + *πλιν* flint.] A kind of cloth interwoven with small pieces of sponge and rendered waterproof on one side by a covering of rubber. When moistened with hot water it is used as a poultice.

Spon-gi-ose (spŏn'jī-ŏs'), *a.* [L. *spongiosus*, *spongiosus*. See *Sponge*.] Somewhat spongy; spongelike; full of small cavities like sponge; as, *spongious bones*.

Spon-gi-o-za (spŏn'jī-ŏ-zā), *n.* [NL., Gr. *σπγγία* sponge + *ζῷον* an animal.] [*Zoöl.*] See *Spongiolae*.

Spon-go-blast (spŏn'gŏ-blāst), *n.* [Gr. *σπγγος* sponge + *βλάστη*.] One of the cells which, in sponges, secrete the spongin, or the material of the horny fibers.

Spon-gold (spŏn'gŏld or spŏn'gŏld; 277), *a.* [Gr. *σπγγος* sponge + *χρῶς*.] Resembling sponge; like sponge.

Spon-gy (spŏn'jī), *a.* 1. Soft, and full of cavities; of an open, loose, pliable texture; as, a *spongy* excrescence; *spongy* earth; *spongy* cake; *spongy* bones.

2. Wet; drenched; soaked and soft, like sponge; rainy. "*Spongy* April." [*Shak.*]

3. Having the quality of imbibing fluids, like a sponge.

Spongy lead (Chem.), sponge lead. See under *Sponge*.

Spongy platinum. See under *PLATINUM*.

Sponk (spŏnk), *n.* See *SPUNK*.

Spon-sal (spŏn'sal), *a.* [L. *sponsalis*, fr. *sponsus* a betrothal, fr. *spondere*, *sponsum*, to betroth. See *Sponsus*, and cf. *SPONSAL*, *SPONSAL*.] Relating to marriage, or to a spouse; spousal.

Spon-si-ble (-sī-b'l), *a.* [Abbrev. from *responsible*.] Responsible; worthy of credit. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Spon-sion (-shŏn), *n.* [L. *sponsio*, fr. *spondere*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly.] 1. The act of becoming surety for another.

2. (Internat. Law) An act or engagement on behalf of a state, by an agent not specially authorized for the purpose, or by one who exceeds the limits of authority.

Spon-sion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pledge or agreement; responsible. [*R.*]

He is righteous even in that representative and sponsional person he put on. [*Abp. Leighton.*]

Spon-son (-sŏn), *n.* (Shipbuilding) (a) One of the triangular platforms in front of, and abaft, the paddle boxes of a steamboat. (b) One of the slanting supports under the guards of a steamboat. (c) One of the armored projections fitted with gun ports, used on modern war vessels.

Spon-sor (-sŏr), *n.* [L. from *spondere*, *sponsum*, to engage one's self. See *Sponsus*.] 1. One who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default; a surety.

2. One who at the baptism of an infant professes the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a godfather or godmother.

Spon-sor-ship (spŏn'sŏr-ŏp), *n.* State of being a sponsor.

Spon-ta-ne-ity (spŏn'tā-nē-tī-tē), *n.* [L. *spontaneus*, fr. *spontaneus*.] 1. The quality or state of being spontaneous, or acting from native feeling, proneness, or temperament, without constraint or external force.

Romney Leigh, who lives by diagrams. And crosses not the spontaneous. Of all his individual, personal life With formal universals. [*Mrs. Browning.*]

2. (Biol.) (a) The tendency to undergo change, characteristic of both animal and vegetable organisms, and not restrained or checked by the environment. (b) The tendency to activity of muscular tissue, including the voluntary muscles, when in a state of healthful vigor and refreshment.

Spon-ta-ne-ous (spŏn'tā-nē-ŏs), *a.* [L. *spontaneus*, fr. *sponte* of free will, voluntarily.] 1. Proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, or disposition, or from a native internal proneness, readiness, or tendency, without constraint; as, a *spontaneous* gift or proposition.

2. Proceeding from, or acting by, internal impulse,

energy, or natural law, without external force; as, *spontaneous* motion; *spontaneous* growth.

3. Produced without being planted, or without human labor; as, a *spontaneous* growth of wood.

Spontaneous combustion, combustion produced in a substance by the evolution of heat through the chemical action of its own elements; as, the *spontaneous combustion* of waste matter saturated with oil. — *Spontaneous generation* (Biol.) See under *GENERATION*.

Spon- Voluntary; unimpelled; willing. — *SPONTANEOUS*, VOLUNTARY. What is *voluntary* is the result of a volition, or act of choice; it therefore implies some degree of consideration, and may be the result of mere reason without excited feeling. What is *spontaneous* springs wholly from feeling, or a sudden impulse which admits of no reflection; as, a *spontaneous* burst of applause. Hence, the term is also applied to things inanimate when they are produced without the determinate purpose or care of man. "Abstinence which is but *voluntary* fasting, and . . . exercise which is but *voluntary* labor." [*J. Seed.*]

Spontaneous joys, where nature has its play, The soul adopts, and owns their birthright away. [*Goldsmith.*]

Spon-ta-ne-ous-ly, *adv.* — **Spon-ta-ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

Spon-toon (spŏn-tŏon), *n.* [F. *sponton*, *espon-ton*, It. *spontone*, *spuntone*.] (Mil.) A kind of half-pike, or halberd, formerly borne by inferior officers of the British infantry, and used in giving signals to the soldiers.

Spook (spŏk), *n.* [D. *spook*; akin to *G. spuk*, Sw. *spöke*, Dan. *spøgelse* a specter, *spöge* to play, sport, joke, *spög* a play, joke.] 1. A spirit; a ghost; an apparition; a hobgoblin. [Written also *spuke*.] [*Ld. Lytton.*]

2. (Zool.) The chimera. **Spool** (spŏl), *n.* [OE. *spole*, OD. *spoel*, D. *spoel*; akin to *G. spule*, OHG. *spuola*, Dan. & Sw. *spole*.] A piece of cane or reed with a knot at each end, or a hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end, used to wind thread or yarn upon.

Spool stand, an article holding spools of thread, turning on pins, — used by women at their work.

Spool, v. t. [imp. & p. p. *spooled* (spŏld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *spooling*.] To wind on a spool or spools.

Spool'er (-ŏr), *n.* One who, or that which, spools.

Spoom (spŏm), *v. i.* [Probably fr. *spume* foam. See *SPUME*.] (Naut.) To be driven steadily and swiftly, as before a strong wind; to be driven before the wind without any sail, or with only a part of the sails spread; to scud under bare poles. [Written also *spoon*.]

When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale, My heaving wishes help to fill the sail. [*Dryden.*]

Spoon (spŏn), *v. i.* (Naut.) See *SPOOM*. [*Obs.*]

We might have *spooned* before the wind as well as they. [*Pepys.*]

Spoon, *n.* [OE. *spōn*, AS. *spōn*, a chip; akin to D. *spaan*, G. *spinn*, Dan. *spaan*, Sw. *spinn*, Icel. *spánn*, *spánn*, a chip, a spoon. *v170*. Cf. *SPAX-NEW*.] 1. An implement consisting of a small bowl (usually a shallow oval) with a handle, used especially in preparing or eating food.

"Therefore beareth him a full long spoon That shall eat with a fiend," thus heard I say. [*Chaucer.*]

He must have a long *spoon* that must eat with the devil. [*Shak.*]

2. Anything which resembles a spoon in shape; esp. (Fishing), a spoon bait.

3. Fig.: A similitude; a spoonery. [*Slang*] **Food**.

Spoon bait (Fishing), a lure used in trolling, consisting of a glistening metallic plate shaped like the bowl of a spoon with a fishhook attached. — **Spoon bit**, a bit for boring, hollowed or furrowed along one side. — **Spoon drift**, spray blown from the tops of waves during a gale at sea; also, snow driven in the wind at sea. — **Spoon net**, a net for landing fish. — **Spoon oar**. See under *OAR*.

Spoon, v. t. To take up in, or as in, a spoon.

Spoon, v. i. To act with demonstrative or foolish fondness, as one in love. [*Collog.*]

Spoon-bill (-bīl), *n.* (Zool.) (a) Any one of several species of wading birds of the genera *Ajaia* and *Platalea*, and allied genera, in which the long bill is broadly expanded and flattened at the tip.

(b) The roseate spoon-bill of America (*Ajaia ajaja*), and the European spoon-bill (*Platalea leucorodia*) are the best known. The royal spoon-bill (*P. regia*) of Australia is white, with the skin in front of the eyes naked and black. The male in the breeding season has a fine crest.

(c) The shoveler. See *SHOVELER*.

(d) The ruddy duck. See under *RUDDY*.

(e) The paddlefish.

Spoon-billed (-bīld), *a.* (Zool.) Having the bill expanded and spatulate at the end.

Spoon-billed teal (Zool.), the shoveler.

Spoon-ey (-ŏy), *a.* Weak-minded; demonstratively fond; as, *spooney* lovers. [Spelt also *spoony*.] [*Collog.*]

Spoon-ey, n.; *pl.* *SPOON-YES* (-ŏz). A weak-minded or silly person; one who is foolishly fond. [*Collog.*]

There is no doubt, whatever, that I was a lackadaisical young spooney. [*Dickens.*]

Spoon-ful (-fŏl), *n.*; *pl.* *SPOONFULS* (-fŏlz). 1. The quantity which a spoon contains, or is able to contain; as, a *spoon-ful*; a *spoon-ful*.

2. Hence, a small quantity.

Spoon-ly (-ŏlŏy), *adv.* In a spoony manner.

Spoon-meat (-mēŏt), *n.* Food that is, or must be, taken with a spoon; liquid food. "Diet most upon *spoon-meats*." [*Harvey.*]

Spoon-wood (-wŏd), *n.* (Bot.) The mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*).

Spoon-worm (spŏn'wŏrm'), *n.* (Zool.) A gephyraean worm of the genus *Thalassema*, having a spoonlike proboscis.

Spoon-wort (-wŏrt'), *n.* (Bot.) Scoury grass.

Spon-y (-ŏy), *a. & n.* Same as *SPONY*.

Spor (spŏr), *n.* [D. *spoor*; akin to AS. *spor*, G. *spur*, and from the root of *E. spur*. *v171*. See *SPUR*.] The track or trail of any wild animal; as, the *spoor* of an elephant; — used originally by travelers in South Africa.

Spor, *v. t.* To follow a spoor or trail. [*R.*]

Spor-a-des (spŏr'ā-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *σποράδες*. Cf. *SPORADIC*.] (Astron.) Stars not included in any constellation; — called also *unformed*, or *unformed*, stars.

Spor-a-di-al (spŏr'ādī-al), *a.* Sporadic. [*L.*]

Spor-a-di-c (-ādīk), *a.* [Gr. *σποράδες* scattered, fr. *σπορά*, -*σπορ*, scattered, fr. *σπείρειν* to sow seed, to scatter like seed: cf. *F. sporadique*. See *SPOR*.] Occurring singly, or apart from other things of the same kind, or at scattered instances; separate; single; as, a *sporadic* fireball; a *sporadic* case of disease; a *sporadic* example of a flower.

Sporadic disease (Med.), a disease which occurs in single and scattered cases. See the Note under *ENDemic*, *a.*

Spor-a-di-c-al (-ī-kal), *a.* Sporadic.

Spor-a-di-c-al-ly, *adv.* In a sporadic manner.

Spor-a-di-c-o-phore (spŏr'ādī-kŏ-fŏr), *n.* [*Sporangium* + Gr. *φῆρεν* to bear.] (Bot.) The axis or receptacle in certain ferns (as *Trichomanes*), which bears the sporangia.

Spor-a-di-um (-ŏm), *n.*; *pl.* *SPORANGIA* (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. *σπορά* a sowing, seed + *αγγεῖον* a receptacle.] (Bot.) A spore case in the cryptogamous plants, as in ferns, etc.

Spor (spŏr), *n.* [Gr. *σπορά* a sowing, seed, from *σπείρειν* to sow. Cf. *SPERM*.]

1. (Bot.) (a) One of the minute grains in flowerless plants, which are analogous to seeds, as serving to reproduce the species.

(b) Spores are produced differently in the different classes of cryptogamous plants, and as regards their nature are often so unlike that they have only their minuteness in common. The peculiar spores of diatoms (called *auxospores*) increase in size, and at length acquire a siliceous coating, thus becoming new diatoms of full size. Compare *MACROSPORA*, *MICROSPORA*, *OBSPORA*, *UPSPORA*, *SPHAKROSPORA*, *SWARMSPORE*, *TETRASPORE*, *ZOO-SPORA*, and *ZYGOSPORE*.

(c) An embryo sac or embryonal vesicle in the ovules of flowering plants.

2. (Biol.) (a) A minute grain or germ; a small, round or ovoid body, formed in certain organisms, and by germination giving rise to a new organism; as, the reproductive *spores* of bacteria, etc. (b) One of the parts formed by fission in certain Protozoa. See *Spore formation*, below.

Spore formation. (a) (Biol.) A mode of reproduction resembling multiple fission, common among Protozoa, in which the organism breaks up into a number of pieces, or spores, each of which eventually develops into an organism like the parent form. [*Four.*] (b) The formation of reproductive cells or spores, as in the growth of bacilli.

Sporid (spŏr'īd), *n.* (Bot.) A sporidium. [*Timley.*]

Spori-dif-er-ous (-rī-dī-fŏr-ŏs), *a.* [*Sporidium* + *-ferous*.] (Bot.) Bearing sporidia.

Spori-dum (spŏr'īd-ŏm), *n.*; *pl.* *SPORIDIA* (-ā). [NL. See *SPERM*.] (Bot.) (a) A secondary spore, or a filament produced from a spore, in certain kinds of minute fungi. (b) A spore.

Spori-dif-er-ous (-rī-fŏr-ŏs), *a.* [*Spore* + *-ferous*.] (Biol.) Bearing or producing spores.

Spori-fi-ca-tion (spŏr'ī-fī-kā-shŏn), *n.* [*Spore* + *L. -ficare* (in comp.) to make. See *-fy*.] (Biol.) Spore formation. See *Spore formation* (b), under *SPOR*.

Sporo-carp (spŏr'ŏ-kārp), *n.* [*Spore* + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] (Bot.) (a) A closed body or conceptacle containing one or more masses of spores or sporangia. (b) A sporangium.

Sporo-cyst (-ŏst), *n.* [Gr. *σπόρος* seed + *κύστις* bladder.]

1. (Zool.) An asexual zooid, usually forming one of a series of larval forms in the asexual reproduction of various trematodes and other parasitic worms. The sporocyst generally develops from an egg, but in its turn produces other larvæ by internal budding, or by the subdivision of a part or all of its contents into a number of minute germs. See *REDIA*.

2. (Zool.) Any protozoan when it becomes encysted and produces germs by sporulation.

Sporo-gen-e-sis (-jŏn'ŏ-sis), *n.* [*Spore* + *L. -genesis*.] (Biol.) Reproduction by spores.

Sporo-gony (spŏr'ŏg'ŏ-nŏy), *n.* [*Spore* + *gony* root of Gr. *γεννέω* to be born.] (Zool.) The growth or development of an animal or a zooid from a nonsexual germ.

Sporo-phore (spŏr'ŏ-fŏr), *n.* [*Spore* + Gr. *φῆρεν* to bear.] (Bot.) (a) A placenta. (b) That alternately produced form of certain cryptogamous plants, as ferns, mosses, and the like, which is nonsexual, but produces spores in countless numbers. In ferns it is the leafy plant, in mosses the capsule. Cf. *OBSPORA*.

Sporo-phor-ic (-fŏr'ŏk), *a.* (Bot.) Having the nature of a sporophore.



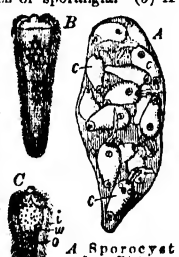
x2



Sporangium of a Fern (*Phlegmaria*) enlarged.



European Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*).



A Sporocyst of a Trematode, containing Ciliated Embryos from which the Sporozoites develop; 1. Spermach; 2. Water Tube; 3. Germs of Ciliated Embryos.

Sporo-sac (spô'rô-săk), *n.* [*Spora* + *sac*.] (*Zoöl.*) (a) A hydrozoan reproductive zooid or gonophore which does not become medusoid in form or structure. See *ILUST.* under *ATHECATA*. (b) An early or simple larval stage of trematode worms and some other invertebrates, which is capable of reproducing other germs by asexual generation; a nurse; a redia.

|| **Sporo-zo'a** (-zô'ă), *n.* [*NL.*, from Gr. *σπόρος* a spore + *ζῷον* an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive division of parasitic Protozoa, which increase by sporulation. It includes the Gregariniida.

Sporo-zo'id (-id), *n.* [*Spora* + Gr. *ζῷον* an animal.] (*Bot.*) Same as *Zoospore*.

Sporran (spôr'ran), *n.* [*Gael.* *sporan*.] A large purse or pouch made of skin with the hair or fur on, worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders when in full dress.

Sport (spôrt), *n.* [*Abbreviated from* *disport*.] 1. That which diversifies and makes mirth; pastime; amusement. It is as sport to a fool to do mischief. *Pron. x. 25.*

Her sports were such as carried riches of knowledge upon the stream of delight. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Think it but a minute spent in sport. *Shak.*

2. Mock; mockery; contemptuous mirth; derision.

Then make sport at me; then let me be your jest. *Shak.*

3. That with which one plays, or which is driven about in play; a toy; a plaything; an object of mockery.

Fitting leaves, the sport of every wind. *Dequien.*

Never does man appear to greater disadvantage than when he is the sport of his own ungoverned passions. *John Clarke.*

4. Play; idle jingle.

An author who should introduce such a sport of words upon our stage would meet with small applause. *Broomer.*

5. Division of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing, racing, games, and the like, esp. when money is staked.

6. (*Bot.* & *Zoöl.*) A plant or an animal, or part of a plant or animal, which has some peculiarity not usually seen in the species; an abnormal variety or growth. See *Sporting plant*, under *SPORTING*.

7. A sportsman; a gambler. [*Slang*] "So is the man that deceiveth his neighbor, and saith, Am not I in sport?" *Prov. xxvi. 19.*

Syn.—Play; game; diversion; frolic; mirth; mock; mockery; jeer.

Sport, *v. i.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* *SPORTED*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SPORTING*.] 1. To play; to frolic; to wanton.

[Fish.] *Sporting* with quick glance.

Show to the sun their waved coats dropt with gold. *Milton.*

2. To practice the diversions of the field or the turf; to be given to betting, as upon races.

3. To trifle. "He sports with his own life." *Tillotson.*

4. (*Bot.* & *Zoöl.*) To assume suddenly a new and different character from the rest of the plant or from the type of the species;—said of a bud, shoot, plant, or animal. See *SPORT*, *n.*, 6. *Darwin.*

Syn.—Play; game; diversion; frolic; game; wanton.

Sport, *v. t.* 1. To divert; to amuse; to make merry;—used with the reciprocal pronoun.

Against whom do ye sport yourselves? *Isa. lvi. 4.*

2. To represent by any kind of play.

Now *sporting* on thy lyre the loves of youth. *Dryden.*

3. To exhibit, or bring out, in public; to use or wear; as, to *sport* a new equipage. [*Collog.*] *Grose.*

4. To give utterance to in a sportive manner; to throw out in an easy and copious manner;—with *off*; as, to *sport off* epigrams. [*R.*] *Addison.*

To *sport one's oak*. See under *OAK*, *n.*

Sport-a-bill'ity (-Abil'it-i), *n.* Sportiveness. [*Obs.*]

Sport'al (spôr'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to sports; used in sports. [*R.*] "Sport'al arms." *Dryden.*

Sport'er (-ër), *n.* One who sports; a sportsman.

As this gentleman and I have been old fellow sportsers, I have a friendship for him. *Goldsmith.*

Sport'ful (-ful), *a.* 1. Full of sport; merry; frolicsome; full of jesting; indulging in mirth or play; playful; wanton; as, a *sport'ful* companion.

Down he alights among the *sport'ful* herd. *Milton.*

2. Done in jest, or for mere play; sportive.

They are no *sport'ful* productions of the soil. *Bentley.*

—**Sport'ful-ly**, *adv.* —**Sport'ful-ness**, *n.*

Sport'ing, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or engaging in, sport or sports; exhibiting the character or conduct of one who, or that which, sports.

Sporting book, a book containing a record of bets, gambling operations, and the like. *C. Kingsley.*—**Sporting house**, a house frequented by sportsmen, gamblers, and the like. —**Sporting man**, one who practices field sports; also, a horse racer, a pugilist, a gambler, or the like. —**Sporting plant** (*Bot.*), a plant in which a single bud or off-set suddenly assumes a new, and sometimes very different, character from that of the rest of the plant. *Darwin.*

Sport'ing-ly, *adv.* In sport; sportively.

The question you there put, you do it, I suppose, but *sport'ing-ly*. *Hammond.*

Sport'ive (-iv), *a.* Tending to, engaged in, or provocative of, sport; gay; frolicsome; playful; merry.

Is it I

That drive thee from the sportive court? *Shak.*

—**Sport'ive-ly**, *adv.* —**Sport'ive-ness**, *n.*

Sport'less, *a.* Without sport or mirth; joyless.

Sport'ling (-ling), *n.* A little person or creature engaged in sports or in play.

When again the lambskins play —

Pretty sport'lings, full of mirth. *Philips.*

Sports'man (spôr'ts-man), *n.*; *pl.* *SPORTSMEN* (-men). One who pursues the sports of the field; one who hunts, fishes, etc.

Sports'man-ship, *n.* The practice of sportsmen; skill in field sports.

|| **Spor'tu-la** (spôr'tû-lă), *n.*; *pl.* *SPOR'TULÆ* (-læ). [*L.*] A gift; a present; a prize; hence, an alms; a largess.

To feed luxuriously, to frequent sports and theaters, to run for the *sportula*. *South.*

Spor'tu-la-ry (spôr'tû-lă-ry), *a.* Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Spor'tule (-tûl), *n.* [*L.* *sportula* a little basket, a gift, dim. of *sporta* a basket; cf. *F. sportule*.] A charitable gift or contribution; a gift; an alms; a dole; a largess; a *sportula*. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

Spor'tu-la'tion (spôr'tû-lă'shûn), *n.* (*Biol.*) The act or process of forming spores; spore formation. See *ILLUST.* of *BACILLUS*, *b*.

Spor'tule (spôr'tûl), *n.* [*Dim.* of *spore*.] (*Biol.*) A small spore; a spore.

Spor'tu-lifer-ous (-d-lif-er-ŭs), *a.* [*Sporule* + *-fer-ous*.] (*Biol.*) Producing spores.

Spot (spôt), *n.* [*Cf.* *Scott.* & *D. spat*, *Dan. spette*, *Sw. spott* spittle, slaver; from the root of *E. spit*. See *SPIT* to eject from the mouth, and *cf. SPATTER*.] 1. A mark on a substance or body made by foreign matter; a blot; a place discolored.

Out, damned spot! Out, I say! *Shak.*

2. A stain on character or reputation; something that soils purity; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish.

Yet Chloe, sure, was formed without a spot. *Pope.*

3. A small part of a different color from the main part, or from the ground upon which it is; as, the spots of a leopard; the spots on a playing card.

4. A small extent of space; a place; any particular place. "Fixed to one spot." *Otway.*

That spot to which I point is Paradise. *Milton.*

"A jolly place," said he, "in times of old! But something ails it now: the spot is cursed." *Wordsworth.*

5. (*Zoöl.*) A variety of the common domestic pigeon, so called from a spot on its head just above its beak.

6. (*Zoöl.*) (a) A scienoid food fish (*Liostomus xanthurus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States. It has a black spot behind the shoulder and fifteen oblique dark bars on the sides. Called also *goodly*, *Lafayette*, *masooka*, and *old wife*.

(b) The southern redfish, or red horse, which has a spot on each side at the base of the tail. See *REDFISH*.

7. *pl.* Commodities, as merchandise and cotton, sold for immediate delivery. [*Brokers' Cant*]

Crescent spot (*Zoöl.*), any butterfly of the family *Melipotidae* having crescent-shaped white spots along the margins of the red or brown wings. — **Spot lens** (*Microscopy*), a condensing lens in which the light is confined to an annular pencil by means of a small, round diaphragm (the spot), and used in dark-field illumination;—called also *spot lens*. — **Spot rump** (*Zoöl.*), the Hindoo godwit (*Limosa himalayica*). — **Spots on the sun**. (*Astron.*) See *SUN SPOT*, under *SUN*. — **On, or Upon, the spot**, immediately; before moving; without changing place.

It was determined upon the spot. *Swift.*

Syn.—Stain; flaw; speck; blot; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish; place; site; locality.

Spot, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* *SPOTTED*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SPOTTING*.] 1. To make visible marks upon with some foreign matter; to discolor in or with spots; to stain; to cover with spots or figures; as, to *spot* a garment; to *spot* paper.

2. To mark or note so as to insure recognition; to recognize; to detect; as, to *spot* a criminal. [*Cant*]

3. To stain; to blemish; to taint; to disgrace; to tarnish; as reputation; to asperse.

My virgin life no spotted thoughts shall stain. *Sir P. Sidney.*

If ever I shall close these eyes but once,

May I have spotted for my perjury. *Beau. & Fl.*

To *spot timber*, to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing.

Spot, *v. i.* To become stained with spots.

Spot'less, *a.* Without a spot; especially, free from reproach or impurity; pure; unstained; innocent; as, a *spot'less* mind; *spot'less* behavior.

A *spot'less* virgin, and a faultless wife. *Waller.*

Syn.—Blameless; unspotted; unblemished; pure; immaculate; irreproachable. See *BLAMELESS*.

—**Spot'less-ly**, *adv.* —**Spot'less-ness**, *n.*

Spot'ted, *a.* Marked with spots; as, a *spot'ted* garment or character. "The *spot'ted* panther." *Spenser.*

Spotted fever (*Med.*), a name applied to various eruptive fevers, esp. to typhus fever and cerebro-spinal meningitis. — **Spotted tree** (*Bot.*), an Australian tree (*Flindersia maculosa*);—so called because its bark falls off in spots.

Spot'ted-ness, *n.* State or quality of being spotted.

Spot'ter (-tër), *n.* One who spots.

Spot'ti-ness (-tî-nŭs), *n.* The state or quality of being spotty.

Spot'ty (-tŷ), *a.* Full of spots; marked with spots.

Spous'age (spouz'ă), *n.* [*OF.* *spousage*, from *spouse*, *See SPOUSE*, *v. t.*] *Exposal*. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Spous'al (-al), *a.* [*See SPOUSAL*, *SPOUSAL*, and *SPOUSE*.] Of or pertaining to a spouse or marriage; nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal, as, *spous'al rites*, *spous'al ornaments*. *Wordsworth.*

Spous'al, *n.* [*See SPOUSAL*, *SPOUSE*.] Marriage; nuptials; espousal;—generally used in the plural; as, the *spous'als* of Hippolyta. *Dryden.*

How, th' your head under that blissful yoke

Which that men cleave *spous'al* or wedlock. *Chaucer.*

The *spous'als* of the newborn year. *Forster.*

Spouse (spouz), *n.* [*OF.* *spousus*, *spousa*, fem. *spouse*, *F. épouse*, *épouse*, *Ir. L. spousus*, *spousa*, prop. *p. p.* of *spoudere*, *spousim*, to promise solemnly, to engage one's self. *Cf. DESPOUND*, *ESPOUSE*, *RESPOND*, *SPONSOR*.] 1. A

man or woman engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,

That I that lady to my spouse had won. *Spenser.*

2. A married man, in distinction from a *spouse* or married woman; a bridegroom or husband. [*Obs.*]

At which marriage was [were] no persons present but the spouse, the spouses, the Duchess of Bedford her mother, the priest, two gentlewomen, and a young man. *Folger.*

Spouse (spouz), *v. t.* [*See ESPOUSE*, and *SPOUSE*, *n.*] To wed; to espouse. [*Obs.*]

This marks hath her *spoused* with a ring. *Chaucer.*

Though *spoused*, yet wanting wedlock's solemnize. *Spenser.*

She was found again, and *spoused* to Marinell. *Spenser.*

Spouse'-breach (-brêch'), *n.* Adultery. [*Obs.*]

Spouse'less, *a.* Destitute of a spouse; unmarried.

Spouse'ess, *n.* A wife or bride. [*Obs.*] *Fabyan.*

Spout (spout), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* *SPOUTED*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SPOUTING*.] [*Cf.* *Sw. spåta*, *spåta*, to spout, *D. spuit* a spout, *spuiten* to spout, and *E. spit*, *spit*, *v.*, *spout*, *sputter*; or perhaps akin to *E. spit* to eject from the mouth.] 1. To throw out forcibly and abundantly, as liquids through an orifice or a pipe; to eject in a jet; as, an elephant *spouts* water from his trunk.

Who kept Jones in the fish's maw

Till he was *spouted* up at Ninive? *Chaucer.*

Next on his belly floats the mighty whale. . . .

He *spouts* the tide. *Creech.*

2. To utter magniloquently; to recite in an oratorical or pompous manner.

Pray, *spout* some French, son. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To paw; to pledge; as, to *spout* a watch. [*Cant*]

Spout, *v. i.* 1. To issue with violence, or in a jet, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout; as, water *spouts* from a hole; blood *spouts* from an artery.

All the glittering hull

Is bright with *spouting* rills. *Thomson.*

2. To eject water or liquid in a jet.

3. To utter a speech, especially in a pompous manner.

Spout, *n.* [*Cf.* *Sw. spåta* a squirt, a syringe. See *SPOUT*, *v. t.*] 1. That through which anything spouts; a discharging lip, pipe, or orifice; a tube, pipe, or conductor of any kind through which a liquid is poured, or by which it is conveyed in a stream from one place to another; as, the *spout* of a teapot; a *spout* for conducting water from the roof of a building. *Addison.* "A conduit with three issuing *spouts*." *Shak.*

In whales . . . an ejection thereof [water] is contrived by a fistula, or *spout*, at the head. *Sir T. Broome.*

From silver *spouts* the grateful liquors glide. *Pope.*

2. A trough for conducting grain, flour, etc., into a receptacle.

3. A discharge or jet of water or other liquid, esp. when rising in a column; also, a waterspout.

To *put, shove, or pop*, up the *spout*, to pawn or pledge at a pawnbroker's;—in allusion to the *spout* up which the pawnbroker sent the ticketed articles. [*Cant*]

Spout'er (-ër), *n.* One who, or that which, spouts.

Spout'fish (-tŝh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A marine animal that spouts water;—applied especially to certain bivalve mollusks, like the long clams (*Mya*), which spout, or squirt out, water when retreating into their holes. *Coverer.*

Spout'less, *a.* Having no spout.

Spout'shell (-shêl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any marine gastropod shell of the genus *Aporthais* having an elongated siphon. See *ILLUST.* under *IOSTHIERA*.

Sprack (sprăk), *a.* [*Cf.* *Ice. spræk* sprightly, dial. *Sw. språk*, *spring*, sprightly, mettlesome; or *Gael. sprae* vigor.] Quick; lively; alert. [*Pron. Eng. & Scot.*]

Sprad (sprăd), *obs. p. p.* of *SPREAD*. *Chaucer.*

Sprad'de (-de), *obs. imp.* of *SPREAD*. *Chaucer.*

Sprag (sprăg), *n.* [*Cf.* *Ice. spraka* a small flounder.] (*Zoöl.*) A young salmon. [*Pron. Eng.*]

Sprag, *n.* [*See SPRAY* a branch.] A billet of wood; a piece of timber used as a prop.

Sprag, *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* *SPRAGGED* (sprăgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SPRAGGING* (-gîng).] 1. To check the motion of, as a carriage on a steep grade, by putting a brace between the spokes of the wheel. *R. S. Poole.*

2. To prop or sustain with a sprag.

Sprag, *a.* See *SPRACK*, *a.*

Sprain (sprân), *v. t.* [*Imp.* & *p. p.* *SPRAINED* (sprând); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SPRAINING*.] [*OF.* *espandre* to press, to force out, *F. espandre*, *fr. L. exprimere*. See *EX-PRESS*, *v. t.*, and *cf. SPRAINTS*.] To weaken, as a joint, ligament, or muscle, by sudden and excessive exertion, as by wrenching; to overstrain, or stretch injuriously, but without laceration; to *sprain* one's ankle.

Sprain, *n.* The act or result of spraining; lameness caused by spraining; as, a bad *sprain* of the wrist.

Sprain fracture (*Med.*), the separation of a tendon from its point of insertion, with the detachment of a shell of bone to which the tendon is attached.

Spraints (sprânts), *n. pl.* [*OF.* *espraintes*, *espreintes*, *F. epreintes*, from *espandre* a desire to go to stool, from *espandre*. See *SPRAIN*, *v. t.*] The dung of an otter.

Sprang (sprăng), *imp.* of *SPRING*.

Sprat (sprăt), *n.* [*OE.* *sprot*, *sprotte*, *D. sprot*; akin to *G. spratte*.] (*Zoöl.*) (a) A small European herring (*Clupea sprattus*) closely allied to the common herring and the pilchard;—called also *garvie*. The name is also applied to small herring of different kinds. (b) A

1. To spread and stretch the body or limbs carelessly in a horizontal position; to lie with the limbs stretched out ungracefully.

2. To spread irregularly, as vines, plants, or trees; to spread ungracefully, as choreography.

3. To move, when lying down, with awkward extension and motions of the limbs; to scramble in creeping. The birds were not fledged; but upon *springing* and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L'Espresso*.

Sprawl (sprawl), *n.* pl. Small branches of a tree; twigs; sprays. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Spray (spray), *n.* [*Cf. Dan. spray. See SPRIG.*] *Chaucer.*

1. A small shoot or branch; a twig.

The painted birds, companions of the spring. Hopping from *spray* to *spray*, were heard to sing. *Dryden.*

2. A collective body of small branches; as, the tree has a beautiful *spray*.

And from the trees did lop the needless *spray*. *Spenser.*

3. (*Founding*) (a) A side channel or branch of the runner of a flask, made to distribute the metal in all parts of the mold. (b) A group of castings made in the same mold and connected by sprues formed in the runner and its branches. *Knight.*

Spray drain (*Agric.*), a drain made by laying under earth the sprays or small branches of trees, which keep passages open.

Spray, *n.* [Probably from a Dutch or Low German form akin to *E. spread*. See *SPREAD*, *v. t.*] 1. Water flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, or the dashing of waves, or from a waterfall, and the like.

2. (*Med.*) (a) A jet of fine medicated vapor, used either as an application to a diseased part or to charge the air of a room with a disinfectant or a deodorizer. (b) An instrument for applying such a spray; an atomizer.

Spray condenser (*Steam Engine*), an injection condenser in which the steam is condensed by a spray of water which mingles with it.

Spray, *v. t.* 1. To let fall in the form of spray. [*Poetic*] *M. Arnold.*

2. To throw spray upon; to treat with a liquid in the form of spray; as, to *spray* a wound, or a surgical instrument, with carbolic acid.

Spray-board (spray-board), *n.* (*Naut.*) See *DASH-BOARD*, *n.* 2. (*b*).

Spread (sprɛd), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SPREAD; p. pr. & vb. n. SPREADING.*] [*OE. spredean, AS. sprēdan; akin to D. spreiden, spreien, LG. spreiden, spreien, spreien, G. spreiten, Dan. sprede, Sw. sprida. Cf. SPRAY water flying in drops.*] 1. To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch or expand to a broad or broader surface or extent; to open; to unfurl; as, to *spread* a carpet; to *spread* a tent or a sail.

He bought a parcel of a field where he had *spread* his tent. *Gen. xxxiii. 19.*

Here the Rhone Hath *spread* himself a couch. *Dryden.*

2. To extend so as to cover something; to extend to a great or greater extent in every direction; to cause to fill or cover a wide or wider space.

Rose, as in a dance, the stately trees, and *spread* their branches hung with copious fruit. *Milton.*

3. To divulge; to publish, as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively known; to disseminate; to make known fully; as, to *spread* a report; — often accompanied by *abroad*.

They, when they were departed, *spread* abroad his fame in all that country. *Mat. ix. 35.*

4. To propagate; to cause to affect great numbers; as, to *spread* a disease.

5. To diffuse, as emanations or effluvia; to emit; as, odoriferous plants *spread* their fragrance.

6. To strew; to scatter over a surface; as, to *spread* manure; to *spread* lime on the ground.

7. To prepare; to set and furnish with provisions; as, to *spread* a table.

Boiled the flesh, and *spread* the board. *Tennyson.*

To *spread* cloth, to unfurl sail. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Syn. — To diffuse; propagate; disperse; publish; distribute; scatter; circulate; disseminate; disperse.

Spread, *v. i.* 1. To extend in length and breadth in all directions, or in breadth only; to be extended or stretched; to expand.

Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall. *Bacon.*

Governor Winthrop, and his associates at Charlestown, had for a church a large, *spreading* tree. *B. Trumbull.*

2. To be extended by drawing or beating; as, some metals *spread* with difficulty.

3. To be made known more extensively, as news.

4. To be propagated from one to another; as, the disease *spread* into all parts of the city. *Shak.*

Spread, *n.* 1. Extent; compass.

I have got a fine *spread* of improvable land. *Addison.*

2. Expansion of parts.

No flower hath *spread* like that of the woodbine. *Bacon.*

3. A cloth used as a cover for a table or a bed.

4. A table, as spread or furnished with a meal; hence, an entertainment of food; a feast. [*Collog.*]

5. A privilege which one person buys of another, of demanding certain shares of stock at a certain price, or of delivering the same shares of stock at another price, within a time agreed upon. [*Brokers' Cant.*]

6. (*Geom.*) An unlimited expanse of discontinuous points.

Spread, *imp. & p. p.* of *SPREAD*, *v.*

Spread eagle. (a) An eagle with outspread wings, the national emblem of the United States. (b) The figure of an eagle, with its wings elevated and its legs extended; often met as a device upon military ornaments, and the like. (c) (*Her.*) An eagle displayed; an eagle with the wings and legs extended on each side of the body, as in the double-headed eagle of Austria *Spread Eagle* (*Her.*) and Russia. See *DISPLAYED*, 2.



Spread-eagle (sprɛd-ɛ-gəl), *a.* Characterized by a pretentious, boastful, exaggerated style; defiantly or extravagantly bombastic; as, a *spread-eagle* orator; a *spread-eagle* speech. [*Collog. & Humorous*]

Spread'er (-ɛr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, spreads, extends, expands, or propagates.

2. A machine for combining and drawing fibers of flax to form a spinner preparatory to spinning.

Spread'ing-ly, *adv.* Increasingly.

The best times were increasingly infected. *Milton.*

Spreck'er-y (sprɛk-ɛr-y), *n.* [*Cf. Gael. spreidh cattle.*] Movables of an interior description; especially, such as have been collected by depredation. [*Scot.*]

Spre'e (sprɛ), *n.* [*Cf. Ir. spre a spark, animation, spirit, Gael. spraic. Cf. SPRACK.*] A merry frolic; especially, a drinking frolic; a carousal. [*Collog.*]

Spreng'e (sprɛŋ), *v. t.* [*OE. sprengen, p. p. sprengt, p. pr. from AS. sprengan to sprinkle. See SPRINKLE.*] To sprinkle; to scatter. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif* (1 Pet. i. 2).

Spreng'el pump (sprɛŋ-ɛl pʌmp), (*Physics*) A form of air pump in which exhaustion is produced by a stream of mercury running down a narrow tube, in the manner of an aspirator; — named from the inventor.

Sprent (sprɛnt), *obs. p. p.* of *SPRENGE*. Sprinkled.

All the ground with purple blood was *sprent*. *Spenser.*

Sprew (sprɪ), *n.* [*Cf. D. sprouw, spruw.*] (*Med.*) Thrush. [*Local, U. S.*]

Spreynd (sprɛnd), *obs. p. p.* of *SPRENGE*. Sprinkled.

When *spreynd* was holy water. *Chaucer.*

Sprig (sprɪg), *n.* [*AS. sprecc; akin to Icel. sprekk a stick. Cf. SPRAY a branch.*] 1. A small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant; a spray; as, a *sprig* of laurel or of parsley.

2. A youth; a lad; — used humorously or in slight disparagement.

A *sprig* whom I remember, with a whey-face and a satchel, not so many years ago. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. A braid, or nail without a head.

4. (*Naut.*) A small eyebolt ragged or barbed at the point.

Sprig, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SPRIGGED (sprɪgɪd); p. pr. & vb. n. SPRIGGING (-ɪŋg).*] To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches; to work with sprigs; as, to *sprig* muslin.

Sprigged (sprɪgɪd or sprɪgɪd), *a.* Having sprigs.

Sprig'gy (sprɪgɪg), *a.* Full of sprigs or small branches.

Spright (sprɪt), *n.* [*See SPRITE.*] 1. Spirit; mind; soul; state of mind; mood. [*Obs.*] "The high heroic *spright*." *Spenser.*

Wondrous great grief groweth in my *spright*. *Spenser.*

2. A supernatural being; a spirit; a shade; an apparition; a ghost.

Forth he called, out of deep darkness dread, Legions of *sprights*. *Spenser.*

To thee, O Father, Son, and Sacred *Spright*. *Fourax.*

3. A kind of short arrow. [*Obs.*]

Spright'ful, *a.* To haunt, as a *spright*. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Spright'ful (-fʊl), *a.* [*Spright* spright + *ful*.] Full of spirit or of life; earnest; vivacious; lively; brisk; nimble; gay. [*Obs.*]

Spright'ful-ly, *adv.* [*Obs.*]

Spright'ful-ness, *n.* [*Obs.*]

Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman. *Shak.*

Steeds *sprightful* as the light. *Countey.*

Spright'less, *a.* Destitute of life; dull; sluggish.

Spright'li-ness (-lɪ-nɪs), *n.* The quality or state of being sprightly; liveliness; life; briskness; vigor; activity; gaiety; vivacity.

In dreams, observe with what a *sprightliness* and alacrity does she (the soul) exert herself! *Addison.*

Spright'ly (-lɪ), *a.* [*Compar. SPRIGHTLIER (-lɪ-ɪ-er); superl. SPRIGHTLIEST.*] [*See SPRITE.*] Sprightlike, or spritlike; lively; brisk; animated; vigorous; alry; gay; as, a *sprightly* youth; a *sprightly* air; a *sprightly* dance.

"*Sprightly* wit and love inspires." *Dryden.*

The *sprightly* Sylvia trips along the green. *Pope.*

Spright'ly (sprɪt'li), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (a) The pintail duck; — called also *sprig*, and *spreet-tail*. [*Local, U. S.*] (b) The sharp-tailed grouse. [*Local, U. S.*]

Spring (sprɪŋ), *v. t.* [*Imp. SPRANG (sprɪŋŋ); p. pr. & vb. n. SPRINGING.*] [*AS. springan; akin to D. & G. springen, OS. & OHG. springan, Icel. & Sw. springa, Dan. springe; cf. Gr. ἀνέσπρεσθαι to hasten. Cf. SPRINGER, SPRINKLE.*]

1. To leap; to bound; to jump.

The mountain stag that *spring*s From height to height, and bounds along the plains. *Philips.*

2. To issue with speed and violence; to move with activity; to dart; to shoot.

And sudden light *Spring* through the vaulted roof. *Dryden.*

3. To start or rise suddenly, as from a covert.

Watchful as fowls when their game will *spring*. *Otway.*

4. To fly back; as, a bow, when bent, *spring*s back by its elastic power.

5. To bend from a straight direction or plane surface; to become warped; as, a piece of timber, or a plank, sometimes *spring*s in seasoning.

6. To shoot up, out, or forth; to come to the light; to begin to appear; to emerge; as a plant from its seed, as streams from their source, and the like; — often followed by *up*, *forth*, or *out*.

Till well nigh the day began to *spring*. *Chaucer.*

To satisfy the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender herb to *spring* forth. *Job xxxviii. 27.*

Do not blast my *springing* hopes. *Rowe.*

O, *spring* to light; auspicious Babe, be born. *Pope.*

7. To issue or proceed, as from a parent or ancestor; to result, as from a cause, motive, reason, or principle.

[*They found*] new hope to *spring* Out of despair, joy, but with fear yet linked. *Milton.*

8. To grow; to thrive; to prosper.

What makes all this, but Jupiter the king, At whose command we perish, and we *spring*? *Dryden.*

To *spring* at, to leap toward; to attempt to reach by a leap. — To *spring* forth, to leap out; to rush out. — To *spring* in, to rush in; to enter with a leap or in haste. — To *spring* on or upon, to leap on; to rush on with haste or violence; to assault.

Spring (sprɪŋ), *v. t.* 1. To cause to spring up; to start or rouse, as game; to cause to rise from the earth, or from a covert; as, to *spring* a pheasant.

2. To produce or disclose suddenly or unexpectedly.

She starts, and leaves her bed, and *spring*s a light. *Dryden.*

The friends to the cause *spring* a new project. *Swift.*

3. To cause to explode; as, to *spring* a mine.

4. To crack or split; to bend or strain so as to weaken; as, to *spring* a mast or a yard.

5. To cause to close suddenly, as the parts of a trap operated by a spring; as, to *spring* a trap.

6. To bend by force, as something stiff or strong; to force or put by bending, as a beam into its sockets, and allowing it to straighten when in place; — often with *in*, *out*, etc.; as, to *spring* in a sash or a bar.

7. To pass over by leaping; as, to *spring* a fence.

To *spring* a butt (*Naut.*), to loosen the end of a plank in a ship's bottom. — To *spring* a leak (*Naut.*), to begin to leak. — To *spring* an arch (*Arch.*), to build an arch; — a common term among masons; as, to *spring* an arch over a lintel. — To *spring* a rattle, to cause a rattle to sound. See *WATCHMAN'S RATTLE*, under *WATCHMAN*. — To *spring* the luff (*Naut.*), to ease the helm, and sail nearer to the wind than before; — said of a vessel. *Mar. Dict.* — To *spring* a mast or spar (*Naut.*), to strain it so that it is unserviceable.

Spring, *n.* [*AS. spring a fountain, a leap. See SPRING, v. t.*] 1. A leap; a bound; a jump.

The prisoner, with a *spring*, from prison broke. *Dryden.*

2. A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity; as, the *spring* of a bow.

3. Elastic power or force.

Heavens! what a *spring* was in his arm! *Dryden.*

4. An elastic body of any kind, as steel, India rubber, tough wood, or compressed air, used for various mechanical purposes, as receiving and imparting power, diminishing concussion, regulating motion, measuring weight or other force.

The principal varieties of springs used in mechanics are the *spiral spring* (Fig. a), the *coil spring* (Fig. b), the *elliptic spring* (Fig. c), the *half-elliptic spring* (Fig. d), the *volute spring*, the *India-rubber spring*, the *atmospheric spring*, etc.

5. Any source of supply; especially, the source from which a stream proceeds; an issue of water from the earth; a natural fountain.

"All my *spring*s are in thee." *Ps. lxxxvii. 7.* "A secret *spring* of spiritual joy." *Bentley.* "The sacred *spring* whence right and honor straine." *Sir J. Davies.*

6. Any active power; that by which action, or motion, is produced or propagated; cause; origin; motive.

Our author shuns by vulgar *spring*s to move The hero's glory, or the virgin's love. *Pope.*

7. That which springs, or is originated, from a source; as: (a) A race; lineage. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.* (b) A youth; a sprig. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* (c) A shoot; a plant; a young tree; also, a grove of trees; woodland. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Milton.*

8. That which causes one to spring; specifically, a lively tune. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Ft.*

9. The season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and grow; the vernal season, usually comprehending the months of March, April, and May, in the middle latitudes north of the equator. "The green lap of the new-come *spring*." *Shak.*

The *Spring* of the astronomical year begins with the vernal equinox, about March 21st, and ends with the summer solstice, about June 21st.

10. The time of growth and progress; early portion; first stage. "The *spring* of the day." *1 Sam. ix. 26.*

O how this *spring* of love resembleth The uncertain glory of an April day. *Shak.*

11. (*Naut.*) (a) A crack or fissure in a mast or yard, running obliquely or transversely. (b) A line led from a vessel's quarter to her cable so that by tightening or slackening it she can be made to lie in any desired position; a line led diagonally from the bow or stern of a vessel to some point upon the wharf to which she is moored.

Air *spring*, *Bolling spring*, etc. See under *AIR*, *BOLLING*, etc. — *Spring back* (*Bookbinding*), a back with a curved piece of thin sheet iron or of stiff pasteboard fastened to the inside, the effect of which is to make the leaves of a book thus bound (as a ledger or other account or blank book) spring up and lie flat. — *Spring balance*, a contrivance for measuring weight or force by the elasticity of a spiral spring of steel. — *Spring beam*, a beam that supports the side of a paddle box. See *PADDLE BOX*, under *PADDLE*, *n.* — *Spring beauty*. (a) (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Cynlone*, the delicate herbs with somewhat fleshy leaves and pretty blossoms, appearing in springtime. (b) (*Zoöl.*) A small, elegant American butterfly (*Erora letia*) which appears in spring. The hind wings of the male are brown, bordered with deep blue; those of the female are mostly blue. — *Spring bed*, a mattress, under bed, or bed bottom, in which springs, as of metal, are employed to give the required elasticity. — *Spring beetle* (*Zoöl.*), a snapping beetle; an elater. — *Spring box*, the box or barrel in a watch, or other piece of mechanism, in which the spring is contained. — *Spring fly* (*Zoöl.*), a caddis fly; — so called because it appears in the spring. — *Spring grass* (*Bot.*), vernal grass. See under *VERNAL*. — *Spring gun*, a firearm discharged by a spring, when it is triggered on or is otherwise moved. — *Spring hook* (*Locomotive Engines*), one of the hooks which fix the driving-wheel spring to the frame. — *Spring latch*, a latch that fastens with a spring. — *Spring lock*, a lock



Springs.

that fastens with a spring. — Spring mattress, a spring bed. — Spring of an arch. (*Arch.*) See *Springing line of an arch*, under SPRINGING. — Spring of pork, the lower part of a fore quarter, which is divided from the neck, and has the leg and foot without the shoulder. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Sir, pray hand the spring of pork to me. *Gayton.*

— Spring pin (*Locomotive Engines*), an iron rod fitted between the springs and the axle boxes, to sustain and regulate the pressure on the axles. — Spring rye, a kind of rye sown in the spring; — in distinction from winter rye, sown in autumn. — Spring stay (*Naut.*), a preventer stay, to assist the regular one. *R. H. Dana, Jr.* — Spring tide, the tide which happens at, or soon after, the new and the full moon, and which rises higher than common tides. See *Tide*. — Spring wagon, a wagon in which springs are interposed between the body and the axles to form elastic supports. — Spring wheat, any kind of wheat sown in the spring; — in distinction from winter wheat, which is sown in autumn.

Spring'al (spring'al), *n.* [*Scot. springald, spring-ald* (spring'ald), *el. fr. Scot. & E. spring-ald*.] An active, springy young man. [*Obs.*] "There came two springals of full tender years." *Spenser.*

Joseph, when he was sold to Potiphar, that great man, was a fair young springall. *Lutimer.*

Spring'al, *n.* [*OF. espringule*; of Teutonic origin, akin to *E. spring*.] An ancient military engine for casting stones and arrows by means of a spring.

Spring-board (bōrd'), *n.* An elastic board, secured at the ends, or at one end, often by elastic supports, used in performing feats of agility or in exercising.

Spring-bok (bōk'), *n.* [*D. springbok; springen* (springen), *v. i.* to spring, leap + *bok* a he-goat, buck.] (*Zool.*) A South African gazelle (*Gazella eucore*) noted for its graceful form and swiftness, and for its peculiar habit of springing lightly and suddenly into the air. It has a white dorsal stripe, expanding into a broad patch of white on the rump and tail. Called also *springer*.



Springbok.

[Written also *springbok*, and *springbok*.] **Spring** (spring), *v. i.* [*From Spring, v. i. cf. G. sprengen, Prov. E. springale*.] A noose fastened to an elastic body, and drawn close with a sudden spring, whereby it catches a bird or other animal; a gin; a snare.

As a woodcock to mine own spring. *Shak.*

Springe, *v. t.* To catch in a spring; to ensnare. [*R.*] **Spring'e** (spring'e or spring), *v. t.* [*OE. springen.*] See *SPRINGLE*. To sprinkle; to scatter. [*Obs.*]

He would sowen some difficulty, Or springen cockle in our cleane corn. *Chaucer.*

Spring'er (spring'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, springs; specifically, one who rouses game. 2. A young plant. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

3. (Arch.) (a) The impost, or point at which an arch rests upon its support, and from which it seems to spring. Hence: (b) The bottom stone of an arch, which lies on the impost. The skew back is one form of springer. (c) The rib of a groined vault, as being the solid abutment for each section of vaulting.

4. (Zool.) The grampus.

5. (Zool.) A variety of the field spaniel. See *SPANIEL*.

6. (Zool.) A species of antelope; the springbok.

Spring'halt' (spring'halt'), *n.* (*Far.*) A kind of lameness in a horse. See *STINKHALT*. *Shak.*

Spring-head' (spring'hēd'), *n.* A fountain or source.

Spring-ness (spring'nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being springy. *Boyle.*

Spring'ing, *n.* 1. The act or process of one who, or that which, springs.

2. Growth; increase; also, that which springs up; a shoot; a plant.

Thou bleasest the springing thereof. *Ps. lxx. 10.*

Springing line of an arch (*Arch.*), the horizontal line drawn through the junction of the vertical face of the impost with the curve of the intrados; — called also *spring of an arch*.

Spring'le (spring'g'li), *n.* A springe. [*Prov. Eng.*] **Spring'let** (spring'let), *n.* A little spring.

But yet from out the little hill Oozes the slender springlet still. *Sir W. Scott.*

Spring'tail' (spring'tail'), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any one of numerous species of small apterous insects belonging to the order *Thysanura*.

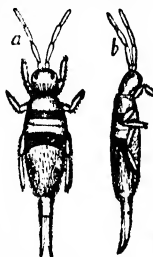
They have two elastic caudal stylets which can be bent under the abdomen and then suddenly extended like a spring, thus enabling them to leap to a considerable distance. See *COLLEMBOLA*, and *PODURA*.

Spring'tide' (spring'tid'), *n.* The time of spring; springtime. *Thomson.*

Spring'time' (spring'tim'), *n.* The season of spring; springtide.

Spring'y (spring'y), *a.* [*Compar. SPRINGIER* (spring'ēr), *superl. SPRINGIEST*.] [*From Spring.*] 1. Resembling, having the qualities of, or pertaining to, a spring; elastic; as, *springy steel*; a *springy step*.

Though her little form was slight, it was firm and springy. *Sir W. Scott.*



Springtail (*Degeeria furcata*), a dorsal view; b side view. Much enlarged.

2. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy; as, *springy land*.

Spring'le (spring'k'li), *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SPRINKLED* (-k'li'd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SPRINKLING* (-k'ling).] [*OE. sprengelen, freq. of sprengen* to sprinkle, to scatter, *AS. sprengan*, properly, to make to spring, causative of *springan* to spring; akin to *D. sprengelen* to sprinkle, *G. sprengen*. See *SPRING*, *v. i.*, and *cf. SPRENT*.] 1. To scatter in small drops or particles, as water, seed, etc.

2. To scatter on; to disperse something over in small drops or particles; to besprinkle; as, to *sprinkle the earth with water*; to *sprinkle a floor with sand*.

3. To baptize by the application of a few drops, or a small quantity, of water; hence, to cleanse; to purify. Leaving our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience. *Heb. x. 22.*

Spring'le, *v. i.* 1. To scatter a liquid, or any fine substance, so that it may fall in particles.

And the priest shall . . . sprinkle of the oil with his finger seven times before the Lord. *Lev. xiv. 16.*

2. To rain moderately, or with scattered drops falling now and then; as, it *sprinkles*.

3. To fly or be scattered in small drops or particles.

Spring'le, *n.* 1. A small quantity scattered, or sparsely distributed; a sprinkling.

2. A utensil for sprinkling; a sprinkler. [*Obs.*]

Spring'ler (-k'ler), *n.* 1. One who sprinkles.

2. An instrument or vessel used in sprinkling; specifically, a watering pot.

Spring'ling (-k'ling), *n.* 1. The act of one who, or that which, sprinkles.

Baptism may well enough be performed by sprinkling or affusion of water.

2. A small quantity falling in distinct drops or particles; as, a *sprinkling* of rain or snow.

3. Hence, a moderate number or quantity distributed like separate drops, or as if scattered like drops. *Craik.*

Sprint (sprint), *v. i.* [*Imp. & p. p. SPRIINTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. SPRIINTING*.] [*CF. SPRIINT*.] To run very rapidly; to run at full speed.

A runner [in a quarter-mile race] should be able to *sprint* the whole way. *Encyc. Brit.*

Sprint, *n.* The act of sprinting; a run of a short distance at full speed.

Sprint race, a foot race at the highest running speed; — usually limited to distances under a quarter of a mile.

Sprinter (-ēr), *n.* One who sprints; one who runs in sprint races; as, a champion *sprinter*.

Spritz (spritz), *v. t.* [Akin to *G. spritzen, sprützen*. See *SPRIT*, *v. i.*] To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; to eject; to spurt out. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

Spritz, *v. i.* [*AS. spryttan* to sprout, bud. See *SPROUT*, *v. i.*, and *cf. SPURT*, *v. t.*, *SPURT* a spar.] To sprout; to bud; to germinate, as barley steeped for malt.

Spritz, *n.* A shoot; a sprout. [*Obs.*]

Spritz, *n.* [*OE. spret, AS. spred* a sprit, spear; akin to *D. spriet*, and *E. spout, spilt*, *v. t. & i.* See *SPRINT*, *v. t.*] (*Naut.*) A small boom, pole, or spar, which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate.

Spritz (spritz), *n.* [*OE. spret, F. esprit*, fr. *L. spiritus*. See *SPRINT*, and *cf. SPRIINTLY*.] 1. A spirit; a soul; a shade; also, an apparition. See *SPRINT*.

Gaping graves received the wandering, guilty *spritz*. *Dryden.*

2. An elf; a fairy; a goblin.

3. (*Zool.*) The green woodpecker, or yaffle.

Spritz'ful (-ful), *a.* **Spritz'ful-ly**, *adv.* **Spritz'li-ness** (-li-nēs), *n.*, **Spritz'ly**, *a.*, etc. See *SPRIINTFUL*, *SPRIINTLESS*, *SPRIINTLY*, etc.

Spritz'sail (spritz'sail), *n.* (*Naut.*) (a) A sail extended by a spritz. (b) A sail formerly hung under the bowsprit, from the spritzail yard.

Spritz'et wheel' (spritz'et hweel'), *n.* [*Etymology of spritzet is uncertain.*] (*Mach.*) Same as *CHAIN WHEEL*.

Spritz (spritz), *n.* [*CF. Gael. & Ir. bradan* a salmon.] (*Zool.*) A salmon in its second year. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sprout (sprout), *obs. imp.* of *SPRING*.

Sprout (sprout), *v. i.* [*Imp. & p. p. SPROUTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. SPROUTING*.] [*OE. sprouten, spruten*; akin to *OFries. sprūta, AS. spredtan, D. spruiten, G. spriesen*, *Sw. sprūta* to squirt, to spout. *CF. SPURT*, *v. t. & i.*, *SPURT* a spar. *SPROUT*, *v. t.*, *SPROUT*.] 1. To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to push out new shoots; hence, to grow like shoots of plants.

2. To shoot into ramifications. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Sprout, *v. t.* 1. To cause to sprout; as, the rain will *sprout* the seed.

2. To deprive of sprouts; as, to *sprout* potatoes.

Sprout, *n.* [*CF. AS. sprote* a sprout, sprig; akin to *Ice. sprotti*, *G. sprosse*. See *SPROUT*, *v. i.*] 1. The shoot of a plant; a shoot from the seed, from the stump, or from the root or tuber, of a plant or tree; more rarely, a shoot from the stem of a plant, or the end of a branch.

2. *pl.* Young coleworts; Brussels sprouts. *Johnson.*

Spruce (spruce), *n.* [*OE. spruce*, *Prussica*, *Prussian*. So named because it was first known as a native of Prussia, or because its sprouts were used for making spruce beer. *CF. Spruce beer*, below, *SPRUCE*, *a.*]

1. (*Bot.*) Any coniferous tree of the genus *Picea*, as the Norway spruce (*P. excelsa*), and the white and black spruces



Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*).

of America (*P. alba* and *P. nigra*), besides several others in the far Northwest. See *PICEA*.

2. The wood or timber of the spruce tree.

3. Prussia leather; pruce. [*Obs.*]

Spruce, a sort of leather corruptly so called for Prussia leather. *E. Phillips.*

Douglas spruce (*Bot.*), a valuable timber tree (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*) of Northwestern America. — **Essence of spruce**, a thick, dark-colored, bitterish and acridulous liquid made by evaporating a decoction of the young branches of spruce. — **Hemlock spruce** (*Bot.*), a graceful coniferous tree (*Tsuga Canadensis*) of North America. Its timber is valuable, and the bark is largely used in tanning leather. — **Spruce beer**. (*G. sprossbeier; sprosse sprout*, shoot (akin to *E. sprout*, *n.*) + *beer*. The word was changed into *spruce beer* because the beer came from Prussia (*OE. Spruce*), or because it was made from the sprouts of the spruce. See *SPROUT*, *n.*, *BEER*, and *cf. SPRUCE*, *n.*) A kind of beer which is tintured or flavored with spruce, either by means of the extract or by decoction. — **Spruce partridge**. (*Zool.*) Same as *SPRUCE PARTRIDGE*, below.

Spruce leather. See *SPRUCE*, *n.* 3. — **Spruce partridge**. (*Zool.*), a handsome American game (*Dendragapus Canadensis*) found in Canada and the Northern United States; — called also *Canada grouse*.

Spruce (spruce), *a.* [*Compar. SPRUCER* (spr'y'sēr); *superl. SPRUCEST* (-sēst).] [Perhaps fr. *spruce* a sort of leather from Prussia, which was an article of finery. See *SPRUCE*, *n.*] 1. Neat, without elegance or dignity; — formerly applied to things with a serious meaning; now chiefly applied to persons. "Neat and spruce array." *Remedy of Love*.

2. Sprightly; dashing. [*Obs.*] "Now, my spruce companions." *Shak.*

He is so spruce that he can never be gentled. *Tatler.*

Syn. — **Finical**; neat; trim. See *FINICAL*.

— **Spruce'ly**, *adv.* — **Spruce'ness**, *n.*

Spruce, *v. t.* [*Imp. & p. p. SPRUCED* (spr'y'ced); *p. pr. & vb. n. SPRUCING* (spr'y'cing).] To dress with affected neatness; to trim; to make spruce.

Spruce, *v. i.* To dress one's self with affected neatness; as, to *spruce up*.

Spruce (spr'y), *n.* [*Etymol. uncertain.*] 1. (*Foundry*) (*cf. Spritz*), the hole through which melted metal is poured into the gate, and thence into the mold. (b) The waste piece of metal cast in this hole; hence, dross.

2. (*Med.*) Same as *SPRAW*.

Sprug (sprug), *v. t.* [*CF. Prov. E. sprug up* to dress neatly, *sprag* to prop, *a. lively*.] To make smart. [*Obs.*]

Sprung (sprung), *imp. & p. p.* of *SPRING*.

Sprung, *a.* (*Naut.*) Said of a spar that has been cracked or strained.

Sprunt (sprunt), *v. i.* [*CF. SPROUT*, *v. i.*] To spring up; to germinate; to spring forward or outward. [*Obs.*]

To *sprunt up*, to draw one's self up suddenly, as in anger or defiance; to bristle up. [*Local, U. S.*]

Sprunt, *n.* 1. Anything short and stiff. [*Obs.*]

2. A leap; a spring. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

3. A steep ascent in a road. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sprunt, *a.* Active; lively; vigorous. [*Obs.*] *Kersey.*

Sprunt'ly, *adv.* In a sprunt manner; smartly; vigorously; youthfully. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Spry (spry), *a.* [*Compar. SPRIER* or *SPRYER* (-ēr); *superl. SPRIEST* or *SPRYEST*.] [*CF. dial. Sw. sprygg* lively, skittish, and *E. sprag*.] Having great power of leaping or running; nimble; active. [*U. S. & Local Eng.*]

She is as spry as a cricket. *S. Judd (Margaret).*

If I'm not so large as you, You are not so small as I, And not half so spry. *Emerson.*

Spud (spud), *n.* [*CF. Dan. spyd* a spear.] 1. A sharp, narrow spade, usually with a long handle, used by farmers for digging up large-rooted weeds; a similarly shaped implement used for various purposes.

My spud these nettles from the stone can part. *Swift.*

2. A dagger. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

3. Anything short and thick; specifically, a piece of dough boiled in fat. [*Local, U. S.*]

Spu (spu), *v. t. & i.* See *SREW*.

Spu'zie (spu'zi or -yi), *n.* See *SPULZIE*.

Spuke (spuke), *n.* See *SPOOK*.

Spu'ler (spu'ler), *n.* [*For spooler*.] [*See SPOOL*.] One employed to inspect yarn, to see that it is well spun, and fit for the loom. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spu'zie (-zi or -yi), *n.* [*CF. SPOIL*.] Plunder; or booty. [*Written also spu'zie, and spu'ye.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Spume (spūm), *n.* [*L. spuma*. *CF. PUMICE*, *SROOM*.] Frothy matter raised on liquids by boiling, effervescence, or agitation; froth; foam; scum.

Materials dark and crude, Of spiritous and bery spume. *Milton.*

Spume, *v. i.* [*Imp. & p. p. SPUMED* (spūmd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SPUMING*.] [*L. spumare*.] To froth; to foam.

Spume'ous (-ūs), *a.* Spumous. [*Obs.*] *Dr. H. More.*

Spume'scence (spū-nē'scens), *n.* [*See SPUMESCENT*.] The state of being foamy; frothiness.

Spume'scent (-sent), *a.* [*L. spumescent*, *p. pr. of spumescere* to grow foamy, from *spuma* foam.] Resembling froth or foam; foaming.

Spum'id (spūm'id), *a.* [*L. spumidus*.] Spumous; frothy. [*Obs.*]

Spumifer-ous (spū-mif'ēr-ūs), *a.* [*L. spumifer*; *spuma* foam + *ferre* to bear.] Producing foam.

Spum'i-ness (spūm'i-nēs), *n.* The quality or condition of being spumy; spumescence.

Spumous (spū'mūs), *a.* [L. *spumous*, fr. *spuma* = *Spumy* (spū'my), *f.* foam; cf. *F. spumeux*.] Consisting of, containing, or covered with, froth, scum, or foam; frothy; foamy.

The spumous and florid state of the blood. *Arbutnot.*
The spumy waves proclaim the watery war. *Dryden.*

Spun (spūn), *imp. & p. p.* of *SPIN*.
Spun hay, hay twisted into ropes for convenient carriage, as on a military expedition. — **Spun silk**, a cheap article produced from fleecy, or short-fibered, broken, and waste silk, carded and spun, in distinction from the long filaments wound from the cocoon. It is often mixed with cotton. — **Spun yarn** (*Naut.*), a line formed of two or more rope-yarns loosely twisted.

Sponge (spūnj), *n.* A sponge. [Obs.]
Spunk (spūnk), *n.* [Gael. *spong*, or Ir. *spong*, tinder, sponge; cf. *AS. sponge* a sponge (L. *spongia*), *spōn* a chip. Cf. *SPONGE*, *PUNK*.] [Written also *spunk*.]
1. Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; also, a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; punk; amadou. *Sir T. Browne.*
2. An inflammable temper; spirit; mettle; pluck; as, a man of *spunk*. [Collog.]

A lawless and dangerous set, men of *spunk*, and spirit, and power, both of mind and body. *Prof. Wilson.*

Spunk (spūnk), *a.* [Compar. *SPUNKIER* (-i-er); *superl. SPUNKIEST*.] Full of spunk; quick; spirited. [Collog.]

Spur (spūr), *n.* [See *SPARROW*.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A sparrow. [Scot.] (*b*) A tern. [Prov. Eng.]

Spur, *n.* [OE. *spure*, *spore*, *AS. spura*, *spora*; akin to *D. spoor*, *G. sporn*, *OHG. spore*, *Icel. spori*, *Dan. spore*, *Sw. sporre*, and to *AS. spor* a trace, footprint, *spyr*ian to trace, track, examine, and *IS. spurn*.] *V171*. Cf. *SPARROW*, *SPUR*, *SPUR*, *SPUR*.] 1. An implement secured to the heel, or above the heel, of a horseman, to urge the horse by its pressure. Modern spurs have a small wheel, or rowel, with short points. Spurs were the badge of knighthood.



Spurs (two forms).

And on her feet a pair of *spurs* large. *Chaucer.*
2. That which goes to action; an incitement.
Fame is the *spur* that the clear spirit doth raise
(That last infinity of noble mind)
To scorn delights and live laborious days. *Milton.*

3. Something that projects; a snag.
4. One of the large or principal roots of a tree. *Shak.*
5. (*Zoöl.*) Any stiff, sharp spine, as on the wings and legs of certain birds, on the legs of insects, etc.; especially, the spine on a cock's leg.

6. A mountain that shoots from any other mountain, or range of mountains, and extends to some distance in a lateral direction, or at right angles.

7. A spiked iron worn by seamen upon the bottom of the boat, to enable them to stand upon the carcass of a whale, to strip off the blubber.

8. (*Carp.*) A brace strengthening a post and some connected part, as a rafter or crossbeam; a strut.

9. (*Arch.*) (*a*) The short wooden buttress of a post. (*b*) A projection from the round base of a column, occupying the angle of a square plinth upon which the base rests, or bringing the bottom bed of the base to a nearly square form. It is generally carved in leafage.

10. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any projecting appendage of a flower looking like a spur. *Gray.* (*b*) Ergotized rye or other grain. [*R.*]

11. (*Fort.*) A wall that crosses a part of a rampart and joins to an inner wall.

12. (*Shipbuilding*) (*a*) A piece of timber fixed on the bilge ways before launching, having the upper ends bolted to the vessel's side. (*b*) A curved piece of timber serving as a half beam to support the deck where a whole beam can not be placed.

Spur fowl (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of Asiatic gallinaceous birds of the genus *Gallinago*, allied to the jungle fowl. The males have two or more spurs on each leg. — **Spur gear** (*Mach.*), a cogwheel having teeth which project radially and stand parallel to the axis; a spur wheel. — **Spur gear**, gearing in which spur gears are used. See under *GEARING*. — **Spur pepper**. (*Bot.*) See the Note under *CAPSAICUM*. — **Spur wheel**. Same as *Spur gear*, above.



Spur, 10 (a).

Spur, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *SPURRED* (spūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SPURRING*.]

1. To prick with spurs; to incite to a more hasty pace; to urge or goad; as, to *spur* a horse.

2. To urge or encourage to action, or to a more vigorous pursuit of an object; to incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to impel; to drive.

Love will not be *spurred* to what it loathes. *Shak.*

3. To put spurs on; as, a *spurred* boot.

Spur, *v. t.* To spur on one's horse; to travel with great expedition; to hasten; hence, to press forward in any pursuit. "Now *spur* the *lured* traveler." *Shak.*

The *spurring* shall be there,
And, *spurring* from the fight, confess the fear. *Dryden.*
The roads leading to the capital were covered with multitudes of yeomen, *spurring* hard to Westminster. *Macaulay.*
Some bold men, . . . by *spurring* on, refine themselves. *Greiv.*

Spur-gall (-gāl'), *n.* A place galled or excoriated by much using of the spur.

Spur-gall, *v. t.* To gall or wound with a spur.

Spurge (spūrj), *v. t.* [Etymol. uncertain.] To emit foam; to froth; — said of the emission of yeast from beer in course of fermentation. [Obs.] *W. Cartright.*

Spurge, *n.* [OF. *espurge*, *F. epurge*, from OF. *es-purger* to purge, L. *expurgare*. See *EXPURGATE*, *PURGE*.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Euphorbia*. See *EUPHORBIA*.

Spurge flax, an evergreen shrub (*Daphne Gnidium*) with

crowded narrow leaves. It is a native of Southern Europe, with oblong evergreen leaves. — **Spurge seed**. See under *NETTLE*. — **Spurge olive**, an evergreen shrub (*Daphne oleoides*) found in the Mediterranean region.

Spurge-wort (spūrj-wūrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any euphorbiaceous plant.

Spur-ging (spūrj'ing), *n.* [See *2d SPURGE*.] A purging. [Obs.]

Spur-ious (spūr'ius), *a.* [L. *spurius*.] 1. Not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; not genuine; counterfeit; false; adulterate.

2. Not legitimate; bastard; as, *spurious* issue.

"Her *spurious* firstborn." *Milton.*

Spurious primary, or **Spurious quill** (*Zoöl.*), the first, or outer, primary quill when rudimentary or much reduced in size, as in certain singing birds. — **Spurious wing** (*Zoöl.*), the bastard wing, or alula.

Syn. — Counterfeit; false; adulterate; supposititious; fictitious; bastard.

Spur-ious-ly, *adv.* — **Spur-ious-ness**, *n.*

Spur-less (spūr'lēs), *a.* Having no spurs.

Spurling (-ling), *n.* [See *SPARKING*.] (*Zoöl.*) A term. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Spurling-line (-lin'), *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. *spurling* the rut of a wheel, a cart rut, *AS. spor* a track, trace, E. *spoor*, Scot. *spurt* to spawl.] (*Naut.*) The line which forms the communication between the steering wheel and the tiller.

Spurn (spūr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *SPURNED* (spūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SPURNING*.] [*OE. spurnen* to kick against, to stumble over, *AS. spurnan* to kick, offend; akin to *spura* spur, *OS. & OHG. spurnan* to kick, *Icel. spyrna*, L. *sperrere* to despise, *Sk. spurn* to jerk, to push. *V171*. See *SPUR*.] 1. To drive back or away, as with the foot; to kick.

[The bird] with his foot will *spurn* down his cup. *Chaucer.*

I *spurn* thee like a cur out of my way. *Shak.*

2. To reject with disdain; to scorn to receive or accept; to treat with contempt.

What safe and nicely I might well delay
By rule of knighthood, I disdain and *spurn*. *Shak.*

Domestic will pay a more cheerful service when they find themselves not *spurned* because fortune has laid them at their master's feet. *Locke.*

Spurn, *v. i.* 1. To kick or toss up the heels.

The miller *spurned* at a stone. *Chaucer.*

The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*. *Gay.*

2. To manifest disdain in rejecting anything; to make contemptuous opposition or resistance.

Nay, more, to *spurn* at your most royal image. *Shak.*

Spurn, *n.* 1. A kick; a blow with the foot. [*R.*]

What defense can properly be used in such a despicable encounter as this but either the slap or the *spurn*? *Milton.*

2. Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*

That patient merit of the unworthy takes. *Shak.*

3. (*Mining*) A body of coal left to sustain an overhanging mass.

Spurn-er (-ēr), *n.* One who spurns.

Spurn-wa-ter (-wā'tēr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A channel at the end of a dock to restrain the water.

Spurred (spūrd), *a.* 1. Wearing spurs; furnished with a spur or spurs; having shod like spurs.

2. Affected with spur, or ergot; as, *spurred* rye.

Spurred corolla (*Bot.*), a corolla in which there are one or more petals with a spur.

Spur-er (spūr'ēr), *n.* One who spurs.

Spur-ry (spūr'ry), *n.* (*Bot.*) See *SPURRY*.

Spur-ry (spūr'ry), *n.* (*Bot.*) One whose occupation is to make spurs. *B. Jonson.* "The saddlers and *spur-riers* would be ruined by thousands." *Macaulay.*

Spur-royal (spūr'roī'al), *n.* A gold coin, first made in the reign of Edward IV., having a star on the reverse resembling the rowel of a spur. In the reigns of Elizabeth and of James I., its value was fifteen shillings. [Written also *spur-rial*, and *spur-ryal*.]

Spurry (spūr'ry), *n.* [*ID.* or *OF. spurrie*; cf. *G. spergel*, *NL. spergula*.] (*Bot.*) An annual herb (*Spergula arvensis*) with whorled filiform leaves, sometimes grown in Europe for fodder. [Written also *spurry*.]

Sand spurry (*Bot.*), any low herb of the genus *Lepigonum*, mostly found in sandy places.

Spur-shell (spūr'shēl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of handsome marine gastropod shells of the genus *Trochus*, or *Imperator*. The shell is conical, with the margin toothed somewhat like the rowel of a spur.

Spurt (spūrt), *v. t.* [Written also *spirt*, and originally the same word as *spirt*; OE. *spurtlen* to sprout, *AS. spryttan*. See *SPURT*, *v. t.*, *SPROUT*, *v. t.*] To gush or issue suddenly or violently out in a stream, as liquor from a cask; to rush from a confined place in a small stream or jet; to spirt.

Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

Spurt, *v. t.* To throw out, as a liquid, in a stream or jet; to drive or force out with violence, as a liquid from a pipe or small orifice; as, to *spurt* water from the mouth.

Spurt, *n.* 1. A sudden or violent ejection or gushing of a liquid, as of water from a tube, orifice, or other confined place, or of blood from a wound; a jet; a spirt.

2. A shoot; a bud. [Obs.] *Holland.*

3. Fig. 1. A sudden outbreak; as, a *spurt* of jealousy.

Spurt grass (*Bot.*), a rush fit for basket work. *Dr. Prior.*

Spurt (spūrt), *n.* [Cf. *Icel. sprett* a spurt, spring, run, *spretta* to spirt, spring.] A sudden and energetic effort, as in an emergency; an increased exertion for a brief space.

The long, steady sweep of the so-called "paddle" tried him almost as much as the breathless strain of the *spurt*. *T. Hughes.*

Spurt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *SPURTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SPURTING*.] To make a sudden and violent exertion, as in an emergency.

Spurtle (spūr'tl'), *v. t.* [Freq. of *spurt*.] To spurt or shoot in a scattering manner. [Obs.] *Dryden.*

Spur-way (spūr'wā'), *n.* [Prov. E. *spoor* a track, trace (*AS. spor*) + *way*.] A bridle path. [*R.*]

Spur-winged (-wīng'd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having one or more spurs on the bend of the wings.

Spur-winged goose (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of long-legged African geese of the genus *Plectropterus* and allied genera, having a strong spur on the bend of the wing, as the Gambia goose (*P. gambensis*) and the Egyptian, or Nile, goose (*Alopochen Egyptiana*). — **Spur-winged plover** (*Zoöl.*), an Old World plover (*Hoplopterus spinosus*) having a sharp spur on the bend of the wing. It inhabits Northern Africa and the adjacent parts of Asia and Europe.

Spur (spūt), *n.* (*Steam Boiler*) An annular reinforce, to strengthen a place where a hole is made.

Spur-tation (spū'tā'shūn), *n.* [*L. sputare* to spit, *v. intens. fr. spure* to spit; cf. *F. spulation*.] The act of spitting; expectoration.

Spur-tative (spū'tā-tiv), *a.* Inclined to spit; spitting much. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Spute (spūt), *v. t.* [Abbrev. from *dispute*.] To dispute; to discuss. [Obs.] *Wyclif.*

Spur-ter (spūr'tēr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* *SPUTTERED* (-ērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SPUTTERING*.] [From the root of *spout* or *spit* to eject from the mouth. Cf. *SPUTTER*.]

1. To spit, or to emit saliva from the mouth in small, scattered portions, as in rapid speaking.

2. To utter words hastily and indistinctly; to speak so rapidly as to emit saliva.

They could neither of them speak their rage, and so fell a *sputtering* at one another, like two roasting apples. *Congreve.*

3. To throw out anything, as little jets of steam, with a noise like that made by one sputtering.

Like the green wood . . . *sputtering* in the flame. *Dryden.*

Spur-ter, *v. t.* To spit out hastily by quick, successive efforts, with a sputtering sound; to utter hastily and confusedly, without control over the organs of speech.

In the midst of caresses, and without the least pretended incitement, to *sputter* out the basest accusations. *Swift.*

Spur-ter, *n.* Moist matter thrown out in small detached particles; also, confused and hasty speech.

Spur-ter (-ēr), *n.* One who sputters.

Spur-tum (spūr'tūm), *n.*; *pl.* *SPUR-TA*. [*L.*, from *spurre*, *sputum*, to spit.] That which is expectorated; a salivary discharge; spittle; saliva.

Spy (spī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *SPIED* (spīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SPYING*.] [*OE. spien*, *espian*, *OF. espier*, *F. épier*, *OHG. spehōn*, *G. spāhen*; akin to *L. specere* to see, *Sk. spax*.] *V169*. Cf. *ESPY*, *v. t.*, *ASPECT*, *AUSPICE*, *CIRCUMSPECT*, *CONSPICUOUS*, *DESPIRE*, *FRONTIPLACE*, *INSPECT*, *PROSPECT*, *RESPIRE*, *SCOPE*, *SPECIMEN*, *SPECTACLE*, *SPECTER*, *SPECULATE*, *SPICE*, *SPITE*, *SUSPICION*.] 1. To gain sight of; to discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy; to see.

One, in reading, skipped over all sentences where he *spied* a note of admiration. *Swift.*

2. To discover by close search or examination.

Look about with your eyes; *spy* what things are to be reformed in the church of England. *Latimer.*

3. To explore; to view, inspect, and examine secretly, as a country; — usually with *out*.

Moses sent to *spy* out Jaazer, and they took the villages thereof. *Numb. xxi. 32.*

Spy, *v. i.* To search narrowly; to scrutinize.

It is my nature's plague
To *spy* into abinies. *Shak.*

Spy, *n.*; *pl.* *SPIES* (spīz). [See *SPY*, *v.*, and cf. *ESPY*, *n.*] 1. One who keeps a constant watch of the conduct of others. "These wretched *spies* of wit." *Dryden.*

2. (*Mil.*) A person sent secretly into an enemy's camp, territory, or fortifications, to inspect his works, ascertain his strength, movements, or designs, and to communicate such intelligence to the proper officer.

Spy money, money paid to a spy; the reward for private or secret intelligence regarding the enemy. — *Spy Wednesday* (*Eccles.*), the Wednesday immediately preceding the festival of Easter; so called in allusion to the betrayal of Christ by Judas Iscariot.

Syn. — See *EMISSARY*, and *SCOUT*.

Spur-boat (-bōt'), *n.* A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence. *Arbutnot.*

Spur-glass (-glās'), *n.* A small telescope for viewing distant terrestrial objects.

Spur-lam (-lā'm), *n.* Act or business of spying. [*R.*]

Spur-nace (spūr'nās; 48), *n.* (*Naut.*) See *PINNACE*, *n.*

Spur-ne (spūr-nē), *n.* [*ID.*] 1 (*a*).

Squab (skwōb), *a.* [*Cf. dial. Sw. squabb* a soft and fat body, *sqvabba* a fat woman, *Icel. kvap* jelly, jelly-like things, and *E. quab*.] 1. Fat; thick; plump; bulky.

Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice. *Betterton.*

2. Unfedged; unfledged; as, a *squab* pigeon. *King.*

Squab, *n.* 1. (*Zoöl.*) A nestling of a pigeon or other similar bird, esp. when very fat and not fully fledged.

2. A person of a short, fat figure.

Gorgonious sits abominous and wan,
Like a fat *squab* upon a Chinese fan. *Courper.*

3. A thickly stuffed cushion; especially, one used for the seat of a sofa, couch, or chair; also, a sofa.

Punching the *squab* of chairs and sofas. *Dickens.*

On her large *squab* you find her spread. *Pope.*

Squab, *adv.* [*Cf. dial. Sw. squapp*, a word imitative of a splash, and *F. squab* fat, unfledged.] With a heavy fall; plump. [*Vulgar*.]

The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and dropped him down, *squab*, upon a rock. *L'Estrange.*

Squab, *v. i.* To fall plump; to strike at one dash, or with a heavy stroke. [Obs.]

Squa-bash (skwā-bāsh'), *v. t.* To crush; to quash; to squash. [*Collog. or slang, Scot.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

Squab-bish (skwōb'bish), *a.* Thick; fat; heavy.

Squab/ble (skwŏb'bl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUABBLED (-bld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUABBLING (-blyng).] [*Cf. dial. Sw. skabbel* a dispute, *skappa* to chide.] 1. To contend for superiority in an unseemly manner; to scuffle; to struggle; to wrangle; to quarrel. 2. To debate peevishly; to dispute.

The sense of these propositions is very plain, though logicians might squabble a whole day whether they should rank them under negative or affirmative. *I. Watts.*

Syn.—To dispute; contend; scuffle; wrangle; quarrel; struggle.

Squab/ble, *v. t.* (*Print.*) To disarrange, so that the letters or lines stand awry or are mixed and need careful readjustment;—said of type that has been set up.

Squab/ble, *n.* A scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl.

Squab/bler (-blēr), *n.* One who squabbles; a contentious person; a brawler.

Squab/by (-by), *a.* Short and thick; squabbish.

Squab/-chick (-chik), *n.* (*Zool.*) A young chicken before it is fully fledged. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Squa/ro (skwŏk'kō), *n.* *pl.* SQUACROS (-kōz). (*Zool.*) A heron (*Ardea comata*) found in Asia, Northern Africa, and Southern Europe.

Squad (skwŏd), *n.* [*F. escouade*, *fr. Sp. escuadra*, or *lt. squadra*, (assumed) *LL. exquadare* to square; *L. ex + quadra* a square. See **SQUARE**.] 1. (*Mil.*) A small party of men assembled for drill, inspection, or other purposes. 2. Hence, any small party.

Squad, *n.* Sloppy mud. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Tennyson.* **Squad/ron** (skwŏd'rŏn), *n.* [*F. escadron*, formerly also *equadron*, *Sp. escuadron*, or *lt. squadron*. See **SQUAD**.] 1. Primarily, a square; hence, a square body of troops; a body of troops drawn up in a square. [*R.*]

Those half-rounding guards

Just met, and closing, stood in *squadron* joined. *Milton.*

2. (*Mil.*) A body of cavalry comprising two companies or troops, and averaging from one hundred and twenty to two hundred men.

3. (*Naut.*) A detachment of vessels employed on any particular service or station, under the command of the senior officer; as, the North Atlantic *Squadron*. *Totten.*

Flying squadron, a squadron of observation or practice, that cruises rapidly about from place to place. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

Squad/roned (skwŏd'rŏnd), *a.* Formed into squadrons, or squares. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Squall (skwŏl), *v. i.* To throw sticks at cocks; to throw anything about awkwardly or irregularly. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Southey.*

Squall/mous (skwŏl'mŏs), *a.* Squamish. [*Obs.*] **Squa'l** (skwŏl'), *n. pl.* [*NL, fr. L. squallus* a kind of sea fish.] (*Zool.*) The suborder of elasmobranch fishes which comprises the sharks.

Squall/d (skwŏl'd), *a.* [*L. squalidus*, *fr. squaleto* to be foul or filthy.] Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy; extremely dirty.

Uncumbed his locks, and *squalid* his attire. *Dryden.* Those *squalid* dens, which are the reproach of large capitals. *Macaulay.*

Squa-lid/-ty (skwŏl'id/-tŏ), *n.* [*L. squaliditas*.] The quality or state of being squalid; foulness; filthiness.

Squa-lid/-ly (skwŏl'id/-lŏ), *adv.* In a squalid manner.

Squa-lid/-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being squalid.

Squall (skwŏl), *n.* [*Cf. Sw. squal* an impetuous running of water, *squalegren* a violent shower of rain, *squale* to stream, to gush.] A sudden and violent gust of wind, often attended with rain or snow.

The gray skirts of a lifting squall. *Tennyson.*

Black squall, a squall attended with dark, heavy clouds.—**Thick squall**, a black squall accompanied by rain, hail, sleet, or snow. *Totten.*—**White squall**, a squall which comes unexpected, without being marked in its approach by the clouds. *Totten.*

Squall, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUALLED (skwŏld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUALLING.] [*Cf. skvala*, *Cf. SQUALE*.] To cry out; to scream or cry violently, as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress; as, the infant *squalled*.

Squall, *n.* A loud scream; a harsh cry.

There off are heard the notes of infant woe,—
The short, thick sob, loud scream, and shriller squall. *Pope.*

Squall/er (-ēr), *n.* One who squalls; a screamer.

Squall/y (-y), *a.* 1. Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind; gusty; as, *squally* weather. 2. (*Agric.*) Interrupted by unproductive spots;—said of a field of turnips or grain. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

3. (*Weaving*) Not equally good throughout; not uniform; uneven; faulty;—said of cloth.

Squa/to-don (skwŏ'tō-dŏn), *n.* [*NL. Squatulus* a genus of sharks + *Gr. δόντος, dōntos*, a tooth.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of fossil whales belonging to the Phocodontia;—so called because their teeth are serrated, like a shark's.

Squa/to-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* (*Zool.*) Pertaining to Squatodon.

Squa/told (skwŏ'tŏld), *a.* [*NL. Squatulus* a genus of sharks (*fr. L. squidus* a kind of sea fish) + *-told*.] (*Zool.*) Like or pertaining to a shark or shark.

Squa/tor (skwŏ'tŏr), *n.* [*L. fr. squator* to be foul or filthy.] Squalidness; foulness; filthiness; squalidity. The heterogeneous indigent multitude, everywhere wearing nearly the same aspect of *squalor*. *I. Taylor.*

To bring this sort of *squalor* among the upper classes. *Dickens.* **Squa/ma** (skwŏ'mā), *n.* *pl.* SQUAMÆ (-mŏ). [*L. a scale*.] (*Med.*) A scale cast off from the skin; a thin dry shred consisting of epithelium.

Squa-ma/ceous (skwŏ'mā'shŏs), *a.* Squamose.

Squa-ma'ta (skwŏ'mā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL, fr. L. squamatus* scaly.] (*Zool.*) A division of edentates having the body covered with large, imbricated horny scales. It includes the pangolins.

Squa-mate (skwŏ'māt), *a.* [*L. squamatus*.] Same as **SQUAMATE** (-mā'tŏd), as **SQUAMATE**.

Squa-m' duck (skwŏ'm' dŏk'). (*Zool.*) The American side duck. [*Local. U. S.*]

Squama (skwŏm), *n.* [*L. squama* scale.] 1. A scale.

[*Obs.*] "Iron *squamae*." *Chaucer.* 2. (*Zool.*) The scale, or exopodite, of an antenna of a crustacean.

Squa-mel/la (skwŏ-mŏ'lā), *n.* *pl.* SQUAMELLÆ (-lŏ). [*NL, dim. fr. L. squama* a scale.] (*Bot.*) A diminutive scale or bractlet, such as those found on the receptacle in many composite plants; a palea.

Squa-mel/late (-lāt), *a.* Furnished or covered with little scales; squamulose.

Squa-mi-form (skwŏ'mi-fŏrm), *a.* [*L. squama* a scale + *-form*.] Having the shape of a scale.

Squa-mig'er-ous (skwŏ'mi'jēr-ŏs), *a.* [*L. squamiger*; *squama* a scale + *gerere* to bear.] (*Zool.*) Bearing scales.

Squa-m'i-pen (skwŏ'mi-pŏn or skwŏ'mi-), *n.* *pl.* SQUAMIPENNÆ (-pŏn'nŏz). [*L. squama* a scale + *penna* a fin; *cf. F. squamipennie*.] (*Zool.*) Any one of a group of fishes having the dorsal and anal fins partly covered with scales.

They are compressed and mostly brightly-colored tropical fishes, belonging to *Chaetodon* and *Squamipen* (*Chaetodon striatus*), allied genera. Many of them are called *cord fishes*, and *angel fishes*.

Squa-mold (skwŏ'mŏld), *a.* [*L. squama* scale + *-oid*.] Resembling a scale; also, covered with scales; scaly.

Squa-mo'sal (skwŏ'mŏ'sal), *a.* (*Anat.*) (a) Scalloped; squamous; as, the *squamosal* bone. (b) Of or pertaining to the squamosal bone. *n.* The squamous part of the temporal bone, or a bone corresponding to it, in many of the lower vertebrates. See *Temporal bone*, under **TEMPORAL**.

Squa-mose (skwŏ'mŏs or skwŏ'mŏs'), *a.* [*L. squamosus*, *fr. squama* a scale; *cf. F. squameux*.] 1. Covered with, or consisting of, scales; resembling a scale; scaly; as, the *squamous* cones of the pine; *squamous* epithelial cells; the *squamous* portion of the temporal bone, which is so called from a fancied resemblance to a scale.

2. (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the squamosal bone; squamosal.

Squa-mo-zyg-o-mat'ic (skwŏ'mŏ-zŏ-gŏ-māt'ik), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to both the squamosal and zygomatic bones;—applied to a bone, or a center of ossification, in some fetal skulls. *n.* A *squa-mo-zyg-o-mat'ic* bone.

Squa-m'u-la (skwŏ'mŏ-lā or skwŏ'mŏ-lā), *n.* *pl.* SQUAMULÆ (-lŏ). [*L. dim. of squama* a scale.] (*Bot.*) One of the little hypogynous scales found in the flowers of grasses; a lodicule.

Squa-m'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Same as **SQUAMULOSE**.

Squa-m'ule (-ŭl), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as **SQUAMULA**.

Squa-m'u-lose (-lŏs; 277), *a.* Having little scales; squamellate; squamulose.

Squa-m'der (skwŏ'm'dēr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUANDERED (-dērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUANDERING.] [*Cf. Scot. squatter* to splash water about, to scatter, to squander. *Prov. E. swalter*, *Dan. squatte*, *Sw. squätta* to squirt, *squätta* to squander, *icel. skvätta* to squirt out, to throw out water.] 1. To scatter; to disperse. [*Obs.*]

Our squandered troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

2. To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally or wastefully; to use without economy or judgment; to dissipate; as, to *squander* an estate.

The crime of squandering health is equal to the folly. *Rambler.*

Syn.—To spend; expend; waste; scatter; dissipate.

Squa-m'der, *v. i.* 1. To spend lavishly; to be wasteful. They often squandered, but they never gave. *Savage.*

2. To wander at random; to scatter. [*R.*]

The wise man's folly is anatomized
Even by squandering glances of the fool. *Shak.*

Squa-m'der, *n.* The act of squandering; waste.

Squa-m'der-er (-ēr), *n.* One who squanders.

Squa-m'der-ing-ly, *adv.* In a squandering manner.

Squa-re (skwŏr), *n.* [*OF. esquarre, esquierre*, *F. équerre* a carpenter's square (*cf. It. squadra*), *fr. (assumed) LL. exquadrate* to make square; *L. ex + quadrus* a square, *fr. quator* four. See **FOUR**, and **CF. QUADRANT**, **SQUAD**, **SQUIRE** a square.] 1. (*Geom.*) (a) The corner, or angle, of a figure. [*Obs.*] (b) A parallelogram having four equal sides. *Square, 1 (b).*

2. Hence, anything which is square, or nearly so; as: (a) A square piece or fragment.

He bolted his food down his capacious throat in squares of three inches. *Sir W. Scott.*

(b) A pane of glass. (c) (*Print.*) A certain number of lines, forming a portion of a column, nearly square;—used chiefly in reckoning the prices of advertisements in newspapers. (d) (*Carp.*) One hundred superficial feet.

3. An area of four sides, generally with houses on each side; sometimes, a solid block of houses; also, an open place or area for public use, as at the meeting or intersection of two or more streets.

The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large square of the town. *Addison.*

4. (*Arch. & Joinery*) An instrument having at least one right angle and two or more straight edges, used to lay out or test square work.

It is of several forms, as the T square, the carpenter's square, the try-square, etc.

5. Hence, a pattern or rule. [*Obs.*]

6. (*Arch. & Alg.*) The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself; thus, 64 is the square of 8, for $8 \times 8 = 64$; the square of $a + b$ is $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$.

7. Exact proportion; justness of workmanship and conduct; regularity; rule. [*Obs.*]

They of Galatia (were) much more out of square. *Hooker.*

I have not kept my square. *Shak.*

8. (*Mil.*) A body of troops formed in a square, esp. one formed to resist a charge of cavalry; a squadron. "The brave squares of war." *Shak.*

9. Fig.: The relation of harmony, or exact agreement; equality; level.

We live not on the square with such as these. *Dryden.*

10. (*Astr.*) The position of planets distant ninety degrees from each other; a quadrature. [*Obs.*]

11. The act of squaring, or quarrelling; a quarrel. [*R.*]

12. The front of a woman's dress over the bosom, usually worked or embroidered. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Geometrical square. See **QUADRAT**, *n.* 2.—**Hollow square** (*Mil.*), a formation of troops in the shape of a square, each side consisting of four or five ranks, and the colors, officers, horses, etc., occupying the middle.—**Least square**, **Magic square**, etc. See under **LEAST**, **MAGIC**, etc.

On the square, or upon the square, in an open, fair manner; honestly, or upon honor. [*Obs. or Colloq.*]—**On, or Upon, the square with**, upon equality with; even with. *Naves*.—**To be all squares**, to be all settled. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens*.—**To be at square**, to be in a state of quarrelling. [*Obs.*] *Naves*.—**To break no squares**, to give no offense; to make no difference. [*Obs.*]—**To break squares**, to depart from an accustomed order. [*Obs.*]—**To see how the squares go**, to see how the game proceeds;—a phrase taken from the game of chess, the chessboard being formed with squares. [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange*.

Square (skwŏr), *a.* 1. (*Geom.*) Having four equal sides and four right angles; as, a square figure.

2. Forming a right angle; as, a square corner.

3. Having a shape broad for the height, with rectilinear and angular rather than curving outlines; as, a man of a square frame.

4. Exactly suitable or correspondent; true; just.

She's a most triumphant lady, if report be square to her. *Shak.*

5. Rendering equal justice; exact; fair; honest; as square dealing.

6. Even; leaving no balance; as, to make or leave the accounts square.

7. Leaving nothing; hearty; vigorous.

By Heaven, square enters. *Deau. & Fl.*

More meat, I say.

8. (*Naut.*) At right angles with the mast or the keel, and parallel to the horizon;—said of the yards of a square-rigged vessel when they are so braced.

Square is often used in self-explaining compounds or combinations, as in *square-built*, *square-cornered*, *square-cut*, *square-nosed*, etc.

Square foot, an area equal to that of a square the sides of which are twelve inches; 144 square inches.—**Square knot**, a knot in which the terminal and standing parts are parallel to each other; a reef knot. See *Illustr.* under **KNOT**.—**Square measure**, the measure of a superficies or surface which depends on the length and breadth taken conjointly. The units of square measure are squares whose sides are the linear measures; as, square inches, square feet, square meters, etc.—**Square number**. See **SQUARE**, *n.* 6.—**Square root** of a number or quantity (*Math.*), that number or quantity which, multiplied by itself, produces the given number or quantity.—**Square sail** (*Naut.*), a four-sided sail extended upon a yard suspended by the middle; sometimes, the foresail of a schooner set upon a yard; also, a cutter's or sloop's sail boomed out. See *Illustr.* of **SAIL**.—**Square stern** (*Naut.*), a stern having a transom and joining the counter timbers at an angle, as distinguished from a round stern, which has no transom.—**Three-square**, **Five-square**, etc., having three, five, etc., equal sides; as, a *three-square* die.—**To get square with**, to get even with; to pay off. [*Colloq.*]

Square, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUARED (skwŏrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUARING.] [*Cf. OF. escarrer, esquarrer*. See **SQUARE**, *n.*] 1. To form with four equal sides and four right angles. *Spenser.*

2. To form with right angles and straight lines, or flat surfaces; as, to square masons' work.

3. To compare with, or reduce to, any given measure or standard. *Shak.*

4. To adjust; to regulate; to mold; to shape; to fit; as, to square our actions by the opinions of others.

To my proportioned strength. *Milton.*

5. To make even, so as to leave no remainder or difference; to balance; as, to square accounts.

6. (*Math.*) To multiply by itself; as, to square a number or a quantity.

7. (*Astr.*) To hold a quartile position respecting.

The icy Goat and Crab that square the Scales. *Creech.*

8. (*Naut.*) To place at right angles with the keel; as, to square the yards.

To square one's shoulders, to raise the shoulders so as to give them a square appearance, a movement expressing contempt or dislike. *Sir W. Scott.*—**To square the circle** (*Math.*), to determine the exact contents of a circle in square measure. The solution of this famous problem is now generally admitted to be impossible.

Square, *v. i.* 1. To accord or agree exactly; to be consistent with; to conform or agree; to suit; to fit.

No works shall find acceptance.

That square not truly with the Scripture plan. *Cowper.*

2. To go to opposite sides; to take an attitude of offense or defense, or of defiance; to quarrel. [*Obs.*]

Are you such fools

To square for this? *Shak.*

3. To take a boxing attitude;—often with up, sometimes with off. [*Colloq.*] *Dickens.*

Square'y, *adv.* In a square form or manner.

Square'ness, *n.* The quality of being square; as, an instrument to try the squareness of work.

Squa-er (skwŏr'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, squares.

2. One who squares, or quarrels; a hot-headed, contentious fellow. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Square-rigged (skwâr-rîgd'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having the sails extended upon yards suspended horizontally by the middle, as distinguished from fore-and-aft sails; thus, a ship and a brig are square-rigged vessels.

Square-toed (-tôd'), *a.* Having the toe square. Obsolete as fardigales, ruffs, and square-toed shoes. *V. Knorr.*

Square-toes (-tôz'), *n.* A precise person; — used contemptuously or ironically. *Thackeray.*

Squarish, *a.* Nearly square.

Squarrose (skwâr-rôz' or skwâr-rôz'; 277), *a.* [*L. squarrosus* (perhaps) scurfy, scabby.] Ragged, or full of loose scales or projecting parts; rough; jagged; as: (a) (*Bot. & Zool.*) Consisting of scales widely divaricating; having scales, small leaves, or other bodies, spreading widely from the axis on which they are crowded; — said of a calyx or stem. (b) (*Bot.*) Divided into shreds or jagged, raised above the plane of the leaf, and not parallel to it; — said of a leaf. (c) (*Zool.*) Having scales spreading every way, or standing upright, or at right angles to the surface; — said of a shell.



Squarrose Leaves.

Squarrose-alashed (*Bot.*), doubly alashed, with the smaller divisions at right angles to the others, as a leaf. *Lindley.*

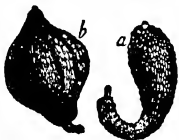
Squar-ro-sen-tate (skwâr-rô-sên-tât'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the teeth bent out of the plane of the lamina; — said of a leaf.

Squarrous (skwâr-rûs or skwâr'-), *a.* Squarrose.

Squar-tru-lose (-trû-lôz'), *a.* [*Dim. of squarrose.*] (*Bot.*) Somewhat squarrose; slightly squarrose. *Gray.*

Squash (skwâsh), *n.* [*Cf. MUSQUASH.*] (*Zool.*) An American animal allied to the weasel. [Obs.] *Goldsmith.*

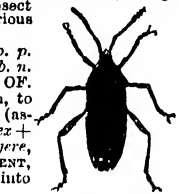
Squash, *n.* [*Massachusetts Indian asq, pl. asquash,* raw, green, immature, applied to fruit and vegetables which were used when green, or without cooking; *askutasquash* vine apple.] (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit of the genus *Cucurbita*, or gourd kind.



a Winter Crook-neck squash, and the great winter squash, *C. maxima*, but the distinctions are not clear.

The species are much confused. The long-neck squash is called *Cucurbita verrucosa*, the Barbary or China squash, *C. roschiana*, and the great winter squash, *C. maxima*, but the distinctions are not clear.

Squash beetle (*Zool.*), a small American beetle (*Diabrotica*, or *Galeruca vittata*) which is often abundant and very injurious to the leaves of squash, cucumber, etc. It is striped with yellow and black. The name is applied also to other allied species. — **Squash bug** (*Zool.*), a large black American hemipterous insect (*Coris*, or *Anasa*, *tristis*) injurious to squash vines.



Squash Bug. Nat. size.

Squash, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SQUASHED* (skwâst); *p. pr. & vb. n. SQUASHING*.] [*OE. squachen, OF. escacher, esquacher, to squash, to crush, fr. éacher, perhaps from (assumed) LL. excocticare, fr. L. ex + coctare to constrain, from coctere, coctum, to compel. Cf. COGENT, SQUAT, v. t.] To beat or press into pulp or a flat mass; to crush.*

Squash, *n.* 1. Something soft. Squash Bug. Nat. size. and easily crushed; especially, an unripe pod of pea.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a *squash* is before 't is a peacock. *Shak.*

2. Hence, something unripe or soft; — used in contempt. "This *squash*, this gentleman." *Shak.*

3. A sudden fall of a heavy, soft body; also, a shock of soft bodies. *Arbutnot.*

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash*. *Swift.*

Squash'er (-ër), *n.* One who, or that which, squashes.

Squash-i-ness (-i-nês), *n.* The quality or state of being squasy, or soft.

Squash'y (-y), *a.* Easily squashed; soft.

Squat (skwât), *n.* (*Zool.*) The angel fish (*Squatina angelus*).

Squat, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SQUATTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. SQUATTING*.] [*OE. squetton* to crush, *OF. esquater, esquatr* (cf. *IL. quatto* squat, covering), perhaps *fr. L. ex + coctus, p. p. of coctere* to drive or urge together. See *COGENT, SQUASH, v. t.]* 1. To sit down upon the hams or heels; as, the savages *squatted* near the fire.

2. To sit close to the ground; to cower; to stoop, or lie close, to escape observation, as a partridge or rabbit.

3. To settle on another's land without title; also, to settle on common or public lands.

Squat, *v. t.* To bruise or make flat by a fall. [*Obs.*]

Squat, *a.* 1. Sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering; crouching.

Him there they found, *Squat* like a toad, close at the ear of Eve. *Milton.*

2. Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting. "The round, *squat* turret." *R. Browning.*

The head (of the squill insect) is broad and *squat*. *Greiv.*

Squat, *n.* 1. The posture of one that sits on his heels or hams, or close to the ground.

2. A sudden or crushing fall. [*Obs.*] *Herbert.*

3. (*Mining*) (a) A small vein of ore. (b) A mineral consisting of tin ore and spar. *Halliwel.* *Woodward.*

Squat snipe (*Zool.*), the jacksnipe; — called also *squat-ter*. [*Local, U. S.*]

Squat'er-ole (-ër-ôl), *n.* (*Zool.*) The black-bellied plover.

Squat'ter (-tër), *n.* 1. One who squats; specifically, one who settles unlawfully upon land without a title. In the United States and Australia the term is sometimes

applied also to a person who settles lawfully upon government land under legal permission and restrictions, before acquiring title.

In such a tract, *squatters* and trespassers were tolerated to an extent now unknown. *Macanlay.*

2. (*Zool.*) See *Squat snipe*, under *SQUAT*.

Squatter sovereignty, the right claimed by the squatters, or actual residents, of a Territory of the United States to make their own laws. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Squat'ty (skwât'ty), *a.* Squat; dumpy. *J. Burroughs.*

Squaw (skwa), *n.* [*Massachusetts Indian squa, esqua*; *Narragansett squâws*; *Delaware ochqueu*, and *khqueu*; used also in compound words (as the names of animals) in the sense of *female*.] A female; a woman; — in the language of Indian tribes of the Algonquin family, correlative of *sannup*.

Old *squaw*. (*Zool.*) See under *OLD*.

Squaw'berry (-bër'y), *n.* (*Bot.*) A local name for the partridge berry; also, for the deerberry. [*U. S.*]

Squawk (skwak), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SQUAWKED* (skwak't); *p. pr. & vb. n. SQUAWKING*.] [*See SQUEAK.*] To utter a shrill, abrupt scream; to squeak harshly.

Squawking thrush (*Zool.*), the missel thrush; — so called from its note when alarmed. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Squawk, *n.* 1. Act of squawking; a harsh squeak.

2. (*Zool.*) The American night heron. See under *NIGHT*.

Squawk duck (*Zool.*), the bimaculate duck (*Anas glacialis*). It has patches of reddish brown behind, and in front of, each eye. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Squawl (skwal), *v. t.* See *SQUALL*.

Squaw'root (skwâr-rôot'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A scaly parasitic plant (*Conopholis Americana*) found in oak woods in the United States; — called also *cancer root*.

Squaw'weed (skwâr-wêd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The golden ragwort. See under *RAGWORT*.

Squeak (skwek), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SQUEAKED* (skwekt); *p. pr. & vb. n. SQUEAKING*.] [*Probably of imitative origin; cf. Sw. squeka* to croak, *Icel. skvaka* to give a sound as of water shaken in a bottle.] 1. To utter a sharp, shrill cry, usually of short duration; to cry with an acute tone, as an animal; or, to make a sharp, disagreeable noise, as a pipe or quill, a wagon wheel, a door; to creak.

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans *squeaking* through the mouth of an enchanter? *Addison.*

Zollus calls the companions of Ulysses the "*squeaking* pigs" of Homer. *Pope.*

2. To break silence or secrecy for fear of pain or punishment; to speak; to confess. [*Collog.*]

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him. *Dryden.*

Squeak, *n.* A sharp, shrill, disagreeable sound suddenly uttered, either of the human voice or of any animal or instrument, such as is made by carriage wheels when dry, by the soles of leather shoes, or by a pipe or reed.

Squeak'er (-ër), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, squeaks.

2. (*Zool.*) The Australian gray crow shrike (*Strepera anaphenensis*); — so called from its note.

Squeak'ing-ly, *adv.* In a squeaking manner.

Squeal (skwel), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SQUEALED* (skwêld); *p. pr. & vb. n. SQUEALING*.] [*OF Scand. origin; cf. Sw. squeala, Norw. skvella.* Cf. *SQUEAK, SQUALL.*]

1. To cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound, as certain animals do, indicating want, displeasure, or pain.

2. To turn informer; to betray a secret. [*Slang.*]

Squeal, *n.* A shrill, sharp, somewhat prolonged cry.

Squeal'er (-ër), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, squeals.

2. (*Zool.*) (a) The European swift. (b) The harlequin duck. (c) The American golden plover.

Squeam'ish (skwê-m'ish), *a.* [*OE. squeamish, sweymous*, probably from *OE. sweem, swem*, dizziness, a swimming in the head; cf. *Icel. sveimr* a bustle, a stir, *Norw. sveim* a hovering about, a sickness that comes upon one, *Icel. svimi* a giddiness, *AS. svima*. The word has been perhaps confused with *quatinish*. Cf. *SWIM* to be dizzy.] Having a stomach that is easily turned or nauseated; hence, nice to excess in taste; fastidious; easily disgusted; apt to be offended at trifling improprieties.

Quoth he, that honor's very *squeamish* That takes a bawling for a bluish. *Hudibras.*

His mure is rustic, and perhaps too plain The men of *squeamish* taste to entertain. *Southern.*

Squeam'ish-ly, *adv.* — **Squeam'ish-ness**, *n.*

Squeam'ous (-i-ôz), *a.* — **Squeamish**. [*Obs.*]

Squea'si-ness (skwê-z'i-nês), *n.* Queasiness. [*Obs.*]

Squea'sy (-zy), *a.* Queasy; nice; squeamish; fastidious; scrupulous. [*Obs.*] *Hp. Earle.*

Squee'gee (skwê-jê), *n.* Same as *SQUILGEE*.

Squeeze (skwêz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SQUEEZED* (skwêzd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SQUEEZING*.] [*OE. quetsen, AS. cwesan, cwisan, cwisan*, of uncertain origin. The *s-* was probably prefixed through the influence of *squash*, *v. t.]* 1. To press between two bodies; to press together closely; to compress; often, to compress so as to expel juice, moisture, etc.; as, to *squeeze* an orange with the fingers; to *squeeze* the hand in friendship.

2. Fig.: To oppress with hardships, burdens, or taxes; to harass; to crush.

In a civil war, people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed* toward the burden. *L'Esperance.*

3. To force, or cause to pass, by compression; often with *out*, *through*, etc.; as, to *squeeze* water through felt.

Syn. — To compress; hug; pinch; gripe; crowd.

Squeeze, *v. t.* To press; to urge one's way, or to pass, by pressing; to crowd; — often with *through*, *into*, etc.; as, to *squeeze* hard to get through a crowd.

Squeeze, *n.* 1. The act of one who squeezes; compression between bodies; pressure.

2. A facsimile impression taken in some soft substance, as pulp, from an inscription on stone.

Squeez'er (skwêz'ër), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, squeezes; as, a lemon *squeez'er*.

2. (*Forging*) (a) A machine like a large pair of pliers, for shingling, or squeezing, the balls of metal when puddled; — used only in the plural. (b) A machine of several forms for the same purpose; — used in the singular.

Squeez'ing, *n.* 1. The act of pressing; compression; oppression.

2. pl. That which is forced out by pressure; dregs.

3. Same as *SQUEEZE*, *n.*, 2.

Squelch (skwêch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SQUELCHED* (skwêcht); *p. pr. & vb. n. SQUELCHING*.] [*Cf. Prov. E. quetch* a blow, and *quell* to crush, to kill.] To quell; to crush; to silence or put down. [*Collog.*]

Oh 't was your luck and mine to be *squelched*. *Beau. & Fl.*

If you deceive us you will be *squelched*. *Carlyle.*

Squelch, *n.* A heavy fall, as of something flat; hence, also, a crushing reply. [*Collog.*] *Hudibras.*

Sque-teague (skwê-têg'), *n.* [From the North American Indian name.]

(*Zool.*) An American sciaenoid fish (*Cynoscion regalis*), abundant on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and much valued as a food fish. It is of a bright silvery color, with iridescent reflections. Called also *weakfish*, *squitee*, *chick-wit*, and *sea trout*. The spotted squeteague (*C. nebulosus*) of the Southern United States is a similar fish, but the back and upper fins are spotted with black. It is called also *spotted weakfish*, and, locally, *sea trout*, and *sea salmon*.

Squib (skwib), *n.* [*OE. swippen, swippen*, to move swiftly, *Icel. swipa* to swoop, *flash*, *dart*, *whip*; akin to *AS. swipan* to whip, and *E. swift*, *a.* See *SWIFT*, *a.*]

1. A little pipe, or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder or combustible matter, to be thrown into the air while burning, so as to burst there with a crack.

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze. *Waller.*

The making and selling of fireworks, and *squibs* . . . is punishable. *Blackstone.*

2. (*Mining*) A kind of slow match or safety fuse.

3. A sarcastic speech or publication; a petty lampoon; a brief, witty essay.

Who copied his *squibs*, and retched his jokes. *Goldsmith.*

4. A writer of lampoons. [*Obs.*]

The *squibs* are those who in the common phrase of the world are called libelers, lampooners, and pamphleteers. *Taiter.*

5. A paltry fellow. [*Obs.*]

Squib, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SQUIBBED* (skwib'd); *p. pr. & vb. n. SQUIBBING*.] To throw squibs; to utter sarcastic or severe reflections; to contend in petty dispute; as, to *squib* a little in debate. [*Collog.*]

Squid (skwid), *n.* [*Cf. SQUIRT.*] 1. (*Zool.*) Any one of numerous species of ten-armed cephalopods having a long, tapered body, and a caudal fin on each side; especially, any species of *Loligo*, *Onchastrophes*, and related genera. See *CALAMARY*, *DEKALMATA*, *DIDRACHNATA*.

2. Some of these squids are very abundant on the Atlantic coast of North America, and are used in large quantities for bait, especially in the cod fishery. They most abundant of the American squids are the northern squid (*Onchastrophes illecebrosus*), ranging from Southern New England to Newfoundland, and the southern squid (*Loligo Pealii*), ranging from Virginia to Massachusetts.

3. A fishhook with a piece of bright lead, bone, or other substance, fastened on its shank to imitate a squid.

Flying squid, *Giant squid*. (*Zool.*) See under *FLYING*, and *GIANT*. — *Squid hound* (*Zool.*), the striped bass.

Squid (skwir), *n.* A square. See *SQUIRE*. [*Obs.*]

Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and a half by the *squid*. *Shak.*

Squid'er-le (skwîr'êl), *n.* [*OF. escurtierie*. See *ESQUIRE*.] A company of squires; the whole body of squires.

[*?*] This word is found in Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, but is not in the modern editions.

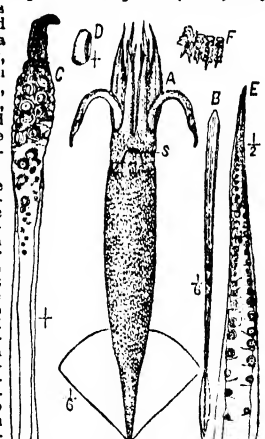
Squiggle (skwig'gl), *v. t.* [*Cf. Prov. E. swiggle* to drink greedily, to shake liquor in a close vessel, and *E. swig*.] To shake and wash a fluid about in the mouth with the lips closed. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Forby.*

Squiggle, *v. t.* [*Cf. SQUIRE, WIGGLE.*] To move about like an eel; to squirm. [*Low, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Squill'gee (skwîl'jê), *n.* Formerly, a small swab for drying a vessel's deck; now, a kind of scraper having a blade or edge of rubber or of leather, — used for removing superfluous water or other liquids, as from a



Squeteague (*Cynoscion regalis*). (36)



Northern Squid (*Onchastrophes illecebrosus*). A Ventral view of Male; B Sucker; C Tentacular Arm; D Sucker Arm; E Sessile Arm; F Teeth of Radula.

vessel's deck after washing, from window panes, photographer's plates, etc. [Written also *squillge*, *squillage*, *squillgee*.]

Squill (skw'lyl), *n.* [*F. squille* (also *scille* a squill, in sense 1), *L. squilla*, *scilla*, *Gr. σκίλλα*.] 1. (*Bot.*) (a) A European bulbous liliaceous plant (*Urginea*, formerly *Scilla*, *maritima*), of acrid, expectorant, diuretic, and emetic properties, used in medicine. Called also *sea onion*. (b) Any bulbous plant of the genus *Scilla*; as, the bluebell *squill* (*S. maritima*).

2. (*Zool.*) (a) A squilla. (b) A mantia. **Squilla** (skw'lyl), *n.*; *pl. E. SQUILLAS* (-láz), *L. SQUILLÆ* (-læ). [*L.*, a sea onion, also, a prawn or shrimp. See *SQUILL*.] (*Zool.*) Any one of numerous stomapod crustaceans of the genus *Squilla* and allied genera. They make burrows in mud or beneath stones on the seashore. Called also *mantis shrimp*. See *ILLUSTR.* under *STOMAPODA*. **Squill-it-to** (-t'it), *a.* Of or pertaining to squilla. [*R.*] "Squillitic vinegar." Holland.

Squin'ance (skw'in'ans), *n.* [*F. esquinancie*, *OF. Squin'an-oy* (-an-oy), *sinquance*, *esquinquance*. See *QUINSEY*.] 1. (*Med.*) The quinsy. See *QUINSEY*. [*Obs.*] 2. (*Bot.*) A European perennial herb (*Asperula cynanchica*) with narrowly linear herbaceous leaves; — formerly thought to cure the quinsy. Also called *quincewort*.

Squinancy berries, black currants; — so called because used to cure the quinsy. Dr. Prior.

Squinch (skw'Inch), *n.* [*Corrupted fr. scone*.] (*Arch.*) A small arch thrown across the corner of a square room to support a superimposed mass, as where an octagonal spire or drum rests upon a square tower; — called also *scone*, and *sconcheon*.

Squin'y (skw'in'y), *n.* (*Med.*) See *QUINSEY*. [*Obs.*] **Squint** (skw'Int), *a.* [*Cl. D. schintia* a slope, *schuinsch*, sloping, oblique, *schuins* slopingly. Cf. *ASKANT*, *ASKANCE*, *ASQUINT*.] 1. Looking obliquely. Specifically (*Med.*), not having the optic axes coincident; — said of the eyes. See *SQUINT*, *n.*, 2.

2. Fig.: Looking askance. "Squint suspicion." Milton. **Squint**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SQUINTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. SQUINTING*.] 1. To see or look obliquely, askint, or awry, or with a furtive glance.

Some can squint when they will. Bacon.

2. (*Med.*) To have the axes of the eyes not coincident; to be cross-eyed.

3. To deviate from a true line; to run obliquely. **Squint**, *v. t.* 1. To turn to an oblique position; to direct obliquely; as, to squint an eye.

2. To cause to look with noncoincident optic axes.

He . . . squints the eye, and makes the herold. Shak.

Squint, *n.* 1. The act or habit of squinting.

2. (*Med.*) A want of coincidence of the axes of the eyes; strabismus.

3. (*Arch.*) Same as HAGIOSCOPE.

Squint'er (-ér), *n.* One who squints.

Squint'-eye (-'y), *n.* An eye that squints. Spenser.

Squint'-eyed (-'id), *a.* 1. Having eyes that squint; having eyes with axes not coincident; cross-eyed.

2. Looking obliquely, or askint; malignant; as, squint-eyed praise; squint-eyed jealousy.

Squint-i-to-go (-t'it'gō), *a.* Squinting. [*Obs. & R.*]

Squint'ing (skw'Int'ing), *a.* & *n.* from *SQUINT*, *v.* — *Squint'ing-ly*, *adv.*

Squint'y (skw'Int'y), *v. t.* To squint. [*Obs.*] Shak.

Squint'zoy (-zoy), *n.* (*Med.*) See *QUINSEY*. [*Obs.*]

Squir (skw'ér), *v. t.* To throw with a jerk; to throw edge foremost. [*Obs.*] [Written also *squir*.] Addison.

Squir'al-ty (skw'ér'al-ty), *n.* Same as *SQUIRARCHY*.

That much weight and influence be put thereby into the hands of the squirts of my kingdom. Shakspeare.

Squir'arch (skw'ér'ák), *n.* [*Squire* + *arch*.] One who belongs to the squirarchy. — **Squir'arch-al** (-al), *a.*

Squir'arch-y (-y), *n.* [*Squire* + *archy*.] The gentlemen, or gentry, of a country, collectively. [Written also *squirarchy*.]

Squire (skw'ér), *n.* [*OF. esquierre*, *F. équierre*. See *SQUIRE*, *n.*] A square; a measure; a rule. [*Obs.*] "With golden square." Spenser.

Squire, *n.* [*Aphetic form of esquire*.] 1. A shield-bearer or armor-bearer who attended a knight.

2. A title of dignity next in degree below knight, and above gentleman. See *ESQUIRE*. [*Eng.*] "His privy knights and squires." Chaucer.

3. A male attendant on a great personage; also (*Colloq.*), a devoted attendant or follower of a lady; a beau.

4. A title of office and courtesy. See under *ESQUIRE*.

Squire, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SQUIRED* (skw'ird); *p. pr. & vb. n. SQUIRING*.] 1. To attend as a squire. Chaucer.

2. To attend as a beau, or gallant, for aid and protection; as, to squire a lady. [*Colloq.*] Goldsmith.

Squir'-een (skw'ér-ēn), *n.* One who is half squire and half farmer; — used humorously. [*Eng.*] C. Kingsley.

Squire'hood (skw'ér'hōod), *n.* The rank or state of a squire; squireship. Swift.

Squire'ling (-ling), *n.* A petty squire. Tennyson.

Squire'ly, *a.* & *adv.* Becoming a squire; like a squire.

Squire'ship, *n.* Squirehood.

Squirm (skw'erm), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. SQUIRMED* (skw'erm); *p. pr. & vb. n. SQUIRMING*.] [*Cf. SWARM* to climb a tree.] To twist about briskly with contortions like an eel or a worm; to wriggle; to writhe.

Squirt (skw'ér), *v. t.* See *SQUIR*.

Squirrel (skw'ér-él or skw'ér-él; 277), *n.* [*OE. squirrel*, *OF. escuriel*, *escuriel*, *F. éscureuil*, *LL. squirelulus*, *squirelulus*, *scurlolus*, dim. of *L. sciurus*, *Gr. σκίουρος*; *sciurus* shade + *opsis* tail. Cf. *SHINE*, *v. i.*] 1. (*Zool.*) Any one of numerous species of small rodents belonging to the genus *Sciurus* and several allied genera of the family *Sciuridae*. Squirrels generally have a bushy tail, large erect ears, and strong hind legs. They are commonly arboreal in their habits, but many species live in burrows.

2. Among the common North American squirrels

are the gray squirrel (*Sciurus Carolinensis*) and its black variety; the fox, or cat, squirrel (*S. cinereus*, or *S. niger*) which is a large species, and variable in color, the southern variety being frequently black, while the northern and western varieties are usually gray or rusty brown; the red squirrel (see *CHICKAREE*); the striped, or chipping, squirrel (see *CHIPMUNK*); and the California gray squirrel (*S. fessor*). Several other species inhabit Mexico and Central America. The common European species (*Sciurus vulgaris*) has a long tuft of hair on each ear. The so-called Australian squirrels are marsupials. See *PETAURIST*, and *PHALANGER*.



Fox Squirrel.

2. One of the small rollers of a carding machine which work with the large cylinder.

Barking squirrel (*Zool.*) the prairie dog. — **Federation squirrel** (*Zool.*), the striped gopher. See *GOPHER*, 2. — **Flying squirrel** (*Zool.*). See *FLYING SQUIRREL*, in the Vocabulary. — **Java squirrel**. (*Zool.*) See *JELANGAR*. — **Squirrel corn** (*Bot.*), a North American herb (*Dicentra canadensis*) bearing little yellow tubers. — **Squirrel cap** (*Bot.*), the blossom of the *Hepatica triloba*, a low perennial herb with cup-shaped flowers varying from purplish blue to pink or even white. It is one of the earliest flowers of spring. — **Squirrel fish**. (*Zool.*) (a) A sea bass (*Serranus fasciatus*) of the Southern United States. (b) The sailer or choice (*Diplodus rhomboides*). (c) The redmouth, or grunt. (d) A market fish of Bermuda (*Holocentrum Ascenione*). — **Squirrel grass** (*Bot.*), a pestiferous grass (*Hordium murinum*) related to barley. In California the stiffly awned spikelets work into the wool of sheep, and into the throat, flesh, and eyes of animals, sometimes even producing death. — **Squirrel lake** (*Zool.*), a common American lake (*Phryga tenuis*); — called also *white lake*. — **Squirrel hawk** (*Zool.*), any rough-legged hawk; especially, the California species *Archibuteo ferrugineus*. — **Squirrel monkey**. (*Zool.*) (a) Any one of several species of small, soft-haired South American monkeys of the genus *Callithrix*. They are noted for their graceful form and agility. See *TETE*. (b) A marmoset. — **Squirrel petaurus** (*Zool.*), a flying phalanger of Australia. See *PHALANGER*, *PETAURIST*, and *FLYING PHALANGER* under *FLYING*.

Squirrel shrew (*Zool.*), any one of several species of East Indian and Asiatic insectivores of the genus *Tupaia*. They are allied to the shrews, but have a bushy tail, like that of a squirrel. — **Squirrel-tail grass** (*Bot.*), a grass (*Hordium jubatum*) found in salt marshes and along the Great Lakes, having a dense spike beset with long awns.

Squirt (skw'ér), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SQUIRTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. SQUIRTING*.] [*Cf. LL. squirtare* to squirt, *OSW. squitta*, *E. squander*.] To drive or eject in a stream out of a narrow pipe or orifice; as, to squirt water.

The hard-fac'd innocent coolly rolled his tobacco in his cheek, and squirted the juice into the fire grate. Sir W. Scott.

Squirting cucumber. (*Bot.*) See *ECBALLIUM*.

Squirt, *v. t.* 1. To be thrown out, or ejected, in a rapid stream, from a narrow orifice; — said of liquids.

2. Hence, to throw out or utter words rapidly; to prate. [*Low*.]

Squirt, *n.* 1. An instrument out of which a liquid is ejected in a small stream with force. Young.

2. A small, quick stream; a jet. Bacon.

Squirt'er (-ér), *n.* One who, or that which, squirts.

Squirt'y (skw'ér'y), *n.* [*See SQUIRY*.] The body of squires, collectively considered; squirarchy. [*Obs.*]

The flower of chivalry and squiry. Ld. Bunsen.

Squitch' grass (skw'itch' grás), (*Bot.*) Quitch grass.

Squitch'-tee (skw'itch'-tē), *n.* [From the N. American Indian name.] The queteague; — called also *squitch*.

Stab (stáb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. STABBED* (stáb'd); *p. pr. & vb. n. STABBING*.] [*Cf. OD. staben* to fix, fasten, *fr. stare*, *stare*, a staff, rod; akin to *G. stab* a staff, stick, *F. staff*; also *Gael. stob* to stab, as, *n.*, a stake, a stub. *E. STAFF*.] 1. To pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound or kill by the thrust of a pointed instrument; as, to stab a man with a dagger; also, to thrust; as, to stab a dagger into a person.

2. Fig.: To injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander; as, to stab a person's reputation.

Stab, *v. i.* 1. To give a wound with a pointed weapon; to pierce; to thrust with a pointed weapon.

None shall dare With shortened sword to stab in closer war. Dryden.

2. To wound or pain, as if with a pointed weapon. She speaks pomada, and every word stabs. Shak.

To stab at, to offer or threaten to stab; to thrust a pointed weapon at.

Stab, *n.* 1. The thrust of a pointed weapon.

2. A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; as, to fall by the stab of an assassin. Shak.

3. Fig.: An injury inflicted covertly or suddenly; as, a stab given to character.

Stabat Mater (stáb'at māt'ér), [*L.*, the mother was standing.] A celebrated Latin hymn, beginning with these words, commemorating the sorrows of the mother of our Lord at the foot of the cross. It is read in the Mass of the Sorrows of the Virgin Mary, and is sung by Catholics when making "the way of the cross" (*Via Crucis*). See *STATION*, 7 (c).

Stabber (stáb'bér), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, stabs; a privy murderer.

2. (*Naut.*) A small marine spike; a prickler.

Stabbing-ly (-ling-ly), *adv.* By stabbing; with intent to injure covertly. Bp. Parker.

Stabil-ment (stáb-il'ment), [*L. stabilimentum*, *fr. stabilire* to make firm or stable, *fr. stabilis*. See *STABLE*, *a.*] The act of making firm; firm support; establishment. [*R.*] Jer. Taylor.

They serve for stabilment, propagation, and shade. Derham.

Stabil-i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [*LL. stabilitas*, *fr. p. of*

stabilire to make stable.] To make stable; to establish. [*Obs.*] Dr. H. More.

Stabil-ity (stáb-il'y-ty), *n.* [*L. stabilitas*; *cf. F. stabilité*. See *STABLE*, *a.*] 1. The state or quality of being stable, or firm; steadiness; stablesness; firmness; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown; as, the stability of a structure; the stability of a throne or a constitution.

2. Steadiness or firmness of character; firmness of resolution or purpose; the quality opposite to fickleness, irresolution, or inconstancy; constancy; steadfastness; as, a man of little stability, or of unusual stability.

3. Fixedness; — as opposed to fluidity.

Since fluidness and stability are contrary qualities. Boyle.

Syn. — Steadiness; stablesness; constancy; immovability; firmness.

Stable (stáb'l), *a.* [*OF. estable*, *F. stable*, *fr. L. stabilis*, *fr. stare* to stand. See *STAND*, *v. t.*, and of *ESTABLISH*.] 1. Firmly established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; fixed; as, a stable government. In this region of chance, . . . where nothing is stable. Rogers.

2. Steady in purpose; constant; firm in resolution; not easily diverted from a purpose; not fickle or wavering; as, a man of stable character.

And to her husband ever meek and stable. Chaucer.

3. Durable; not subject to overthrow or change; firm; as, a stable foundation; a stable position.

Stable equilibrium (*Mech.*), the kind of equilibrium of a body so placed that if disturbed it returns to its former position, as in the case when the center of gravity is below the point or axis of support; — opposed to *unstable equilibrium*, in which the body if disturbed does not tend to return to its former position, but to move farther away from it, as in the case of a body supported at a point below the center of gravity. Cf. *Neutral equilibrium*, under *NEUTRAL*.

Syn. — Fixed; steady; constant; abiding; strong; durable; firm.

Stable, *v. t.* To fix; to establish. [*Obs.*] Chaucer.

Stable, *n.* [*OF. estable*, *F. étable*, from *L. stabulum*, *fr. stare* to stand. See *STAND*, *v. t.*] A house, shed, or building, for beasts to lodge and feed in; esp., a building or apartment with stalls, for horses; as, a horse stable; a cow stable. Milton.

Stable fly (*Zool.*), a common dipterous fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*) which is abundant about stables and often enters dwellings, especially in autumn. These flies, unlike the common house flies, which they resemble, bite severely, and are troublesome to horses and cattle.

Stable, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. STABLED* (-b'd); *p. pr. & vb. n. STABLING* (-ling).] To put or keep in a stable.

Stable, *v. i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable; to dwell in an inclosed place; to kennel. Milton.

Stable-boy (-b'oi), *n.* A boy or man who attends in a stable; a stableman; a groom; a hostler.

Stable-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being stable, or firmly established; stability.

Stabler (-blér), *n.* A stable keeper. De Foe.

Stable stand (stáb'nd), (*O. Eng. Law*) The position of a man who is found at his standing in the forest, with a crossbow or a longbow bent, ready to shoot at a deer, or close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip; — one of the four presumptions that a man intends stealing the king's deer. Wharton.

Stabling (-bling), *n.* 1. The act or practice of keeping horses and cattle in a stable.

2. A building, shed, or room for horses and cattle.

Stab'lish (stáb'l'ish), *v. t.* [*Aphetic form of establish*.] To settle permanently in a state; to make firm; to establish; to fix. [*Obs.*] 2 Sam. vii. 13.

Stab'lish-ment (-ment), *n.* Establishment. [*Obs.*]

Stab'ly (stáb'ly), *adv.* In a stable manner; firmly; fixedly; steadily; as, a government stably settled.

Stab'u-lation (stáb'ul-á-shun), [*L. stabulum*, *fr. stabulari* to stable cattle, *fr. stabulum*. See *STABLE*, *n.*]

1. The act of stabling or housing beasts. [*Obs.*]

2. A place for lodging beasts; a stable. [*Obs.*]

Stao-ca'to (sták-ká'tō), *a.* [*It.*, *p. p.* of *staccare*, equivalent to *distacco*. See *DETACH*.]

1. (*Mus.*) Disconnected; separated; distinct; — a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a short, distinct, and pointed manner. It is opposed to *legato*, and often indicated by heavy accents written over or under the notes, or by dots when the performance is to be less distinct and emphatic.

2. Expressed in a brief, pointed manner.

Staccato and *peremptory* (literary criticism). G. F. Eliot.

Stack (sták), *n.* [*Icecl. stakkr*; akin to *Sw. stack*, *Dan. stak*. Cf. *STAKE*.] 1. A large pile of hay, grain, straw, or the like, usually of a nearly conical form, but sometimes rectangular or oblong, contracted at the top to a point or ridge, and sometimes covered with thatch. But corn was housed, and beans were in the stack. Conger.

2. A pile of poles or wood, indefinite in quantity. Against every pillar was a stack of billets above a man's height. Bacon.

3. A pile of wood containing 108 cubic feet. [*Eng.*]

4. (*Arch.*) (a) A number of fines embodied in one structure, rising above the roof. Hence: (b) Any single insulated and prominent structure, or upright pipe, which affords a conduit for smoke; as, the brick smoke-stack of a factory; the smokestack of a steam vessel.

Stack of arms (*Mil.*), a number of muskets or rifles set up together, with the bayonets crossing one another, forming a sort of conical self-supporting pile.

Stack, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. STACKED* (sták't); *p. pr. & vb. n. STACKING*.] [*Cf. Sw. stacka*, *Dan. stakke*. See *STACK*, *n.*] To lay in a conical or other pile; to make into a large pile; as, to stack hay, cornstalks, or grain; to stack or place wood.

To stack arms (*Mil.*), to set up a number of muskets